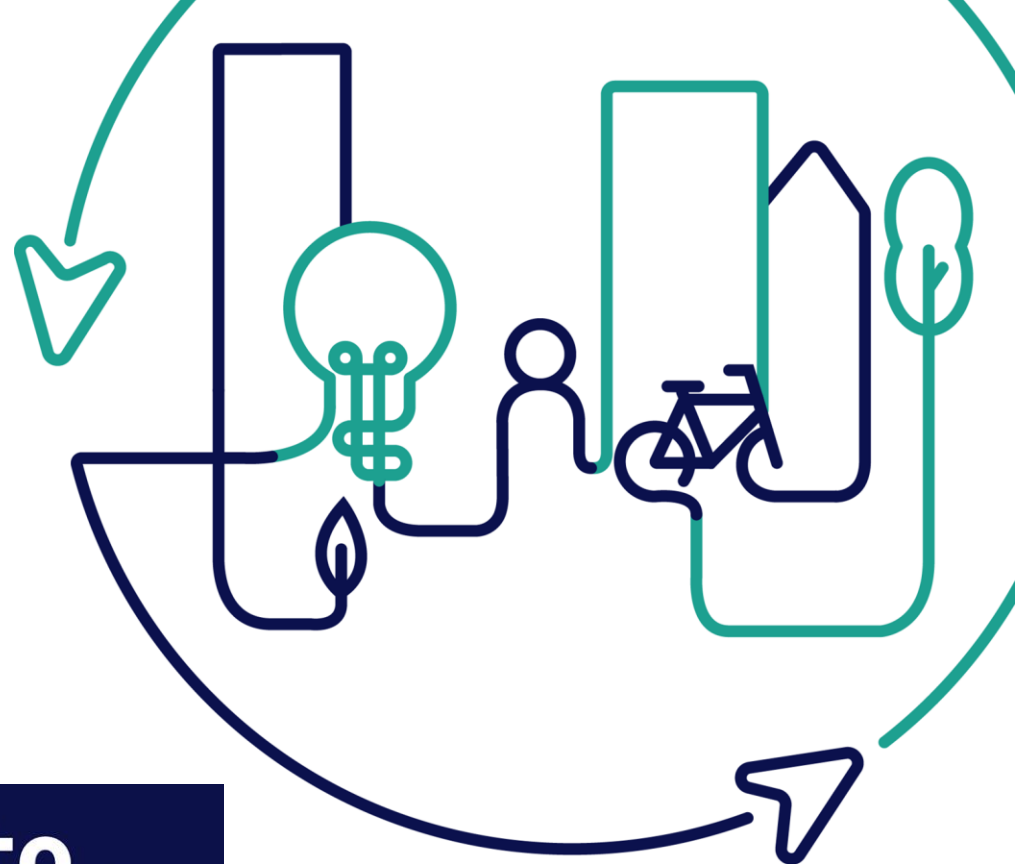


EUROPEAN U R B A N INITIATIVE

Integrated approaches to sustainable urban development

📅 4-5 July 2023 ⌚ 9:00am CEST 📍 Onsite - Ljubljana, Slovenia 🏠 Venue - Cankarjev Dom



Co-funded by
the European Union

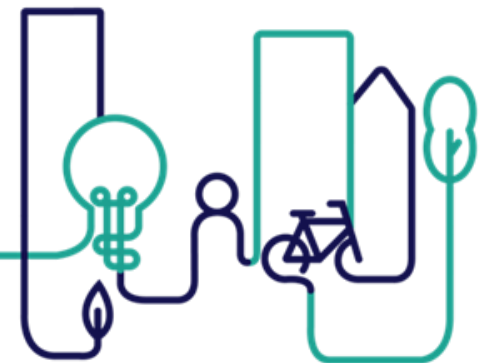
W1 Cross-sectoral approach

Defining a Cross-sectoral approach

The cross-sectoral approach to urban strategies refers to the need to overcome the ‘siloes’ structure of sectorally divided functions which characterises public organisations, in order to tackle multi-dimensional challenges. The goal of the approach is to ensure coherence in policy-making principles and objectives across policy areas, and to ensure actors relating to different sectors cooperate to create policies.

JRC handbook

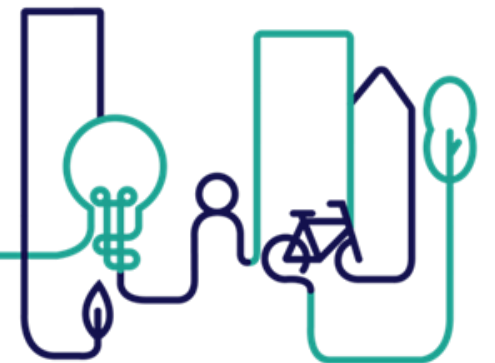
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Ravenna - DARE

Co-governance

- Building on an existing partnership created around an URBACT project



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Ravenna - DARE

Co-governance

- Co-governance through DARE Redazione

FLUSSO DI LAVORO



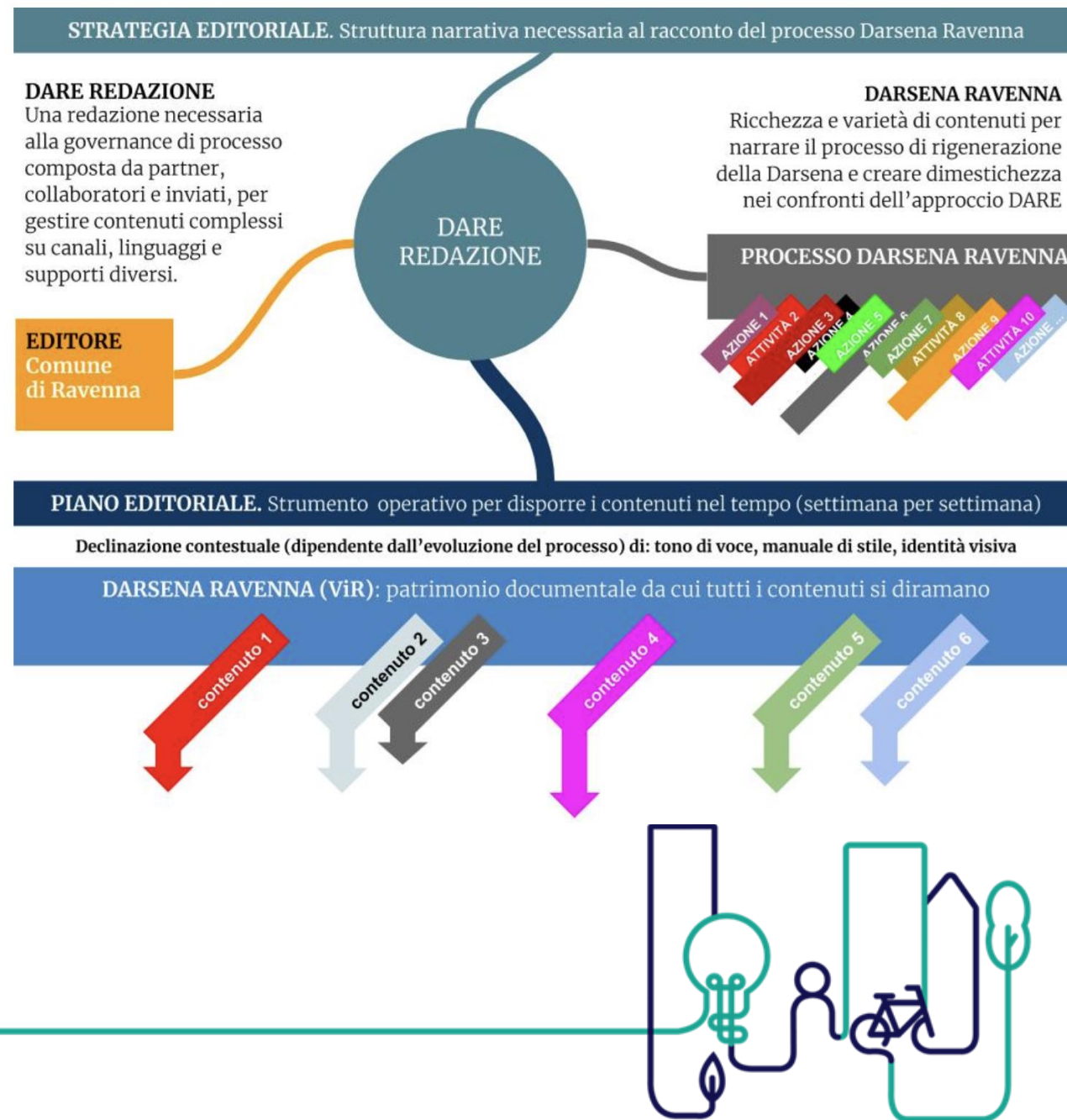
- ① **DEF. LINEE EDITORIALI** DARE REDAZIONE
- ② **CONDIVISIONE CON LA COMMUNITY**
- ③ **STRATEGIA DI COMUNICAZIONE**
- ④ **CREAZIONE RUBRICA E CONTENUTI**
- ⑤ **REVISIONE CONTENUTI**
- ⑥ **CONDIVISIONE CONTENUTI** DARE REDAZIONE
- ⑦ **PUBBLICAZIONE CONTENUTI**



Ravenna - DARE

Co-governance

- Co-governance through DARE Redazione



Ravenna - DARE

Co-governance

- Co-governance through the Process Organisers team



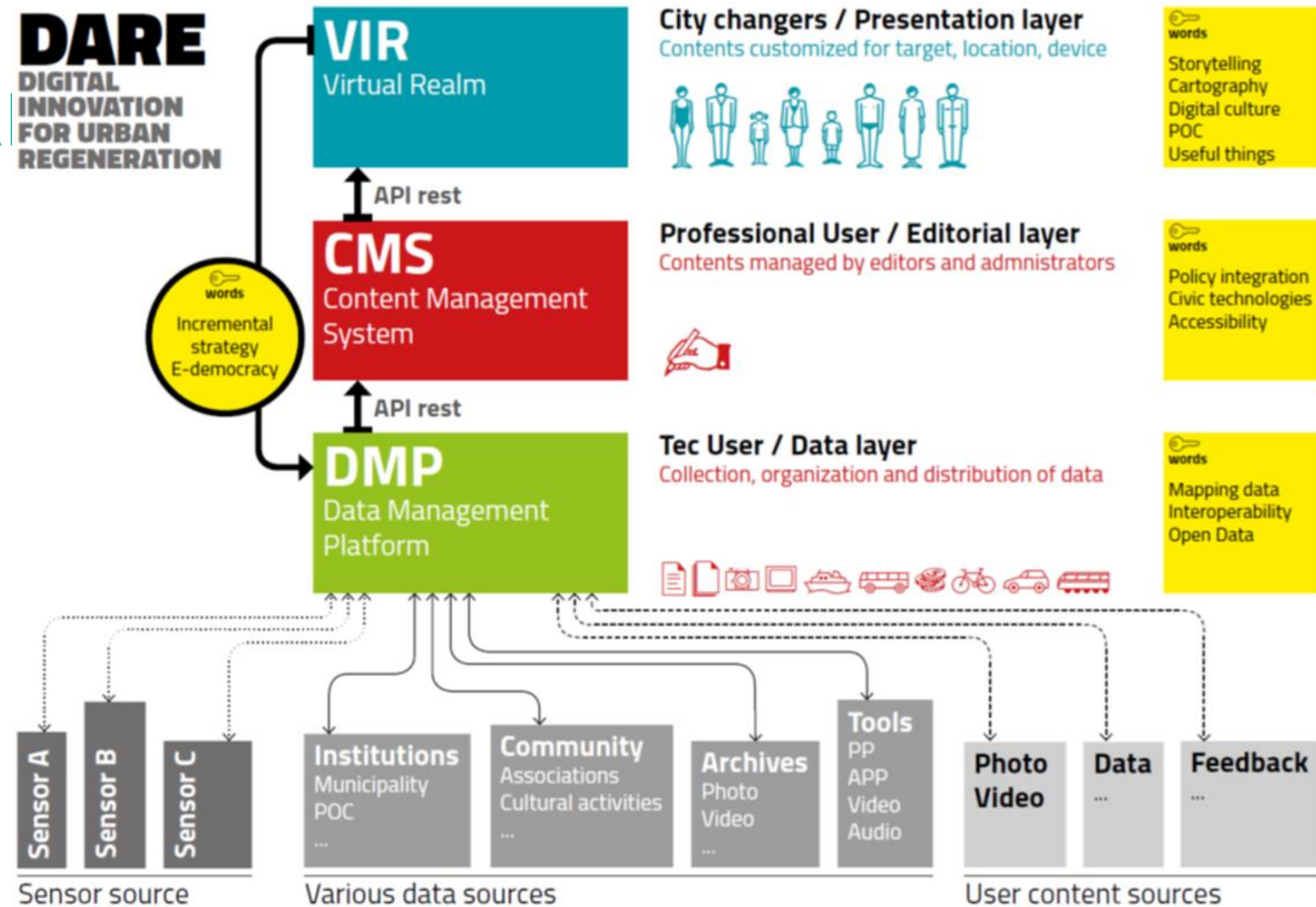
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Ravenna - DAR

DARE
DIGITAL
INNOVATION
FOR URBAN
REGENERATION

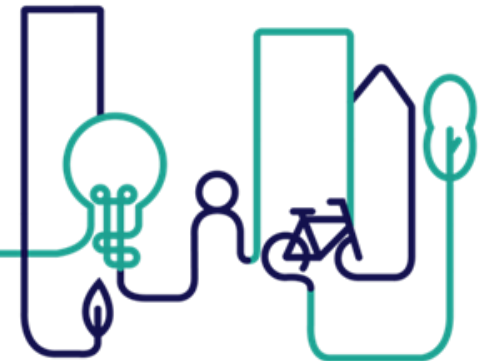
Co-governance

- Digital ecosystem governance



Paris - OASIS

- Climate adaptation project based on using **school yards as 'cool islands'** to offset heat island effect (2 - 4 degrees)
- Most Parisians are within 200m of a school.
- 10 schools in UIA pilot, 60 more targeted. 700 schools in city.
- New permeable surfaces, water features, shade.



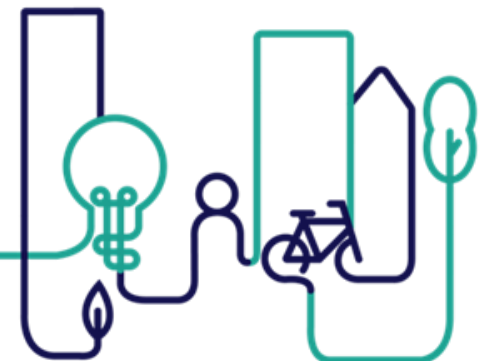
Paris - OASIS: Cross sectoral

Cross sectoral approach - to have a project covering different policy issues - environmental, social, well-being of children, educational. Integrating social and environment

The main objective was to answer the issues related to **climate adaptation**. The project emerged from the *Resilience Strategy*, search for spaces that can be adapted. **The well-being of children** was a secondary focus at the start, more important over the implementation, shifted towards the human aspect and social connections.

Objectives driven from strategies

- *By 2020 all Parisians to within a 7 minute walk of a cool island*
- *By 2030 at least 300 cool islands and routes*
- *40% of city to be permeable green space*



Paris - OASIS



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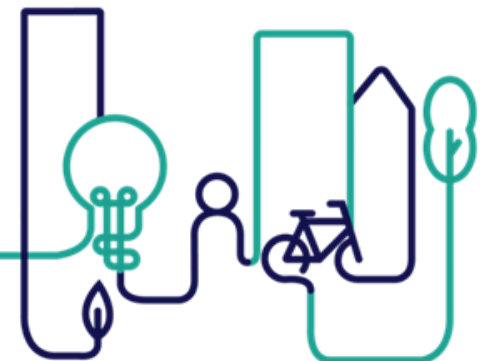
Paris - OASIS : partnership working

Field visit to Antwerp

- The trigger that transformed the project to make it more integrated was a [study visit to Antwerp](#)
- 50 people - representatives of schools; technical departments, architecture, warm welcome from Antwerp side showcasing the benefits of the green schoolyard (soup prepared with vegetables grown there)
- 3 days, visit to 8 schools, field visit and conference with speakers from different cities)
- Team building experience at the same time

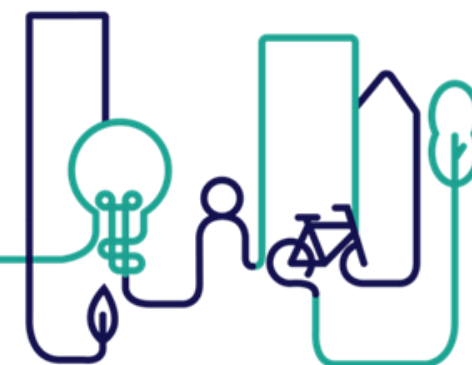
“...it was something quite impressive and not usual to see 50 people changing their minds at the same time, you know, in three days, so it was really something important to study for.”

“...something important we learned there was to be focused on children’s well being”



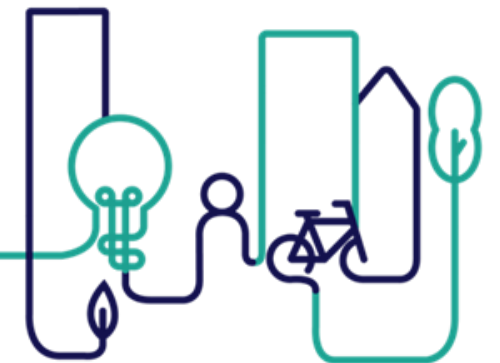
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Paris - OASIS



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Paris - OASIS

Links to Article 7

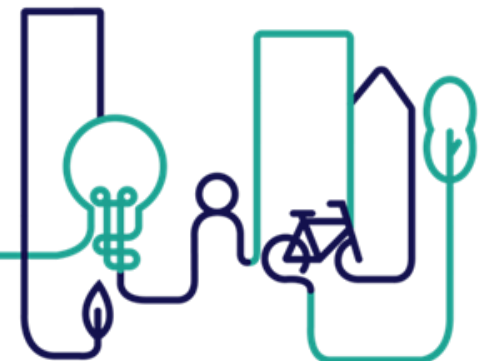
Link with Operational Programme ERDF-ESF ile-de-France et Seine 2014-2020; Contributes to:

TO5 Promoting climate change adaptation, risk prevention and management

TO6 Preserving and protecting the environment and promoting resource efficiency

TO9 Promoting social inclusion, combating poverty and any discrimination

TO10 Investing in education, training and vocational training for skills and lifelong learning



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Turin Co-City



Co-City Description

Co-City is an innovative project aiming at promoting the shared management of urban commons, implemented by the City of Turin and tackling urban poverty.

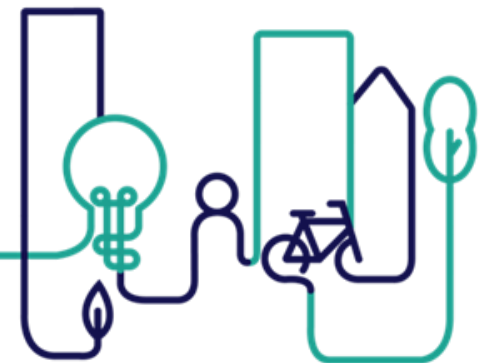
One of the most visible signs of Turin's decline was the huge number of abandoned buildings and derelict land, most of them the product of the city's industrial past.

Approximately 6,5% of about 1600 buildings owned by the city are unused or underused. There are also hundreds of derelict sites many of which are in public ownership.

Cross-sectoral approach

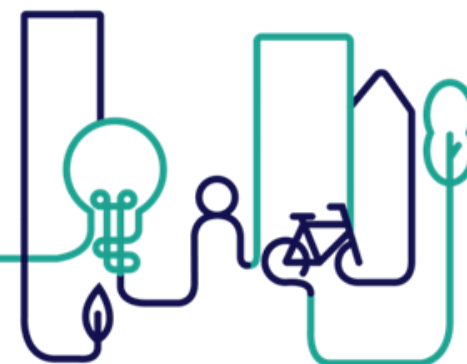
What have been key aspects of delivering an integrated cross sectoral approach?

- Paris Oasis: Delivering the project during *Covid and keeping service departments onside. Recognising multiple benefits to different policy fields in education, health, proximity (15 minute city) and community developmebt*
- Turin Co-City creating a framework for the commons that would allow many sites to be taken into community control by bringing the relevant city departments to the table and supporting a process of co-creation with citizens

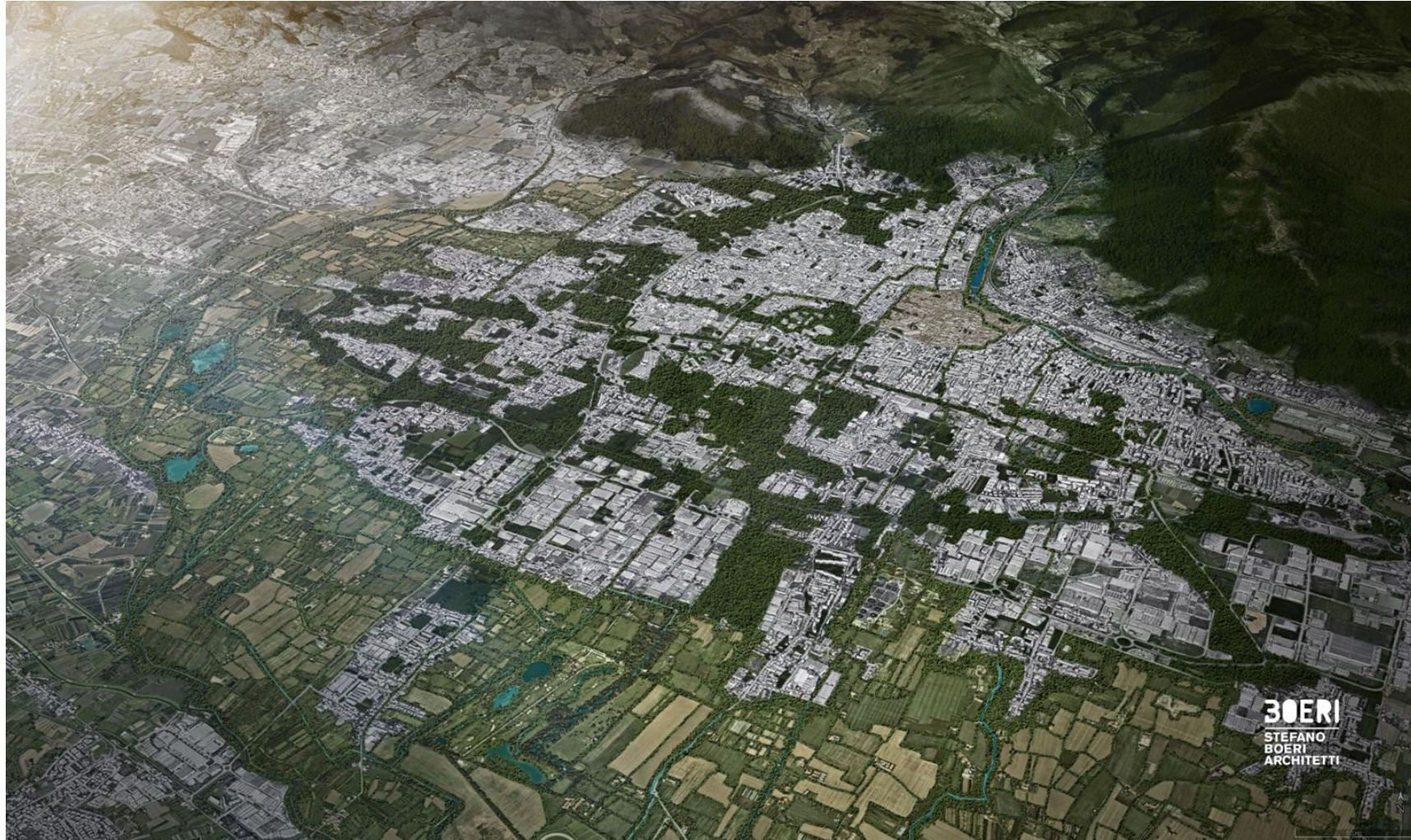


Takeaways - cross sectoral integration

- 1 Cross sectoral integration requires a cross sectoral partnership.
- 2 Integration needs to be deliberately thought out in the co-design phase.
- 3 Integration can be further increased in a stepwise progression during implementation (e.g. 15 minute city Paris).
- 4 To be effective you need to set clear and tangible targets for each policy objective and communicate them.



Prato Urban Jungle PUI



Gamification and toolkits

<https://www.greenapes.com/prato/>





Questions?

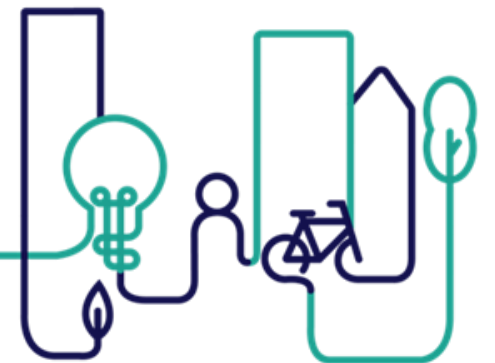
Multi-level governance and partnerships

Every governmental level – local, regional, metropolitan, national, European and global – has a specific responsibility for the future of our cities based on the principles of subsidiarity and proportionality.

Complex challenges should be jointly tackled by all levels of urban and spatial policy. This requires the cooperation of all societal actors, including civil society and the private sector. As recommended by the Pact of Amsterdam and the New Urban Agenda, **vertical and horizontal multi-level and multi-stakeholder** cooperation, both bottom-up and top-down, is key to good urban governance.

The New Leipzig Charter

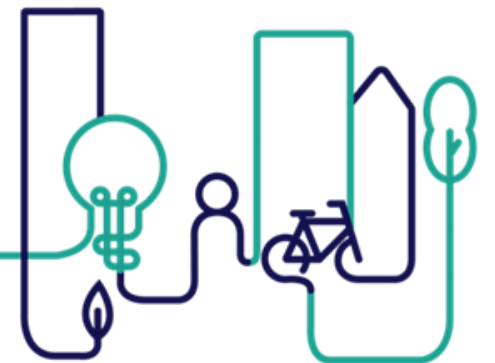
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Multi-level governance and partnerships

Focus on:

- partnership (composition, power relations, etc.)
- Inter-municipal groupings (e.g. Brno, Ljubljana)
- vertical collaboration (metropolitan area-level, etc.)
- from conception to implementation

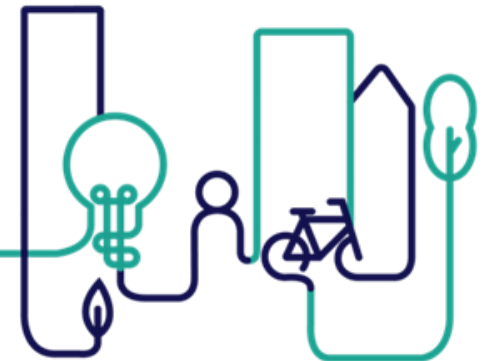


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Paris - OASIS Partnership

How to guarantee an integrated approach in the delivery of project activities?

- City of Paris: tight partnership between key departments (Resilience, Education, Architecture) and other partners with clear allocation of responsibilities
- CAUE: Council of architecture, urban planning – responsible for codesign with schools
- LIGUE: Education league, broader community engagement
- ESIEE : Microclimatic and thermal measurement
- Meteo France: Responsible for environmental monitoring
- LIEPP lab at Science Po.: Evaluator of social impact and participatory approach.

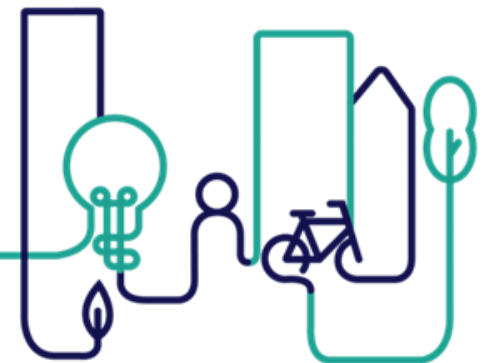


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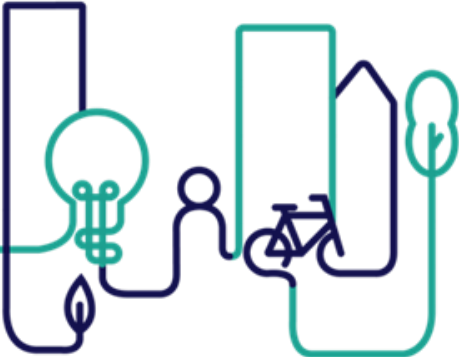
Paris - OASIS: multi level

How Oasis fits into regional and national policies

- No more than 7 minutes walk from a "breathing space", a green or water area by 2020.
- The transformation of the school playgrounds into cool islands is included in the Paris Resilience Strategy adopted in September 2017 and its new Air, Energy and Climate Plan, its Rain Plan and the New Biodiversity Plan adopted in March 2018.
- Adaptation objectives also feature in the Air, Energy and Climate Plan of the Greater Paris Metropolitan Area.
- The French government has developed an adaptation strategy for the Seine-Normandy river basin and is promoting improved water management in the city (replacing impermeable surfaces with draining ground of the soil, water resource education.).
- OASIS also falls within the provisions of the Law of August 8, 2016 on restoring biodiversity, nature and landscapes.
- Implementation of the EU Adaptation Strategy objectives and the Paris Agreement signed at COP 21, in Paris 2015
- The Sendai Framework, aimed at reducing disruption by disaster damage to critical infrastructures (health and education facilities) by 2030



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STAKEHOLDERS ANALYSIS TABLE

Stakeholder interest analysis

(For understanding the various interested parties)

Issue:			
Stakeholders	What interests? How affected by the issue?	Capacity? Motivation?	Possible actions to address stakeholder interests
Primary stakeholders			



Takeaways - Multi-level governance

1

Building on a specific momentum to bring partners together towards a shared goal

This might be a former EU project (like URBACT) or a large scale event (like a European Capital of Culture year) or an earlier funding application where local networks and logics of cooperation have been created. The most powerful UIA projects build on already existing partnerships.

2

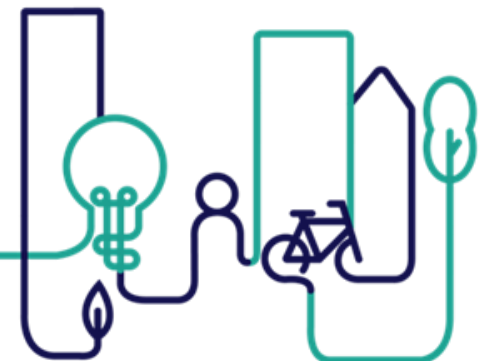
Building on earlier initiatives, practices and visions

Mapping and assembling existing initiatives in an area allows for building on earlier visions and can help to create long-term strategies. The most successful UIA projects are not created by external consultants but build on visions developed locally.

3

Working in new organisational interfaces for cooperation

New structures, umbrella organisations or governance mechanisms act as organisational interfaces between municipality, civil society and private partners, allowing for more horizontal cooperation and co-governance processes during implementation. The most inclusive UIA projects don't operate fully inside municipalities but in a semi-detached organisational space.



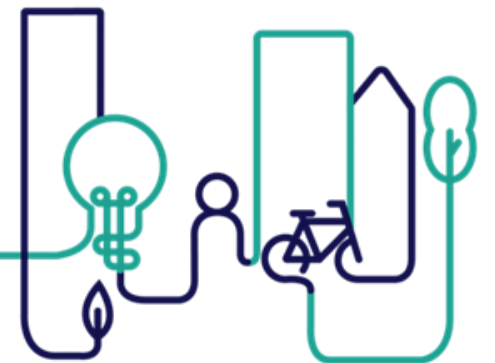
Place-based approach

Defining place in a Place-based approach

Places should be regarded as reference points for an integrated horizontal and vertical approach. Urban strategies and urban funding instruments should be based on sound analysis of the specific local situation, especially potential benefits and risks, stakeholders and restrictions, while following place-based development. This will enable endogenous urban transformation and reduce local socioeconomic inequalities. Appropriate formal and informal instruments should cover all spatial levels, from neighbourhoods to local authorities and wider functional areas including the metropolitan level.

The New Leipzig Charter

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Place based in the Prato urban jungle

Three test Sites to try out different approaches in specific environments:

A housing estate (vertical garden)

A former industrial area (horizontal canopy)

A private sector company Estra

Forestry Strategy key elements

1. River and Gore Park,
2. Green Infrastructure Mitigation,
3. Capillary Green,

1. Peri-urban Agricultural areas and Large Parks,
2. Urban Demineralization
3. Agricultural Belt Park



GREEN BENEFITS
ANALISI DEI BENEFICI DEL VERDE URBANO DI PRATO

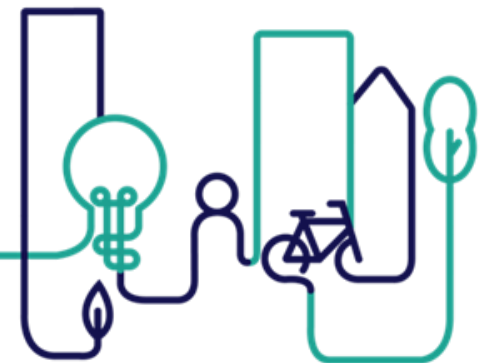
Participation and co-creation

Participation and co-creation

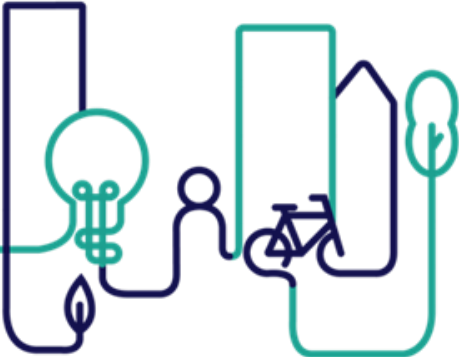
The integrated approach requires the involvement of the general public as well as social, economic and other stakeholders in order to consider their concerns and knowledge. **Public participation in urban development processes should engage all urban actors, which also strengthens local democracy. Wherever possible, citizens should have a say in processes that impact their daily lives. New forms of participation should be encouraged and improved, including co-creation and co-design** in cooperation with inhabitants, civil society networks, community organisations and private enterprises. Experimenting with new forms of participation can help cities manage conflicting interests, share responsibilities and find innovative solutions while also reshaping and maintaining urban spaces and forming new alliances to create integrated city spaces. Public participation is central to the successful delivery of a high quality built environment.

The New Leipzig Charter

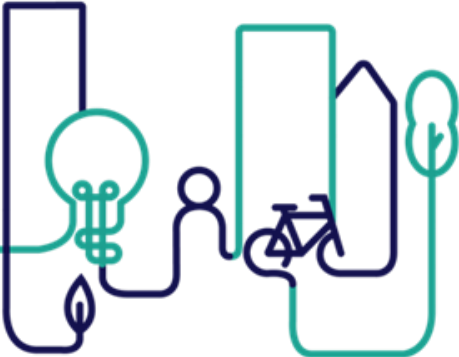
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Thank you

