

SPECIFICATION

ESPON Targeted Analysis Based on User Demand 2013/2/11

Identifying and exchanging best practice in developing Regional Integrated Strategies in Europe (RISE) (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.

This project belongs to the second type of action taking an experimental and innovative approach. Thus the challenge is to imagine and test new ways of doing territorial analysis that meets the needs of practitioners from different parts of Europe.

(iii) Scope and rationale of the targeted analysis

Regional approaches to strategic planning across Europe are changing. Regional Integrated Strategies (RIS) are emerging as an experimental and innovative methodology for European regions to focus on cohesion and integrated sustainable development. RIS are expected to deliver high levels of integration addressing links at the horizontal level between different thematic priorities and aligning strategies at the vertical level.

In 2007, the UK Government set out plans for a review of sub-national structures in order to enhance the economic performance of English regions. One of the main new initiatives is the introduction of a regional strategy, which should set out a clear spatial vision over a 15-20 year time frame, bringing together policies for sustainable economic growth, policies designed to contribute to the mitigation of and adaptation to climate change and other relevant policies such as those focusing on the needs of business, enhancement of the environment and the social, health and well-being of the region. (Communities, 2010)

Research commissioned by the West Midlands Joint Strategy & Investment Board (JSIB) (WMIE, 2009), undertaken by West Midlands in Europe (WMIE) the region's Brussels office, found evidence that Regional Integrated Strategies are being developed across the EU. These strategies are designed to help regions move forward in a coordinated and strategic way and therefore counter the often disjointed effects of multiple separate thematic strategies. Nine regions² were examined in the study, showing the development of a RIS as far back as 2000. It was found that three out of nine RIS were developed voluntarily by the region. However, all the RISs in the nine regions were or are being developed as a result of top-down instructions from central government.

² The nine regions involved in the research carried out by WMIE on behalf of the JSIB included: Catalunya (ES), Emilia Romagna (RO), Flanders (BE), Ile de France (FR), Lower Austria (AT), Randstad (NL), Zealand (DK), Vasterbotten (SE), Wielkopolska (PO).

Despite their growing importance, WMIE's preliminary research found that little collective or stored knowledge on these integrated strategies exists across Europe and that ESPON considers that this topic merits further investigation.

This project seeks to strengthen ESPON's understanding of RIS through in-depth research, developing a RISE Toolkit containing new tools such as integration indices, financing models and new monitoring methodologies. Coupled with existing ESPON research, the RISE project will feed ideas and results into ESPON's knowledge base and serve to enhance the long-term performance of these innovative and integrated regional development strategies.

Main characteristics of the territory to be addressed

The stakeholder group includes four regions: Randstad (NL), Zealand (DK), Vasterbotten (SE) and the West Midlands (UK). The regions present diverging population sizes ranging from 260,000 in Vasterbotten to 7.6 million in the Randstad area and contain a wide variety of territories ranging from sparsely populated rural regions and coastal regions to dense urban areas. An outline of each region that is partner in this project is provided below:

RANDSTAD

Key facts:

- **Total average population (NUTS 2): Randstad Holland, 7,65 million (2007)**³
- **Key industries:** automotive, machinery, chemicals, electrical goods, textiles, flowers, dairy, oil refinery and tourism. Randstad has four sub-provinces: North Holland, South Holland, Utrecht and Flevoland.
- **Regional GDP (NUTS 2): Randstad Holland, €286 733 million (2007)**⁴

In January 2006 the Dutch Parliament passed a motion requesting a new Structural Vision and an investment strategy for the Randstad conurbation following an OECD Territorial Review which found that the Randstad did not represent an integrated functional system. 'Randstad 2040 Structural Vision' was presented in September 2007. The main purpose of the RIS is to turn the Randstad into a sustainable and internationally competitive leading region with four guiding principles:

1. Living in a safe, climate resilient and green-blue delta
2. Creating quality through greater interaction between green (landscape), blue (water) and red (urbanization)
3. Strengthening what is already strong internationally
4. Powerful, sustainable cities and regional accessibility

The Minister for Spatial Development is responsible for the Randstad 2040 Agenda. The provinces and cities are responsible for the actions deriving from the vision. A budget of €770 million is available in the period until 2011. Based upon this vision regional and local authorities develop or have developed their own structural visions.

³ <http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/tgm/table.do?tab=table&init=1&language=en&pcode=tds00001&plugin=1>

⁴ <http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/tgm/table.do?tab=table&init=1&language=en&pcode=tds00003&plugin=1>

ZEALAND

Key facts:

- **Total average population (NUTS 2): 817 800 (2007)**⁵
- **Key industries:** traditional industry, farmland, services.
- **Regional GDP (NUTS 2): €25 636 million (2007)**⁶

Following the creation of Danish regions in 2007, the Danish National Plan Law obliged the five Danish regions to establish a Regional Development Plan which would act as an integrated plan and be a focal point in the new regions and their role as dynamos for regional development. The new strategic plan will cover general and overall aspects of relevance to the regions development, and it will be a base or inspiration and being a new umbrella for “development initiatives” in the region⁷. The current Zealand Regional Development Plan runs until 2011. The Zealand Regional Development Plan focuses on the following priorities:

1. Regional development
2. Business Development
3. Education
4. Employment
5. Environment
6. Health
7. Transport/Infrastructure
8. Culture.

Budget lines are accorded to each of the priorities.

VASTERBOTTEN

Key facts:

- **Total average population: 255 558 (2009)**⁸
- **Key industries:** manufacturing, forestry, minerals, hydropower.
- **GDP Nominal: 7 509 million (2007) in SEK**⁹

Swedish legislation requires all regions to develop a ‘Regional Development Programme’ (RDP) based on regional priorities. The main themes of the Vasterbotten RDP are:

1. Innovation, entrepreneurship and living conditions (including migration)
2. Capacity building and Supply of Labour
3. Infrastructure and accessibility
4. Strategic international cooperation.

All priorities include sustainable development as an overarching goal. The RDP runs from 2007-2013 and is financed by a Regional Growth programme which funds the RDP. The annual budget is around €120 million combined with the infrastructure

⁵ Ibid 3

⁶ Ibid 4

⁷ http://www.fig.net/pub/monthly_articles/september_2005/september_2005_kragh.pdf

⁸ Statistics Sweden

⁹ Statistics Sweden

budget. The Regional Growth Programme matches financing from a number of sources: local authorities, the government, the Regional Federation and EU Structural Funding.

THE WEST MIDLANDS

Key facts:

- **Total average population (NUTS 2): 5,39 million (2007)**¹⁰
- **Key industries:** manufacturing, services, construction, finance, energy, agriculture.
- **Regional GDP (NUTS 2): €78,88 billion (2007)**¹¹

On 17 July 2007, the Government published the Review of sub-national economic development and regeneration which following new legislation adopted in 2009 gave regions and councils new powers and incentives to drive local prosperity, economic growth and regeneration. From 2010 English regions were requested to develop regional integrated strategies that included economic development, spatial development, environment, social inclusion and other important regional thematic areas of focus. The West Midlands JSIB is now in the preparatory stages of its RIS development and developing its steering arrangements.

Thematic scope for the targeted analysis

Regional Integrated Strategies (RISs) are by nature a combination of a number of core thematic and spatial topics which are specific to a particular regional/territorial context. However, a number of policy concerns are common to many RIS. The regions involved in the West Midlands in Europe study identified a number of 'core' policy areas: climate change, energy, demographic and social change, economic development, employment, transport and accessibility that are common challenges to all consortium partners. It is expected that all RIS need to address the challenges of territorial cohesion. This is currently being debated in full flow in Europe and highlights the potential tensions between sectoral approaches compared to territorial approaches. The context of this project will address the integration and compatibility between sectoral and territorial policies.

One way to approach the policy dilemmas described above is to research what is happening in the nascent RIS amongst the stakeholders. This requires an understanding of their specific territorial context as well as relevant ESPON findings and data in this area. By including a diverse range of regions in the project and by clearly focusing on a limited set of 'core' policy options identified above, the TPG, through discussion with stakeholders and access to their data, can reach views about the links between the different 'core' policy areas and territorial development.

The exploratory research undertaken by WMIE highlighted that the RIS is not simply the result or product of a specific type of territory, but has relevance to a wide variety of European regions. There is however, no single model for a RIS, it is a product of a European, national and regional context, either requested by Member States, e.g. for

¹⁰ Ibid 3

¹¹ Ibid 4

English, Danish, Polish and Swedish regions or the result of voluntary bottom-up initiatives such as in Catalunya, Emilia Romagna, and Flanders.

Nevertheless, the methodological challenges in developing and implementing a RIS remain similar across the group and when faced with global challenges, the RIS can be a valuable medium to long-term delivery tool for regeneration. Reviewing the exploratory research undertaken by WMIE certain key findings were identified indicating that:

- RISs are a new approach to regional development based less on ‘utopian visions’ but more on sustainable competitive strategies for the long-term.
- RISs enable regions to link into wider macro-regional territories which may cross national and EU borders.¹²
- RISs are inextricably linked with regional economic development and ‘success factors’ and as such require more analysis of how they contribute to successful structured planning and regional strategies.

Whilst the RIS is a product of the national/regional context, three schematic models can be identified. Most RISs are a combination of these schematic models. The three models are:

- **The Vision Model** in its simple form represents a proactive versus a reactive stance ‘shape or be shaped’ which seeks to influence EU/national agendas and may be coupled with major governance changes and ‘state building’.
- **The Problem Solving Model** concentrates on identifying and addressing key problems such as housing, flooding, urban sprawl, etc.
- **The Regional Attractiveness Model** concentrates on future sustainable economic competitiveness and the identification and development of key regional competences which exploit uniqueness.

These three models can be linked to a timeframe:

- The Political Mandate Timeframe – a RIS that follows a limited timeframe.
- The EU financial period Timeframe – i.e. 2007-2013, or 2007-2020.
- The Long Timeframe Model – RIS that extend to longer timeframes such as 2030 and 2040.

The figure below links the nine regions of the exploratory research undertaken by WMIE and West Midlands itself to their timeframes and RIS schematic models.

¹² Regional Integrated Strategies are beginning to operate within macro-regional areas, which in future are expected to reinforce the integrated nature of territorial development and policy delivery and implementation. Zealand and Vasterbotten are part of the new Baltic Sea Strategy.

| T I M E L I N E S | | | |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------|
| | POLITICAL MANDATE 0-5 Years | FINANCIAL FRAMEWORK 2007 - 2013 or 2007 - 2020 | LONG TIMEFRAME 20+ Years |
| THE VISION MODEL: Shape or be shaped – influencing EU/national agendas coupled with major governance changes. | Catalunya | Emilia Romagna | Flanders Île-de-France West Midlands |
| THE PROBLEM SOLVING MODEL: Identifying and addressing key problems (global, national/regional) such as flooding, urban sprawl etc. | Zealand Lower Austria | Vasterbotten Wielkopolska | |
| THE REGIONAL ATTRACTIVENESS MODEL: Concentrating on future sustainable economic competitiveness and the identification and development of key regional competences which exploit uniqueness. | Catalunya | Emilia Romagna | Randstad West Midlands |

Objectives of the targeted analysis

Regional approaches to strategic planning across Europe are changing. Regional Integrated Strategies are emerging as an experimental and innovative methodology for European regions to focus on cohesion and integrated sustainable development, combining horizontal thematic priorities with vertical funding streams. This is an ambitious task. Although much can already be learned from WMIE’s exploratory research, there are still some important issues to be clarified in relation to Regional Integrated Strategies. The TPG is expected to find answers to the following questions:

1. What is the state of play of the RIS amongst the four RISE regions?
2. Is there compatibility between sectoral and territorial policies within a RIS?
3. How can the integrated nature of regional strategies – horizontal and vertical – be enhanced and delivery made more efficient over the long-term?
4. What are the core indicators needed to measure the degree of integration of a RIS?

5. Which monitoring and evaluation indicators and methodologies can be used to enhance the development of a RIS in review cycles?
6. How can the use of different financing instruments (European, national, regional and local) be enhanced to support the delivery of an integrated strategy?
7. What models of stakeholder engagement are being used in the four regions and how can these models assist policy integration and the delivery of the strategy?

The aim of RISE is to provide ESPON with a brand new research opportunity that can be used to enhance Europe's understanding of integrated approaches. The project should support a new approach to regional planning which is still at an early stage of development. The following three key issues have been identified by the regional stakeholders for more in-depth analysis:

Integration: The project should critically examine how the integrated nature of regional strategies – horizontal and vertical – can be enhanced and delivery made more efficient over the long-term. Using the initial research, the TPG can draw on integration models existing within the stakeholder group¹³ and use these to develop indices and RIS impact on overarching goals such as sustainable competitiveness, social cohesion and environmental protection. The objective is not to develop homogenous strategies but to assist this development so that regions can achieve good integration of policies and recognise when they have achieved it. This implies a search for a set of key indicators, linked to what ESPON has done and is doing, and to develop compound indicators to enable measurement and comparison of qualitative concepts which are often hard to pin down. These indicators of integration would enable comparisons amongst regions and between ex ante and ex post RIS. The project would consider optimal forms of integration and the pros and cons of statutory or voluntary regional strategies.

Financing: There is a need to develop RIS financing models which are able to support a complex mix of European, national, regional and local resources. The WMIE research indicates that few RIS have attempted or successfully implemented this to date. It is envisaged that the RIS will assist regions to adapt to and anticipate changing financial climates. The stakeholders and the TPG will reflect on potential changes in European funding streams post 2013 and how the RIS can act as the overarching framework for this delivery and data could be fed into future related ESPON projects.

Monitoring and evaluation: One of the key challenges for RIS is the complex monitoring that is required in order to evaluate their progress. The stakeholders' own research identified the need for the development of a robust set of individual monitoring and evaluation indicators and methodologies available at the regional level which would improve and harmonise statistical data and benchmarking but are also appropriately scaled to each region's requirements and resources.

The results of the above analysis are expected to be integrated in a new tool, the RISE Toolkit. This toolkit should be an operational toolkit for RIS, enabling regions to benchmark with each other on a number of methodological issues and helping them to

¹³ The Zealand region has created an early 'integration model' which will be available to the TPG experts. Other integration models were identified in the preliminary research undertaken by WMIE in the regions of Emilia Romagna and Lower Austria.

secure a stronger future for an integrated approach. The TPG would be expected to advise on the most effective design and form of the toolkit.

The RISE stakeholders are keen to use their own experience to develop new thinking in Europe on this important topic. For regional benchmarking the TPG will agree with the stakeholders a few key measures, which will point to a selection of ESPON reports and findings. Section viii “Existing access points” gives an overview of the relevant ESPON studies. Among these, the methodologies developed notably TEQUILA (c.f. the TIPTAP 2013 project) but also the approaches that will be explored in the project “Territorial and Regional Sensitivity to EU Directives” could be useful to help the researchers and the stakeholders to think through ways to operationalise the idea of regional integration and multi-level integration. Also the work within ‘CAEE’ – Case for Agglomeration Economies in Europe – applying regional forecasting methodologies to draw up social, economic territorial policies and development strategies will be drawn upon. The RISE project will also be advised to examine relevant INTERREG and URBACT case studies that could be fed into the project. Other information from ongoing and new Targeted Analysis 2 projects will also be fed into the project as appropriate.

(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 (TPG) and the stakeholder representatives.

Stakeholder involvement is essential throughout the project’s life-cycle and starts 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 TPG.

The stakeholders will provide the TPG with the research conducted by WMIE which includes relevant and specific information in relation to different territories within the stakeholder group. For each region the RIS itself or, if a RIS is still at the development stage, the planning documents will be made available to the team of researchers. The regions will also provide data and information in relation to the thematic strategies which support the RIS as appropriate. Since some of the documents provided will be in national languages, the TPG should include people with relevant language skills. New data and information collated by other organisations such as regional observatories will also be identified, which will provide the TPG with a rich and diverse range of information sources. The stakeholders have agreed to be interviewed and to work in English. Stakeholders can also help in dissemination through their own networks, websites etc. The stakeholders look forward to analysing each other’s data to form a better understanding of commonalities and differences.

The Lead Stakeholder is the West Midlands Leaders' Board, Birmingham (West Midlands), represented by Richard Tuffs, European Policy Manager at West Midlands in Europe. Other partners in the Stakeholder Consortium are:

- Regional Council of Västerbotten, Sweden

- Region Zealand, Denmark
- Randstad Region Brussels office (involved department province of Flevoland), Netherlands

The stakeholders will involve key personnel responsible for the delivery and implementation of the RIS in each region involving:

- Administrative level Managerial Staff;
- Administrative level Communication staff (for dissemination purposes);
- Administrative level Research & Monitoring teams;
- Policy-makers at regional level within different thematic departments;
- Local Experts;
- Brussels office representatives for each region participating in the project to aid the identification of key personnel and to aid dissemination at EU level.

The above listed stakeholders will be responsible for providing their practical knowledge and input on their needs and will facilitate the availability of data. The above stakeholders will develop a solid partnership with the TPG and the ESPON Coordination Unit (CU).

Each stakeholder will have a contact person who will undertake to deliver the expertise and information needed by the TPG from that stakeholder. The Lead Stakeholder, the three contact persons of the remaining stakeholders and the ESPON CU will comprise the RISE Stakeholder Steering Committee which will mainly operate electronically, although it is anticipated that two to three meetings will be necessary to review key stages of the work, e.g. discussion of interim report and the draft final report. In addition, all the RISE partners will be present at the kick-off meeting. At the outset of the project, each stakeholder will produce an information pack for the TPG, listing key documents, databases, contact emails and phone numbers, etc. (including those of key actors at the policy level in their RIS) and a schedule for their work on the RIS. Two meetings of the stakeholders, the ESPON CU and the TPG will be held in Brussels, one linked to the Interim Report and one to the Draft Final Report. These meetings will review the progress and later stages of the research in the light of findings and progress with each RIS.

As Regional Integrated Strategies are a new development across Europe, the consortium will work closely via their membership of pan European formal and informal networks such as the CPMR, the Europe 2020 Regions Network, Eurocities, European Regions for Research and Innovation Network (ERRIN), and Peri-Urban Regions' Platform Europe (PURPLE) etc, to further disseminate and enhance European regions' understanding of RIS by using various platforms such as working group meetings, seminars, and EU conferences. This will ensure that other regions outside the stakeholder group are able to follow the project's development and reflect on how the results of this ESPON project can be utilised by wider audiences.

(v) Envisaged results of the targeted analysis

The RISE project will seek to enhance the performance of all RISE stakeholders on RIS by providing the following analytical results:

Core results:

1. A report on the state of play of the regional integrated strategies of the four RISE regions.
2. Evidence of the relationship between sectoral and territorial policies on a RIS.
3. A RISE toolkit combining:
 - a. Recommendations on how the integrated nature of regional strategies – horizontally and vertically – can be enhanced and delivery made more efficient over the long-term.
 - b. A set of integration indicators that enable regions to measure, compare and benchmark their own specific mix of thematic priorities.
 - c. New monitoring and evaluation indicators and methodologies which can be used to enhance the development of a RIS in review cycles.
 - d. An overview of financial models available to each region on how to combine different financing instruments (European, national, regional and local) to support the delivery of an integrated strategy.
 - e. Models of stakeholder engagement and evidence of their effectiveness on policy integration and the delivery of the strategy.
 - f. A paper on ‘how to develop a RIS’, based on the project’s Draft Final Report and accessible to regional politicians and relevant stakeholders.

Wider results:

- Building on available research and information sources, a reflection on the state of play of RISs across the EU in the Interim Report.
- Contribute to an evidence base to the discussions on future cohesion policy i.e. how RIS can contribute to future Operational Programmes.
- Data input into the ESPON 2013 Database.
- Analytical input to territorial visions/strategies/scenarios dealing with major territorial challenges.

(vi) Stakeholders’ envisaged use of the targeted analysis

As all RIS require periodic formal and non formal reviews to take account of new developments, the results of the project will be fed into review cycles. The RISE Toolkit will be utilised by the stakeholders for enhancing monitoring purposes.

The impact is also expected to be felt at the thematic level, whereby, from the outset, individual thematic chapters will benefit from the new integration indicators developed and adapted for a RIS context. Results across the stakeholder group could be compared and new ideas developed within the network. The stakeholder group will look for assistance and imaginative thinking that will feed into a dynamic and on-going “RIS-laboratory” that can have a symbiotic relationship with ESPON.

It is foreseen that the findings and products i.e. the RISE Toolkit will be fed into review cycles or early stage planning as appropriate:

- **The West Midlands:** The project will feed into the early stage planning of the West Midlands strategy.
- **Randstad:** Based on the Randstad 2040 vision a new cabinet will have to decide on new projects to invest. The RISE Toolkit will provide evidence to further

define and select projects. Moreover, the toolkit will help in drawing up selected regional strategies within the area, for example a possible new operational programme for spending structural funds 2013-2020.

- **Västerbotten:** A strategic revision of the Regional Development Program 2007-2013 (RDP) for Västerbotten will take place during 2010. The Regional Growth Program for Västerbotten which is the RDP's action program is revised yearly. The programming for RDP regarding the period 2014-2020 will most likely start in 2012. However, the exact starting time for that process depends on how the decision regarding new geographical regions in Sweden falls out.
- **Zealand:** Preparation of Regional Development Strategy (RIS) 2012-2015 for Region Zealand will start in late 2010. It is therefore possible for the TPG to be close on the process for preparing the next RIS. Region Zealand would like to discuss among other things, the methodology with the TPG. In this discussion some of the regional stakeholders could be included. Early 2012 there will be a kick-off seminar for the RIS 2012-2015 and the result from RISE can be presented at this seminar. The political Board of the Region of Zealand will receive a presentation of the results of the RISE project and discuss the findings for future implementation of the Regional Strategy of Zealand.

(vii) Outputs and timetable

The project is expected to start in October 2010 and shall result in a series of reports during the project lifetime. The timing foreseen for the targeted analysis looks as follows:

- **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 provides:
 - An elaborated overview of the state of play of RIS amongst the four RISE regions.
 - An elaborated overview of the models used in the four RISE regions for stakeholder engagement.
 - A proposal for a most effective design and form of the RISE Toolkit including an approach for defining its framework conditions.
 - A detailed work plan towards the Interim Report.
- **Interim Report:** August 2011
This report focuses on the presentation of intermediate project results and an insight on how the project is expected to formulate recommendations. The report targets the stakeholders behind the project and potential end users of the project results.

The report provides:

- A reflection on the state of play of RISs across the EU.
- Evidence of the relationship between sectoral and territorial policies on a RIS.

- First indication on recommendations on how the integrated nature of regional strategies – horizontally and vertically – can be enhanced and delivery made more efficient over the long-term.
- An updated overview of the models used in the four RISE regions for stakeholder engagement now including evidence of their effectiveness on policy integration and the delivery of the strategy.
- A prototype of the RISE toolkit.
- A well-founded proposal for a set of feasible integration indicators.
- A well-founded proposal for a set of feasible monitoring and evaluation indicators and methodologies.
- A first overview of financial models.
- A detailed work plan towards the (Draft) Final Report.

- **Draft Final Report:** February 2012

This report presents the final results of the project and focuses on relevant conclusions and recommendations. The report targets the stakeholders behind the project and potential end users of the project results.

The report provides:

- A state of play of the RISs in the four RISE regions and across the EU.
- Evidence of the relationship between sectoral and territorial policies on a RIS.
- An extensive description of the RISE Toolkit including all elements mentioned (i.e. element 3.a. to 3.f. of the core results in section (v)).

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

- **Additional Delivery:** Paper on ‘How to develop a RIS’

The paper is based on the project’s Draft Final Report and shows how the RISE Toolkit can be used to develop a RIS. The paper targets regional politicians and relevant stakeholders. The paper shall be prepared in close collaboration with the stakeholders.

- **Final Report:** April 2012

This report is in principle a revision of the Draft Final Report taking into consideration final comments and suggestions from the stakeholders and end users, the ESPON Monitoring Committee, the European Commission and the ESPON Coordination Unit.

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

The project team is furthermore expected to guarantee a wide dissemination of (intermediate) project results by participating in the following events:

- A network event in Brussels with the potential support of one of the following European networks: ERRIN, Europe 2020 Network, PURPLE, which could take place during Open Days 2011.

- The TPG will also be expected to attend one event in each RISE project region which could coincide with their planned RIS activities or other European activities.

In addition, for the duration of the project, the TPG may be expected to give a presentation on their progress to the ESPON seminars which take place 2 times a year (including the seminar in June 2012).

(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) and participation in all ESPON seminars taking place during the lifetime of this project (incl. the seminar in June 2012). Travel costs in relation to 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 different EU Member and Partner States 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. It is by no means meant to be exhaustive, but should be considered as information that can be helpful as background information.

ESPON Documents:

ESPON 2006 Programme:

- 1.1.4 Spatial effects of demographic trends and migration;
- 1.2.1 Transport services and networks: territorial trends and supply;
- 2.1.1 Territorial impact of EU transport and TEN policies;
- 2.2.1 Territorial effects of structural funds (work done on TIA);
- 2.2.3 Territorial effects of structural funds in urban areas (work done on TIA);
- 3.3 Territorial dimension of the Lisbon/Gothenburg Process;
- 4.1.3 Monitoring Territorial Development (work on indicators).

ESPON 2013 Programme:

- FOCI – Future orientations for cities (work on networks)
- DEMIFER – Demographic and Migratory Flows Affecting European Regions and Cities
- TIPTAP – Territorial Impact Package for Transport and Agricultural Policies (the TEQUILA methodology developed)

- ATTREG – Attractiveness of European Regions and Cities for residents and visitors (the approaches explored)
- Regional sensitivity
- CAEE – The case for agglomeration economies in Europe (applying regional forecasting methodologies)
- INTERCO – Indicators of Territorial Cohesion
- Typology Compilation

All available at: www.espon.eu.

Documents provided by stakeholders:

Randstad:

- Randstad Towards 2040. See:
 - <http://www.vrom.nl/pagina.html?id=37398>
 - Randstad 2040, summary of the structural vision (in English): <http://www.vrom.nl/pagina.html?id=2706&sp=2&dn=w1143> and <http://international.vrom.nl/Docs/internationaal/Randstad2040.pdf>
 - Total report (in Dutch): <http://www.vrom.nl/pagina.html?id=6979>
- A territorial impact assessment of Territorial Cohesion in the Netherlands, 2009: <http://www.pbl.nl/en/publications/2009/territorial-impact-assessment.html>
- Operation Programma, West-Netherlands: “Kansen voor West”:
 - All available documents: http://www.kansenvoorwest.nl/index.php?option=com_content&task=view&id=141
 - Operational programme, 2006 (in English): <http://www.kansenvoorwest.nl/images/stories/OP-engels.doc>
 - Brochure (in English): <http://www.kansenvoorwest.nl/images/stories/017-182-broch-kvw-uk-2.pdf>
- TNO Randstadmonitor 2009:
 - Extended publication (in Dutch) (the new version of 2010 will be published in April 2010): http://www.tno.nl/content.cfm?context=markten&content=publicatie&laag1=280&laag2=1&item_id=502
 - ‘Readers friendly’ publications (in English): <http://www.regiorandstad.com/publicaties/index.php>
- OECD Territorial Reviews of Randstad Holland, Netherlands (in English): <http://browse.oecdbookshop.org/oecd/pdfs/browseit/0407011E.PDF> or <http://books.google.nl> search for oecd+territorial+reviews+randstad

Zealand:

- The Zealand Regional Development (in Danish):
 - <http://regionaludvikling.regionsjaelland.dk/Sider/Default.aspx>
 - http://www.fig.net/pub/monthly_articles/september_2005/september_2005_kragh.pdf
- The business development strategy and action plans (in Danish):
 - <http://www.vfsj.dk/VaekstforumSjaellandsHandlingsplanogStrategi/Documents/Vaekstforum%20ErhvUdvstrategi.pdf>

- <http://www.vfsj.dk/Partnerskabsaftale/Documents/Vækstforum%20Handlingsplan%202010%20screen.pdf>
- Zealand's integration model (in Danish):
<http://regionaludvikling.regionsjaelland.dk/Baggrund/DenRegionaleUdviklingsmodel/Sider/default.aspx>

Västerbotten

- The Västerbotten region (in Swedish):
<http://www.regionvasterbotten.se/content/view/257/371/>
- Facts about Västerbotten, 2007. See: <http://www.ac.lst.se/files/ccccfmmS.pdf>
- Plan for infrastructure investments in Västerbotten (in Swedish):
<http://www.regionvasterbotten.se/content/view/263/377/>
- The Northern Sparsely Populated Areas – Strong, Specific and Promising. NSPA political statements regarding the future EU Cohesion policy:
http://www.nspa-network.eu/media/3917/nspa_position%2020100128.pdf

West Midlands:

- Communities, 2010. 'Policy Statement on Regional Strategies', Communities and Local Government, Department for Business, Innovation & Skills
<http://www.communities.gov.uk/publications/planningandbuilding/policystatemententregionstrat>
- HM Treasury, 2007. Review of sub-national economic development and regeneration, July 2007, HM Treasury. Norwich, UK (See: <http://www.berr.gov.uk/files/file40436.pdf>)
- Policy statement on Regional Strategies and guidance on the establishment of Leaders' Boards: Summary of responses to consultation (See: <http://www.communities.gov.uk/publications/planningandbuilding/regionalstrategiessummary>)
- The West Midlands Joint Strategy & Investment Board undertaken by West Midlands in Europe (WMIE)
 - <http://www.partnershipwestmidlands.co.uk/>
 - <http://www.partnershipwestmidlands.co.uk/useful-information/downloads.aspx>
- The West Midlands West Midlands' Joint Strategy and Investment Board Statement, March 2010
http://www.partnershipwestmidlands.co.uk/Images/JSIB%20Statement%20-print%20version_tcm31-29630.pdf
- WMIE, 2009. International Experience of Developing Integrated Strategies: Phase 2, Interim Report', WMIE (the region's Brussels office).

European policy documents:

- EUROPE 2020
<http://ec.europa.eu/eu2020/>
- Cohesion policy: Strategic Report 2010 on the implementation of the programmes 2007-2013 COM(2010)110 final
http://ec.europa.eu/regional_policy/policy/reporting/cs_reports_en.htm
- European Spatial Development Perspective 1999
http://ec.europa.eu/regional_policy/sources/docoffic/official/reports/pdf/sum_en.pdf

- Green Paper on Territorial Cohesion 2008
http://ec.europa.eu/regional_policy/consultation/terco/paper_terco_en.pdf
- Feedback from Territorial Cohesion consultation (2009)
http://ec.europa.eu/regional_policy/consultation/terco/contrib_en.htm
- Sixth progress report on economic and social cohesion: Creative and innovative regions June 2009
http://ec.europa.eu/regional_policy/sources/docoffic/official/reports/interim6/com_2009_295_en.pdf
- Barca Report: An agenda for a reformed cohesion policy April 2009
http://ec.europa.eu/regional_policy/policy/future/barca_en.htm
- 4th Cohesion report 2007
http://ec.europa.eu/regional_policy/sources/docoffic/official/reports/cohesion4/index_en.htm
- Community Strategic Guidelines 2007
http://ec.europa.eu/regional_policy/sources/docoffic/2007/osc/index_en.htm
- EU Territorial Agenda 2007
http://www.bmvbs.de/Anlage/original_1005295/Territorial-Agenda-of-the-European-Union-Agreed-on-25-May-2007-accessible.pdf
- Leipzig Charter 2007
http://www.eu2007.de/en/News/download_docs/Mai/0524-AN/075DokumentLeipzigCharta.pdf
- Making Sense of the ‘Territorial Agenda of the European Union
<http://www.nordregio.se/EJSD/refereed25.pdf>
- Follow-up of the territorial agenda and the Leipzig Charter: towards a European action programme for spatial development and territorial cohesion (European Parliament Report)
http://www.europarl.europa.eu/meetdocs/2004_2009/documents/dv/territorialagenda-leipzig_charter/TerritorialAgenda-Leipzig_Charter_en.pdf