



Co-financed by the European Regional Development Fund

Inspire Policy Making with Territorial Evidence

# Addressing key challenges for integrated territorial development

The Romanian experience

Budapest, 7th of March, 2018

# Key challenges in Romania

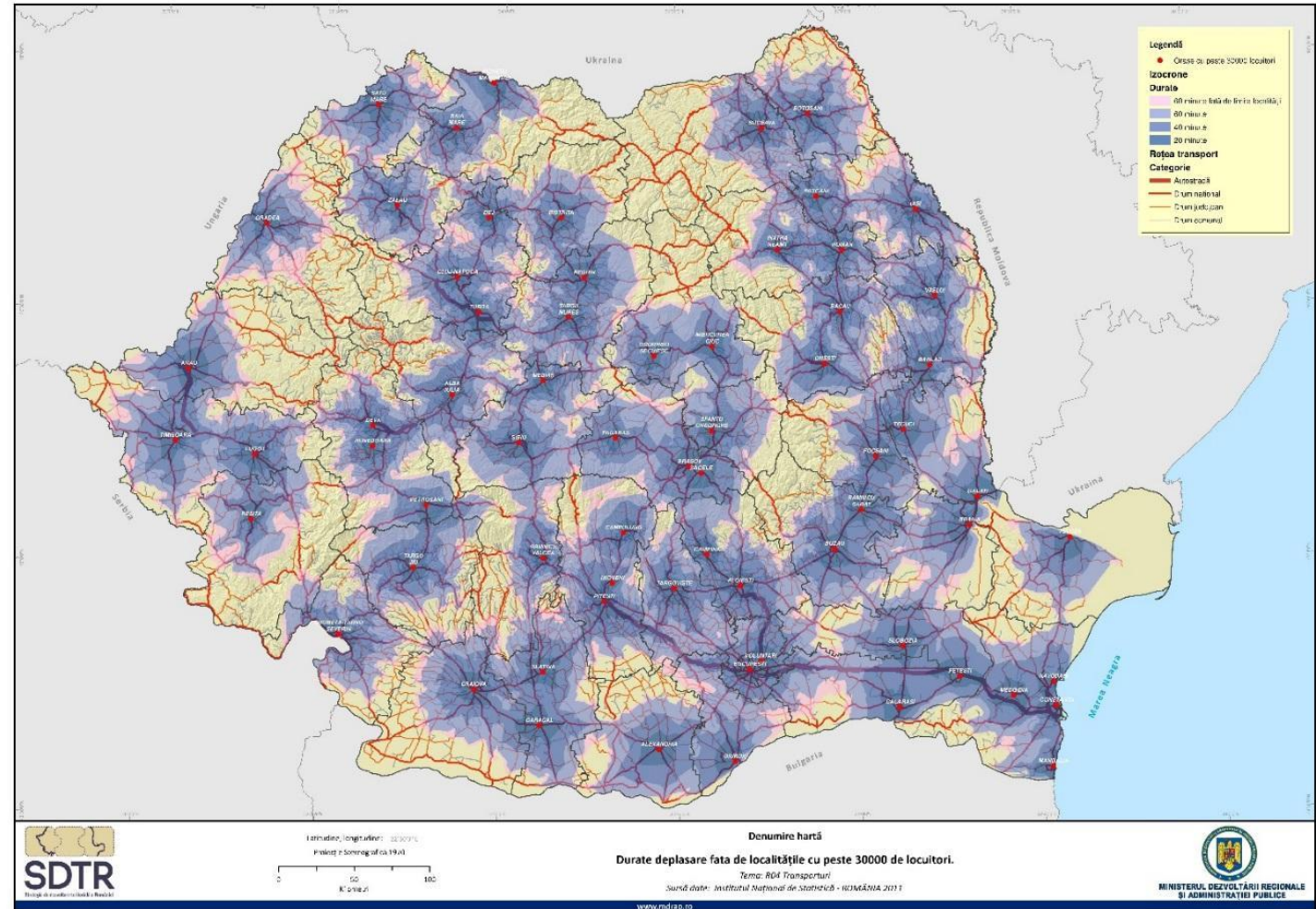
- Insufficient cross-sectoral cooperation
  - Diverging sectoral perspectives
  - Lack of coordination
- Finding suitable governance tools
  - Not enough bottom-up approaches
  - Difficulties in integrating public and private actors
- Not enough importance given to territory
  - Targets at national / NUTS 2 level
  - No difference between categories of territories
  - Time needed to promote a national territorial development strategy

# Areas concentrating growth and connective system

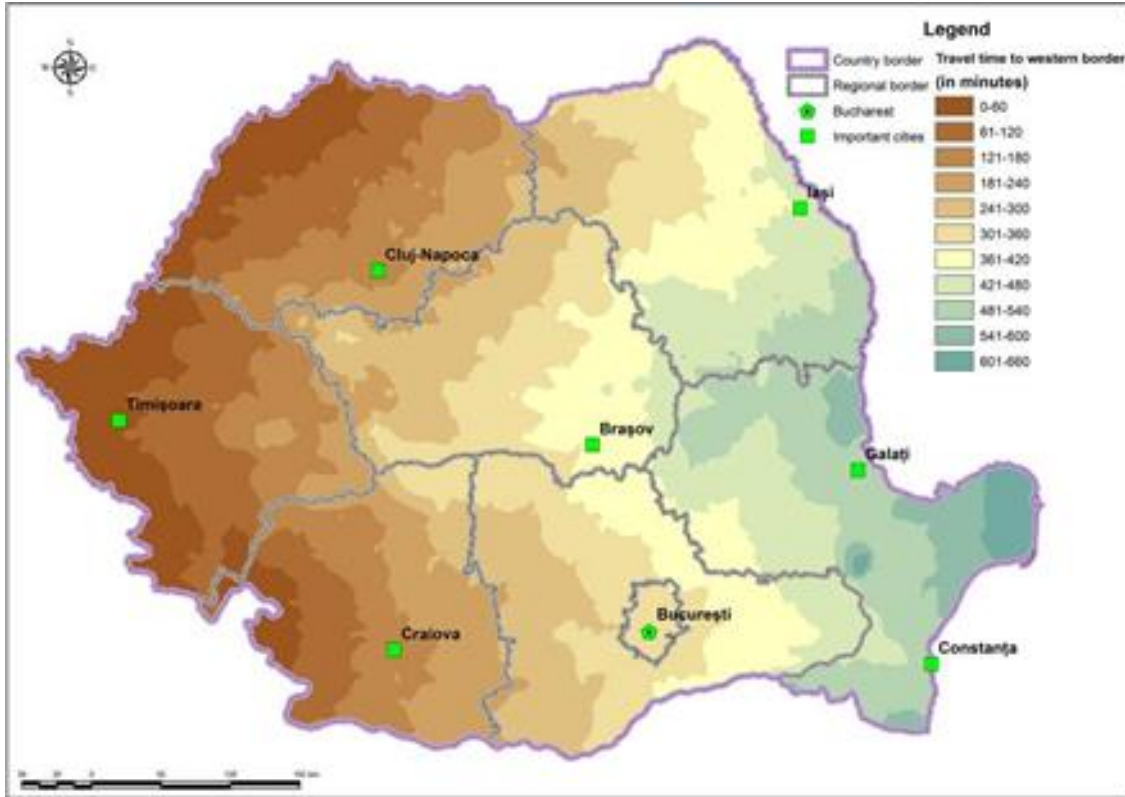
Map of accessibility to cities over 30.000 inhabitants (road travel duration)

Accessibility to the main cities as providers of services and engines of development is crucial

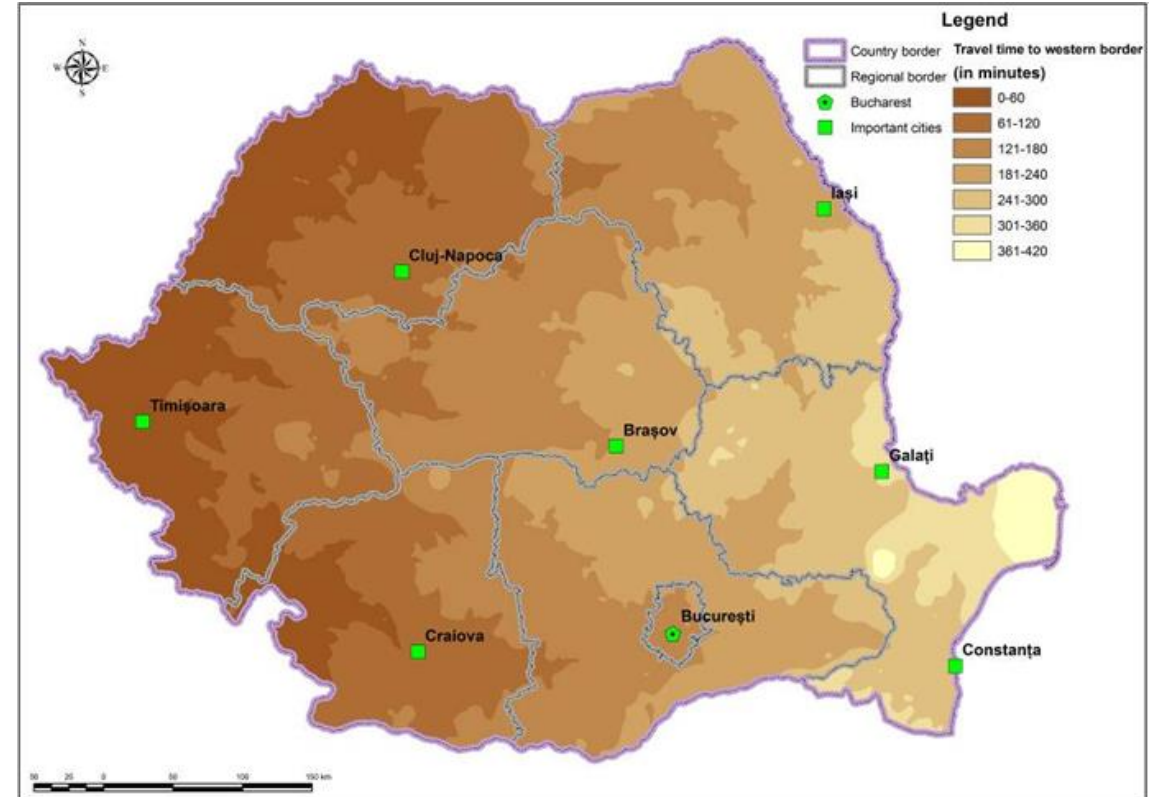
Identification of deep rural areas



# Connecting better to the neighbours

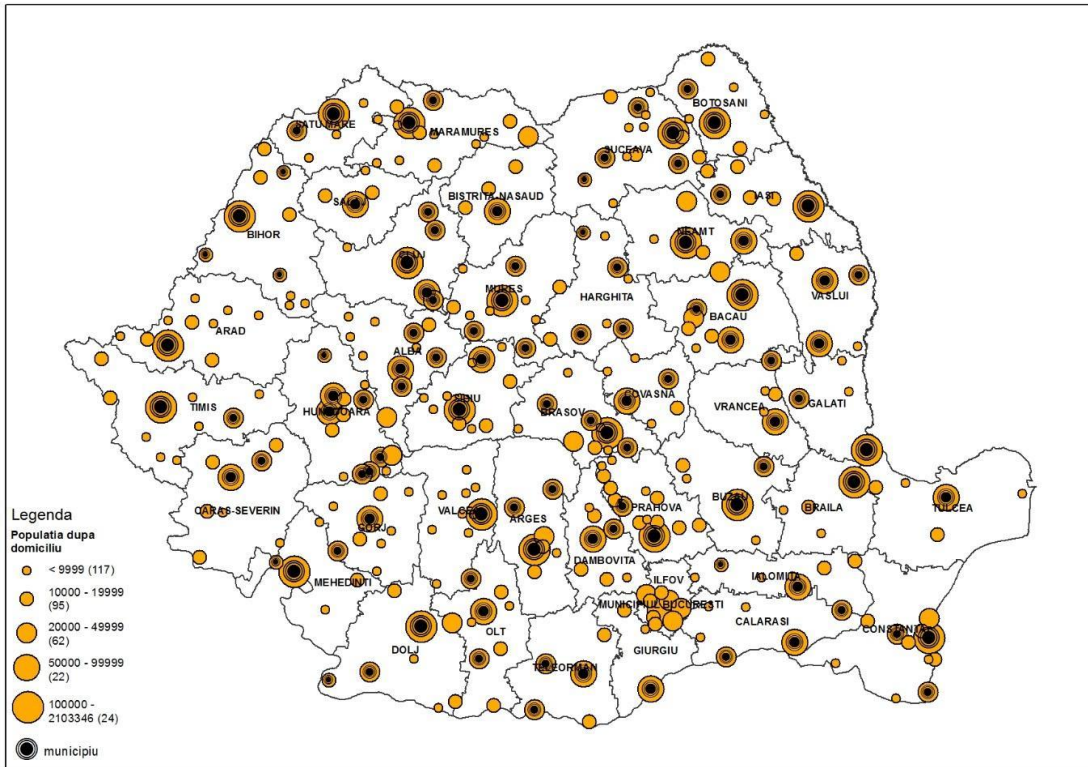


Travel time to western border (2013)  
- up to 11 hours

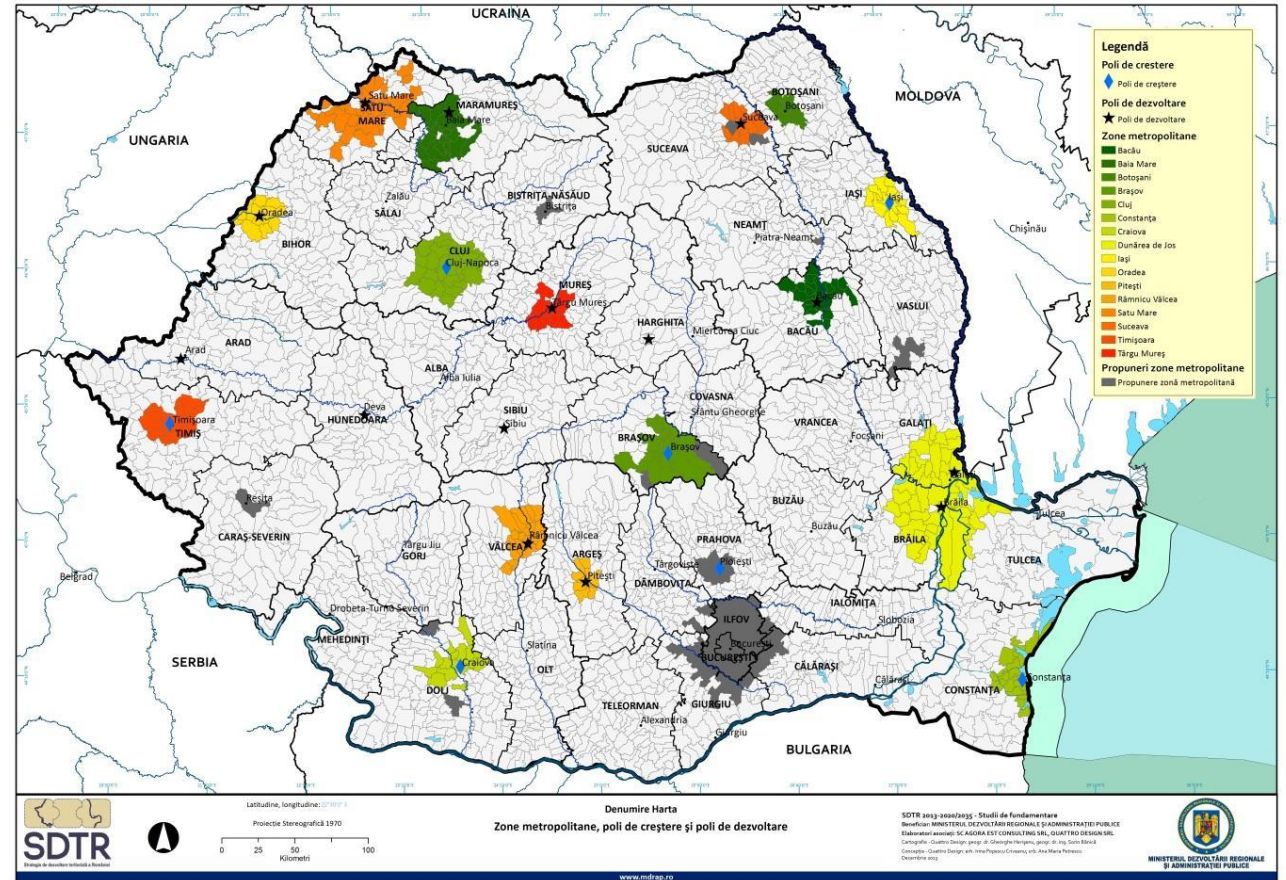


Travel time to western border (proposed road infrastructure) – up to 7 hours

# Network of cities



# Metropolitan areas (existing and proposed)



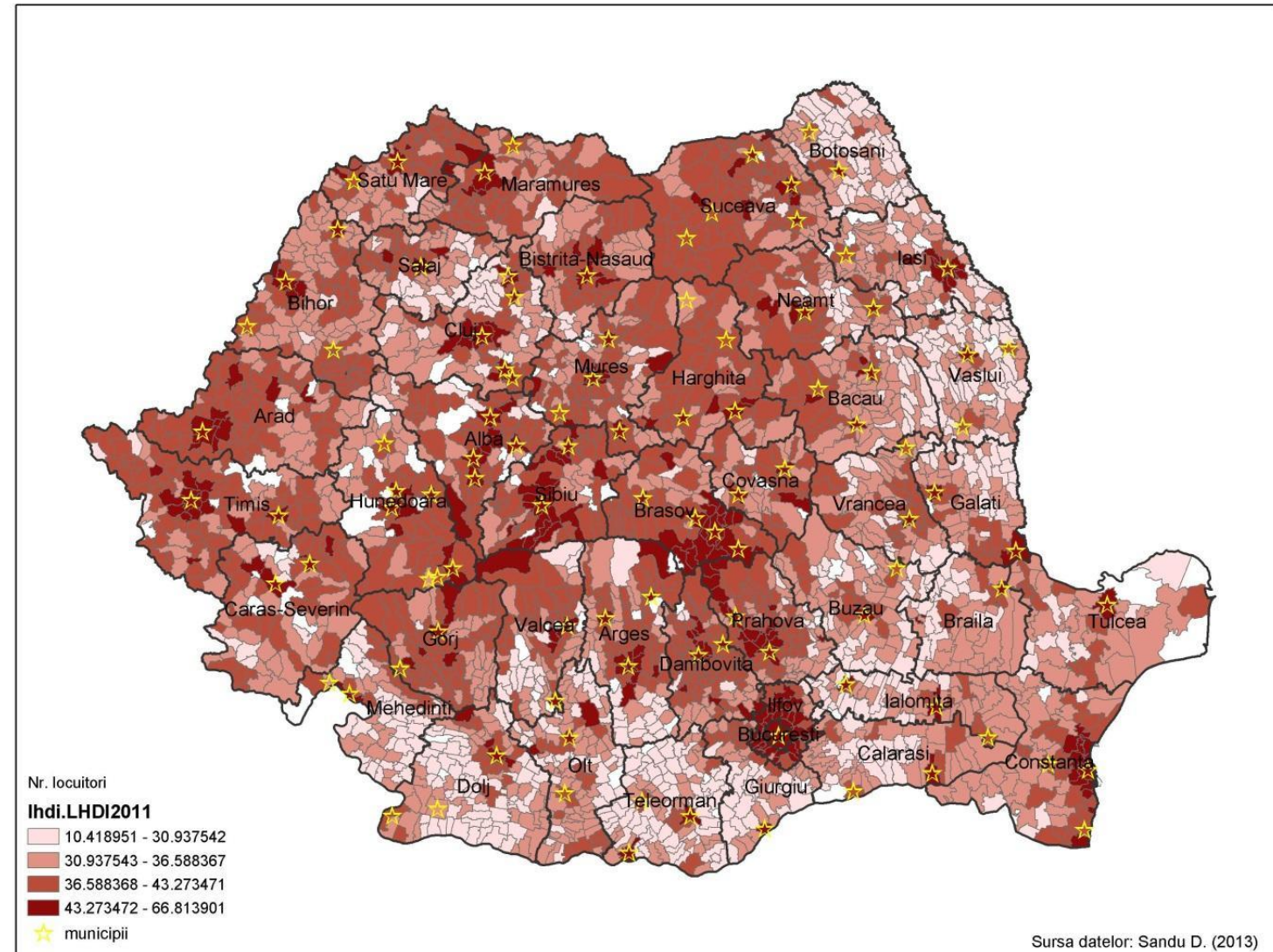
- Urban-rural cooperation and urban-urban cooperation are both necessary
- Intermediary cities (50.000 – 100.000 inhabitants) are insufficient and need to be reinforced

# Taking into account the whole territory

Map of Local human development index

Discrepancies in development at intra-regional level

Identification of poor areas that need assistance



# Tackling the challenges

- Finalizing the National Strategy for Territorial Development
  - Long term planning document for territorial development
  - Proposes objectives, actions and measures for the national territory (connective, settlements and natural systems) and for categories of territories (rural, mountainous, coastal, cross-border)
  - Currently in Romanian Parliament for approval
- Promoting the concept of functional areas and integrated development
  - Using ITI (Danube Delta Region)
  - Functional areas approach (see also CEMAT XVII first resolution)
  - Using new territorial tools: Territorial Observatory, ESPON, Reference Framework for Sustainable Cities etc
- Cooperation in territorial development within V4+2
  - Common document approved in ministerial meeting in march 2010 (Budapest)
  - Common strategy – basis for the ministerial conclusions in april 2014 (Budapest)

# // Thank you

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