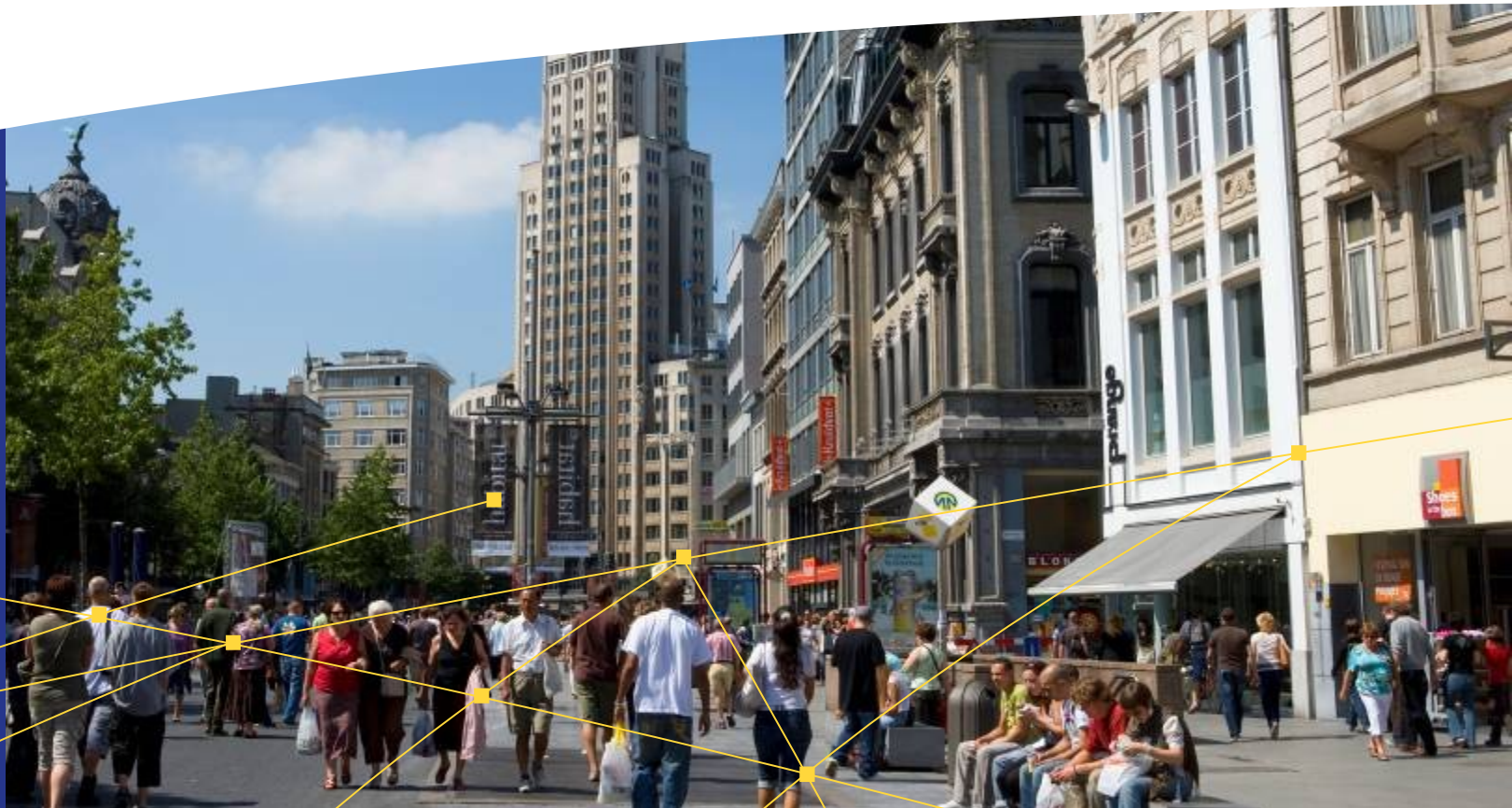


# Community Led Local Development in cities

Palermo 25 June 2012

URBACT II



# URBACT II

- **European Programme of Territorial Cooperation 2007-2013**  
(jointly financed by ERDF and Member States – budget 69 M€ )
- **Main objective**  
**To promote Integrated & Sustainable Urban Development**
- **Operational objectives**
  - **To facilitate exchange and learning among EU cities**
  - **To draw lessons, build knowledge** based on cities' experience (capitalization) & **disseminate** good practices and lessons learnt
  - **To support policy-makers and practitioners** to improve policies for sustainable urban development (capacity building)
- **Main tool: Networks** (8-12 partners – 33 months – 800.000 €)  
  
→ **URBACT = the only ETC programme dedicated to transnational cooperation & capitalisation on urban issues**

# CLLD: In the beginning there was...LEADER

## « The holy trinity of local development »:

- The strategy
- The area
- The partnership

# Community-led local development shall be:

(Art 28 Common Provisions)

- › Focussed on specific **sub-regional territories**
- › **Community led by local action groups** composed of representatives of public and private interests where at the decision making level neither the public sector nor any single interest group shall represent more **than 49% of voting rights**
- › Carried out through **integrated and multisectoral area based local development strategies**
- › Designed taking into consideration **local needs** and potential and include **innovate features** in the local context, **networking** and where appropriate cooperation

# Specificities of CLLD in cities

<b>Area</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 56% of EU urban population in cities 5-100,000</li> <li>• <b>Coherence and Flexibility</b></li> <li>• Importance of morphological and functional urban areas</li> <li>• Neighborhoods and small areas to be placed within broader spatial context</li> <li>• <b>In Urbact broad spectrum of “areas”: deprived neighborhoods, city centers, port areas, brownfields , science districts, etc.</b></li> </ul>
<b>Strategy</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Integrated Development</li> <li>• Scale of complexity of problems/challenges</li> <li>• Horizontal and Vertical integration</li> <li>• <b><i>Integrated local action plans based on an analysis of needs and existing policies (baseline study)</i></b></li> <li>• <b><i>Co-production with ULSG</i></b></li> </ul>
<b>Partnership</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Crowded and complex institutional playing fields. Important conflicts of interest</li> <li>• Differences in competences. Need for multilevel (vertical) linkages as well as horizontal linkages</li> <li>• <b>ULSGs are multistakeholder groups based on a stakeholders analysis</b></li> </ul>

# Possible approaches of CLLD in cities

- › **Small areas within cities. Deprived urban neighbourhoods and historic centers but also other types**  
URBACT examples: REG GOV, SURE, CTUR, REDIS, LINKS, REPAIR, HERO
  
- › **Smaller cities and their surrounding rural areas**  
URBACT examples: Esimec, Creative Clusters.....
  
- › **Target group approaches**  
URBACT examples: My Generation, Romanet, Active Age...
  
- › **Thematic approaches**  
URBACT examples: Active Travel, EVUE, CASH, SUITE, HERO (ESIMEC + CC)

# Examples from URBACT – Area based approach

## Deprived urban neighbourhoods:

### Thematic Network REG GOV – City of Sodertälje (SE)

- Strategy:
  - Transforming the district of Ronna in a socially cohesive district with prosperous businesses in a local as well as a global context
  - Main fields of actions:
    - The Urban Structure of Ronna:
    - Business and economic growth:
    - From unemployment to work:
    - Education, leisure, cultural activities
    - Public Health
- Partnership:
  - Based on existing structure dealing with safety in the neighbourhood
  - Involvement of the Regional Authority, National Police, Citizens Associations, Housing Company
  - Creation of an Urban Development Company between the Municipality of Södertälje, to deliver main actions LAP
- Considerations:
  - Use of existing structure of stakeholders already active
  - Institutionalisation of the ULSG
  - Role of the stakeholders in the implementation/monitoring of some activities

# Examples from URBACT – Thematic Approach 1

## Promoting entrepreneurship:

### Thematic Network FIN URB ACT– City of Aveiro (PT)

- **Strategy:**
  - « Aveiro Entrepreneurial » that defines five strategic axes: Support to SMEs; Business Incubation; Fostering entrepreneurship in schools; Fostering an Entrepreneurial Culture; and Communication.
- **Partnership:**
  - The diversity of the LSG embraces universities, national institutions, banks, Mutual Guarantee society, local and regional chambers, incubation, centre, high-schools and media.
  - Strong role of the University in delivering the actions related to the marketing and business plan coaching/support
- **Considerations:**
  - Strong focus on communication and dissemination of the strategy
  - Division of tasks among stakeholders involved in the ULSG
  - ULSG to monitor the implementation of the LAP and propose new actions (on the basis of a common protocol)
  - Local Action Plan secured 800.000€ of ERDF (specific programme. under R.O.P MAIS CENTRO) – New incubator for SMEs and Bizness Preview Information Campaign



# Examples from URBACT –Thematic Approach 2

## Inclusive and healthy cities:

### Thematic Network BHC– City of Torino

- Strategy:
  - Promoting **traditional medicine** and integrated models for a healthy lifestyle to sustain integration of immigrant population.
  - Promoting a healthy and sustainable lifestyle among young people and valorising existing sport facilities in the borough
  - Quality of life/Health impact indicators.
- Partnership
  - Municipal Departments (Social Affairs, Decentralisation Programme, Integration, Urban Regeneration)
  - Regional Health Service
  - Sport and leisure local associations
- Considerations:
  - In the framework of an Integrated Urban Plan (PISU): lessons for articulation CLLD – Integrated Territorial Investments (ITI)
  - Indicators developed/validated by the consortium

# Examples from URBACT – Target Group Approach

## Inclusive cities:

### Thematic Network ROMA-NeT – City of Budapest (HU)

- Strategy:

Engagement of Roma living in Budapest in the LSG and the co-production of a local, area based, action plan for Roma inclusion focusing primarily on the key areas of community engagement, employability, health, housing and education.

- Partnership

- New stakeholder group comprising mainly of NGOs including Roma NGOs.
- Roma NGOs and Roma young people are involved in the local support group and are playing an active part in the development of the Local Action Plan;
- Members of the local support group are now working with other municipality areas as community mentors.

- Considerations:

- working with the support and facilitation of an equality NGO – Budapest Chance
- Involving the LSG members in the role of community mentors is crucial to the success of the group – a talking shop did not sufficiently engage members
- The LSG membership is too NGO heavy, work is being done to engage more institutional members

# A paradigm shift. “From the “terroire guichet” to the “territoire projet.”



- › From “**territoire guichet**” – **administrative boundaries** – **deficits or gaps** - **management body** redistributes grants
- › To “**territoire projet**” – **What is our project for the future?** – **who (which allies)** do we need to achieve it? – **what is the appropriate (functional) area over which to achieve it?**

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Grazie Thanks  
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**Ευχαριστώ** multumesc  
Takk dziękuję dakujem hvala  
**Obrigado** dziękować  
tänan kiitos köszönöm aciu  
Tack děkuji paldies  
**nizžik ħajr dank u wel**