

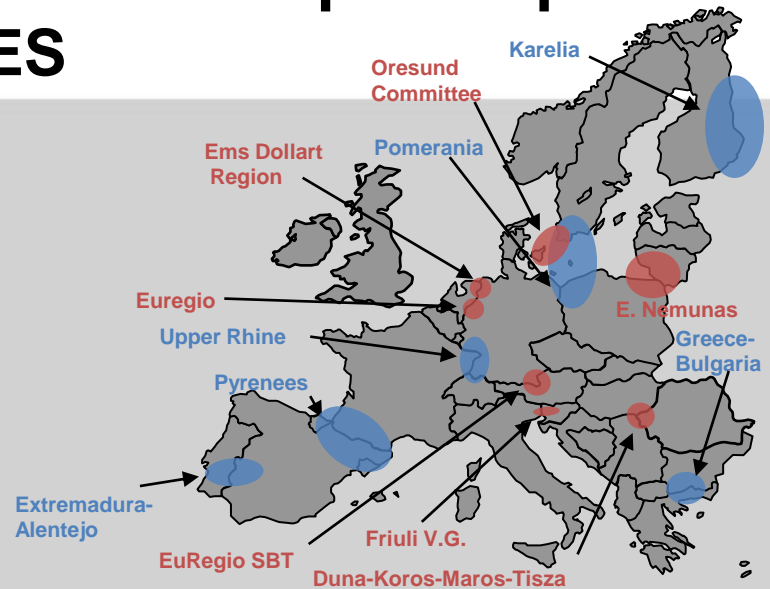


Using applied research results from ESPON as a yardstick for cross-border spatial development planning

ULYSSES

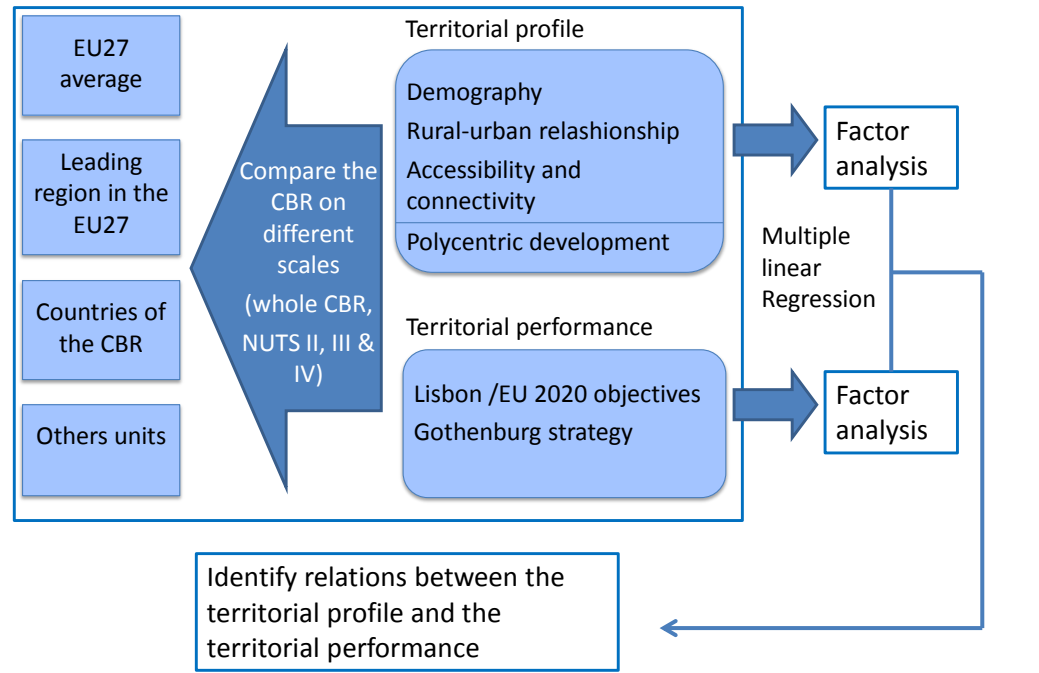
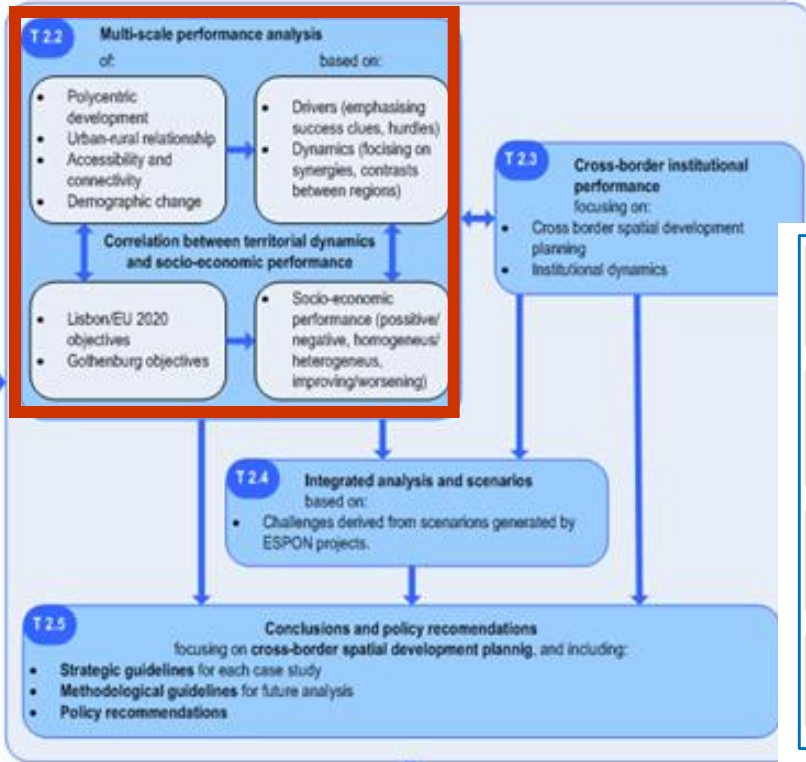
ESPON SEMINAR
Territory matters:
Keeping Europe and its
regions competitive

Efrén Feliu
 16 June 2016
 Amsterdam



Overall methodological flow

OVERALL METHODOLOGICAL APPROACH



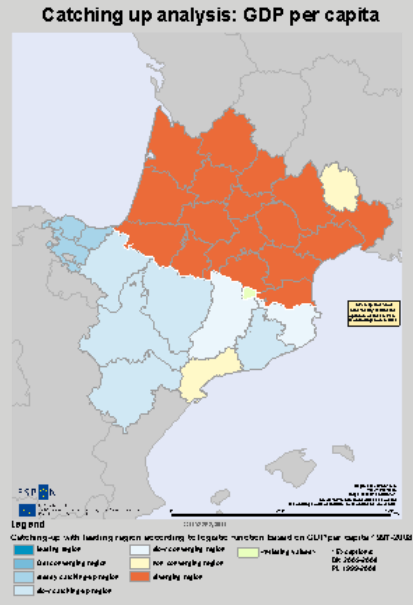
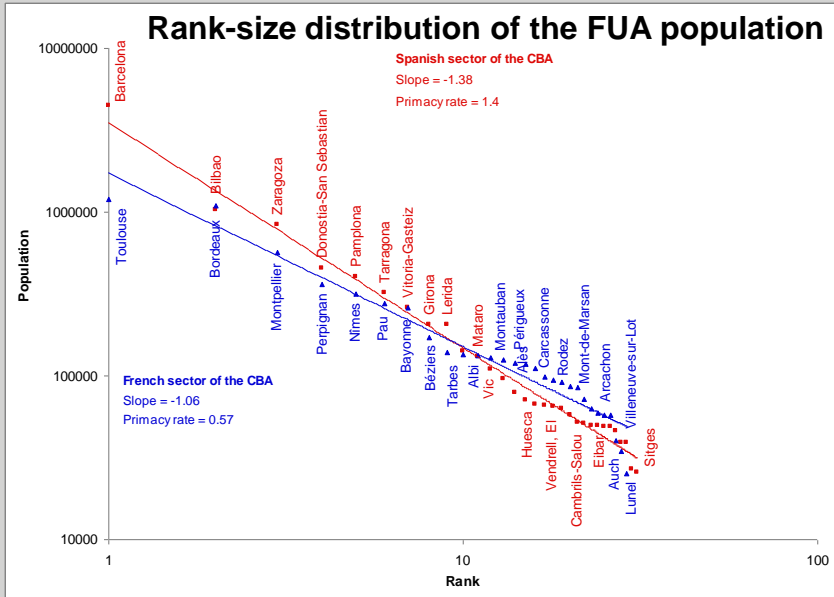
PROJECT OUTPUT

"High-quality multi-thematic territorial analysis on six cross-border areas" "Presented in a way that the concerned stakeholder can use it as a starting point (e.g. in a form of a coherent territorial analysis chapter)" "A reference document baseline" for the implementation of "a cross-border spatial development process"

"Seven data fact sheets (5-6 pages each) relying on already existing ESPON quantitative data at NUTS III level, presents a starting point for launching more detailed territorial analysis"



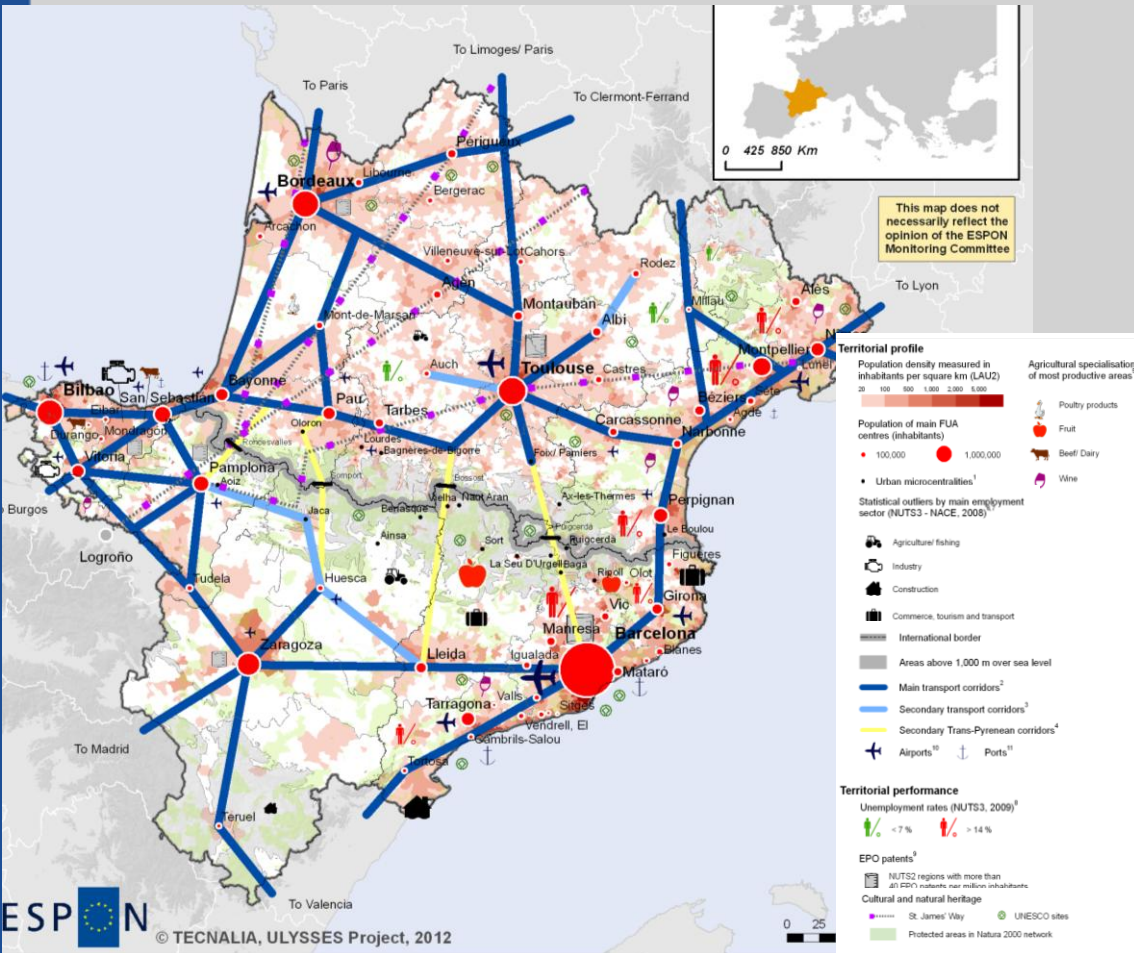
Results of Task 2.2 – Pyrenees



- Demographic attractiveness (immigration).
- Hierarchic distribution of urban areas.
- Decreasing of primary activities, also in land cover. Relevant natural assets.
- Peripheral regions in terms of accessibility, poor internal connectivity.
- Different economic orientation on both sides of the border / medium income.

- Border effect: fertility rate; urban network; accessibility (train-road vs. air); GDP (catching-up analysis 1997-2008 in Spanish regions steady or slow catching –up regions, while all French are as diverging); economic downturn latter in France.

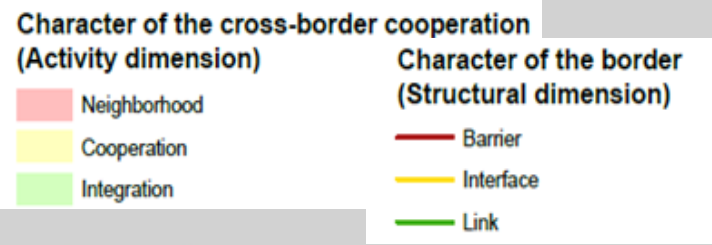
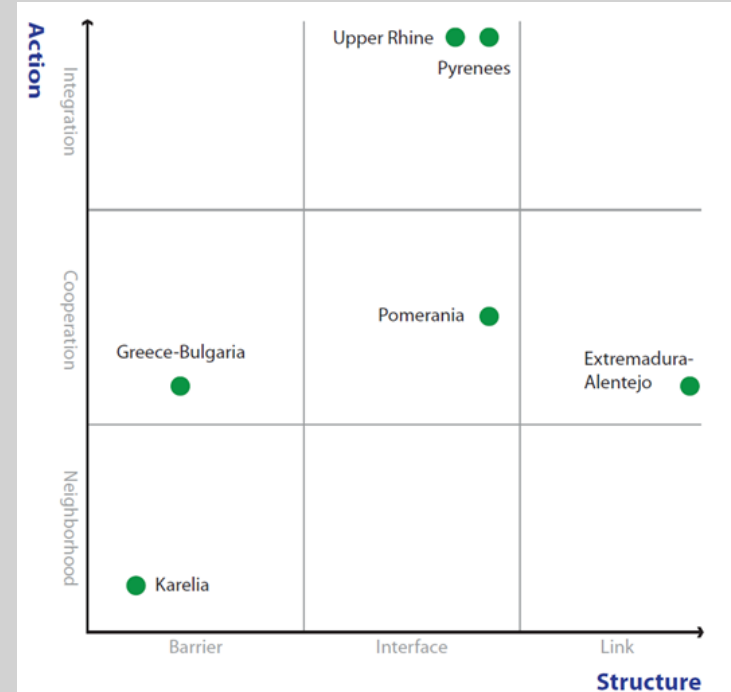
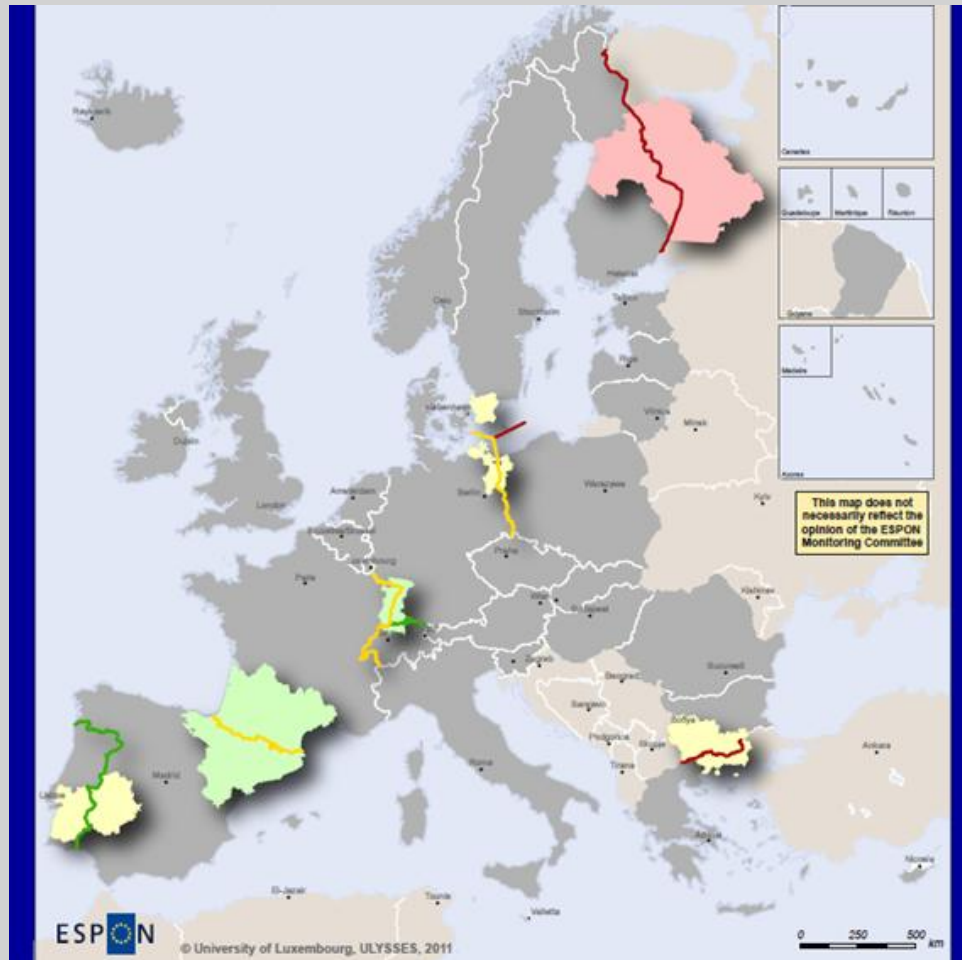
Example – Pyrenees spatially explicit results / Overall conclusions (T 2.2)



1. Differences among CBAs appear to be very much a consequence of their overall EU location and not so much of their border position.
2. Borders keep playing a major role in explaining the behaviour of the different regions by dividing different national realities.
3. The border condition seems to be more relevant at the regional than at the local level.
4. Cross border commuting levels between different regions still tend to be low.
5. Borders seem to keep functioning as a limit for the diffusion effects of development poles



Results - conclusions from the governance analysis (T 2.3)



Example of the proposed strategies for Extremadura/Alentejo (T 2.4 - 2.5)

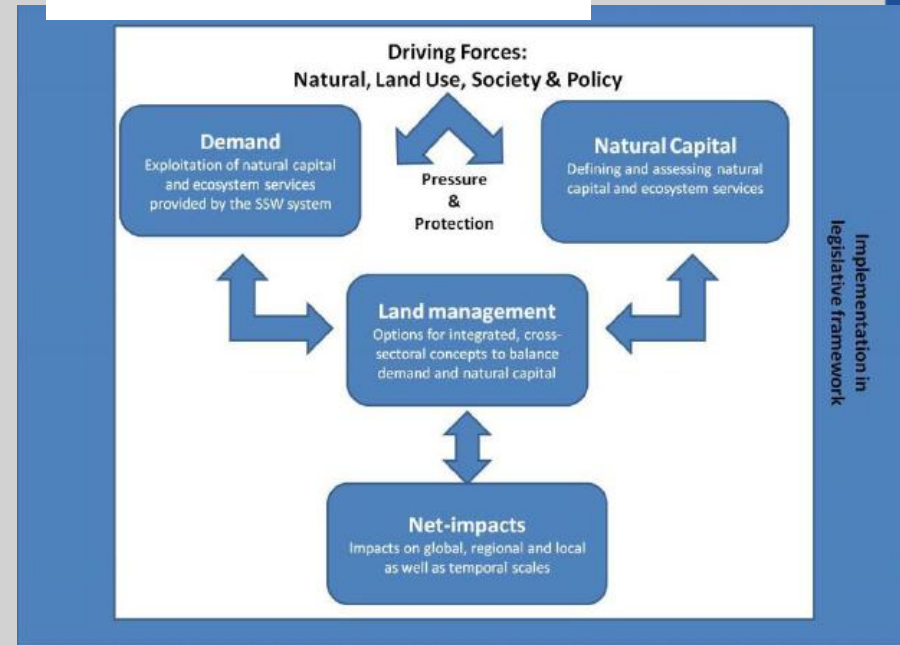
1. Dealing with an ageing and stationary population, through:
 - mitigation strategies: immigrant friendly policies; promotion of pro-fecundity measures.
 - adaptation strategies: adaptive reuse and develop facilities and services for the elderly, linking them to leisure, wellbeing and tourism in order to attract retirees of other regions or countries.
2. Establish functional complementarities in services and infrastructures
3. Take advantage of the dehesa/montado as a strategic asset in the promotion of regional products and in creating value added
4. Take advantage of the strategic position of the CBA halfway on Lisbon and Sines – Madrid axis
5. Cross-border regional knowledge management
6. Coordinate environmental sustainability



Added value of ESPON / potential links with other initiatives

- ESPON offers **relevant concepts and comparable data** at the European level, which serves as reference to understand how specific cross-border areas are positioned.
- ESPON contributes to the development of a **shared view** of cross-border reality, by means of:
 - The achievement of a **common understanding** of **key aspects** of territorial cooperation through policy and academic discussion.
 - The generation of a **basic consensus** on the **main challenges** currently faced by cross-border areas and those expected in the years to come.
- ESPON allows **identifying those topics that require further analysis** and specific focus at lower spatial levels

INtegrated Spatial Planning, land use and soil management Research ActTION



The way ahead (some Spanish perceptions and perspectives)

Advances so far

1. Joint management instruments like EGTCs (that should be kept).
2. Joint funding programmes like POCTEFA (that should be improved).
3. Time and efforts invested (that should be increased).
4. Studies about concepts that could generate transboundary culture (policentricity, accessibility, etc.)

Challenges

1. Borders still exist (culture, language, etc.).
2. Competencies, Legal, Administrative and Procurement differences as hurdle and opportunity (to learn).
3. Transboundary culture, societal behaviour, awareness, political commitment.
4. Take advantage of endogenous complementarities, don't avoid differences per se.
5. Cross-Border territorial intelligence, territorial capital, shared vision and objectives
 - Cross-Border spatial planning, making use of "territorial mediators".
 - Operative coordination for specific initiatives with tangible results.
 - Win-win approaches and shared benefits.
6. Competitiveness vs. cohesion and quality of life.



Thank you for your attention

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