Workshop 7: Developing an integrated territorial approach to recovery & resilience - Institutional Capacity and Governance

Key Indicators for Territorial Cohesion and Spatial Planning (KITCASP)

Malcolm C. Burns
ORIGINS OF PROJECT


• Second National Planning Framework (2009)

• Action Programme (2010)

• Third National Planning Framework <Ambition Opportunity Place>(2013)

• General interest from Scottish Government in the elaboration of indicators to determine progress in the implementation of the National Planning Framework
Priority 2 Targeted Analyses Project (Call 24 August 2011)

**Stakeholders**
- Directorate for the Built Environment, Scottish Government (Lead)
- Department of the Environment, Heritage and Local Government, Republic of Ireland
- State Regional Development Agency, Republic of Latvia
- Icelandic National Planning Agency
- Department of the Environment and Spatial Planning, Basque Country

**Partners**
- National University of Ireland, Maynooth (Lead)
- London South Bank University, United Kingdom
- Technical University of Catalonia, Spain
- University of Akureyri, Iceland
- Vidzeme University of Applied Sciences, Latvia
PROJECT OBJECTIVES

• To examine practice in the use of economic, demographic, social and environmental data to inform the development of national spatial strategies and territorial development policies in the stakeholder countries.

• To identify the most suitable core set of key indicators of territorial cohesion, competitiveness and sustainable development on the basis of their relevance to national policy-making and European transferability.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Territory</th>
<th>Area (km²)</th>
<th>Population (inhab.)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Iceland</td>
<td>100,000</td>
<td>320,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scotland</td>
<td>78,772</td>
<td>5.22 million</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ireland</td>
<td>69,000</td>
<td>4.58 million</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Latvia</td>
<td>64,589</td>
<td>2.2 million</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Basque Country</td>
<td>7,234</td>
<td>2.12 million</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
1. INTEGRATED TERRITORIAL APPROACHES

• Reform of EU Cohesion policy and reorientation towards Europe 2020 underlines the current importance of developing appropriate territorial indicators and monitoring tools.

• All regions will be eligible for funding post –2014 but will be increasingly competing for scarcer funding opportunities.

• Maximising funding opportunities, investment and development potential will require innovative and integrated approaches, clear choices in policy priorities and development of a dynamic set of indicators capable of monitoring regional specific progress towards targets.
2. POTENTIALS FOR CROSS BORDER/TRANSNATIONAL TERRITORIES
2. POTENTIALS FOR CROSS BORDER/TRANSNATIONAL TERRITORIES

Basque ‘homeland’ vs. Basque ‘territory’

One nation in two countries, Euskal Herria, as three million Basques call their region, is recognized within Spain as the provinces of Navarra, Vizcaya, Gipuzkoa, and Álava. The last three share a parliament, courts, and police. Basques also dominate in three French provinces.
2. POTENTIALS FOR CROSS BORDER/TRANSNATIONAL TERRITORIES
2. POTENTIALS FOR CROSS BORDER/TRANSNATIONAL TERRITORIES
2. POTENTIALS FOR CROSS BORDER/TRANSNATIONAL TERRITORIES

BASQUE EUROCIUDAD

BAYONNE-SAN SEBASTIAN

The objective of the Agency managing the cross-border cooperation on the territory of the Basque Eurocity is to promote projects and cross-border partnerships in areas as diverse as technological cooperation, spatial planning, urbanism and the environment, infrastructure and transport, culture and tourism, and social services, amongst others.

http://www.eurociudad.org
3. BENEFICIAL INVESTMENTS

- Increased ‘investment’ in territorial research.
- There is no such thing as a perfect indicator – they are an indirect measure: compromise between complexity and conciseness.
- Defining a common set of pan-European indicators is challenging.
- To be effective an indicator must be linked to a priority policy theme and have a clear rational purpose.
- Different policy goals and units of measurement present clear hurdles.
- Link to European policy offers best grounds for coherent EU wide indicators.
3. BENEFICIAL INVESTMENTS

- The absence of data is not necessarily a reason for not selecting an indicator.
- Spatial resolution matters for understanding trends. Mapping at NUTS 2/3 level is of limited utility.
- Time Series: Indicators must be regularly measured to provide information sensitive to change.
- Territories need to get full use of existing research. Create an inventory or centralised database.
- Recommendations and indicator sets need to be expanded to all Member States and data uploaded to ESPON database.
3. BENEFICIAL INVESTMENTS
3. BENEFICIAL INVESTMENTS
GO RAIBH MAITH AGAT
THANK YOU
PALDIES
TAKK FYRYR
ESKERRIK ASCO