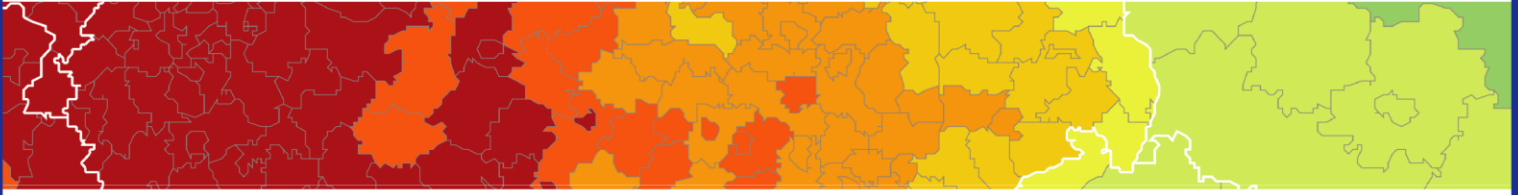


**Inspire policy making by territorial evidence**



# ESPON

## Transnational Outreach Support 2016-2019

**Delivery 1.4 – Second Annual Plan 2018 / Overview of  
proposed activities**

Version 18/01/2018

The Transnational Outreach activities outlined for 2018 are conducted within the framework of the ESPON 2020 Cooperation Programme, partly financed by the European Regional Development Fund.

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## Abbreviations

AWP	Annual Work Plan
ECP	ESPON Contact Point
EGTC	European Grouping of Territorial Cooperation
ESPON	European Spatial Planning Observatory Network
EUSBSR	European Union Strategy for the Baltic Sea Region
EUSDR	European Union Strategy for the Danube Region
FLAG	Fisheries Local Action Groups
LAG	Local Action Group
NUTS	Nomenclature of Territorial Units for Statistics
S3	Smart Specialisation Strategies
TB	Transnational Brief
TIA	Territorial Impact Assessment
TNO	Transnational Outreach
TO	Transnational Observation
UBC	Union of Baltic Cities

# 1 Introduction

## 1.1 Objective and methodological approach

The objective of the Annual Work Plan 2018 is to define the nature and the fields of TNO intervention and to set the framework for action in each of the 4 transnational groupings in support of the strategic policy processes in the ESPON Member States.

For this purpose, an update of the needs' assessment was conducted in July 2017, collecting valuable insights from the ECP network relating to policy needs, processes and implementation stages. The following strategic priorities for outreach in 2018 were identified based on the results of the needs' assessment and the available and foreseen ESPON outputs:

### Future territorial perspective

- Macro-regions
- Shrinking population regions, peripheral areas

### Planning

- Spatial planning
- Integrated / place-based approaches

### Governance

- Functional urban areas and urban-rural interactions
- Cross-border services
- Regional governance (soft governance)

### Thematic

- Climate and energy (low-carbon economy, natural assets, green infrastructure, circular economy)
- Employment and business development
- Refugees
- Cultural heritage
- Transport / accessibility
- Digital healthcare

Based on the common interests within each of the 4 transnational groupings, the TNO team proposes the following fields of intervention:

Transnational Grouping I – Central Europe	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Functional Urban Areas (FUA's) and urban issues</li><li>• Integrated Territorial Development</li></ul>
Transnational Grouping II – Northern Europe	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Macro-regions</li><li>• Shrinking population regions, peripheral areas</li></ul>
Transnational Grouping III – Western Europe	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Spatial planning</li><li>• Integrated/place-based approaches</li></ul>
Transnational Grouping IV – Southern Europe	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Urban-rural interactions</li><li>• Shrinking population regions, peripheral areas</li><li>• Refugees/migration</li></ul>

Taking into account the strategic transnational priorities above, the relevance of the postponed activities initially planned for 2017 can be ascertained. The TNO team proposes to include these activities in the Annual Work Plan for 2018.

The TNO priorities in 2018 will be addressed by means of:

- 2 conferences, 4 workshops, 4 seminars and;
- 7 shorter documents (3 transnational observations and 4 transnational briefs).

The above measures will be accompanied by horizontal support efforts, including 3 trainings and 2 e-learning sessions dedicated to the ESPON Territorial Impact Assessment tool (TIA).

Moreover, 16 posters (1-2 per event) will provide ESPON visual aid to the proposed events.

## **1.2 Engagement methodology**

A key component for the success of the Transnational Outreach Strategy will be to ensure a meaningful and active involvement of relevant stakeholders not only during, but also prior and after the events. To achieve this aim, TNO team will use various tools and methods as described below, and as described in the documents 'Overall Implementation Strategy for Transnational Outreach' (Deliverable 1.1) and 'TNO Content Development' (Deliverable 2.3).

### **1.2.1 Reaching out to stakeholders before the events**

The aim of the engagement activities before the events will be twofold: a) raising-awareness about the upcoming activities and maximise its publicity and visibility among a wider audience; and b) attracting targeted participants to participate in each specific event, from both the ESPON 'community' but also reaching potential new ESPON users, according to the target audience specified for each activity. For each event, specific online contents will be developed – news articles, posts, save-the-date invitations, etc. – and disseminated among two main target groups: a) organisations, networks and platforms, on the one hand; and b) media and journalists, on the other hand.

Social media and online content are the preferential channels to be used in the overall dissemination activities prior to the events. In addition, a selection of relevant organisations will be made per each event and personalised invitations will be sent according to the topic, transnational grouping and location. These organisations will include: European networks (e.g. Conference of Peripheral Maritime Regions, Eurocities, ICLEI), transnational / cross-border entities (e.g. Euroregions and EGTCs, the Union of the Baltic Cities, Mediterranean Cities Network, Council of the Danube Cities and Regions, BALCINET) as well as regional and local stakeholders.

The TNO team together with the ESPON EGTC will always encourage the invited organisations to replicate the information and to support the dissemination of the events through their own networks and relevant stakeholders, in order to reach a wider audience.

### **1.2.2 Methodology and tools used during the events**

The events proposed in the current document are an important opportunity to enhance the involvement and to stimulate the dialogue and interaction between stakeholders at transnational, national and sub-national levels. In order to encourage an open debate and active participation from the audience, the use of innovative and interactive formats will be applied to the maximum possible extent as it is considered a key factor of success. These formats could include:

- World Café: World Cafés are structured conversational processes for knowledge sharing in which groups of people discuss a topic at several tables, with individuals switching tables periodically and getting introduced to the previous discussion at their new table by a table host. This methodology could be used to discuss about the main policy questions and policy challenges addressed during a TNO event. Particularly, this methodology could be used during the second part of events, after a more academic and traditional first part with presentations.
- Scenario workshop: scenarios involve narrative descriptions of potential future problems, analyzing causes and areas for development. The aim of scenario workshop will be to launch debates on the future of Europe and its regions using ESPON evidence. Scenarios developed by ESPON reports —e.g. ET2050, BT2050— could be used as baseline for the discussions.
- Peer-learning: peer-learning is a methodology to share and acquire knowledge and skills through an interactive formal or informal approach between the participants to learn from each other and further improve their strategies in specific topics such as the implementation of development policies and dissemination of evidence at all levels. This methodology could be used particularly during trainings, as a way to transfer knowledge and best practices from ESPON stakeholders (Targeted Analyses, Applied Research case studies) to others. The use of peer-learning will also promote closer collaboration between the involved partners, strengthening the ESPON sense of community.
- Poster sessions: a poster session is a less formal approach in which usually peer-reviewed work is presented in the form of one or various posters that participants can view during the event, illustrating the main methods and outcomes of each selected topic. It is considered as a less intimidating and more interactive approach for participants to raise or discuss any questions without a limited amount of time such as a panel discussion.

The specific methodologies and tools to be applied will be decided and prepared on a case-by-case scenario, according to the type of event, its purpose and expected goals, the targeted audience and adapted to the conditions available in the host location.

### **1.2.3 Evaluation of the activities**

As described in the document 'Overall Implementation Strategy for Transnational Outreach', the TNO team will collect feedback after the organisation of events, and the production of documents. The aim of the evaluation processes will be to elicit quantitative and qualitative data about both the effectiveness of the TNO activity and the participant's satisfaction, but also about the usability of applied research, targeted analyses, policy briefs, working papers and tools.

The ESPON EGTC is planning to introduce a combination of ad-hoc surveys and focus groups, designed to gather data about the impact maturity of ESPON evidence; i.e. affirmation of the use of ESPON outputs, verifiable exploitation in policy processes and ripple effects etc. The TNO team will apply the EGTC evaluation criteria and methods in order to elicit data that can feed the overall ESPON performance framework, particularly the result indicators. Thus, the TNO data elicitation efforts will be dedicated to the affirmation of the use of ESPON outputs that have been subject to outreach in TNO events and papers.

## 2 Overview of proposed activities for 2018

#	Country	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
I	SI					S							
	HU			C									
	CH						T						
II	EE						W						
	SE									S			
	online										e-L		
III	FR			S									
	IE					S							
	BE										W		
	LU									W			
	NL										T		
IV	ES					W							
	EL										C		
	HR										T		
	online			e-L									

C	Conference
S	Seminar
W	Workshop
T	Training
e-L	e-Learning

I	Central Europe
II	Northern Europe
III	Western Europe
IV	Southern Europe



Field of intervention	Interested Member States	Policy process/ policy needs	ESPON Evidence	Type of activity	Place	Date
<b>Transnational Grouping I – Central Europe</b>						
Functional Urban Areas, polycentric territorial structures and cross border collaboration	SI, HU, PL, CH, CZ, AT, IT, HR	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>National spatial planning strategy – spatial policy, currently under development (Slovenia)</li> <li>Introduction of regional spatial planning (new instrument)</li> <li>Territorial development in cross-border FUA (Slovenia)</li> <li>Integrated Sustainable Urban Development Plan, policy need on “Small and medium-sized cities” (Slovenia)</li> <li>ÖREK (Austrian Spatial Development Concept)</li> <li>Swiss agglomeration policy 2016+ (renewed urban development policy) (Switzerland) (2014-2020)</li> <li>Integrated urban development strategies of cities with county rights (Hungary) (2018)</li> <li>National Settlement Policy (Hungary) (2018-2020)</li> <li>National Urban Policy (Poland) (2016-2020)</li> <li>Spatial Development Policy of the Czech Republic – Updated Version 1</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>SPIMA</li> <li>PROFECY</li> <li>METROBORDER</li> <li>FOCI</li> <li>Policy brief “Planning and governance tools for polycentric development”</li> <li>SGPTD ‘Secondary Growth Poles’</li> </ul>	Seminar + Shorter document/TB	Nova Gorica, Slovenia	16 <sup>th</sup> May
Integrated Territorial Development Strategies	HU, SI, CZ, AT, PL, SK, (RO, BG)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Hungarian National Development and Territorial Development concept, preparation for post-2020 planning period ongoing.</li> <li>Adoption of National Development Strategy, national spatial planning strategy currently under development to be adopted in December (Slovenia) (December 2017) + integrated sustainable urban development plan (Slovenia)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>ReSSI</li> <li>SPIMA</li> <li>COMPASS</li> <li>ACTAREA</li> <li>PROFECY</li> <li>TANGO</li> </ul>	Conference + Shorter document/TB	Hungary	7 <sup>th</sup> March

Field of intervention	Interested Member States	Policy process/ policy needs	ESPON Evidence	Type of activity	Place	Date
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Revision of ÖREK 2011 (Austrian Spatial Development Concept) (Austria) (January 2018)</li> <li>Spatial Development Policy of the Czech Republic – Updated Version 1</li> <li>The National Strategy of Regional Development 2014-2018 (Poland)</li> </ul>				
ESPON Territorial Impact Assessment tool (TIA) In conjunction with Regional Studies Association Annual Conference	ALL	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Swiss agglomeration policy 2016+ (renewed urban development policy) (Switzerland) (2014-2020)</li> <li>National spatial planning strategy currently under development (Slovenia)</li> <li>Integrated Sustainable Urban Development Plan, policy need on “Small and medium-sized cities” (Slovenia)</li> <li>ÖREK (Austrian Spatial Development Concept)</li> <li>Spatial Development Policy of the Czech Republic – Updated Version 1</li> <li>Integrated development of urban and rural areas OP 2014-2020 priority Brandenburg (DE)</li> <li>National Settlement Policy (HU)</li> <li>The National Strategy of Regional Development (PL)</li> <li>National spatial planning strategy and integrated SUMP (SI)</li> </ul>	The ESPON TIA Tool combines the expert knowledge and judgements about the potential impact with a set of statistical data describing the characteristics of regions. Based on the different sensitivity of regions the expert judgments are translated into maps showing the territorial impact of EU policy on NUTS3 level.	Training	Lugano, Switzerland	3 <sup>rd</sup> /6 <sup>th</sup> June 2018
<b>Transnational Grouping II – Northern Europe</b>						
Ex-ante Territorial Impact Assessment for the future design of the EUSBSR post-2020 (work title; will be subject to changes)	DK, EE, FI, LT, LV, SE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Future strategic macro-regional planning</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>ESPON TIA tool</li> </ul>	Workshop + Shorter Document/TO	Tallinn, Estonia	4 <sup>th</sup> /5 <sup>th</sup> June

Field of intervention	Interested Member States	Policy process/ policy needs	ESPON Evidence	Type of activity	Place	Date
Economic development in rural regions – new thinking and policies in finding and exploiting endogenous capacities	DK, EE, FI, IS, LT, LV, NO, SE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• New coherent rural policy, government proposal to Parliament (SE)</li> <li>• Smart specialization at sparsely populated regions (NO, SE and FI)</li> <li>• Rural smart specialisation; Northern and Western Regional Assembly leading on project 'Smart Regions-Smart Places'</li> <li>• EC Communication "The future of food and farming" (November 2017)</li> <li>• Cork 2.0 Declaration – 'A Better Life in Rural Areas' (2016)</li> <li>• EU Action for Smart Villages</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Small and Medium-sized Enterprises in European Regions and Cities</li> <li>• World in Europe</li> <li>• Policy Brief 'Shaping new policies in specific types of territories in Europe: islands, mountains, sparsely populated and coastal regions'</li> <li>• Policy Brief: Shrinking rural regions in Europe</li> <li>• Geography of new employment dynamics in Europe</li> <li>• PROFECY (Inner Peripheries)</li> <li>• TOWN</li> </ul>	Seminar + Shorter document/TB	Sweden	September
ESPON Territorial Impact Assessment tool (TIA)	ALL	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Norwegian national guide to regional implementation,</li> <li>• the new coherent rural policy in Sweden (government proposal to parliament)</li> <li>• Territorial administrative Reforms</li> <li>• The Comprehensive Plan for the Territory of the Republic of Lithuania 2020</li> <li>• Regional Policy Guidelines, Latvia</li> <li>• Regional development, integration priorities and half-way monitoring of government policies in Finland</li> </ul>	The ESPON TIA Tool combines the expert knowledge and judgements about the potential impact with a set of statistical data describing the characteristics of regions. Based on the different sensitivity of regions the expert judgments are translated into maps showing the territorial impact of EU policy on NUTS3 level.	e-learning	Online	October
<b>Transnational Grouping III Western Europe</b>						

Field of intervention	Interested Member States	Policy process/ policy needs	ESPON Evidence	Type of activity	Place	Date
Regional Spatial Planning Strategies	FR, IE, BE, NL, LU	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Revision of national/regional spatial planning schemes planned for next year in most countries in TG III (Netherlands, 2019) (Flanders, Brussels and Wallonia, 2018) (Luxembourg 2017--2019) (Ireland, 2018-2019) (France, 2019)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>ReSSI</li> <li>COMPASS</li> <li>ACTAREA</li> </ul>	Seminar (roadshow with multiple locations)	Paris, France	28 <sup>th</sup> March
Regional Spatial Planning Strategies	FR, IE, BE, NL, LU	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Revision of national/regional spatial planning schemes planned for next year in most countries in TG III (Netherlands, 2019) (Flanders, Brussels and Wallonia, 2018) (Luxembourg 2017--2019) (Ireland, 2018-2019) (France, 2019)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>ReSSI</li> <li>COMPASS</li> <li>SPIMA</li> <li>ACTAREA</li> </ul>	Seminar (roadshow with multiple locations)	Dublin, Ireland	9 <sup>th</sup> May
Regional Spatial Planning Strategies	FR, IE, BE, NL, LU	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Revision of national/regional spatial planning schemes planned for next year in most countries in TG III (Netherlands, 2019) (Flanders, Brussels and Wallonia, 2018) (Luxembourg 2017--2019) (Ireland, 2018-2019) (France, 2019)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>ReSSI</li> <li>COMPASS</li> <li>SPIMA</li> <li>ACTAREA</li> </ul>	Workshop (roadshow with multiple locations)	Belgium	October
Regional Spatial Planning Strategies	FR, IE, BE, NL, LU	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Revision of national/regional spatial planning schemes planned for next year in most countries in TG III (Netherlands, 2019) (Flanders, Brussels and Wallonia, 2018) (Luxembourg 2017--2019) (Ireland, 2018-2019) (France, 2019)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>ReSSI</li> <li>COMPASS</li> <li>SPIMA</li> <li>ACTAREA</li> </ul>	Workshop (roadshow with multiple locations)	Luxembourg	September
Regional Spatial Planning Strategies	FR, IE, BE, NL, LU	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Revision of national/regional spatial planning schemes planned for next year in most countries in TG III (Netherlands, 2019) (Flanders, Brussels and Wallonia, 2018) (Luxembourg 2017--2019) (Ireland, 2018-2019) (France, 2019)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>ReSSI</li> <li>COMPASS</li> <li>SPIMA</li> <li>ACTAREA</li> </ul>	Shorter Document/TO	/	28 <sup>th</sup> March
ESPON Territorial Impact Assessment tool (TIA)	ALL	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Assessing Territorial Impact of policy making processes</li> </ul>	The ESPON TIA Tool combines the expert knowledge and judgements about the potential impact with a	Training	Netherlands	October

Field of intervention	Interested Member States	Policy process/ policy needs	ESPON Evidence	Type of activity	Place	Date
			set of statistical data describing the characteristics of regions. Based on the different sensitivity of regions the expert judgments are translated into maps showing the territorial impact of EU policy on NUTS3 level.			
<b>Transnational Grouping IV – Southern Europe</b>						
Fighting depopulation in rural areas – Identifying development potential in rural regions Rural-urban integrated development, depopulation and inner peripheries effect	PT, IT, EL, MT, RO, ES, IE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>RDP (Rural Development Programme) part of Portugal 2020 (Portugal) (on-going since 2015)</li> <li>Contrast to depopulation and shrinking population in seismic areas by an integrated relation between rural and urban areas on the base of cultural heritage, spatial planning and sustainable tourism strategic plans (Italy)</li> <li>Depopulation in certain rural areas has been recognised as a major social, economic and political emergency in Spain</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>PROFECY (Inner Peripheries)</li> <li>ReSSI</li> <li>ACTAREA</li> <li>Policy Brief "Shaping new policies in specific types of territories in Europe: islands, mountains, sparsely populated and coastal regions"</li> <li>EDORA</li> <li>TOWN</li> <li>GEOSPECS</li> <li>PURR</li> </ul>	Workshop + Shorter Document/TO	Soria, Spain	23 <sup>rd</sup> /24 <sup>th</sup> May
Impact of refugees flows and migration	ALL (and open to other TGs)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Support in migration issues raised as a fundamental issue in all Western countries, assessing the spatial impact of integrating migrants and refugees, building resilient cross-border regions - assessing the impact of re-bordering processes</li> <li>Managing migration flows has been highlighted as a major concern by most countries in TG IV (particularly Italy, Greece, and Malta, as entry points for refugees and with specific challenges, compared to other European countries)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>TA Migration flows</li> <li>DEMIFER - Demographic and Migratory Flows Affecting European Regions and Cities</li> <li>Policy brief: Territorial and urban aspects of migration and refugee inflow</li> </ul>	Conference + Shorter document/TO	Greece, Athens	October

Field of intervention	Interested Member States	Policy process/ policy needs	ESPON Evidence	Type of activity	Place	Date
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Integration of Immigrants/Reception of Asylum Seekers (Sweden) (October) (2017)</li> <li>Cohesive investments in the Southern area with regards to services of general interest, social inclusion, youth employment (Italy) (2016-2020)</li> <li>Managing of Migration and Refugees (Italy) (2016-2020)</li> <li>Integrating Refugees (Luxembourg) (2017)</li> <li>National Plan for Integration (Austria) (2014-ongoing)</li> <li>German New Integration Law (Germany) (ongoing)</li> <li>Future proof EU refugee and asylum framework – solidarity and responsibilities</li> <li>Funding for migration – adequate resources and flexible instruments</li> </ul>				
ESPON Territorial Impact Assessment tool (TIA)	ALL	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Spatial Plans for main Urban Agglomerations and Urban/ Spatial Planning Legislation in Cyprus</li> <li>New Regional Planning Laws in Italy</li> <li>National Spatial Development Policy Programme of Portugal (PNPOT)</li> <li>Territorial development strategy of Romania 2035</li> <li>Economic Development plan and National Plan on Smart Cities in Spain</li> </ul>	The ESPON TIA Tool combines the expert knowledge and judgements about the potential impact with a set of statistical data describing the characteristics of regions. Based on the different sensitivity of regions the expert judgments are translated into maps showing the territorial impact of EU policy on NUTS3 level.	Training	Croatia	October
ESPON Territorial Impact Assessment tool (TIA)	ALL	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Spatial Plans for main Urban Agglomerations and Urban/ Spatial Planning Legislation in Cyprus</li> <li>New Regional Planning Laws in Italy</li> </ul>	The ESPON TIA Tool combines the expert knowledge and judgements about the potential impact with a	e-learning	Online	March

Field of intervention	Interested Member States	Policy process/ policy needs	ESPON Evidence	Type of activity	Place	Date
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>National Spatial Development Policy Programme of Portugal (PNPOT)</li> <li>Territorial development strategy of Romania 2035</li> <li>Economic Development plan and National Plan on Smart Cities in Spain</li> </ul>	set of statistical data describing the characteristics of regions. Based on the different sensitivity of regions the expert judgments are translated into maps showing the territorial impact of EU policy on NUTS3 level.			

Table 1: Overview of TNO activities for 2018

**Legend:** C: Conference, W: Workshop, S: Seminar, TO: Transnational Observation, TB: Transnational Brief



TGI Central Europe



TGII Northern Europe



TGIII Western Europe



TGIV Southern Europe

### 3 Description of activities

The content, format and the potential speakers outlined herein are subject to further development.

#### 3.1 Activity 1: Transnational grouping I – Central Europe

TRANSNATIONAL GROUPING I: CENTRAL EUROPE	
Functional Urban Areas, polycentric territorial structures and cross border collaboration	
<b>Type of event:</b>	Seminar
<b>Capacity:</b>	40-50 participants
<b>Date:</b>	16 <sup>th</sup> May 2018
<b>Location:</b>	Nova Gorica, Slovenia
<b>Targeted audience:</b>	<p>National and regional spatial planning policy makers and practitioners, implementing authorities, regional and local policy makers, academics from TGI</p> <p>Urban planning organisations from TGI and particularly the host country, e.g.: Urban Planning Institute of the Republic of Slovenia (UIRS), Institute for Spatial Policies (Inštitut za politike prostora, IPoP), Prague Institute of Planning and Development (IPR Prague)</p> <p>Municipalities and metropolitan areas organisations, City of Ljubljana e.g. from SPIMA: Brno City Municipality (CZ), City of Zurich (CH), Vienna City Administration, Urban Development and Planning (AT)</p> <p>Stakeholders involved in cross-border and transnational cooperation: CESCO (Central European Service for Cross-Border Initiatives), Council of Danube Cities and Regions, EUSDR</p> <p>Stakeholders involved in approved Interreg V-A projects with Hungary, Italy, Croatia and Austria.</p>
Policy process / policy needs	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• National spatial planning strategy – spatial policy, currently under development (Slovenia)</li> <li>• Introduction of regional spatial planning (new instrument)</li> <li>• Territorial development in cross-border FUA (Slovenia)</li> <li>• Integrated Sustainable Urban Development Plan, policy need on “Small and medium-sized cities” (Slovenia)</li> <li>• ÖREK (Austrian Spatial Development Concept)</li> <li>• Swiss agglomeration policy 2016+ (renewed urban development policy) (Switzerland) (2014-2020)</li> <li>• Integrated urban development strategies of cities with county rights (Hungary) (2018)</li> <li>• National Settlement Policy (Hungary) (2018-2020)</li> <li>• National Urban Policy (Poland) (2016-2020)</li> <li>• Spatial Development Policy of the Czech Republic – Updated Version 1</li> </ul>	
Targeted ESPON tools and projects	



ESPON evidence:

- SPIMA
- PROFECY
- METROBORDER – Cross-Border Polycentric Metropolitan Regions
- FOCI
- Policy brief “Panning and governance tools for polycentric development” SGPTD ‘Secondary Growth Poles’

### Description of the event

The share of the urban population in Europe continues to grow, and is likely to reach more than 80% by 2050. This growth has generated an increasing interest in the urban dimension all over Europe. In TGI various countries are currently implementing or designing strategies on urban development. Several policy challenges lie at the heart of these strategies: promoting a more cohesive and sustainable development; governance structures and spatial planning in metropolitan and Functional Urban Areas; avoiding uncontrolled suburbanization. In Hungary, the ‘National Settlement Policy’ (in design) will analyse the urban development in post-communist regions. In a nutshell, understanding, managing and tapping into the full potential of urbanization phenomena seem to be a major challenge for policy-makers.

The challenge posed by cross-border FUAs has also been raised by Slovenian stakeholders. A considerable number of Slovenian cities and regions are working on the spatial development of cross-border areas and FUAs. To name some of them: the greater Trieste (Italy)-Koper (Slovenian) metropolitan region, the conurbation of Gorizia (Italy) and Nova Gorica (Slovenia) plus the status of European Grouping of Territorial Cooperation (EGTC), adopted by the three municipalities (Gorizia, Nova-Gorica and Šempeter–Vrtojba), cross-border region between the cities Graz (Austria) and Maribor (Slovenia). Cross-border collaboration involves a mix of political, technical and governance issues. It also involves understanding and managing cross-border flows of services, products and people.

Against this context, ESPON TNO seminar will address the above challenges and examine the concept of Functional Urban Areas with a specific focus on a cross-border perspective which involves both formal and informal management mechanisms. By facilitating the exchange between policymakers and ESPON researchers, the objective of the seminar is to contribute to the design, re-design or quality improvement of the relevant policy processes. Furthermore, the goal is to streamline peer learning amongst policymakers who can exchange on evidence-supported good practices in cross-border FUA.

The seminar will draw on ESPON results from FOCI (Future Orientation of Cities) as well as the targeted analysis ACTAREA (Thinking and Planning in Areas of Territorial Cooperation), Metroborder (Cross-Border Polycentric Metropolitan Regions) and SPIMA (Spatial dynamics and strategic planning in metropolitan areas). SPIMA includes various stakeholders from TGI (Prague, Brno, Zurich and Vienna). The seminar will offer a space for presenting and discussing their experiences in the framework of the project. The concept of polycentricity, and cross-border FUAs, will be given special attention and focus on the situation and challenges of the host country.

### Format

0.5-1 day event involving up to 50 participants

Functional Urban Areas, polycentric territorial structures and cross border collaboration	
<b>Type of document:</b>	Transnational Brief
<b>Language:</b>	English
<b>Date:</b>	16 <sup>th</sup> May 2018
Description	
<p>As supporting document of the event described above, a transnational brief would be produced compiling relevant data and conclusions from ESPON reports FOCI (Future Orientations of Cities), METROBORDER and SPIMA (Spatial dynamics and strategic planning in metropolitan areas).</p>	

### 3.2 Activity 2: Transnational grouping I – Central Europe

TRANSNATIONAL GROUPING I: CENTRAL EUROPE	
Integrated Territorial Development Strategies	
<b>Type of event:</b>	Conference
<b>Capacity:</b>	75-100 participants
<b>Date:</b>	7 <sup>th</sup> March 2018
<b>Location:</b>	Hungary
<b>Targeted audience:</b>	<p>National and regional spatial planning policy makers and practitioners, implementing authorities, regional and local policy makers, academics from TGI. Special focus on Visegrad Countries (Czech Republic, Hungary, Poland and Slovakia) extended to Bulgaria and Romania (V4+2) and particularly on the host country, Hungarian national policy-makers; regional authorities and counties from Hungary to be affected by the reviewed programme (see below)</p> <p>Stakeholders involved in cross-border and transnational cooperation: CESCO (Central European Service for Cross-Border Initiatives), Council of Danube Cities and Regions, EUSDR</p> <p>Euroregions (Carpathian Euroregion) and EGTCs</p>
Policy process / policy needs	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Hungarian National Development and Territorial Development concept, preparation for post-2020 planning period ongoing.</li> <li>• Adoption of National Development Strategy, national spatial planning strategy currently under development to be adopted in December (Slovenia) (December 2017) + integrated sustainable urban development plan (Slovenia)</li> <li>• Revision of ÖREK 2011 (Austrian Spatial Development Concept) (Austria) (January 2018)</li> <li>• Spatial Development Policy of the Czech Republic – Updated Version 1</li> <li>• The National Strategy of Regional Development 2014-2018 (Poland)</li> </ul>	
Targeted ESPON tools and projects	
<p>ESPON Evidence:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• ReSSI</li> <li>• SPIMA</li> <li>• COMPASS</li> <li>• ACTAREA</li> <li>• PROFECY</li> <li>• TANGO</li> </ul>	
Description of the event	

**Aim of the event**

Most countries in Transnational Grouping I (Hungary, Slovenia, Austria, Czech Republic, Poland) are working on reviewing and updating their spatial planning and territorial development frameworks and strategies (see above). When reviewing these concepts, the challenge emerges of how to design and successfully implement integrated territorial development strategies (ITDS). “How to align spatial plans with the objectives of territorial development”, “How to integrate sectoral objectives and needs into spatial development priorities”, “How to involve regional territorial units in territorial development” or “How to capitalise on cross-border cooperation and CLLD (Community-Led Local Development)” are some of the challenges that territories in TGI are facing.

In order to support TGI countries in these processes, a conference will be organised in Hungary dealing with the concept of ITDS and addressing the following questions focusing on the situation in the host country and Visegrad area: Hungarian National Development and Territorial Development and another Visegrad country:

- a) What changes in territorial governance and spatial planning systems and policy can be observed in TG I over the past 15 years? Input from ESPON project COMPASS.
- b) Inner peripheries: presentation and discussion on the results of PROFECY project
- c) Which barriers exist for territorial governance and an effective integrated territorial development? Findings from ESPON project ReSSI.
- d) New forms of cooperation areas based on functional approach or political initiative in the light of policy aims related to polycentric and balanced territorial development (“action areas”). Findings from ESPON project ACTAREA.
- e) How is multi-level and cross-sector governance organised in these countries? What are good mechanisms to ensure coordination between different public sectoral policies and cooperation between different levels of public government? Findings from ESPON project TANGO.

Considering the current Hungarian presidency of the V4 countries (Czech Republic, Poland, Slovakia and Hungary) and the cooperation in the field of territorial development with Bulgaria and Romania (V4+2), this event shall be targeted to these countries and cover not only governance but also other areas of an integrated territorial development approach, which would encourage the participation of a larger spectrum of experts.

**Format**

1.5 days event involving 75-100 participants in several sessions

Integrated Territorial Development	
<b>Type of document:</b>	Transnational Brief
<b>Language:</b>	English
<b>Date:</b>	7 <sup>th</sup> March 2018
Description	
<p>In response to the needs expressed by stakeholders in the TGI, particularly in Hungary, and in support of the event described above, a transnational brief will be produced. The TB will include policy recommendations by summarizing and selecting appropriate information from ESPON ReSSI, SPIMA, COMPASS, ACTAREA, PROFECY and TANGO ‘A guide for practitioners, policy and decision-makers’ and the results of PROFECY project on Inner peripheries.</p>	

### 3.3 Activity 3: Transnational grouping I – Central Europe

TRANSNATIONAL GROUPING I: CENTRAL EUROPE	
ESPON Territorial Impact Assessment tool (TIA) in conjunction with Regional Studies Association Annual Conference	
<b>Type of event:</b>	Training
<b>Capacity:</b>	20 participants
<b>Date:</b>	3 <sup>rd</sup> /6 <sup>th</sup> June 2018
<b>Location:</b>	Lugano, Switzerland
<b>Targeted audience:</b>	National and regional spatial planning policy makers and practitioners, implementing authorities, regional and local policy makers, academics, researchers and students.
<b>Policy process / policy needs</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Swiss agglomeration policy 2016+ (renewed urban development policy) (Switzerland) (2014-2020)</li> <li>• National spatial planning strategy currently under development (Slovenia)</li> <li>• Integrated Sustainable Urban Development Plan, policy need on “Small and medium-sized cities” (Slovenia)</li> <li>• ÖREK (Austrian Spatial Development Concept)</li> <li>• Spatial Development Policy of the Czech Republic – Updated Version 1</li> <li>• Integrated development of urban and rural areas OP 2014-2020 priority Brandenburg (DE)</li> <li>• National Settlement Policy (HU)</li> <li>• The National Strategy of Regional Development (PL)</li> <li>• National spatial planning strategy and integrated SUMP (SI)</li> </ul>	
<b>Targeted ESPON tools and projects</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The ESPON TIA Tool combines the expert knowledge and judgements about the potential impact with a set of statistical data describing the characteristics of regions. Based on the different sensitivity of regions the expert judgments are translated into maps showing the territorial impact of EU policy on NUTS3 level.</li> </ul>	
<b>Description of the event</b>	

**Aim of the Event**

The 2018 Regional Studies Association (RSA) Annual Conference aims to address processes of global reversal and regional revival. The realisation of this training in conjunction with the 2018 RSA Annual Conference is a strategic opportunity to enhance the capabilities and the potential of the ESPON TIA Tool between a large spectrum of participants and capitalising on the involvement of policy makers.

The participants of this training will be guided through the different steps of the impact analysis and will receive assistance and guidance for preparing a territorial impact analysis. The ESPON TIA Tool combines the expert knowledge and judgements about the potential impact with a set of statistical data describing the characteristics of regions. Based on the different sensitivity of regions, the expert judgments are translated into maps showing the territorial impact of EU policy on NUTS3 level. These maps can serve as starting point for further discussion of different impacts of a concrete EU policy on different regions.

**Format**

0.5-1 day event with approximately 20 participants

### 3.4 Activity 4: Transnational grouping II – Northern Europe

TRANSNATIONAL GROUPING II: NORTHERN EUROPE	
Ex-ante Territorial Impact Assessment for the future design of the EUSBSR post-2020 (work title; will be subject to changes)	
<b>Type of event:</b>	Workshop
<b>Capacity:</b>	20-25 participants
<b>Date:</b>	4 <sup>th</sup> /5 <sup>th</sup> June 2018
<b>Location:</b>	Tallinn, Estonia
<b>Targeted audience:</b>	National, regional and local officials from the BSR responsible for regional development policies; stakeholders involved in the HA Spatial Planning of the EUSBSR, in the implementation of Baltic 2030 Action Plan, Council of the Baltic Sea States (CBSS), Baltic Sea States Sub-regional Cooperation, Union of the Baltic Cities, B7 (Baltic Sea Islands Network). The workshop will also welcome stakeholder from other macro-regional strategies. The seminar is open also open to stakeholders involved in the design of the next generation strategies for the other three macro regions.
<b>Policy process / policy needs</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Future strategic macro-regional planning</li> </ul>	
<b>Targeted ESPON tools and projects</b>	
ESPON Evidence: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• ESPON TIA tool</li> </ul>	
<b>Description of the event</b>	
<p><b>Aim of the Event</b></p> <p>The 2018 Forum of the EU Strategy for the Baltic Sea Region (BSR) will focus mainly on EU cohesion policy after 2020 and the future of EU macro-regional strategies. This workshop will be realised in conjunction with EUSBSR Annual Forum 2018. Its aim is to support the discussion on the future of the EUSBSR as well as the sectoral and horizontal policies in the BSR regions and Member States, which are to be prioritised in the new Action Plan. The workshop will offer an ex-ante territorial impact assessment of a selected priority area (tbd with the EUSBSR annual forum organisers as the TNO proposal will be subjected to a formal assessment from the forum organisers, carried out within a formal call for workshops).</p> <p><b>Format</b></p> <p>0.5-1 day event involving 20-25 participants (tbc)</p>	

Report on the ex-ante Territorial Impact Assessment for the future design of the EUSBSR post-2020 (work title; will be subject to changes)	
<b>Type of document:</b>	Transnational Observation
<b>Language:</b>	English

<b>Date:</b>	19 <sup>th</sup> July 2018
<b>Description</b>	
<p>ESPON TIA workshops are usually followed by reports. The report will document results of the TIA expert workshop about a selected EUSBSR Priority Area. The delivery of the report is connected with the implementation of the above workshop that will be subjected to a formal application procedure within the EUSBSR annual forum 2018.</p>	



### 3.5 Activity 5: Transnational grouping II – Northern Europe

TRANSNATIONAL GROUPING II: NORTHERN EUROPE	
Economic development in rural regions – new thinking and policies in finding and exploiting endogenous capacities	
<b>Type of event:</b>	Seminar
<b>Capacity:</b>	40-50 participants
<b>Date:</b>	September 2018
<b>Location:</b>	Sweden
<b>Targeted audience:</b>	<p>National, regional and local officials from Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Iceland, Latvia, Lithuania, Norway and Sweden, responsible for entrepreneurial development policies.</p> <p>Incubators, Chambers of Commerce, Clusters.</p> <p>The Baltic Development Forum.</p> <p>Stakeholders involved in the PA Priority Action Innovation (and other relevant PA) of the EUSBSR as well as the implementation of Baltic 2030 Action Plan.</p> <p>Members of the Baltic Sea Parliamentary Conference.</p> <p>Stakeholders involved in sub-regional and local cross-border cooperation: BSSSC, UBC, B7.</p> <p>Euroregions, Local Action Groups and Fisheries Local Action Groups.</p> <p>Members of local and regional Councils, MPs.</p> <p>Officials involved in the design and implementation of ESIF programmes including European Territorial Cooperation.</p> <p>The European Network for Rural Development LEADER programmes in Sweden, Denmark, Finland</p>
Policy process / policy needs	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• New coherent rural policy, government proposal to Parliament (SE)</li> <li>• Smart specialization at sparsely populated regions (NO, SE and FI)</li> <li>• Rural smart specialisation; Northern and Western Regional Assembly leading on project 'Smart Regions- Smart Places'</li> <li>• EC Communication "The future of food and farming" (November 2017)</li> <li>• Cork 2.0 Declaration – 'A Better Life in Rural Areas' (2016)</li> <li>• EU Action for Smart Villages</li> </ul>	
Targeted ESPON tools and projects	
<p>ESPON Evidence:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Small and Medium-sized Enterprises in European Regions and Cities</li> <li>• World in Europe</li> <li>• Policy Brief 'Shaping new policies in specific types of territories in Europe: islands, mountains, sparsely populated and coastal regions'</li> <li>• Policy Brief: Shrinking rural regions in Europe</li> <li>• Geography of new employment dynamics in Europe</li> <li>• PROFECY (Inner Peripheries)</li> <li>• TOWN</li> </ul>	

## Description of the event

### Aim and rationale

In the 7th Cohesion Report (2017) identifies regional differentiation in Europe through the concept of “economic development clubs of European regions’ based on low, medium, high and very high growth models (mainly capital city regions). Most EU regions fall into the ‘middle-income trap’. According to the classification the 7th Cohesion Report (map 1.6), all regions in Nordic countries except the capital regions are ‘middle income regions’. These regions are thus at risk of being too expensive for low skilled activities but not high enough up the value chain to move them into the high growth regions club. They generally need to improve the quality of institutions and the business ecosystem as well as strengthen innovation and education.

Many rural Nordic regions are also suffering from depopulation which brings increasing challenges of high age dependency ratios, a reduction of attractiveness, a loss of skills and talent and pressures on services of general interest and public finances. The ESPON policy brief on ‘Shrinking rural regions in Europe’ identifies the need to develop policies that often simultaneously try to reverse the shrinking trend but also manage decline in what can be termed ‘planned shrinkage’.

This workshop will examine how to exploit endogenous resources such as natural capital, heritage, renewable energy, bio economy and tourism. Successful exploitation may require new models of governance, social innovation, high-level ICT systems as well as public sector support. The recent review of the CAP (EC Communication on ‘The future of food and farming’, November 2017) points to a strengthening of knowledge flows, more research and innovation in rural areas (e.g. digital farming) and the strengthening of the rural socio-economic fabric through stronger rural value chains and increased attention to the bio and circular economy. eco-tourism, renewable energy, etc.as well as improving resilience ion the agricultural sector.

The workshop will call upon current ESPON research in ‘Shrinking Rural Regions’ and ‘Small and Medium-sized Enterprises in European Regions and Cities’ as well as the PROFECY project on inner peripheries and focus on an approach identifying opportunities for the renewal and innovation of regions/territories and identifying and tapping into the innovation potential building on the importance of knowledge, product and service flows between different types of territories. These flows can also include the issues of attracting Foreign Direct Investment in sparsely populated areas. This approach also includes a focus on a policy dimension including smart specialisation strategies and future rural policy and the support of entrepreneurship and SMEs.

### Format

0.5-1 day event involving up to 50 participants

The possibility of co-organising the event with the European Network of Rural Development, will be explored.

## Economic development in rural regions – new thinking and policies in finding and exploiting endogenous capacities

<b>Type of document:</b>	Transnational Brief
<b>Language:</b>	English
<b>Date:</b>	September 2018

Description
As supporting document for the workshop described above, a transnational brief will be produced based on the results of the afore-mentioned ESPON evidence. In line with the workshop, the document will try to focus on the question of understanding, identifying and tapping into the economic and innovation potential of rural regions. i.e. which strategies to implement in order to promote Smart Growth?

### 3.6 Activity 6: Transnational grouping II – Northern Europe

TRANSNATIONAL GROUPING II: NORTHERN EUROPE	
ESPON Territorial Impact Assessment tool (TIA)	
<b>Type of event:</b>	e-learning
<b>Capacity:</b>	N/A
<b>Date:</b>	October 2018
<b>Location:</b>	Online
<b>Targeted audience:</b>	National and regional spatial planning policy makers and practitioners, implementing authorities, regional and local policy makers, academics, researchers and students.
<b>Policy process / policy needs</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Norwegian national guide to regional implementation,</li> <li>• the new coherent rural policy in Sweden (government proposal to parliament)</li> <li>• Territorial administrative Reforms</li> <li>• The Comprehensive Plan for the Territory of the Republic of Lithuania 2020</li> <li>• Regional Policy Guidelines, Latvia</li> <li>• Regional development, integration priorities and half-way monitoring of government policies in Finland</li> </ul>	
<b>Targeted ESPON tools and projects</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The ESPON TIA Tool combines the expert knowledge and judgements about the potential impact with a set of statistical data describing the characteristics of regions. Based on the different sensitivity of regions the expert judgments are translated into maps showing the territorial impact of EU policy on NUTS3 level.</li> </ul>	
<b>Description of the event</b>	
<p>The ESPON TIA Tool is an interactive web application that can be used to support regional policy makers and practitioners with identifying, ex-ante, potential territorial impacts of new EU Legislations, Policies and Directives (LPDs).</p> <p>The participants of this e-learning activity will be guided through the different steps of the impact analysis and will receive assistance and guidance for preparing a territorial impact analysis. The ESPON TIA Tool combines the expert knowledge and judgements about the potential impact with a set of statistical data describing the characteristics of regions. Based on the different sensitivity of regions, the expert judgments are translated into maps showing the territorial impact of EU policy on NUTS3 level. These maps can serve as starting point for further discussion of different impacts of a concrete EU policy on different regions.</p> <p><b>Format</b></p> <p>The e-learning session will be implemented using b-learning (blended learning) methodologies with synchronous sessions and asynchronous collaboration tools (e.g. blogs, collaborative documents)</p>	

### 3.7 Activity 7: Transnational grouping III – Western Europe

TRANSNATIONAL GROUPING III: WESTERN EUROPE	
Regional Spatial Planning Strategies	
<b>Type of event:</b>	Seminar (roadshow with multiple locations)
<b>Capacity:</b>	40-50 participants
<b>Date:</b>	28 <sup>th</sup> March 2018
<b>Location:</b>	Paris, France
<b>Targeted audience:</b>	<p>Regional and local authorities implementing ESIF programmes, regional and local policymakers, national policy makers and practitioners, university academics and scientists and other knowledge multipliers from TG III</p> <p>Particularly 1) the French Ministry of Ecology, Energy, Sustainable Development and Spatial Planning, 2) the Délégation interministérielle à l'aménagement et à la compétitivité des territoires (DIACT) (France), 3) other institutions and practitioners actually involved in the revision and design of the new national/regional spatial planning strategies from France, Belgium, Luxembourg, the Netherlands and Ireland; 4) Regional Associations such as CEMR, EURADA, CPMA, ERRIN and AESOP.</p>
Policy process / policy needs	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Revision of national/regional spatial planning schemes planned for next years in most countries in TG III (Netherlands, 2019) (Flanders, Brussels and Wallonia, 2018) (Luxembourg 2017-2019) (Ireland, 2018-2019) (France, 2019)</li> </ul>	
Targeted ESPON tools and projects	
ESPON projects: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>ReSSI</li> <li>COMPASS</li> <li>ACTAREA</li> </ul>	
Description of the event	
<p><b>Aim and rationale</b></p> <p>This Seminar will be part of a road show on 'Regional Spatial Planning Strategies' in France, Belgium, Luxembourg and Ireland.</p> <p>This first seminar in the series in France will examine the SRADDET 'Schéma régional d'aménagement, de développement durable et d'égalité des territoires' (Regional planning framework for sustainable development and balanced territorial development). Following the law of 7th August 2015 on a new territorial organisation of France, the new French regions now have until August 2019 to develop a new spatial strategy (the SRADDET) for their region. The SRADDET will comprise a transversal approach and will contribute to a stronger territorial coherence. It will also replace and unite existing frameworks and will enable a more holistic to mobility, the environment, climate change, energy and the reduction of waste.</p>	

The SRADDET will be developed through a series of phases, from the development of regional objectives, deciding how to develop the strategy, the resulting strategy, consultation with municipalities and key stakeholders and then a public enquiry and then approval.

This seminar will be an opportunity to present the current French system of regional spatial planning with a focus on the methodology and the challenges. By involving experts from other countries, this will enrich the discussions which can be then extended in future ESPON Transnational Outreach events.

The main policy questions to be addressed in this Seminar will be: 1) How to optimise regional spatial strategies? (Including examination of the methodology, stakeholders, participation methods and timelines); 2) Who should be consulted, how and when? 3) What are the recommended timelines to develop regional spatial strategies? 4) What should completed documents contain and at what level of detail?

The roadshow will examine the role of regional planning strategies and their objectives faced with mounting economic, social, security, environmental, and financial challenges, as well as, for some countries and regions, limited institutional capacity (see recent EU report on low-income and low-growth regions). It will further explore the current thinking on the development and implementation of national spatial strategies. The goal is to contribute to the design / revision of regional spatial planning strategies in France, Belgium, Luxembourg, Ireland and the Netherlands and provide a platform for peer learning between stakeholders involved in design and implementation of national/regional spatial plans.

The seminar will refer to ESPON study: SO1 'Comparative Analysis of Territorial Governance and Spatial Systems in Europe' (COMPASS), which should be approaching a final draft for January 2018. In addition, findings from the new ESPON projects will help us understand specific aspects related to spatial planning:

- ReSSI with findings on regional development strategies in the light of the changing role of regional authorities and the proliferation of stakeholders in functional territories;
- ACTAREA on new forms of cooperation areas based on functional approach or political initiative ('action areas') in the light of policy aims related to polycentric and balanced territorial development.

**Format**

0.5-1day event involving 40-50 participants

Plenary session + 2 round tables with up to 25 participants each

Regional Spatial Planning Strategies	
<b>Type of document:</b>	Transnational Observation
<b>Language:</b>	English
<b>Date:</b>	28th March 2018
Description	

As supporting document for the road show of events on 'Regional Spatial Planning Strategies' in France, Belgium, Luxembourg and Ireland, a Transnational Observation will be produced based on the results of ESPON projects: ReSSI, COMPASS, SPIMA and ACTAREA.

In line with all the events of this roadshow, the document will focus on examining the role of regional planning strategies and their objectives faced with mounting economic, social, security, environmental and financial challenges.

It will also target the limited institutional capacity of some countries and regions and identifying critical development aspects that would help suggest possible solutions to boost growth and increase income in those regions. This document will further explore the current thinking on the development and implementation of national spatial strategies. Case studies from the target region will be highlighted.

### 3.8 Activity 8: Transnational grouping III – Western Europe

TRANSNATIONAL GROUPING III: WESTERN EUROPE	
<b>Regional Spatial Planning Strategies</b>	
<b>Type of event:</b>	Seminar (roadshow with multiple locations)
<b>Capacity:</b>	40-50 participants
<b>Date:</b>	9 <sup>th</sup> May 2018
<b>Location:</b>	Dublin, Ireland
<b>Targeted audience:</b>	<p>National policy makers and practitioners, authorities implementing ESIF programmes, regional and local policymakers, university academics and scientists and other knowledge multipliers from TG III</p> <p>Particularly 1) the Department of the Environment, Heritage and Local Government from Ireland; 2) representatives from the five major Irish cities (Dublin, Cork, Galway, Limerick and Waterford) to organise and operationalise the National Planning Framework (NPF) through the respective regional assemblies; and 3) other institutions and practitioners involved in the revision and design of the new national/regional spatial planning strategies from TG III (France, Belgium, Luxembourg, the Netherlands)</p>
<b>Policy process / policy needs</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Revision of national/regional spatial planning schemes planned for next year in most countries in TG III (Netherlands, 2019) (Flanders, Brussels and Wallonia, 2018) (Luxembourg 2017--2019) (Ireland, 2018-2019) (France, 2019)</li> </ul>	
<b>Targeted ESPON tools and projects</b>	
ESPON projects: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>ReSSI</li> <li>COMPASS</li> <li>SPIMA</li> <li>ACTAREA</li> </ul>	
<b>Description of the event</b>	
<p><b>Aim and rationale</b></p> <p>This Seminar will be part of a road show on 'Regional Spatial Planning Strategies' in France, Belgium, Luxembourg and Ireland.</p> <p>The main policy questions to be addressed in this Seminar will be: 1) What are the key challenges and concerns for regional spatial strategies? 2) What are the topic areas that should be covered in a regional spatial strategy and what should be the focus of the strategies? 3) How do spatial strategies link with smart specialisation strategies and other strategies that may have territorial implications?</p> <p>The road-show will examine the role of regional planning strategies and their objectives faced with mounting economic, social, security, environmental, and financial challenges, as well as, for some countries and regions, limited institutional capacity (see recent EU report on low-income and low-growth regions). It will further explore the current thinking on the development and implementation</p>	



of national spatial strategies. The goal is to contribute to the design / revision of regional spatial planning strategies in France, Belgium, Luxembourg, Ireland and the Netherlands and provide a platform for peer learning between stakeholders involved in design and implementation of national/regional spatial plans.

The seminar will refer to ESPON study: SO1 'Comparative Analysis of Territorial Governance and Spatial Systems in Europe' (COMPASS), which should be approaching a final draft for January 2018. In addition, findings from the new ESPON projects will help us understand specific aspects related to spatial planning:

- ReSSI with findings on regional development strategies in the light of the changing role of regional authorities and the proliferation of stakeholders in functional territories;
- SPIMA on spatial dynamics and strategic planning in metropolitan areas;
- ACTAREA on new forms of cooperation areas based on functional approach or political initiative ('action areas') in the light of policy aims related to polycentric and balanced territorial development.

**Format**

0.5-1day event involving 40-50 participants

### 3.9 Activity 9: Transnational grouping III – Western Europe

<b>TRANSNATIONAL GROUPING III: WESTERN EUROPE</b>	
<b>Regional Spatial Planning Strategies</b>	
<b>Type of event:</b>	Workshop (roadshow with multiple locations)
<b>Capacity:</b>	25-50 participants
<b>Date:</b>	October 2018
<b>Location:</b>	Belgium
<b>Targeted audience:</b>	<p>National policy makers and practitioners, authorities implementing ESIF programmes, regional and local policymakers, university academics and scientists and other knowledge multipliers from TG III.</p> <p>Particularly:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) The Regional Government Authorities from Belgium, as the competent bodies for licensing and supervisory approval of regional and municipal documents: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Brussels (Ministère de la Région de Bruxelles Capital, Administration de l'Aménagement du Territoire et du Logement);</li> <li>- Wallonia (Ministère de la Région Wallone Direction Générale de l'Aménagement du Territoire, du Logement et du patrimoine);</li> <li>- Flanders (Ministry for Town and Country Planning, Housing Policy and Immovable Heritage)</li> </ul> </li> <li>2) The institutions and practitioners actually involved in the revision and design of the new regional spatial planning strategies from in Belgium, France, Luxembourg, the Netherlands and Ireland.</li> <li>3) Brussels Studies Institute</li> </ol>
<b>Policy process / policy needs</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Revision of national/regional spatial planning schemes planned for next year in most countries in TG III (Netherlands, 2019) (Flanders, Brussels and Wallonia, 2018) (Luxembourg 2017-2019) (Ireland, 2018-2019) (France, 2019)</li> </ul>	
<b>Targeted ESPON tools and projects</b>	
<p>ESPON projects:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• ReSSI</li> <li>• COMPASS</li> <li>• SPIMA</li> <li>• ACTAREA</li> </ul>	
<b>Description of the event</b>	
<p><b>Aim and rationale</b></p> <p>This Workshop will be part of a road show on 'Regional Spatial Planning Strategies' in France, Belgium, Luxembourg and Ireland. This event in Belgium will focus on the three regional spatial plans currently undergoing (Flanders, Brussels and Wallonia) with the following main topics: 1) Mobility and 2) spatial (resource) efficiency.</p>	

The spatial plan for Flanders is nearing its completion, along with the other regional spatial plans in Belgium, therefore there is great interest in how to implement and communicate effectively the new spatial policies to a wider audience.

This workshop shall address the implementation stage of a spatial policy plan and particularly the following policy questions: 1) How to implement regional spatial strategies? 2) What are the key aspects that need to be taken into account in the implementation of regional spatial strategies? 3) How far is political buy-in necessary and at what level? 4) How far should we and can we communicate the strategy to citizens? 5) Should we communicate the regional spatial strategy to a wider audience or should we accept the role of the strategy as a technical framework to guide decision making?

The roadshow will examine the role of regional planning strategies and their objectives faced with mounting economic, social, security, environmental, and financial challenges, as well as, for some countries and regions, limited institutional capacity (see recent EU report on low-income and low-growth regions). It will further explore the current thinking on the development and implementation of national spatial strategies. The goal is to contribute to the design / revision of regional spatial planning strategies in France, Belgium, Luxembourg, Ireland and the Netherlands and provide a platform for peer learning between stakeholders involved in design and implementation of national/regional spatial plans.

The workshop will refer to ESPON study: SO1 'Comparative Analysis of Territorial Governance and Spatial Systems in Europe' (COMPASS), which should be approaching a final draft for January 2018. In addition, findings from the new ESPON projects will help us understand specific aspects related to spatial planning:

- ReSSI with findings on regional development strategies in the light of the changing role of regional authorities and the proliferation of stakeholders in functional territories;
- SPIMA on spatial dynamics and strategic planning in metropolitan areas;
- ACTAREA on new forms of cooperation areas based on functional approach or political initiative ('action areas') in the light of policy aims related to polycentric and balanced territorial development.

**Format**

0.5-1 day event involving 25-50 participants

### 3.10 Activity 10: Transnational grouping III – Western Europe

TRANSNATIONAL GROUPING III: WESTERN EUROPE	
<b>Regional Spatial Planning Strategies</b>	
<b>Type of event:</b>	Workshop (roadshow with multiple locations)
<b>Capacity:</b>	20-25- participants
<b>Date:</b>	September 2018
<b>Location:</b>	Luxembourg
<b>Targeted audience:</b>	<p>National policy makers and practitioners, authorities implementing ESIF programmes, regional and local policymakers, university academics and scientists and other knowledge multipliers from TG III. Particularly:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) University of Luxembourg – Institute of Geography and Spatial Planning</li> <li>2) Interreg V-A (Grande Région)</li> <li>3) European Urban Knowledge Network</li> <li>4) EIP Smart Cities Action Cluster on Citizen Focus</li> <li>5) The institutions and practitioners actually involved in the revision and design of the new regional spatial planning strategies from in Belgium, France, Luxembourg, the Netherlands and Ireland</li> <li>6) Citizens for Europe</li> </ol>
<b>Policy process / policy needs</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Revision of national/regional spatial planning schemes planned for next year in most countries in TG III (Netherlands, 2019) (Flanders, Brussels and Wallonia, 2018) (Luxembourg 2017-2019) (Ireland, 2018-2019) (France, 2019)</li> </ul>	
<b>Targeted ESPON tools and projects</b>	
<p>ESPON projects:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• ReSSI</li> <li>• COMPASS</li> <li>• SPIMA</li> <li>• ACTAREA</li> </ul>	
<b>Description of the event</b>	
<p><b>Aim and rationale</b></p> <p>This workshop will be part of a road show on ‘Regional Spatial Planning Strategies’ in France, Belgium, Luxembourg and Ireland.</p> <p>The main topic of the workshop will be the citizen participation in the reform of the Master Programme for Spatial Planning in Luxembourg. An extensive process of citizen participation will take place in Luxembourg during the first half of 2018, when citizens will work in working groups on different topics. This workshop will be an opportunity to present and discuss other examples across Europe, particularly regarding its main outputs: How did other processes of citizen participation work? What was their output? How was that output used? To what extent was the output integrated in the final document?</p>	

This workshop shall address the implementation stage of a spatial policy plan and particularly the following policy questions: 1) How to implement regional spatial strategies? 2) What are the key aspects that need to be taken into account in the implementation of regional spatial strategies? 3) How far is political buy-in necessary and at what level? 4) How far should we and can we communicate the strategy to citizens? 5) Should we communicate the regional spatial strategy to a wider audience or should we accept the role of the strategy as a technical framework to guide decision making?

The roadshow will examine the role of regional planning strategies and their objectives faced with mounting economic, social, security, environmental, and financial challenges, as well as, for some countries and regions, limited institutional capacity (see recent EU report on low-income and low-growth regions). It will further explore the current thinking on the development and implementation of national spatial strategies. The goal is to contribute to the design / revision of regional spatial planning strategies in France, Belgium, Luxembourg, Ireland and the Netherlands and provide a platform for peer learning between stakeholders involved in design and implementation of national/regional spatial plans.

The workshop will refer to ESPON study: SO1 'Comparative Analysis of Territorial Governance and Spatial Systems in Europe' (COMPASS), which should be approaching a final draft for January 2018. In addition, findings from the new ESPON projects will help us understand specific aspects related to spatial planning:

- ReSSI with findings on regional development strategies in the light of the changing role of regional authorities and the proliferation of stakeholders in functional territories;
- SPIMA on spatial dynamics and strategic planning in metropolitan areas;
- ACTAREA on new forms of cooperation areas based on functional approach or political initiative ('action areas') in the light of policy aims related to polycentric and balanced territorial development.

**Format**

0.5-1day event involving 25-50 participants

### 3.11 Activity 11: Transnational grouping III – Western Europe

TRANSNATIONAL GROUPING III: WESTERN EUROPE	
ESPON Territorial Impact Assessment tool (TIA)	
<b>Type of event:</b>	Training
<b>Capacity:</b>	20 participants
<b>Date:</b>	October 2018
<b>Location:</b>	Netherlands
<b>Targeted audience:</b>	National, regional and local policy makers and practitioners from Netherlands and other countries from TG III.
Policy process / policy needs	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Assessing Territorial Impact of policy making processes</li> </ul>	
Targeted ESPON tools and projects	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The ESPON TIA Tool combines the expert knowledge and judgements about the potential impact with a set of statistical data describing the characteristics of regions. Based on the different sensitivity of regions the expert judgments are translated into maps showing the territorial impact of EU policy on NUTS3 level.</li> </ul>	
Description of the event	
<p><b>Aim and rationale</b></p> <p>The ESPON TIA Tool is an interactive web application that can be used to support regional policy makers and practitioners with identifying, ex-ante, potential territorial impacts of new EU Legislations, Policies and Directives (LPDs).</p> <p>The participants of this training will be guided through the different steps of the impact analysis and will receive assistance and guidance for preparing a territorial impact analysis. The ESPON TIA Tool combines the expert knowledge and judgements about the potential impact with a set of statistical data describing the characteristics of regions. Based on the different sensitivity of regions, the expert judgments are translated into maps showing the territorial impact of EU policy on NUTS3 level. These maps can serve as starting point for further discussion of different impacts of a concrete EU policy on different regions.</p> <p><b>Format</b></p> <p>0.5-1 day event involving 20-25 participants</p>	

### 3.12 Activity 12: Transnational grouping IV – Southern Europe

TRANSNATIONAL GROUPING IV: SOUTHERN EUROPE	
Fighting depopulation in rural areas – Identifying development potential in rural regions Rural-urban integrated development, depopulation and inner peripheries effect	
<b>Type of event:</b>	Workshop
<b>Capacity:</b>	20-25 participants
<b>Date:</b>	23 <sup>rd</sup> /24 <sup>th</sup> May 2018 (exact date tbc by ECP)
<b>Location:</b>	Soria, Spain
<b>Targeted audience:</b>	<p>National policy makers and practitioners, authorities implementing ESIF programmes, regional and local policymakers, university academics and scientists from Spain and other countries from TG III.</p> <p>Policy-makers from the hosting country, e.g., Spanish regions (<i>Comunidades Autónomas</i>) and provinces particularly affected by these challenges will also be a special target of the seminar (Castilla y León, Extremadura, Galicia, and Aragón); policy-makers from Portugal, particularly inner regions suffering from depopulation.</p> <p>Stakeholders from other TG IV countries, especially Italy and Italian ESPON ECP as main researcher and coordinator of the Italian national research on the question of inner-peripheries (PROFECY).</p> <p>Stakeholders involved in cross-border and transnational cooperation e.g.: EGTCs (Galicia-Norte Portugal; Duero Douro; Zasnet; León-Bragança; Huesca Pirineos-Haute Pyrénées<sup>1</sup>); ENRD (European Network for Rural Development) and ENRD members from TGIV; RESOE (Macro-region 'Regions of South-West Europe'<sup>2</sup>); Interreg Sudoe.</p>
<b>Policy process / policy needs</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• RDP (Rural Development Programme) part of Portugal 2020 (Portugal) (on-going since 2015)</li> <li>• Contrast to depopulation and shrinking population in seismic areas by an integrated relation between rural and urban areas on the base of cultural heritage, spatial planning and sustainable tourism strategic plans (Italy)</li> <li>• Depopulation in certain rural areas has been recognised as a major social, economic and political emergency in Spain</li> </ul>	
<b>Targeted ESPON tools and projects</b>	

<sup>1</sup> <https://portal.cor.europa.eu/egtc/CoRActivities/Pages/Country.aspx?country=Spain>

<sup>2</sup> [http://fundaciongaliciaeuropa.eu/tipo2\\_ver.asp?idSeccion=59&idTema=86&idNoticia=1860&identificadorIdioma=1](http://fundaciongaliciaeuropa.eu/tipo2_ver.asp?idSeccion=59&idTema=86&idNoticia=1860&identificadorIdioma=1)

- PROFECY
- ReSSI
- ACTAREA
- Policy Brief 'Shaping new policies in specific types of territories in Europe: islands, mountains, sparsely populated and coastal regions'
- EDORA
- TOWN
- GEOSPECS
- PURR

## Description of the event

### Aim and rationale

A significant number of stakeholders from Southern Europe highlighted rural-urban linkages and depopulation as a main policy challenge in their territories, and have expressed their need to find "smart and innovative approaches to respond to the developmental challenges of rural areas". As the ESPON TIPSE project shows, and as highlighted by a former document produced by 'ESPO on the road' project, income poverty rates are higher in rural and/or intermediate regions (compared to urban areas) in several Southern European countries. Indeed, "the strongest association between poverty and rurality can be found in the Mediterranean countries" (Spain, Portugal, Greece and Italy). In addition to this, Southeast Europe would concentrate an important proportion of "inner peripheries", special rural areas characterised by poor accessibility and paucity of real urban centres. In Spain, 50% of municipalities could be at risk of extinction<sup>3</sup>.

The aim of the workshop will be to support countries in TG IV stakeholders in better understanding the outer and inner- peripherality as well as population/depopulation trends and prospects (Possible European Territorial Futures), thus contributing to policy processes such as the Portuguese Rural Development Programme, the Territorial development strategy of Romania 2035, the Romanian Government Programme to ensure the minimum public services package in each rural settlement, new Regional Planning Laws in Italy. The workshop will focus on rural areas and on identifying development potentials in rural areas (PURR and EDORA).

### Format

0.5-1 day event involving 20-25 participants

*TNO team will explore the possibility of combining the workshop with the annual event organised by El Hueco (www.elhueco.org) in Soria. El Hueco works on promoting social entrepreneurship in Soria. From Soria, Castilla y León (Spain), they focused on sparsely-populated areas.*

3

[http://agricultura.gencat.cat/web/.content/de\\_departament/de02\\_estadistiques\\_observatoris/27\\_butlletins/02\\_butlletins\\_nd/documents\\_nd/fixers\\_estatics\\_nd/2017/0189\\_2017\\_DR\\_Reequilibrament-poblacio-Cat-Esp-municipis-2016.pdf](http://agricultura.gencat.cat/web/.content/de_departament/de02_estadistiques_observatoris/27_butlletins/02_butlletins_nd/documents_nd/fixers_estatics_nd/2017/0189_2017_DR_Reequilibrament-poblacio-Cat-Esp-municipis-2016.pdf)



Rural-urban integrated development, depopulation, inner peripheries	
<b>Type of document:</b>	Transnational Observation
<b>Language:</b>	English
<b>Date:</b>	May 2018
Description	
<p>In support of the event described above, transnational observation will be produced, focusing on the following policy questions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• What is the current pattern of inner peripheries in the TG IV area? Which areas are at risk of becoming inner peripheries? (PROFECY)</li> <li>• What have been population trends in last years? How is depopulation affecting inner-peripheries and rural areas? What are future prospects? ('Possible European Territorial Futures')</li> <li>• How can inner peripheries and rural areas explore and utilise their territorial potentials, support their competitiveness, create jobs and improve the quality of life for their citizens given their conditionalities? (PROFECY, EDORA, PURR)</li> <li>• What national, regional and local strategies for inner peripheries and rural areas, including more functional cooperation approaches and governance aspects, could be considered in order to improve their situation? (PROFECY, EDORA, PURR)</li> </ul> <p>Relevant maps and data will be included to allow Southern countries for a comparative perspective, such as: maps on rural-urban typologies, population developments, employment and GDP (Possible European Territorial Futures). The transnational observation will pay particular attention to include policy recommendations and case studies, especially from peer countries in TG IV Southern Europe.</p>	

### 3.13 Activity 13: Transnational grouping IV – Southern Europe

TRANSNATIONAL GROUPING IV: SOUTHERN EUROPE	
Impact of refugees flows and migration <sup>4</sup>	
<b>Type of event:</b>	Conference
<b>Capacity:</b>	75-100 participants
<b>Date:</b>	October 2018
<b>Location:</b>	Athens, Greece
<b>Targeted audience:</b>	<p>National policy makers and practitioners, authorities implementing ESIF programmes, regional and local policymakers, university academics and scientists, private sector, national, regional and local media and other knowledge multipliers. Because the topic of this Conference was identified as a major issue by various countries from different TGs, it is expected that the audience of this Conference is not limited to the TG IV but also targeting other TGs (Sweden, Austria, Switzerland, Germany and Luxembourg).</p> <p>Stakeholders involved in cross-border and transnational cooperation, and European networks: European Migration Network (EMN); Mediterranean Migration Observatory; European Network of Migrant Women; initiatives launched in the framework of last year EU calls on migrant entrepreneurship, such as European Migrant Entrepreneurship Network.</p> <p>Members of CoR international cooperation initiatives: ARLEM (Euro-Mediterranean Regional and Local Assembly) and CORLEAP (Conference of the Regional and Local Authorities for the Eastern Partnership).</p> <p>Urban agenda for the EU – Inclusion of migrants and refugees Adriatic-Ionian and Danube macro-regions and their respective strategies, EUSAIR and EUSDR, as the areas targeted by the new ESPON targeted analysis ‘Territorial and Urban Potentials Connected to Migration and Refugee Flow’, and the stakeholders involved in the analysis<sup>5</sup></p>
Policy process / policy needs	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Support in migration issues raised as a fundamental issue in all Western countries, assessing the spatial impact of integrating migrants and refugees, building resilient cross-border regions - assessing the impact of re-bordering processes</li> <li>• Managing migration flows has been highlighted as a major concern by most countries in TG IV (particularly Italy, Greece, and Malta, as entry points for refugees and with specific challenges, compared to other European countries)</li> <li>• Integration of Immigrants/Reception of Asylum Seekers (Sweden) (October) (2017)</li> </ul>	

<sup>4</sup> This activity will target the 4 Transnational Groups

<sup>5</sup> <https://www.espon.eu/targeted-analysis-migration>

- Cohesive investments in the Southern area with regards to services of general interest, social inclusion, youth employment (Italy) (2016-2020)
- Managing of Migration and Refugees (Italy) (2016-2020)
- Integrating Refugees (Luxembourg) (2017)
- National Plan for Integration (Austria) (2014-ongoing)
- German New Integration Law (Germany) (ongoing)
- Future proof EU refugee and asylum framework – solidarity and responsibilities
- Funding for migration – adequate resources and flexible instruments

### Targeted ESPON tools and projects

ESPON evidence:

- TA Migration flows
- DEMIFER - Demographic and Migratory Flows Affecting European Regions and Cities
- Policy brief 'Territorial and urban aspects of migration and refugee inflow'

### Description of the event

#### **Aim and Rationale**

Since 2015, migration has become a major flashpoint in Europe. Indeed, more than a million migrants and refugees crossed into Europe only in 2015. Mediterranean countries, especially Greece and Italy, have been under great stress, begin the arrival point from migrants traveling across the Mediterranean Sea or overland through Southeast Europe. But the strain is also in Central and Northern European countries (Germany, Sweden, Austria, etc.), as the targeted final destination of many migrants. As reflected in the policy needs assessment, ESPON countries are tackling this challenge. In broad terms, two seem to be the major policy questions: 1) how to manage inflows, 2) how to integrate migrants in the hosting societies.

By using ESPON evidence, this Conference will allow the exchange of best practices between regions/cities dealing with migration, aiming to support the national and regional efforts in Southern Europe seeking to assimilate the refugee flows and migration into the national/regional development strategies.

On the one hand, the event will further discuss the analysis presented in the 'Policy brief: Territorial and urban aspects of migration and refugee inflow', considering the continuous growing and complexity of the migration flows due to the current refugee crisis. It will also build on the policy questions raised and addressed by the DEMIFER project, particularly applying it to refugees' flows and migration, focusing not only in the countries of TG IV but also to all other TG.

Namely, the main topics for discussion are: 1) Migrants and refugees coming to Europe often belong to economically active age groups that can provide diversified skills meet the requirements of the European labour market particularly in many of Europe's ageing societies; 2) Well managed integration as an investment that will pay off in the long run, by supporting the economy and reducing labour shortages.

The new targeted analysis 'Territorial and Urban Potentials Connected to Migration and Refugee Flows' will help understand migration and refugee flows in two macro-regions: the Adriatic-Ionian and Danube macro-regions.

#### **Format**

1-1.5 days event involving 75-100 participants in several sessions

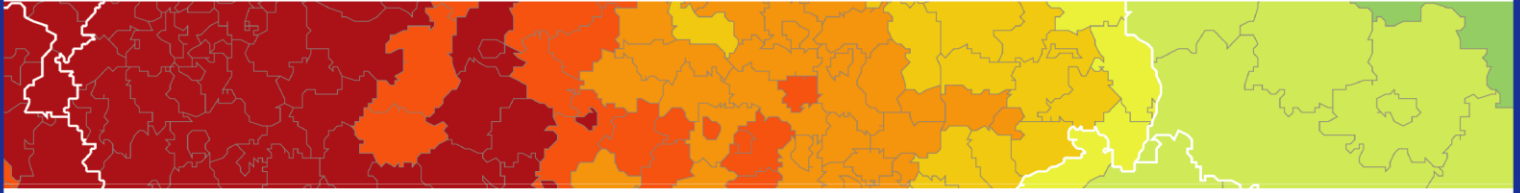
Refugees and migration	
<b>Type of document:</b>	Transnational Observation
<b>Language:</b>	English
<b>Date:</b>	October 2018
Description	
<p>The shorter document will build on, and update, the main policy messages included in 'Policy brief: Territorial and urban aspects of migration and refugee inflow'. Particularly, the results of the new targeted on migration flows will be highlighted. The targeted analysis will analyse the territorial impact of migration and refugee flows in the Adriatic-Ionian and Danube macro-regions. Therefore, the results, maps and policy recommendations will be summarized and presented in the TO.</p>	

### 3.14 Activity 14: Transnational grouping IV – Southern Europe

TRANSNATIONAL GROUPING IV: SOUTHERN EUROPE	
ESPON Territorial Impact Assessment tool (TIA)	
<b>Type of event:</b>	Training
<b>Capacity:</b>	20 participants
<b>Date:</b>	October 2018
<b>Location:</b>	Croatia
<b>Targeted audience:</b>	National, regional and local policy makers and practitioners, particularly from Croatia and other countries of TG IV.
Policy process / policy needs	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Spatial Plans for main Urban Agglomerations and Urban/ Spatial Planning Legislation in Cyprus</li> <li>• New Regional Planning Laws in Italy</li> <li>• National Spatial Development Policy Programme of Portugal (PNPOT)</li> <li>• Territorial development strategy of Romania 2035</li> <li>• Economic Development plan and National Plan on Smart Cities in Spain</li> </ul>	
Targeted ESPON tools and projects	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The ESPON TIA Tool combines the expert knowledge and judgements about the potential impact with a set of statistical data describing the characteristics of regions. Based on the different sensitivity of regions the expert judgments are translated into maps showing the territorial impact of EU policy on NUTS3 level.</li> </ul>	
Description of the event	
<p><b>Aim and Rationale</b></p> <p>The ESPON TIA Tool is an interactive web application that can be used to support regional policy makers and practitioners with identifying, ex-ante, potential territorial impacts of new EU Legislations, Policies and Directives (LPDs).</p> <p>The participants of this training will be guided through the different steps of the impact analysis and will receive assistance and guidance for preparing a territorial impact analysis. The ESPON TIA Tool combines the expert knowledge and judgements about the potential impact with a set of statistical data describing the characteristics of regions. Based on the different sensitivity of regions, the expert judgments are translated into maps showing the territorial impact of EU policy on NUTS3 level. These maps can serve as starting point for further discussion of different impacts of a concrete EU policy on different regions.</p> <p><b>Format</b></p> <p>0.5-1 day event with approximately 20 participants</p>	

### 3.15 Activity 15: Transnational grouping IV – Southern Europe

<b>TRANSNATIONAL GROUPING IV: SOUTHERN EUROPE</b>	
<b>ESPON Territorial Impact Assessment tool (TIA)</b>	
<b>Type of event:</b>	e-learning
<b>Capacity:</b>	N/A
<b>Date:</b>	March 2018
<b>Location:</b>	Online
<b>Targeted audience:</b>	National, regional and local policy makers and practitioners from all MS, particularly from the ones from TG IV.
<b>Policy process / policy needs</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Spatial Plans for main Urban Agglomerations and Urban/ Spatial Planning Legislation in Cyprus</li> <li>• New Regional Planning Laws in Italy</li> <li>• National Spatial Development Policy Programme of Portugal (PNPOT)</li> <li>• Territorial development strategy of Romania 2035</li> <li>• Economic Development plan and National Plan on Smart Cities in Spain</li> </ul>	
<b>Targeted ESPON tools and projects</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The ESPON TIA Tool combines the expert knowledge and judgements about the potential impact with a set of statistical data describing the characteristics of regions. Based on the different sensitivity of regions the expert judgments are translated into maps showing the territorial impact of EU policy on NUTS3 level.</li> </ul>	
<b>Description of the event</b>	
<p><b>Aim and Rationale</b></p> <p>The ESPON TIA Tool is an interactive web application that can be used to support regional policy makers and practitioners with identifying, ex-ante, potential territorial impacts of new EU Legislations, Policies and Directives (LPDs).</p> <p>The participants of this e-learning activity will be guided through the different steps of the impact analysis and will receive assistance and guidance for preparing a territorial impact analysis. The ESPON TIA Tool combines the expert knowledge and judgements about the potential impact with a set of statistical data describing the characteristics of regions. Based on the different sensitivity of regions, the expert judgments are translated into maps showing the territorial impact of EU policy on NUTS3 level. These maps can serve as starting point for further discussion of different impacts of a concrete EU policy on different regions.</p> <p><b>Format</b></p> <p>The e-learning session will be implemented using b-learning (blended learning) methodologies with synchronous sessions and asynchronous collaboration tools (e.g. blogs, collaborative documents</p>	



### **ESPON 2020 – More information**

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