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Presentations on the ongoing ESPON Targeted Analyses



Alps 2050

Common spatial perspectives for the Alpine area.
Towards a common vision

Tobias Chilla, University of Erlangen

The project

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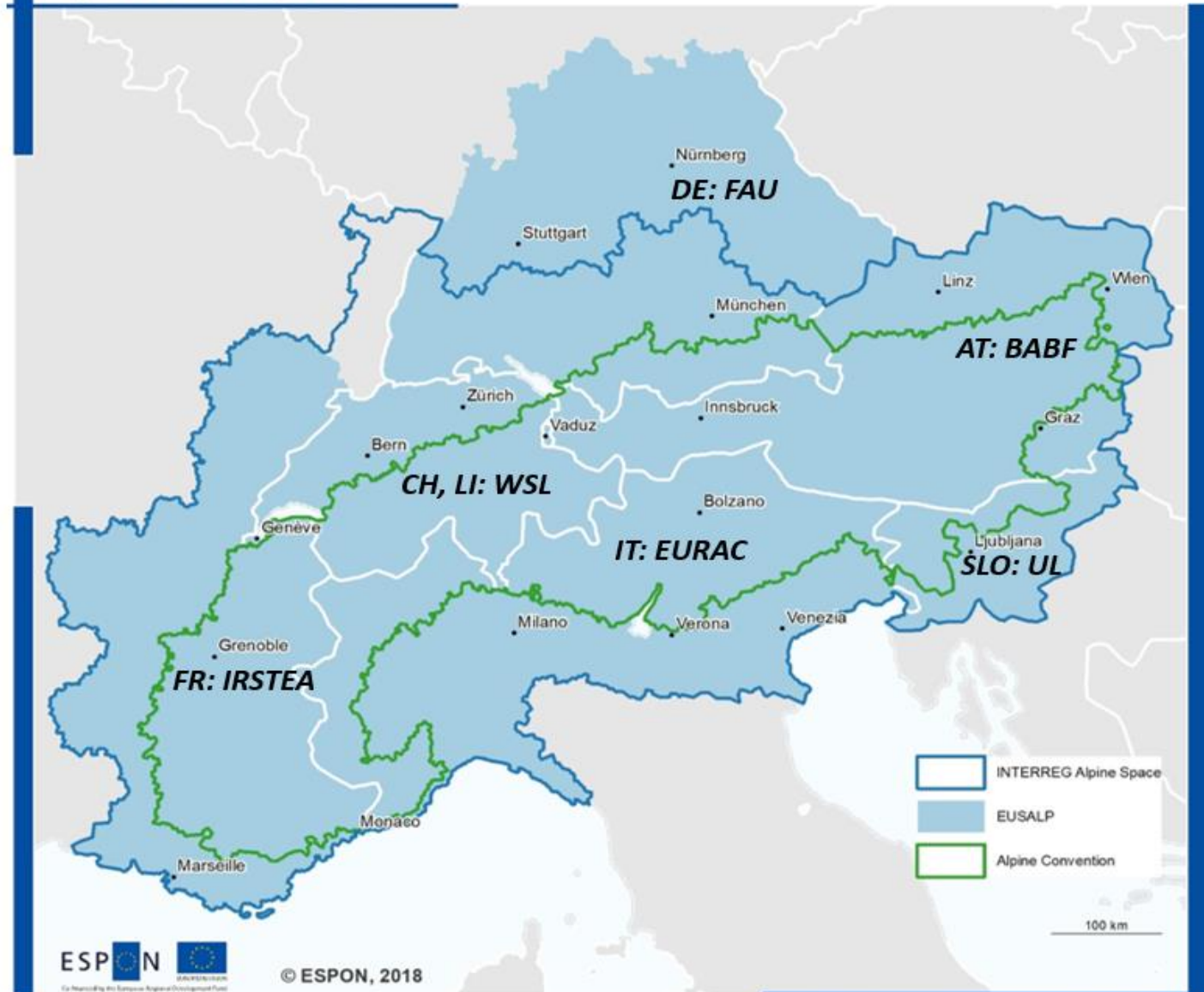
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ESPON EGTC: Michaela Gensheimer (Senior Project Expert), Rosa Martin Lopez (Financial Expert) Piera Petrucci (Senior Project Expert - Outreach), Laurent Friederes (Head of Unit Evidence & Outreach), Ilona Raugze (Director)

Spatial Focus Alps 2050

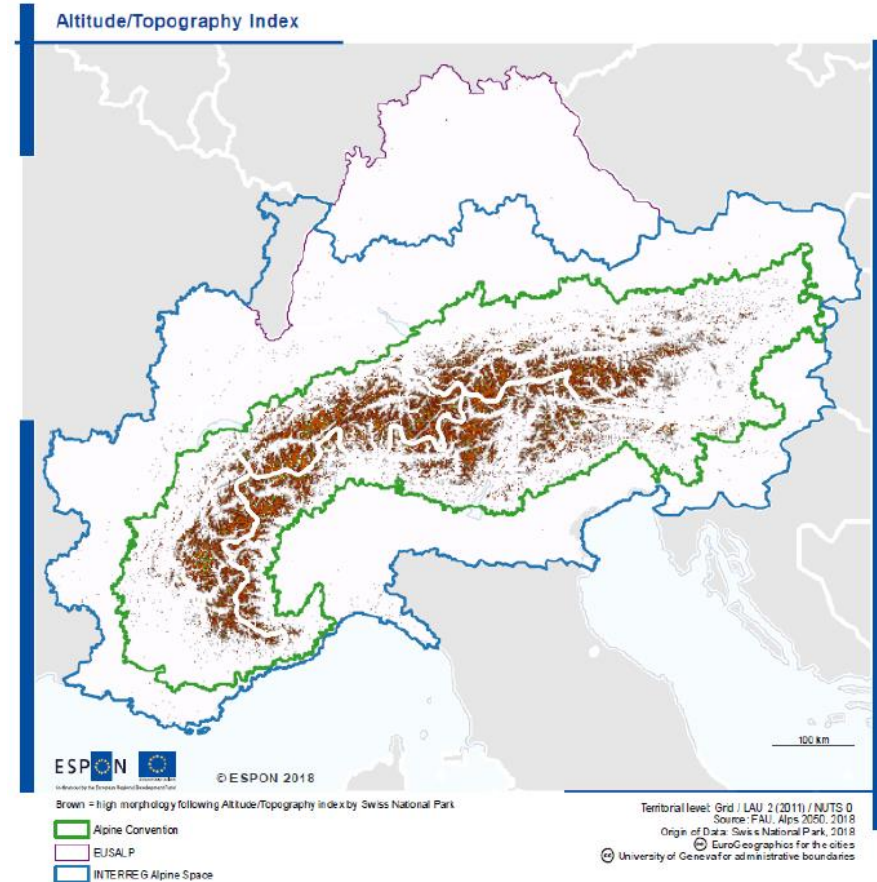


Territorial level: NUTS0 (2013)/ LAU2 (2011)
 Source: FAU & Eurac Research, Alps 2050, 2018
 Origin of Data: European Commission, Alpine Space Programme, EURAC
 ©EuroGeographics for the cities
 ©University of Geneva for administrative boundaries

The project

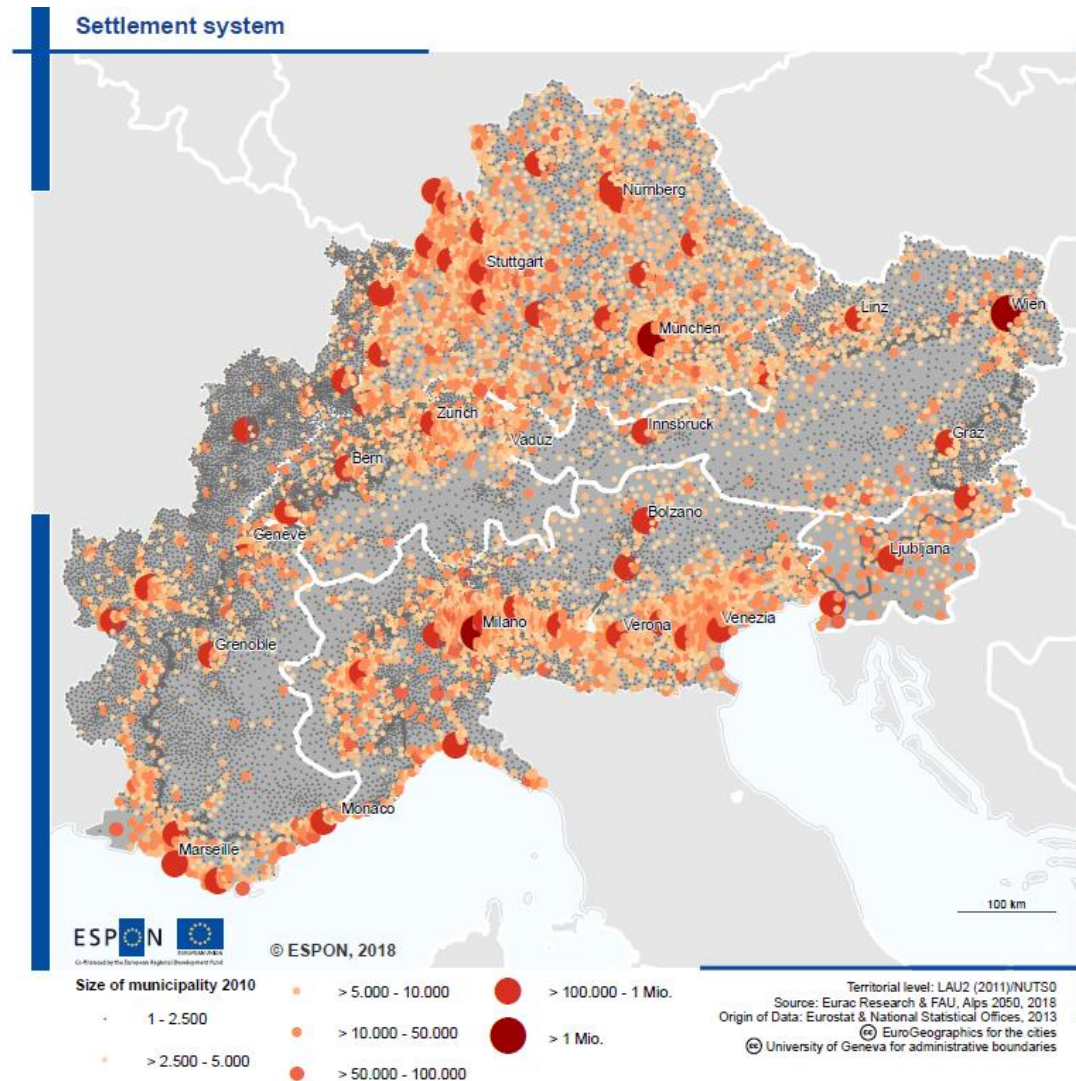
Main objectives:

- A territorial **vision** and common spatial perspectives for the Alpine area until 2050.
- Effective solutions for a balanced **sustainable development** as well as help to strengthen informal and formal **cooperation** between actors
- **Guidelines** for the development of spatial perspectives and a spatial vision that can be used by other European transnational cooperation areas



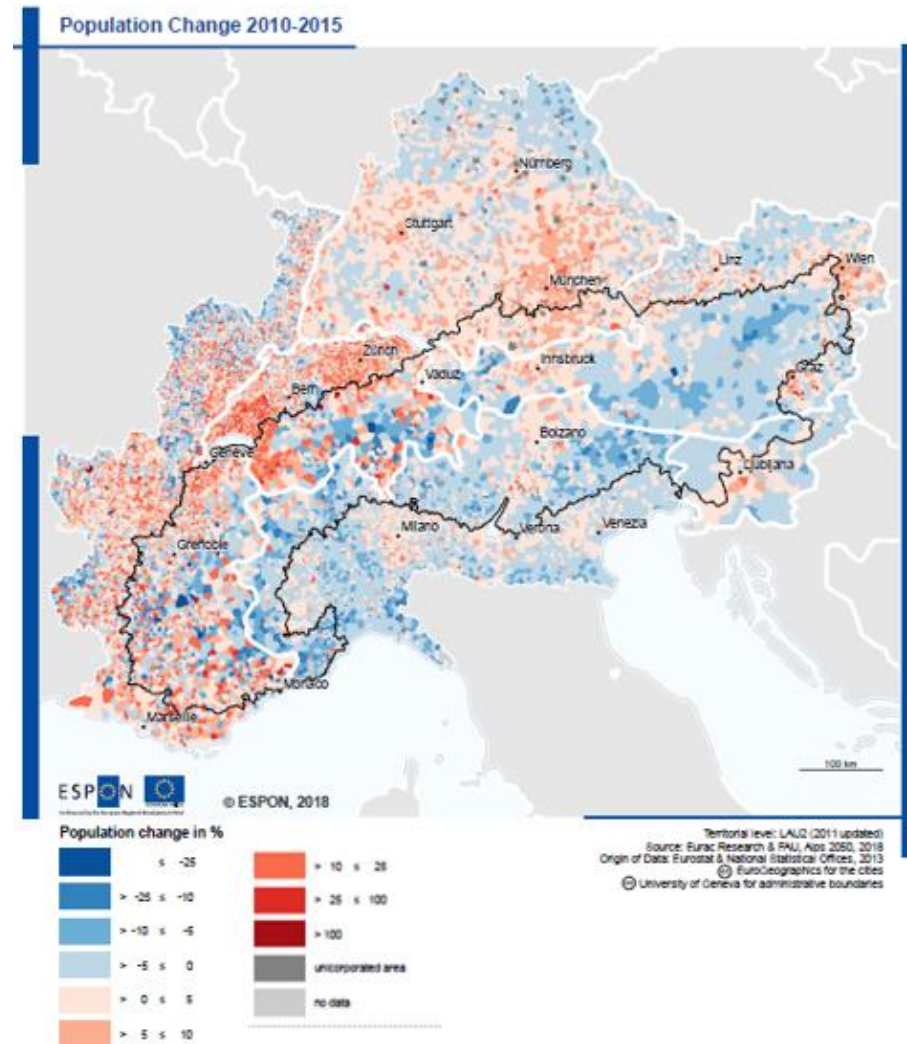
Territorial analysis – settlement system

- Within the mountainous areas the municipalities are *smaller* than beyond
- Within the mountainous areas the map illustrates the importance of *valleys* for settlements
- The map illustrates different *political / administrative contexts* (minimum size of municipalities in different countries).



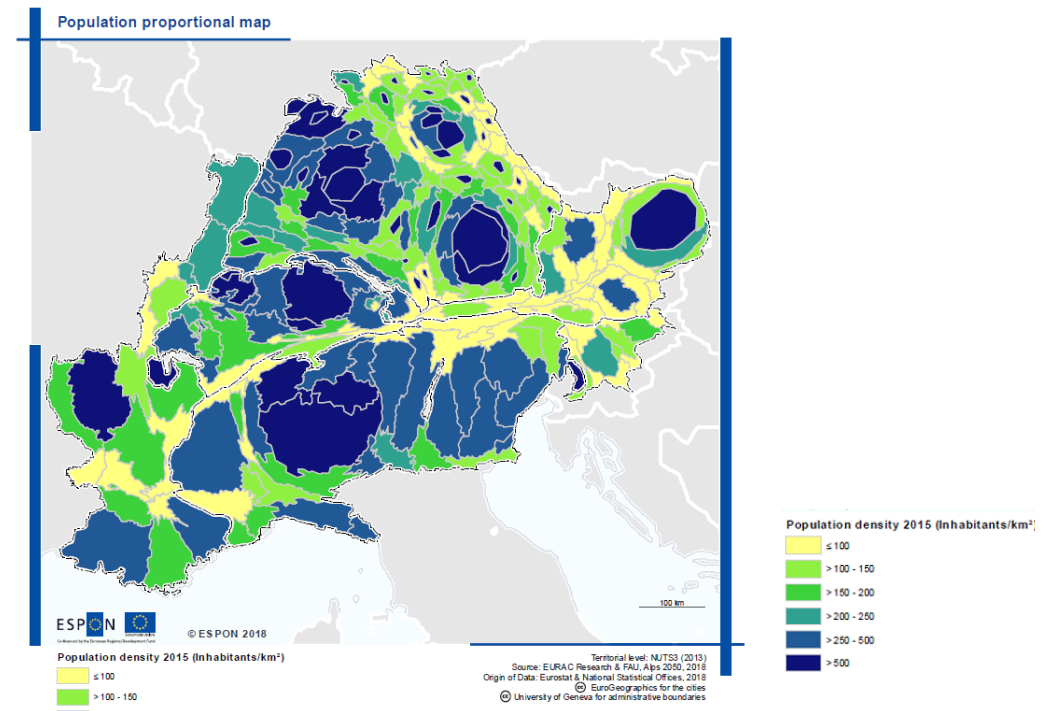
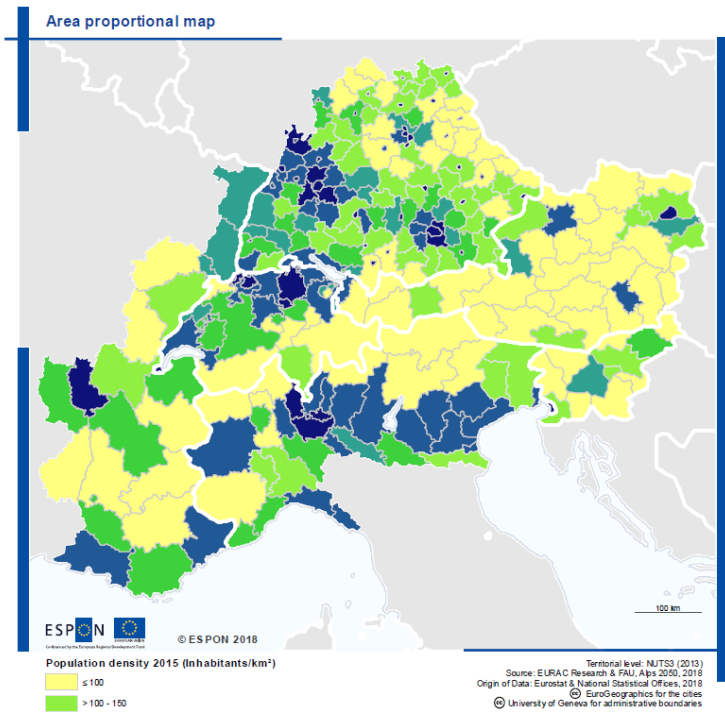
Territorial analysis – demographic development

- The map shows an important influence of urbanisation: Metropolises and the larger cities are almost always the centre of growth trends.
- The patterns in rural areas are much more diverse.
- There are large differences between the Alpine countries.
- The importance of valleys, corridors (Inn, High Rhine, Brenner etc.) is very visible.



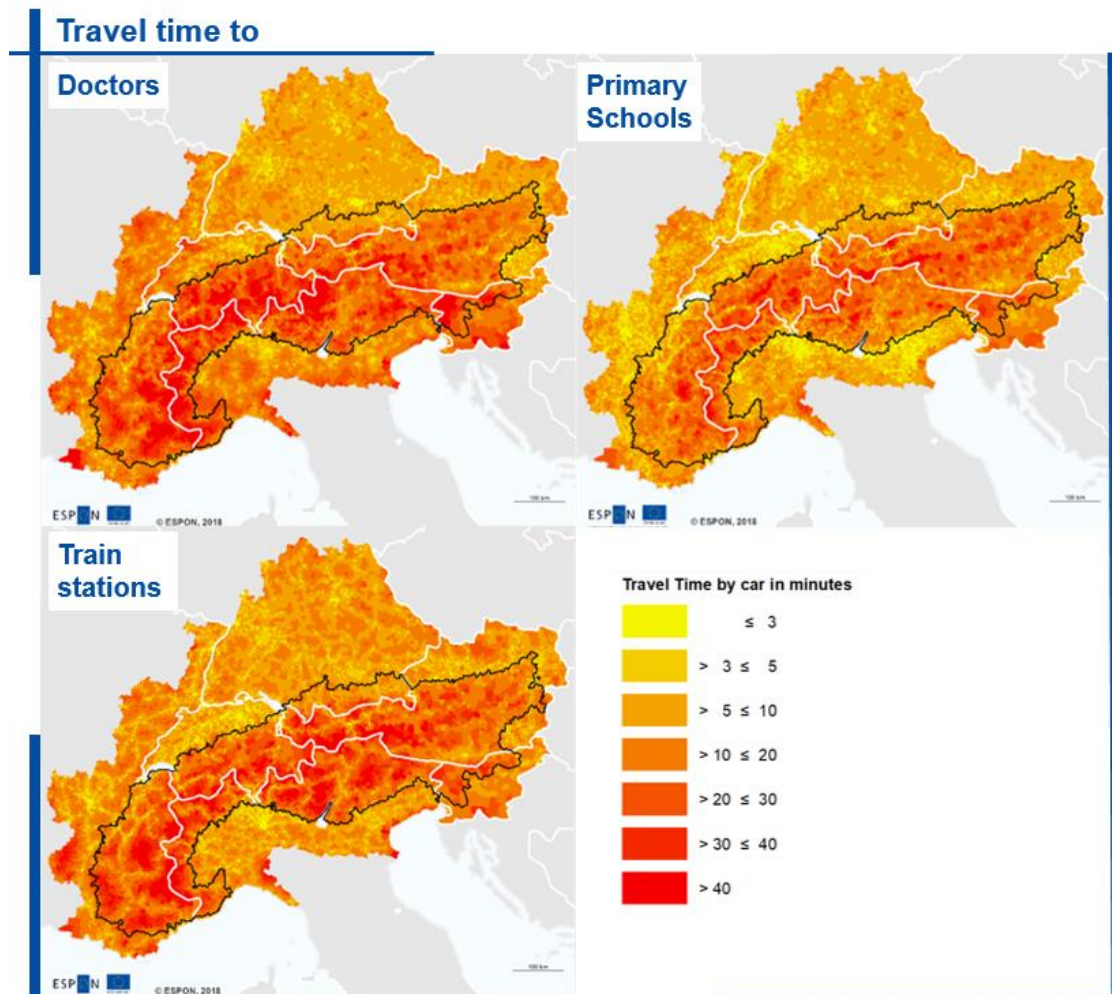
Territorial analysis – demography

- on the left: population density proportional to the surface area
- right hand: cartogram showing the size of the territories relative to the population of the territories



Territorial analysis – SGI

- The accessibility to different services of general interests – doctors, primary schools and train stations – shows similar spatial patterns.
- There are lower values of accessibility for *inner-Alpine* than for the more urbanized and *pre-Alpine* areas – due do population density, transport infrastructure and investment schemes.

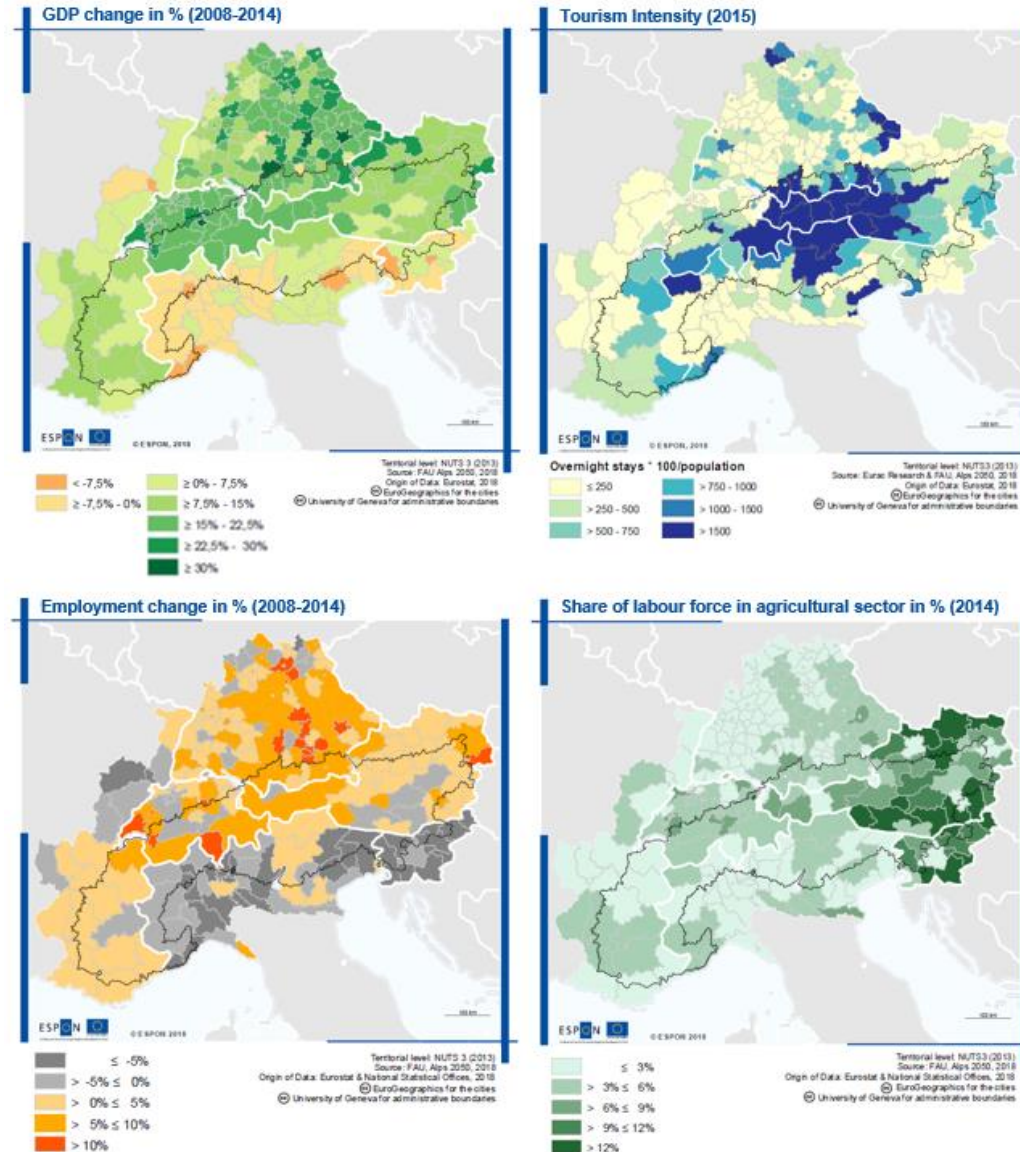


Territorial level: LAU2 (2011 updated)
Source: RRG & FAU, Alps 2050, 2018
Origin of Data: ESPON Profecy, 2017

©University of Geneva for administrative boundaries

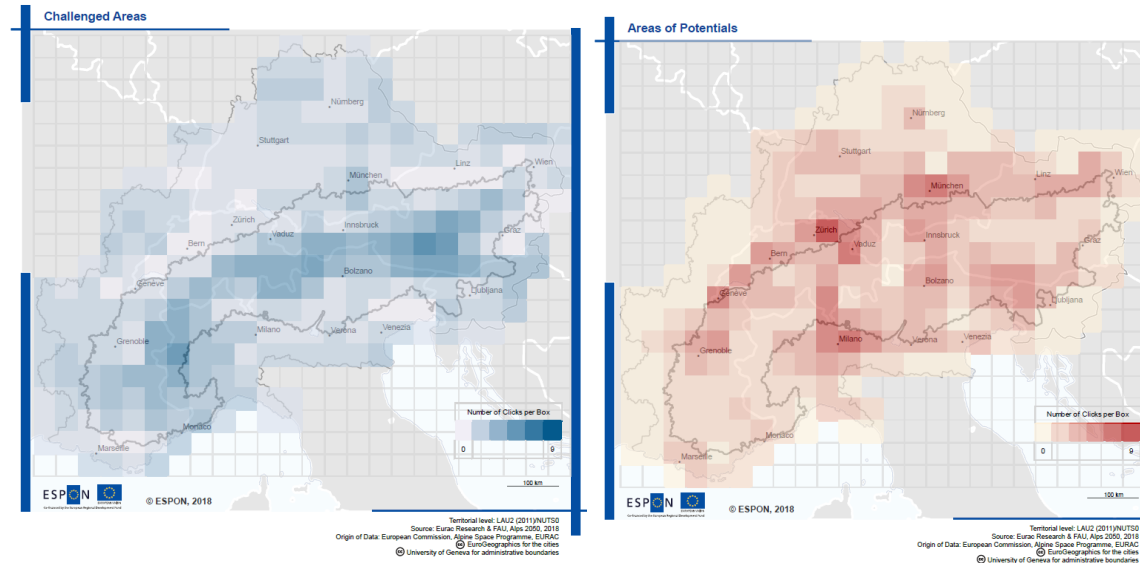
Territorial analysis – pattern

- The territorial analyses of the Alp 2050 perimeter displays very diverse patterns and sectoral complexity



Participative elements

- Delphi study
- Stakeholder workshop





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Territorial and Urban Potentials Connected to Migration and Refugee Flows

Stefano Bianchini, University of Bologna (Lead Partner)

Marco Zoppi, University of Bologna (Research fellow)

Scope of the Targeted Analysis

- Length of the project: one year (July 2017 – July 2018)
- Focus on two macro-regions (Adriatic-Ionian and Danube)
- Two additional countries of interest: Kosovo (under UN Security Council Resolution 1244) and the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, FYROM;
- Eight case studies: one in Greece; two in Hungary; two in Italy; one in Serbia; one on the border area between Italy (Friuli-Venezia Giulia) and Slovenia; a regional perspective in Western Balkans;

1

Addressing Stakeholders' knowledge need and policy questions

The targeted analysis provides:

- a clear picture of all the different types of flows characterizing the macro-regions;
- an overview of territories' socio-demographic performances as well as needs in 2030-perspective;
- Strategies to manage integration, also through cohesion policy instruments;
- a list of actions for the medium term, coping with the risks identified for local territories (e.g. ageing, depopulation) yet also focusing on opportunities to improve territorial attractiveness

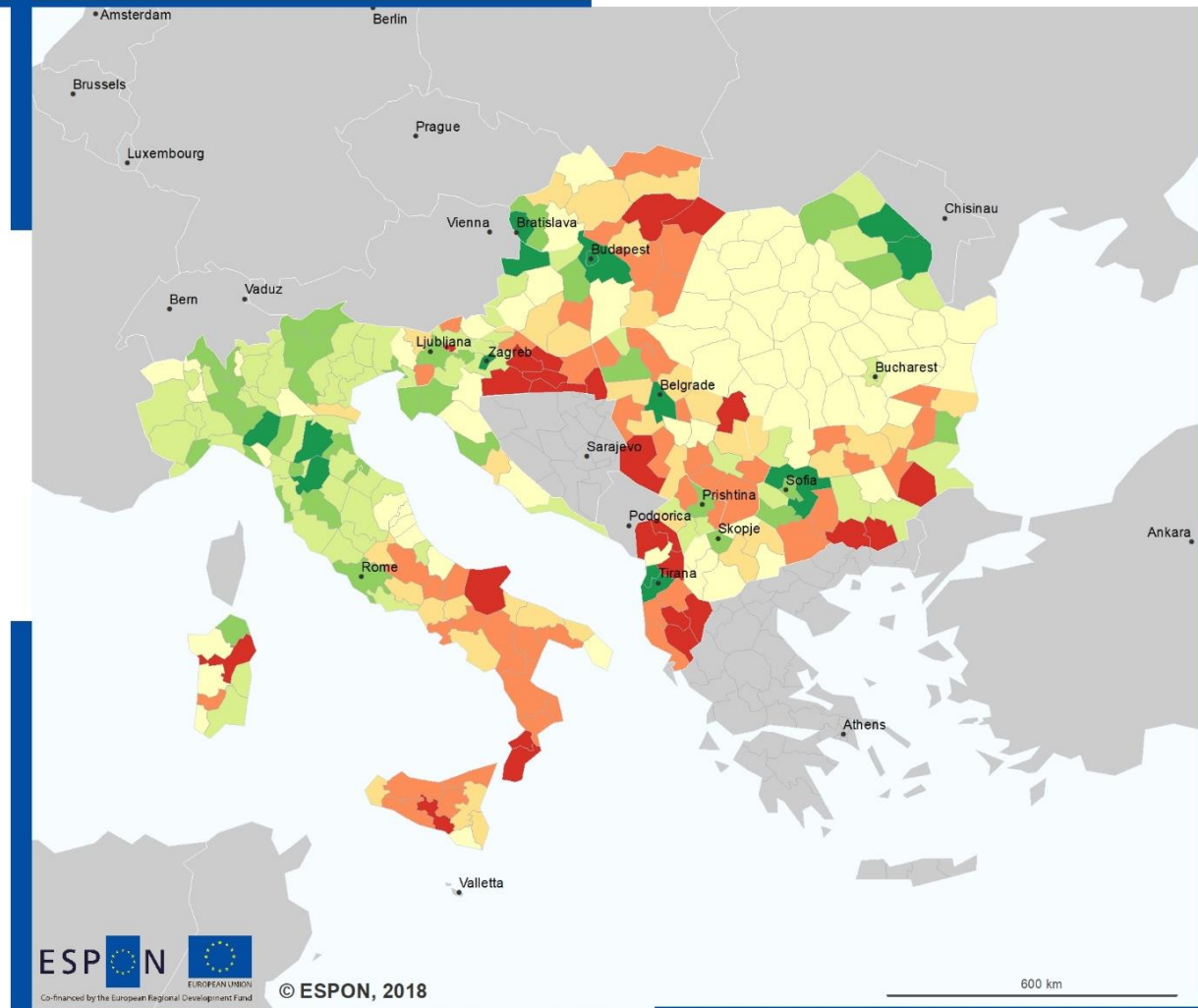
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Results and evidence

Through research and case studies, the project brings to light relevant information for the stakeholders:

- The two macro-regions are characterized by multidirectional migration dynamics, which include internal, macro-regional, and external flows of people within and between countries. The entity of these migrations flows has been assessed through available data. These migration dynamics are vital for the territories' economic performance, and reveal that mobility is – in all its forms – a defining feature of the area;
- Internal migrants within the analysed countries are prevalently young, and aged 25-29. Women tend to migrate more than men;
- 15% of asylum seekers in 2015 and 2016 came from SEE6 countries (macro-regional connections);

Net Internal Migration Rate, 2015



© ESPON, 2018

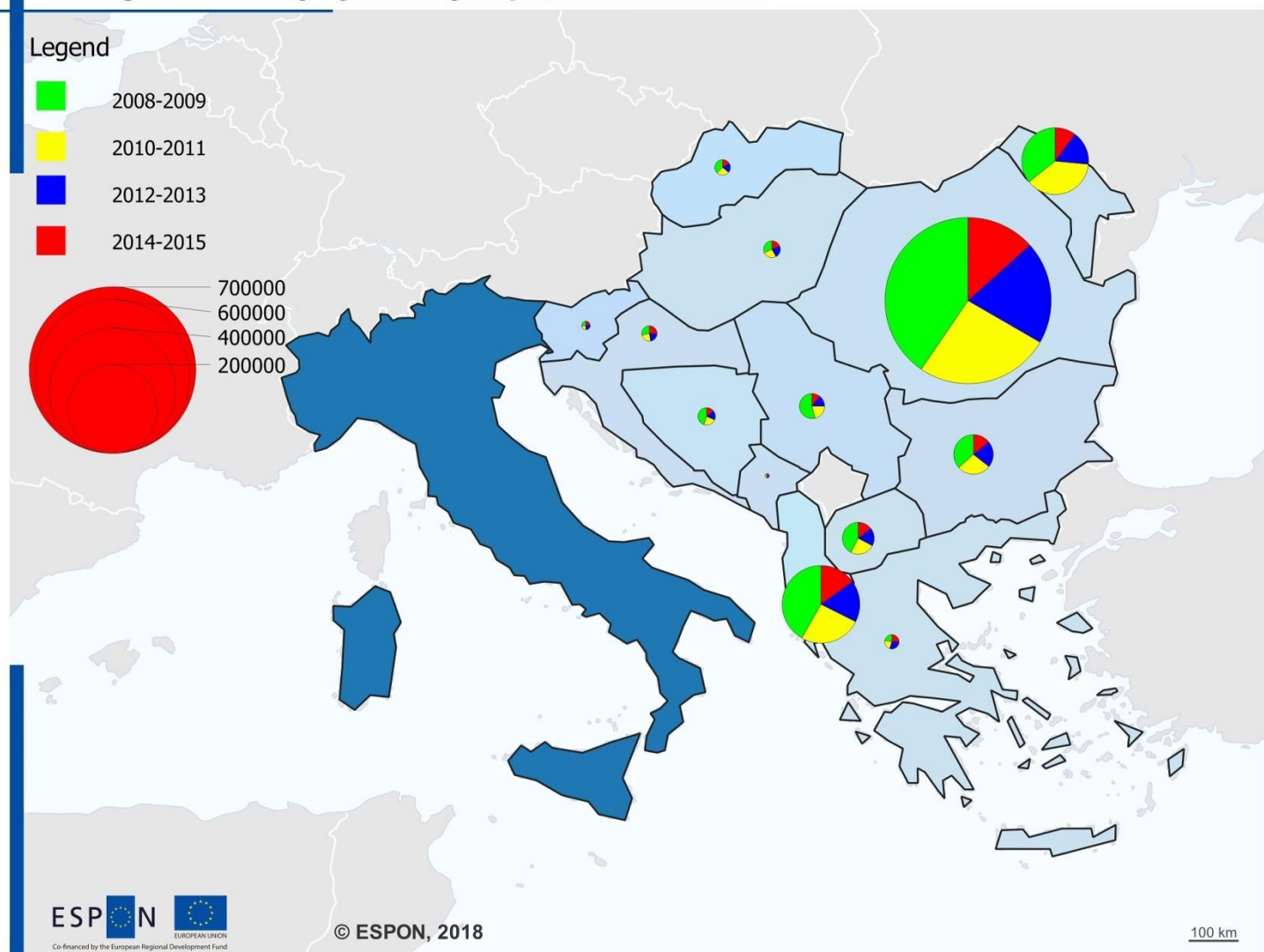


Regional level: NUTS 3 - SNUTS 3

Source: Own elaboration

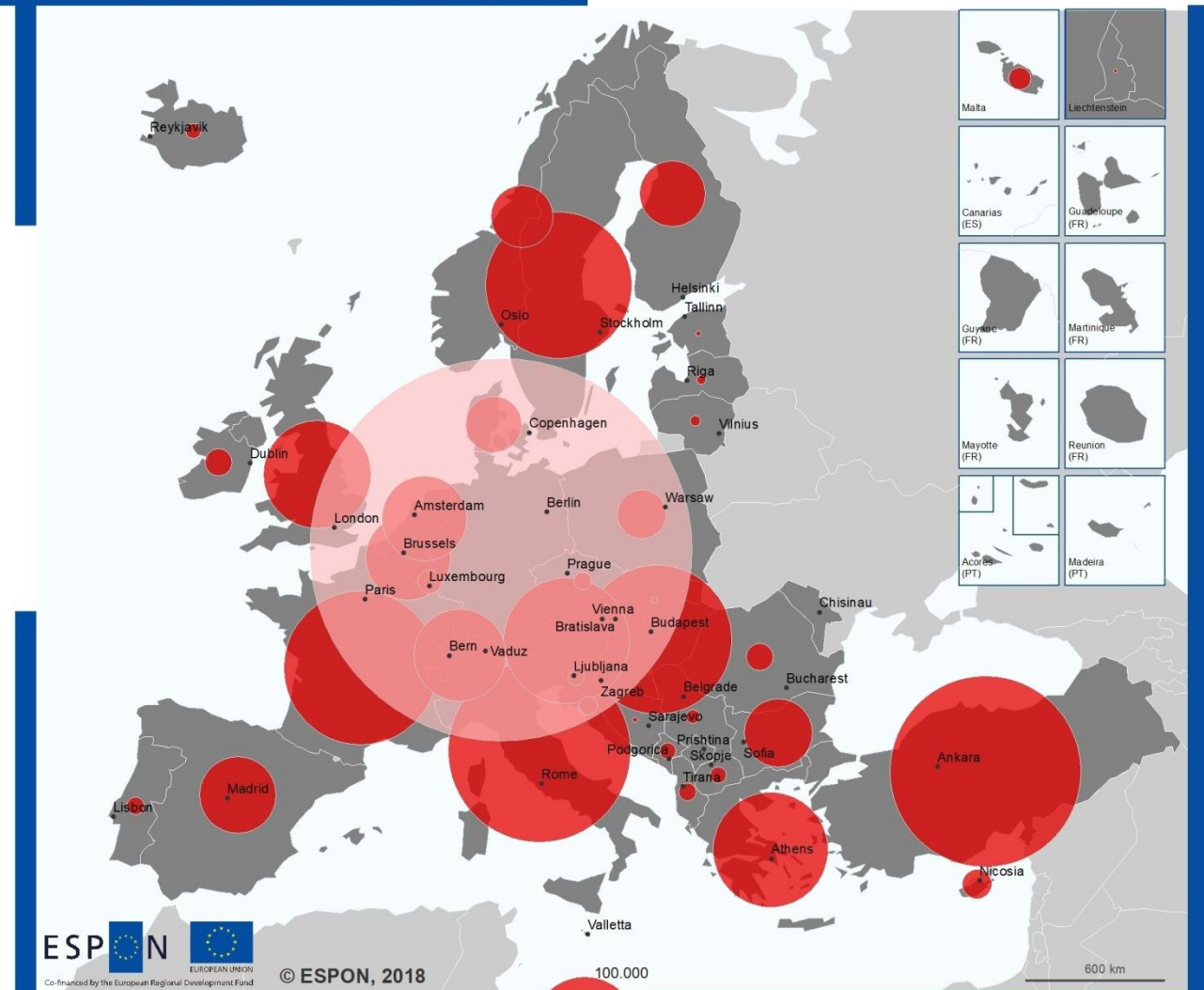
Origin of data: INSTAT-Albania, NSI-Bulgaria, CBS-Croatian Bureau of Statistics, KSH-Hungarian Central Statistical Office, ISTAT-Italy, MAKSTAT State Statistical Office of Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, INS-Romania, Statistical Office of the Republic of Serbia, Statistical Office of the Slovak Republic, SURS-Slovenia, Kosovo Agency of Statistics

Immigration in Italy by country of previous residence



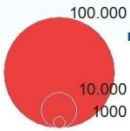
Territorial level: NUTS 0 (version 2013)
 Source: own elaboration, 2018
 Origin of data: EUROSTAT Database
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First time Asylum Seekers, 2015 - 2017



ESPON  
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Total number of first time asylum seekers for the years 2015, 2016 and 2017
 Minimum values in Moldova (0) and then Liechtenstein (231)
 Maximum values in Germany (1.344.540)
 The data for Kosovo (under UN Security Council Resolution 1244) are together with Serbia



Regional level: NUTS 0 - SNUTS 0
 Source: Own elaboration
 Origin of data: UNHCR
 (No data for November and December 2017)

Moreover:

- Recommendations for improving the attractiveness of territories, especially rural areas (e.g. digitalization; new infrastructures);
- Recommendations for matching territorial needs with skills (e.g. surveys and databases; targeted training)
- Recommendations for addressing the asylum seekers flow (e.g. the territorial dispersal and reception approach for asylum seekers integration);
- Identification of data gaps to be addressed in order to improve policymaking (e.g. data on skills of internal migrants and asylum seekers are still scarce)

3

Main challenges for the research activity

Identified challenges:

- Data gaps were by far the main challenge we had to face in achieving the project's aims. In particular, few national statistical offices collect yearly data on origin of regular immigrants; and data collected on asylum seekers are insufficient to elaborate a comprehensive picture of the phenomenon;
- Overheated political debates on migration could have partly affected the interviewees' attitudes and answers in relation to identified best practices and inclusive policies

4

Stakeholders' role during the implementation of the Targeted Analysis

Several means of support:

- Stakeholders provided the project team with important suggestions for the identification of significant case studies;
- Moreover, in some cases stakeholders indicated additional data sources that were useful for the project tasks;
- There has been an intense communication with the Lead Stakeholder, which has given the team the possibility to include in the research focus additional elements that were considered relevant.



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Thank you!

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Linking networks of protected areas to territorial development (LinkPas)

Maria Prezioso

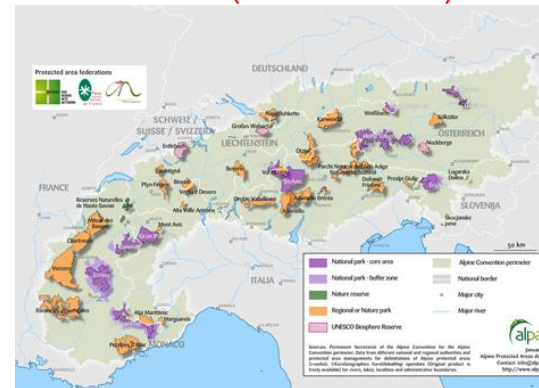
University of Rome "Tor Vergata" (IT)



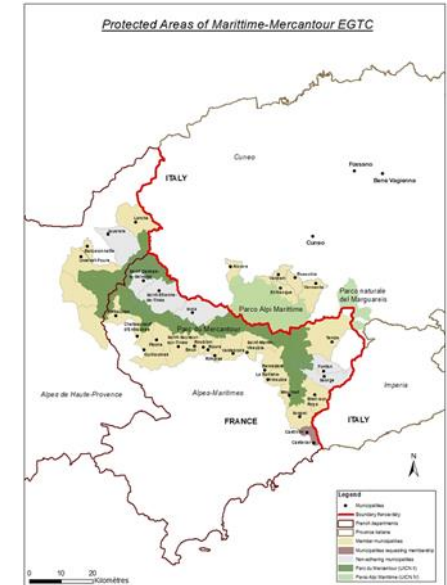
5 key questions by 4 Stakeholders at different levels

1. different types of NPAs in European mountain and in the stakeholder territories
2. NPAs contribution to developing and implementing sustainable territorial development strategies
3. Policy sectors NPAs impact on
4. Actions and/or policies needed to ensure a sustainable and integrated management of natural resources in mountain areas
5. NPAs role and governance in supporting local business development (main economic sectors, schemes, financial and legal framework, policy dialogue and cross-sectoral approaches, stakeholder involvement methods, policy cycle assessment, SMEs and private sector investment mobilization in supporting green jobs and business creation)

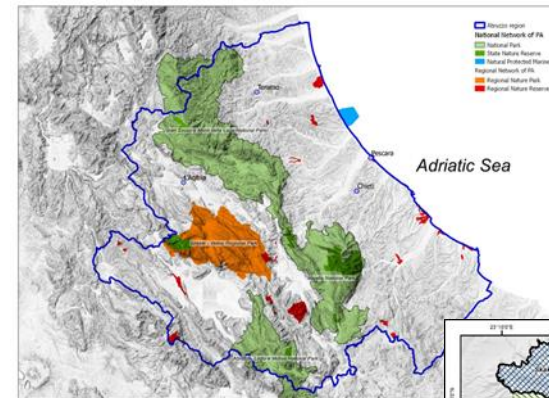
ALPARC (international)



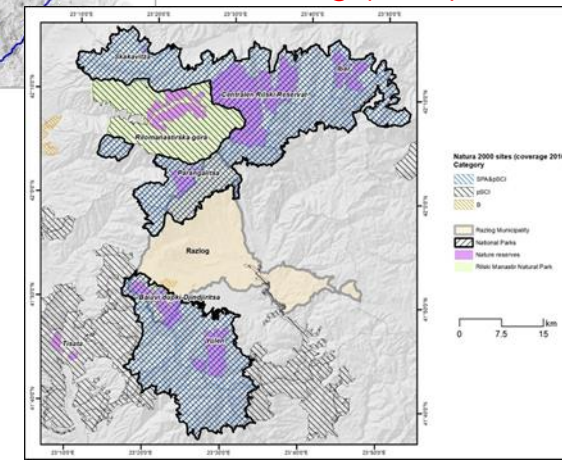
Maritime-Mercantur (transboundary)



Abruzzo (regional)



Razlog (local)



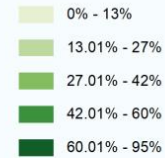
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Research results and project satisfaction of the stakeholders' knowledge need

Proportion of protected areas

Surface of protected area by NUTS3 region

Unit: Protected area / total NUTS3 area
(%)



Case study areas LinkPAs

- (1) Alps (international level)
- (2) Alpi Maritime-Mercantour (transboundary level, bilateral)
- (3) Apennine - Abruzzo Region (regional level)
- (4) Municipality of Razlog - Bulgaria (comparative analysis of the individual assessments)



© ESPON LinkPAs, 2017

500 km

Regional level: NUTS3 2013
Source: ESPON project LinkPAs, Eurac Research 2017
Origin of data: Perimeter Alpine Convention: Eurac Research 2008
Alpi Maritime-Mercantour: EEA 2017
Abruzzo Region: EuroGeographics 2009
Razlog boundary: ESPON Database 2010
Statistical data on percentage of protected areas: Calculation based on Natura 2000 sites (EEA 2017), nationally designated areas (EEA 2017) and NUTS3- regions (Eurostat/ GISCO 2013)
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Analysis of NPAs evidence models

- in 28+4 countries related to GI, policy sectors where NPAs impact on
- 16 operative NPAs analysed in deep

NPAs in EU and in stakeholders areas summarized within **4 MODELS**

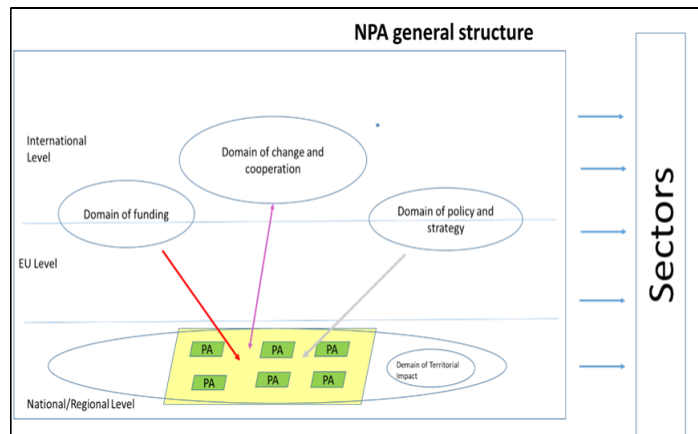
- MODEL 1 - NPAs established in the framework of agreements or conventions with a wider perspective (as ALPARC)
- MODEL 2 - NPAs based on a shared programme to face common challenges from an ecological and/or environmental point of view (as Razlog which could develop towards model 3)
- MODEL 3 - Territorial networks: NPAs for the management of specific physiographic units (as EGTC Alpi Marittime /Mercantour)
- MODEL 4 - NPAs as platforms addressing different topics and aiming at exchanging experiences (Abruzzo Region which could develop its influence towards model 1)

under the umbrella of **GI, circular economy and green economy**

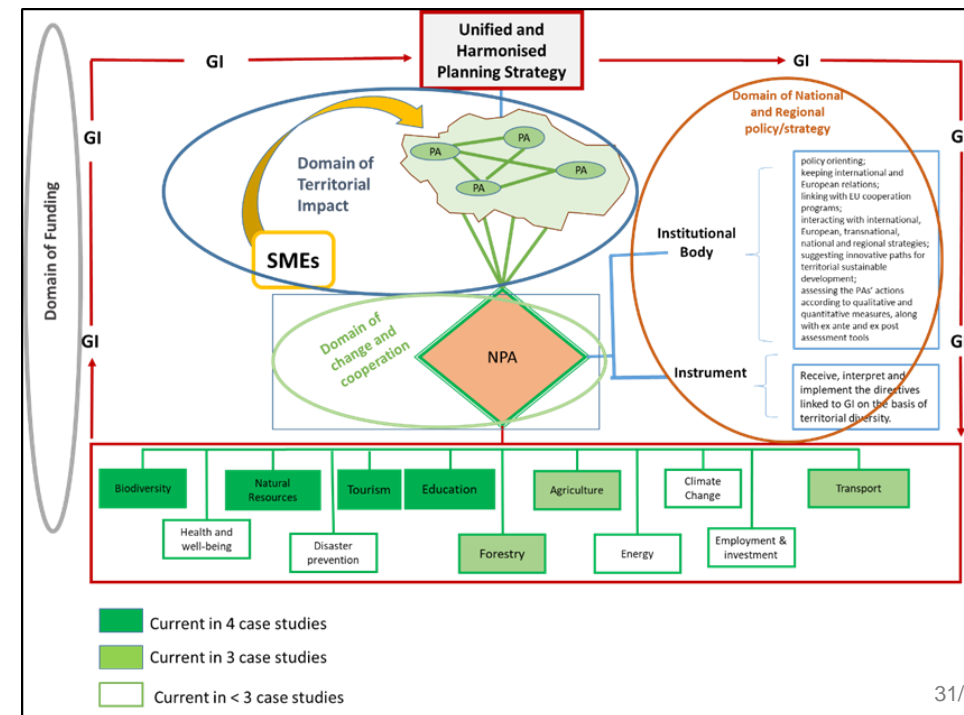
NPAs contribution to developing and implementing sustainable territorial development strategies

- Some mechanisms may help NPAs to fulfil their role in sustainable territorial development by case studies

Criteria for the implementation of strategies	Criteria for strategy development (not an exhaustive; more options may be available)
Adequate capacities and competences of NPA or PA staff	Legal acknowledgement, formal involvement
Legal mandate/demand by policy or strategies	Strong lobbying activities
Adequate funding instruments to fund actions	NPAs are formally recognised by bodies responsible for strategy development
NPAs have standing relationships with the stakeholders they seek to involve	NPAs are well-established institutions
Alignment with given objectives, programmes and strategies	NPAs scope of work extends beyond exiting boundaries



LinkPAs proposed an EGTC unified governance model



2

What were the main challenges for LinkPAs research activity?

Category of policy instruments	Non-Standardised governance needs to manage green policy instruments in PAs and mountain zones
Regulatory instruments (command & control)	assuring compliance and enforcement of rules, effective PA management and financing effective monitoring on enforcement, knowledge on local communities and issues, know-how on stakeholder consultations
Economic instruments	mechanisms for knowledge sharing, information on resource endowment, information on tax bases (potential), shared database for environmental, ecosystem and assets information
Information	shared database for environmental, ecosystem and assets information, available knowledge on green consumerism / green marketing, availability of good institutional relationships (vertical governance e.g. for GPP), availability of good business relationships (horizontal governance), knowledge and trade-off management

Main challenges

- **NPA definition discovering** common targets in general and in stakeholders areas: **behaviour criteria** (geographical and political diversity), **characteristics** (location, legal status, or willingness or availability to join etc.), **organisation**, **active participation in managing preservation** and **development**
- **Analysis, effects of NPAs on regional/local development, sustainable territorial planning and governance** (general and specific policy to attract SMEs, private investors, instruments in accordance with the EU Biodiversity Strategy and Climate Change mitigation, etc.) **defining different active protection policies** (geodiversity, type and level)
- **Gathering data missing** to assess SMEs working in PAs in order to involve them in the local sustainable development and planning
- **Include NPAs formal/informal working method within an institutional set-up demonsterring NPAs as intermedium policy actor**
- **Communicating NPAs as crucial actors** in developing direct/indirect sectoral local policy including SMEs

3

Benefit from the stakeholder support during the TA development



IV Steering Committee Meeting
Rome, 4th May 2018

Benefit from the stakeholder support and guidance

- **support in submission LinkPAs semi-structured questionnaires in case study areas** (integrated into the analysis of the individual stakeholder territories)
- Critical and collaborative **revision** of project deliveries
- Better detailed requirement in clarifying **additional policy needs** (i.e. focus on climate change guidelines at regional level; request to support in creating new mountain NPA Apennine area devote to CC mitigation)

Lesson learned (4 SSC)

- ✓ NPAs require a clearly defined mission and objective that must be supported by a clear mandate.
- ✓ NPAs capacities and competences need to be considered
- ✓ NPAs activity requires continuity and institutional formalisation
- ✓ NPAs are the most effective tools for sharing knowledge
- ✓ NPAs objectives, strategies and mandate need to be aligned in mountain zones
- ✓ Remain focused on NPAs policy role in matter of CC mitigation
- ✓ NPAs need to be equipped with adequate funding instruments, capacities and competences if they are to fulfil additional roles

Policy recommendations for integrating NPAs into territorial and sectoral development strategies

- ✓ **Improve the EU GI policy in order to make the EU Biodiversity Strategy more effective**
- ✓ **Reflect on and consider experimenting with new multi-level governance models**
- ✓ **Adopt efficiency and sustainability criteria within the framework of territorial diversity**
- ✓ **NPAs need to extend their field of action across different territorial dimensions (identity, traditions, legislation, regulations, attitudes, economic activities, etc.) and within the framework of EU policies**
- ✓ **NPAs should support local business development and promote the Smart Specialisation Strategy**
- ✓ **NPAs should support more flexible labour market conditions and help to create appropriate services within PAs**
- ✓ **NPAs should adjust tax policies and provide appropriate support to SMEs in PAs via Social Investment Bonds with EIB backing.**



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Thank you for your attention

Maria Prezioso and LinkPAs project team

<https://www.espon.eu/protected-areas>



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Cross-border public services

Interim results

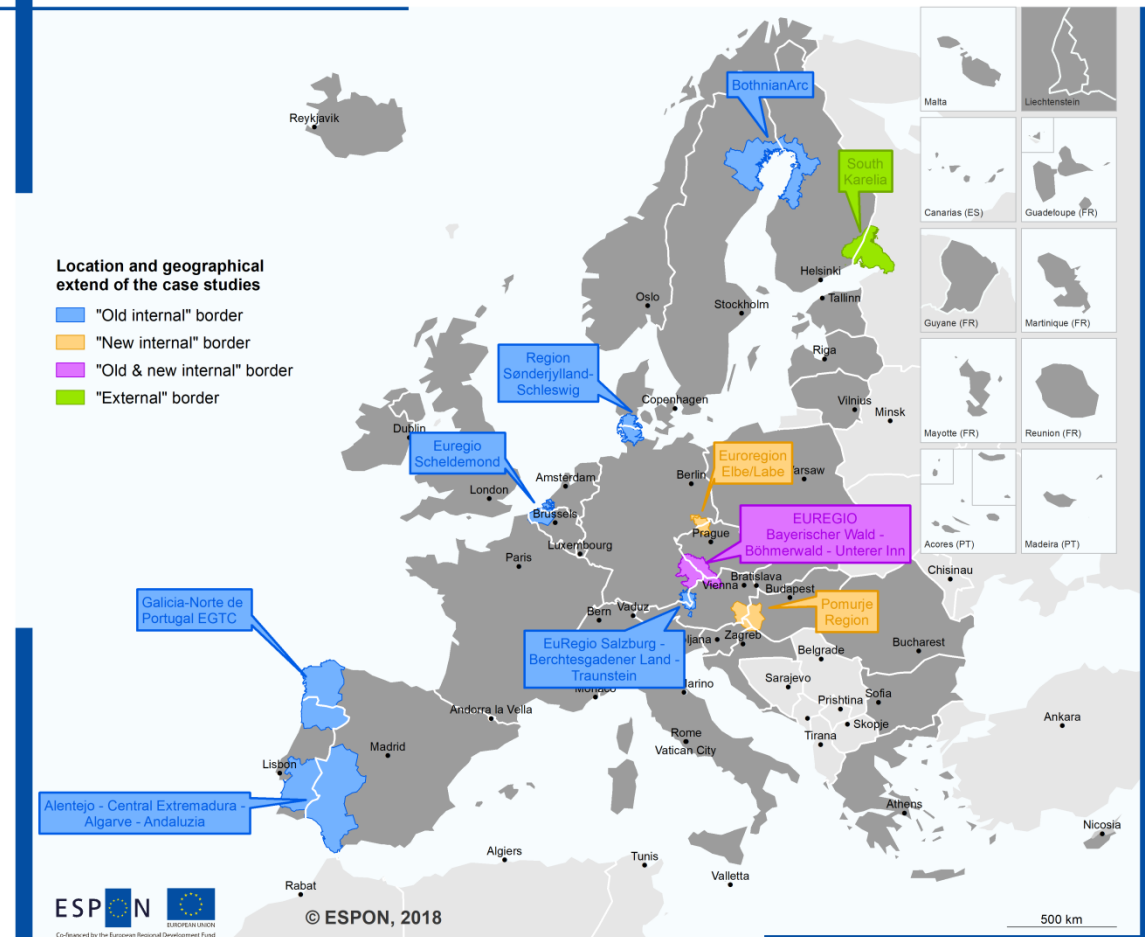
Sabine Zillmer, Spatial Foresight

ESPON Seminar, Sofia, 31 May 2018

Content

- Objectives / key questions
- Challenges & stakeholders' role
- Empirical findings
 - EU level overview
 - Stakeholder regions

Cross-border public services (CPS): Case study regions

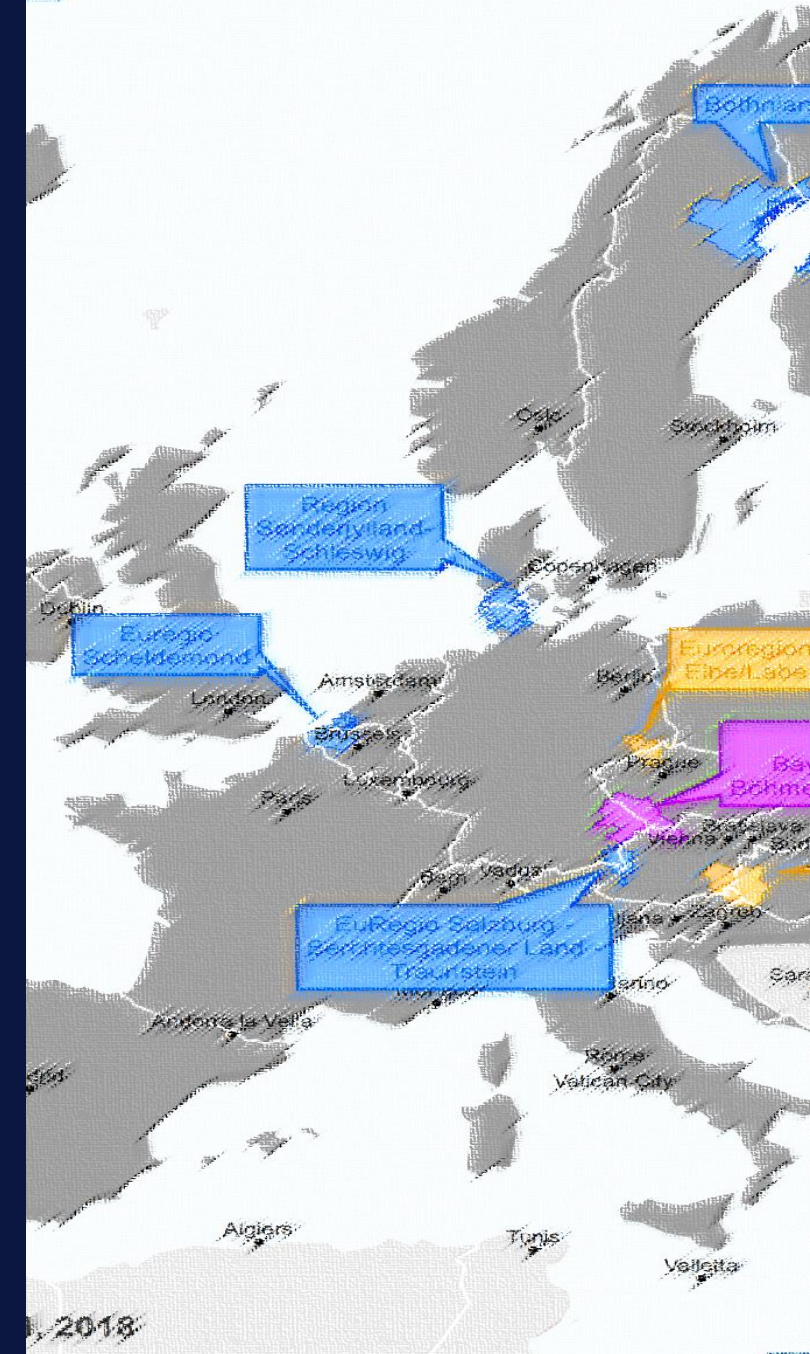


Regional level: n.a.
Source: ESPON CPS, 2018
Origin of data: TOP International, 2018
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Objectives / key questions

es (CPS): Case study regions

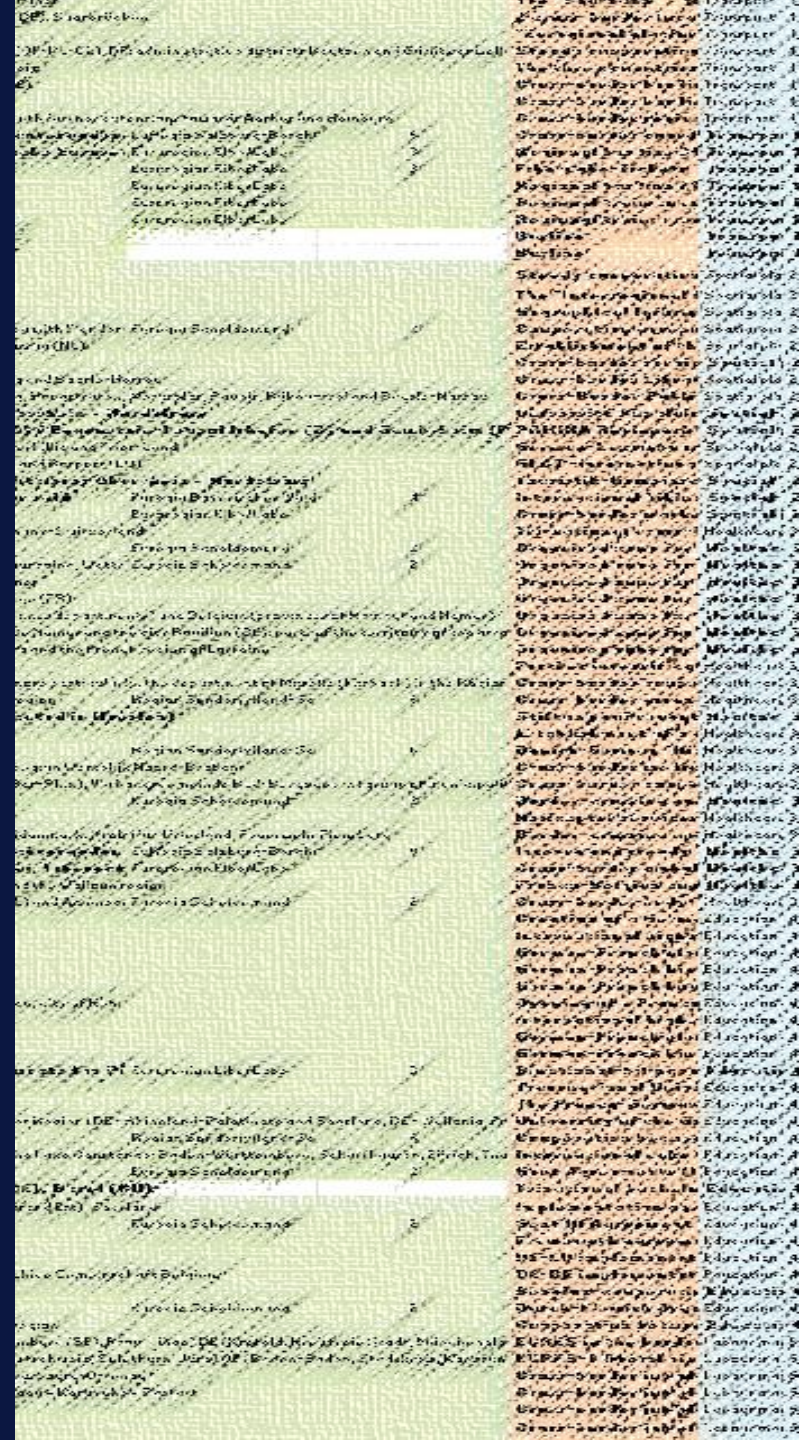


Stock-taking & future services

- EU-wide overview on **main features of cross-border service provision** according to different types of territories
- For stakeholder areas
 - What are the **territorial needs** and persisting border obstacles hampering the development of public services?
 - What are the needs for **adapting existing and/or developing new services** to cope with everyday life needs as well as major challenges?
 - What can be **learned from other regions regarding** public service provision practices?
- Stakeholders perspective: Very positive feedback so far, but critical phase ahead

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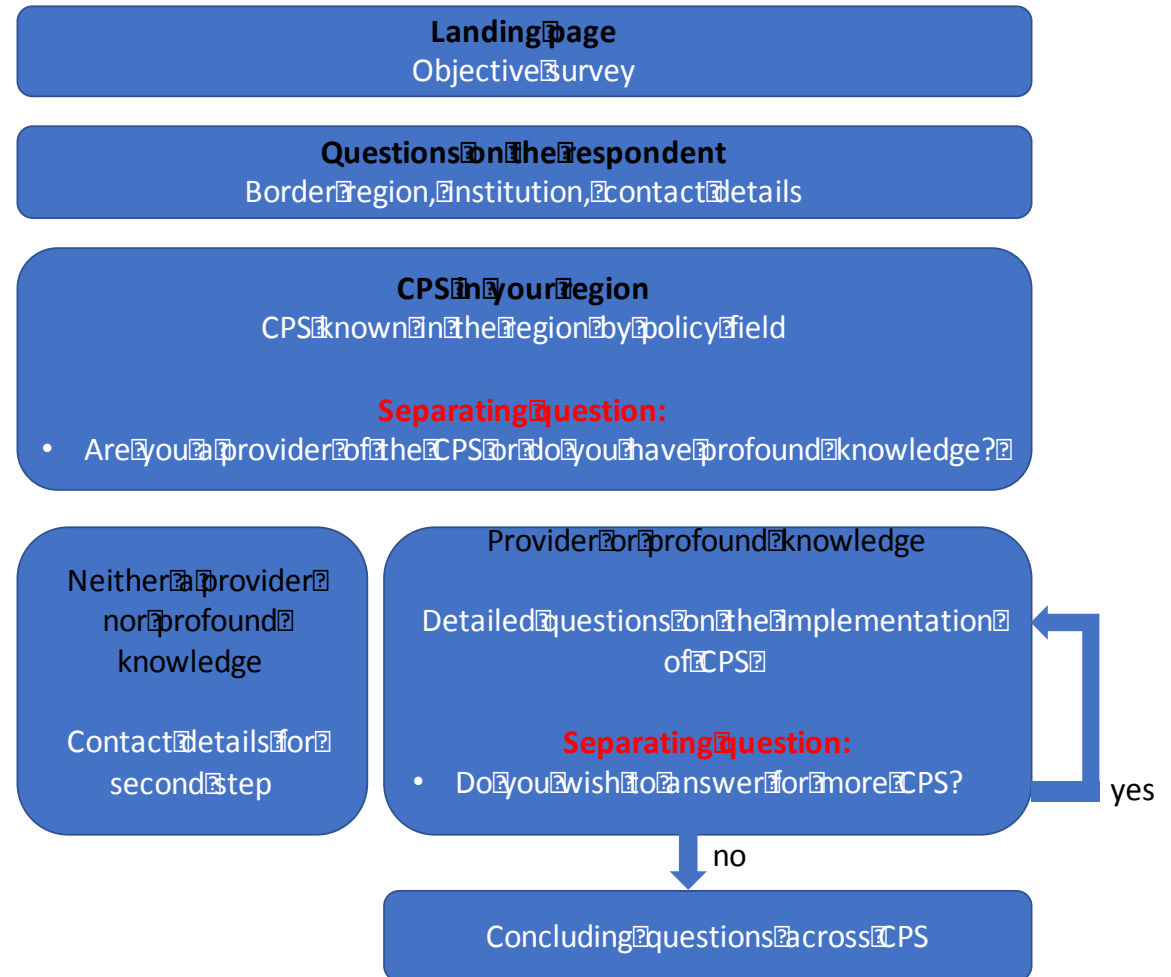
Challenges & stakeholders' role



Data collection & processing

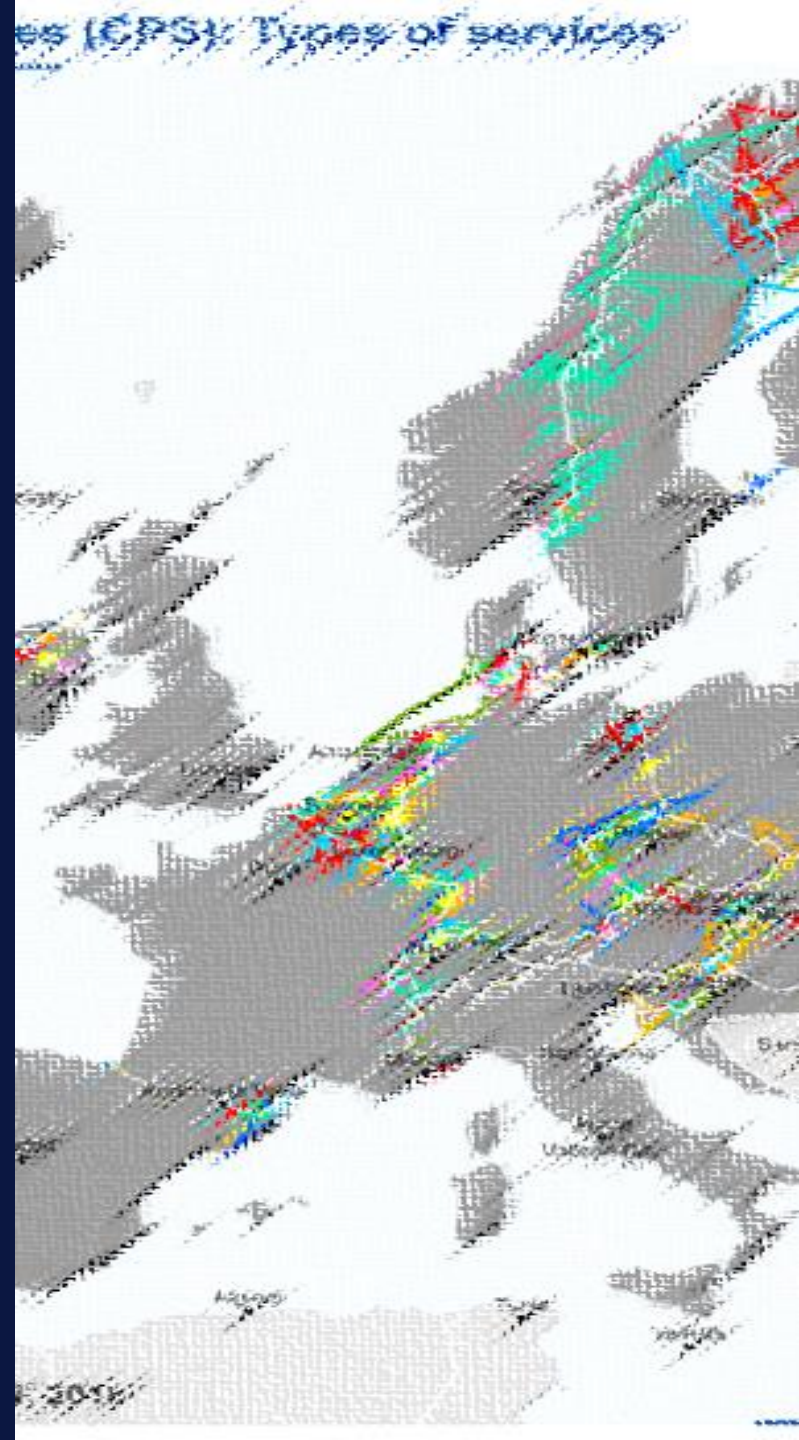
Top 5 challenges:

- Defining 'cross-border public services'
- Assessing & processing CPS
- Data collection through survey
- Limitations of EU level overview
- Timing, timing, timing

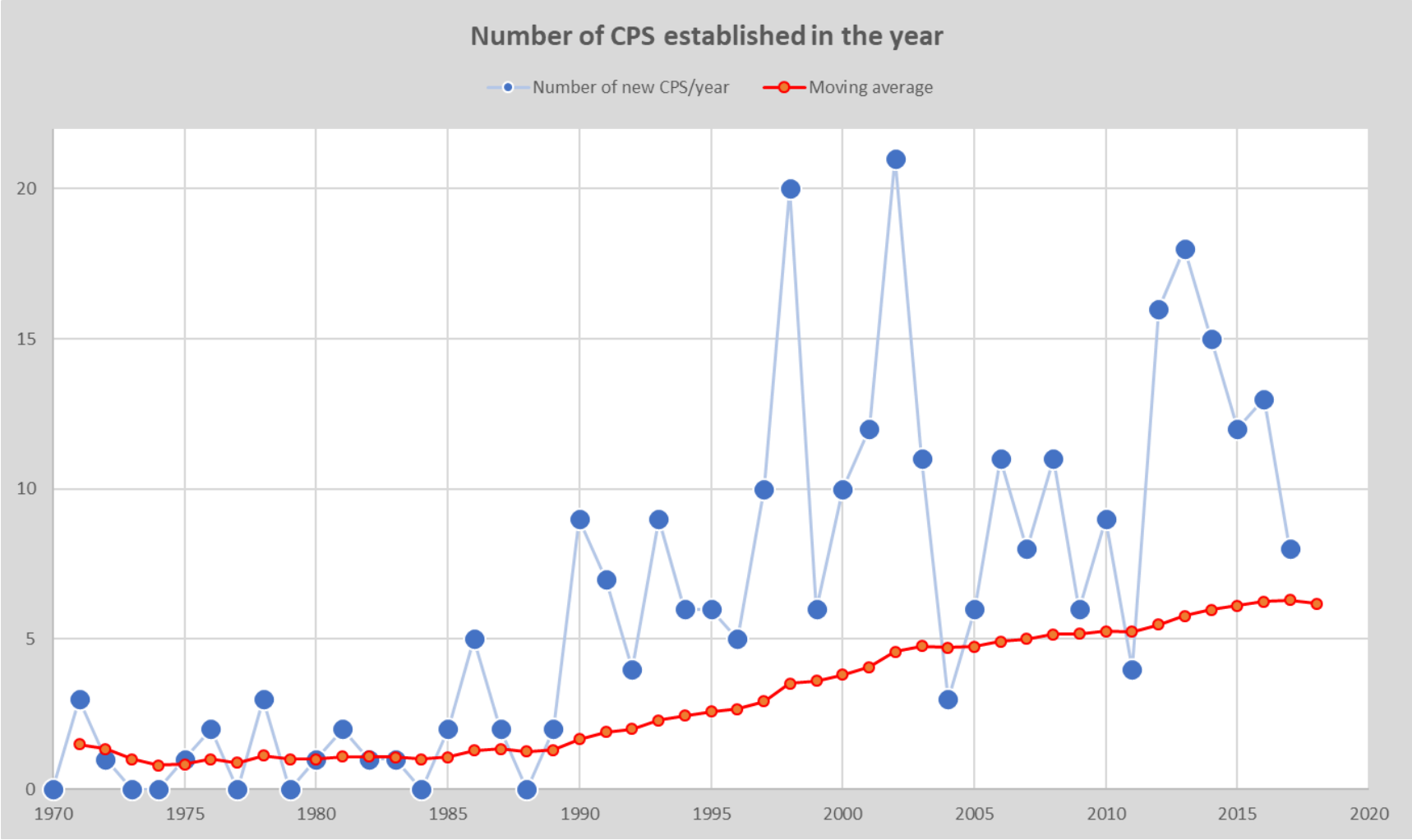


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Empirical findings



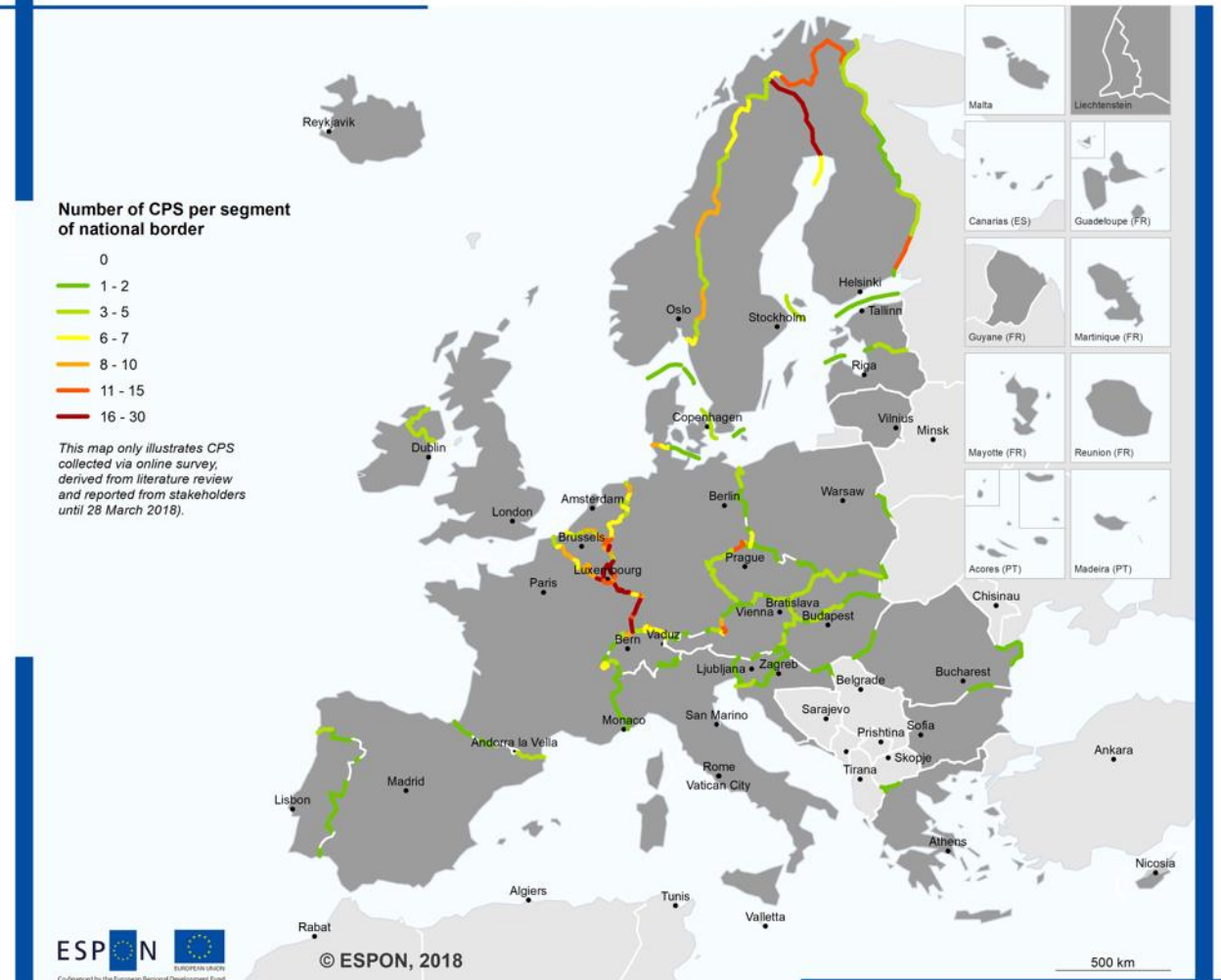
Development over time



Geographic distribution

- Currently 473 CPS
- Some geographic concentrations
- Traditions of cooperation matter
- High & low population density fruitful

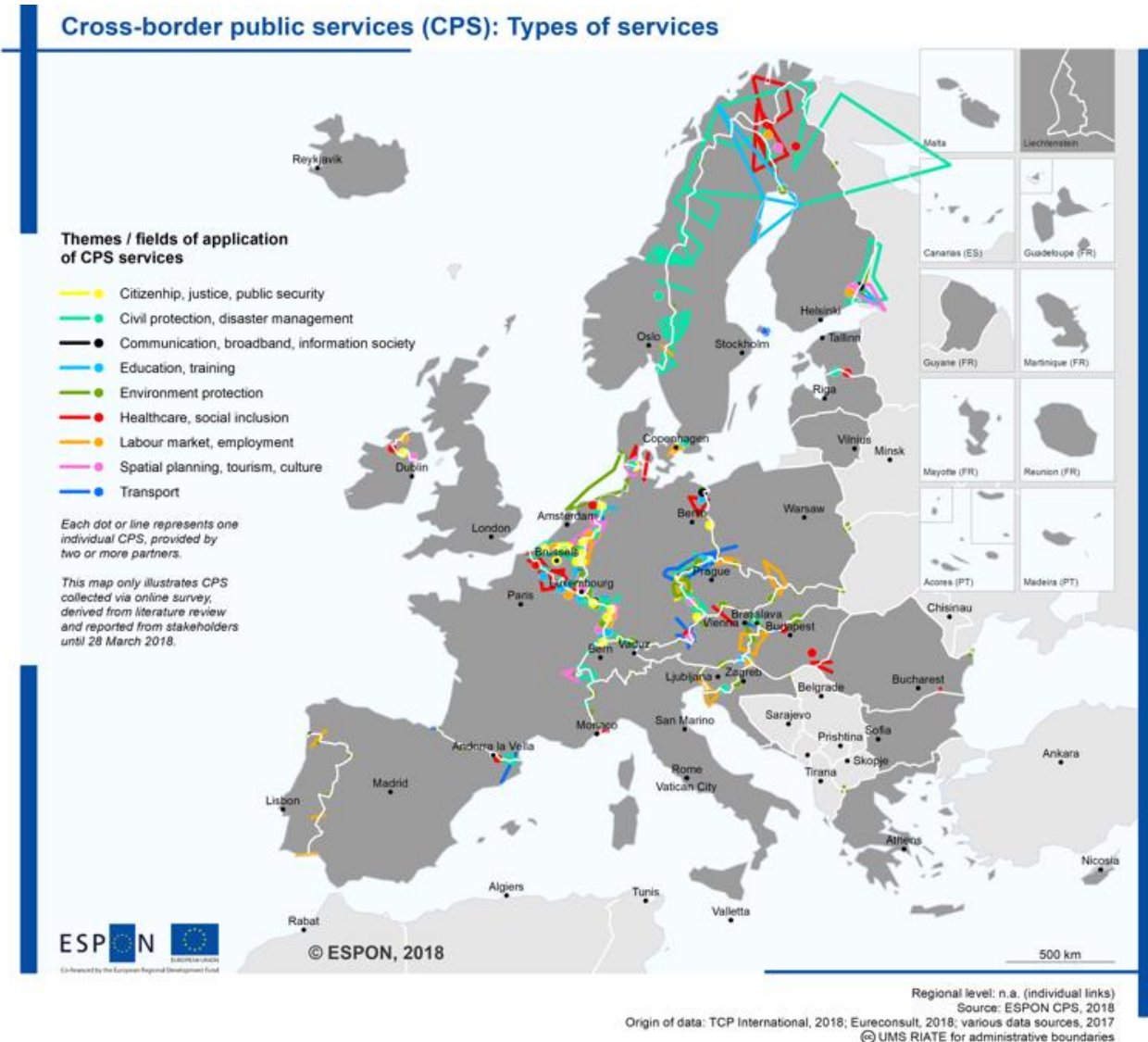
Cross-border public services (CPS): Number of CPS per border segment



Regional level: n.a. (individual links)
Source: ESPON CPS, 2018
Origin of data: TCP International, 2018; various data sources, 2017
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Types of services

- 9 policy fields & ~40 fields of intervention
- > 60% in 3 policy fields
- Diversity of CPS per region differs strongly



Case studies: BothnianArc example

BORDER EFFECTS

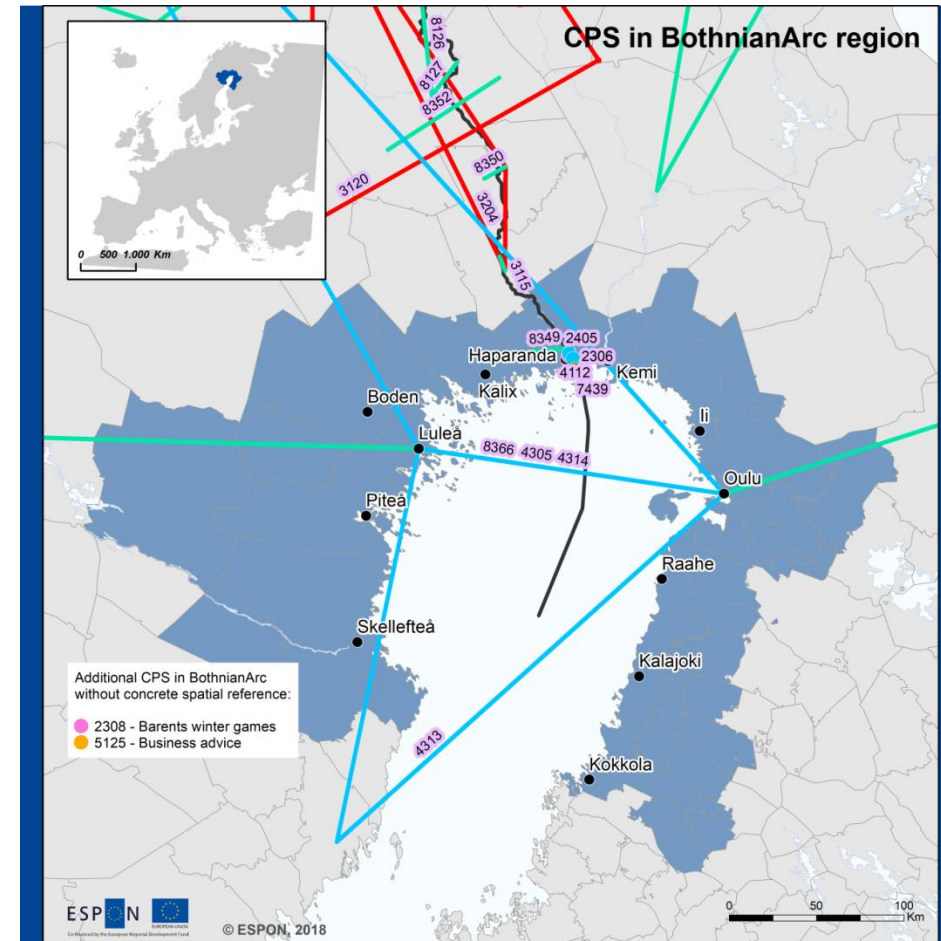
- Low barriers: language, culture, economic development
- Geography and distances shape common themes

CURRENT CPS IN THE REGION

- Concentration of CPS in Haparanda and Tornio

POTENTIALS AND NEEDS FOR CPS

- Improving joint education
- Improving transport services
- Improving cross-border labour mobility



Themes / fields of application of CPS services

- Citizenship, justice and public security
- Civil protection and disaster management
- Communication, broadband and information society
- Education and training
- Environment protection
- Healthcare and social inclusion
- Labour market and employment
- Spatial planning, tourism and culture
- Transport

- Case study area
- National border
- LAU-2 units
- Sea, lakes

Local level: LAU2
 Source: ESPON CPS
 Origin of data: TCP International, 2018;
 Eureconsult, 2018; RRG GIS Database, 2018

Case studies: Elbe-Labe example

BORDER EFFECTS

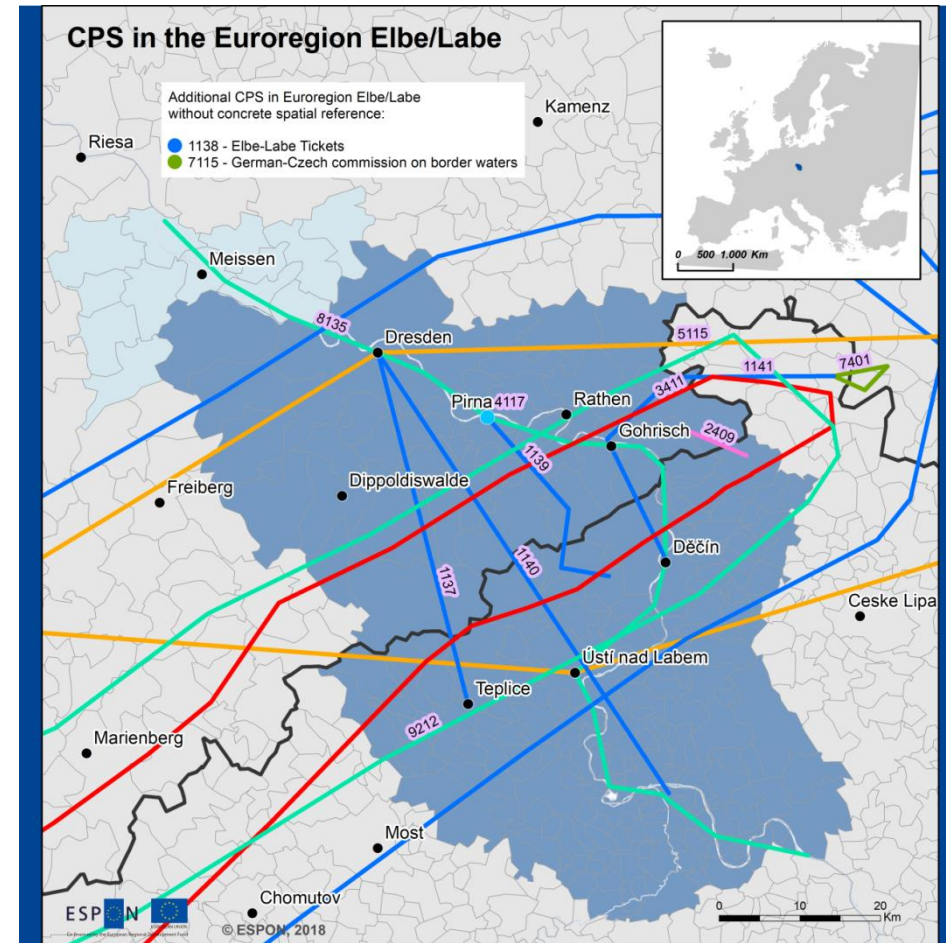
- Geographic and physical opening effects for CPS
- Economic discontinuities have closing effect
- Language barriers

CURRENT CPS IN THE REGION

- Steady growth of CPS since fall of the iron curtain to 12 CPS currently
- CPS to support cross-border flows of tourists and transport in general

POTENTIALS AND NEEDS FOR CPS

- Assessing the possibilities for hospital care



Themes / fields of application of CPS services

- Citizenship, justice and public security
- Civil protection and disaster management
- Communication, broadband and information society
- Education and training
- Environment protection
- Healthcare and social inclusion
- Labour market and employment
- Spatial planning, tourism and culture
- Transport

- Case study area: core area
- Case study area: extended area
- National border
- LAU-2 units

Local level: LAU2
 Source: ESPON CPS
 Origin of data: TCP International, 2018;
 Eureconsult, 2018; RRG GIS Database, 2018



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Thank you

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Future Digital Health in the EU

Targeted analyses

Peter Varnai
Technopolis Group

Scope

- Urban Partnership on Digital Transition and Action Plan
- Development of data-driven health and social care in Europe
- Cross-border access to and management of personal health data
- Enhanced interaction between patients and healthcare providers
- Joint exploitation of data and digital infrastructure
- Stakeholders: Ministry of Finance, Estonia; City of Oulu, Finland; Sofia Municipality, Bulgaria; Municipalities of Slovenia

- What is the state of play? What are the opportunities and challenges for implementation?
What are the benefits?

1

Methodology



Methodology

- Literature review and desk research
- Secondary data analyses
- Stakeholder interviews
- Country case study development & best practices
- Online workshops in stakeholder territories

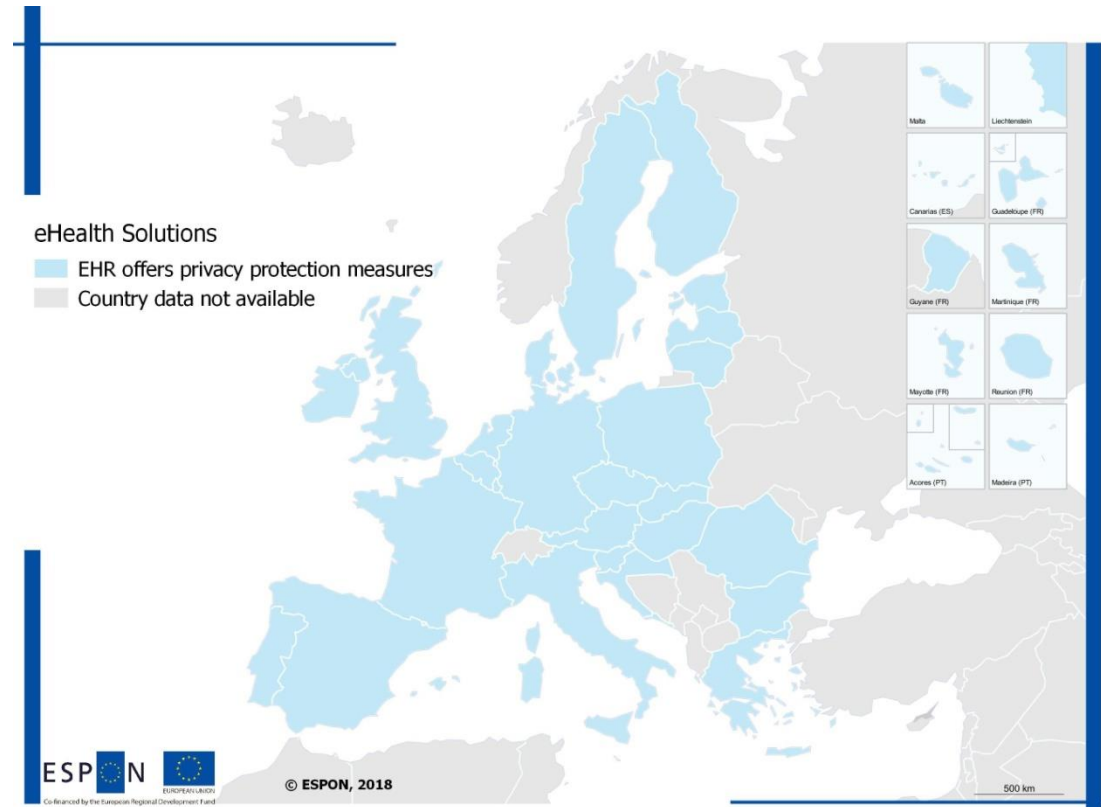
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EU overview



Mapping of eHealth in the EU

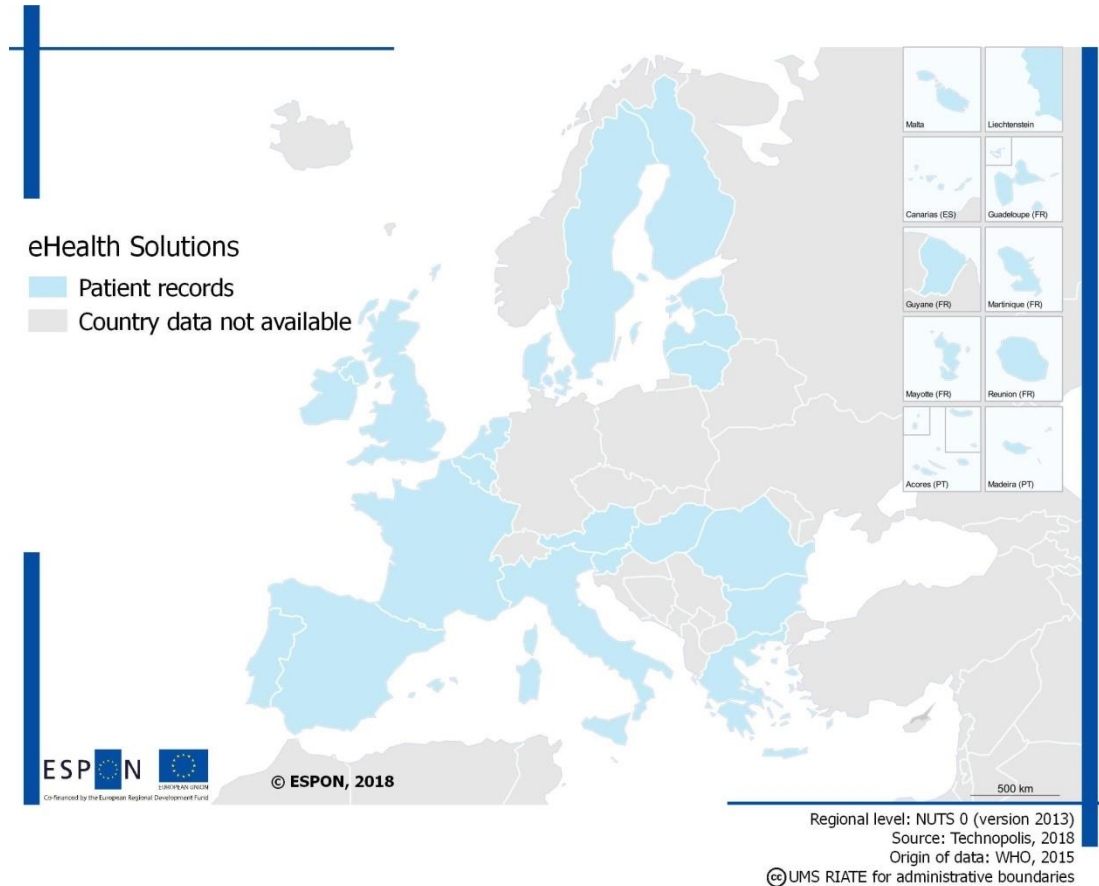
- **Implementation of privacy protection**
- Access to Electronic Health Records
- EHR data sharing
- Telehealth services
- Remote patient monitoring
- Patient records via mHealth services



Regional level: NUTS 0 (version 2013)
Source: Technopolis, 2018
Origin of data: WHO, 2015
© UMS RIATE for administrative boundaries

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Country overviews



Bulgaria

- National Health Strategy 2008-2013 targeting introduction of eHealth services
- National Health Strategy 2014-2020, “Bulgaria 2020” National Development Programme aims to connect fragmented solutions and systems through data exchange standards
- Limited progress in implementation to date with the exception of small private hospitals or dental clinics
- Challenges include administrative, financial, transparency, expertise of healthcare professionals and public adoption
- Future directions: National Healthcare Integrated System and Central Register for Patient Records

Estonia

- eHealth part of the concept of e-Estonia, electronic public services
- eHealth strategy 2016-2020, smart specialisation growth area
- Central infrastructure and technology standards
- ICT developments funded on a project basis (ESIF)
- Bilateral cooperation with Finland and participation in EU projects
- Open patient health records, but data belongs to data subject with full control
- Central system aggregates and standardises healthcare data from 20 information systems using universal data transfer format
- Future: focus on data use and citizen-centred eHealth

Finland

- Leadership in health technology development and adoption
- Digitalisation of healthcare reached 100%
- Electronic Patient Record System KanTa since 2007 for users & providers
- Cross-border cooperation with Estonia and ePrescription with 10+ EU MS
- Enabling factors: eHealth framework and ecosystem, transparency, trust among users and early adoption.
- Challenges: increased ICT costs, fragmented funding, cross-regional data exchange, software providers proprietary interface
- Future focus on harmonisation of national strategies, integration of personal health data, changes in practices and processes rather than technologies

Slovenia

- Leadership in early digitisation of health records and launch of electronic health care identity cards in 2000
- National eHealth Project 2005 stalled due to financial and political turmoil
- National Institute for Public Health renewed eHealth Project in 2015 with central budget to develop and implement infrastructure and services
- Cross-border Interreg eHealth project between Slovenia and Italy (2013)
- Application to CEF Telecom Call for exchange of ePrescriptions/ patient summaries
- Challenges: fragmented development of eHealth solutions impede integration efforts, technology rather than user-driven approaches
- Future: Resolution on National Plan of Health Care between 2016-2025

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Successes & Challenges



Successes & Challenges

- Project to complete by the end of 2018, currently at interim report stage
- Relevant data resides with healthcare organisations or private entities
- Stakeholders context and level of development differ substantially
- Stakeholders needs and expectations are simultaneously broad and in-depth
- Stakeholders facilitate access to key national stakeholders and review interim deliverables to provide relevant feedback
- ESPON EGTC provides effective project coordination and support



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Thank you

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