ESPON's evidence and policy advice for promoting regional development and territorial cooperation
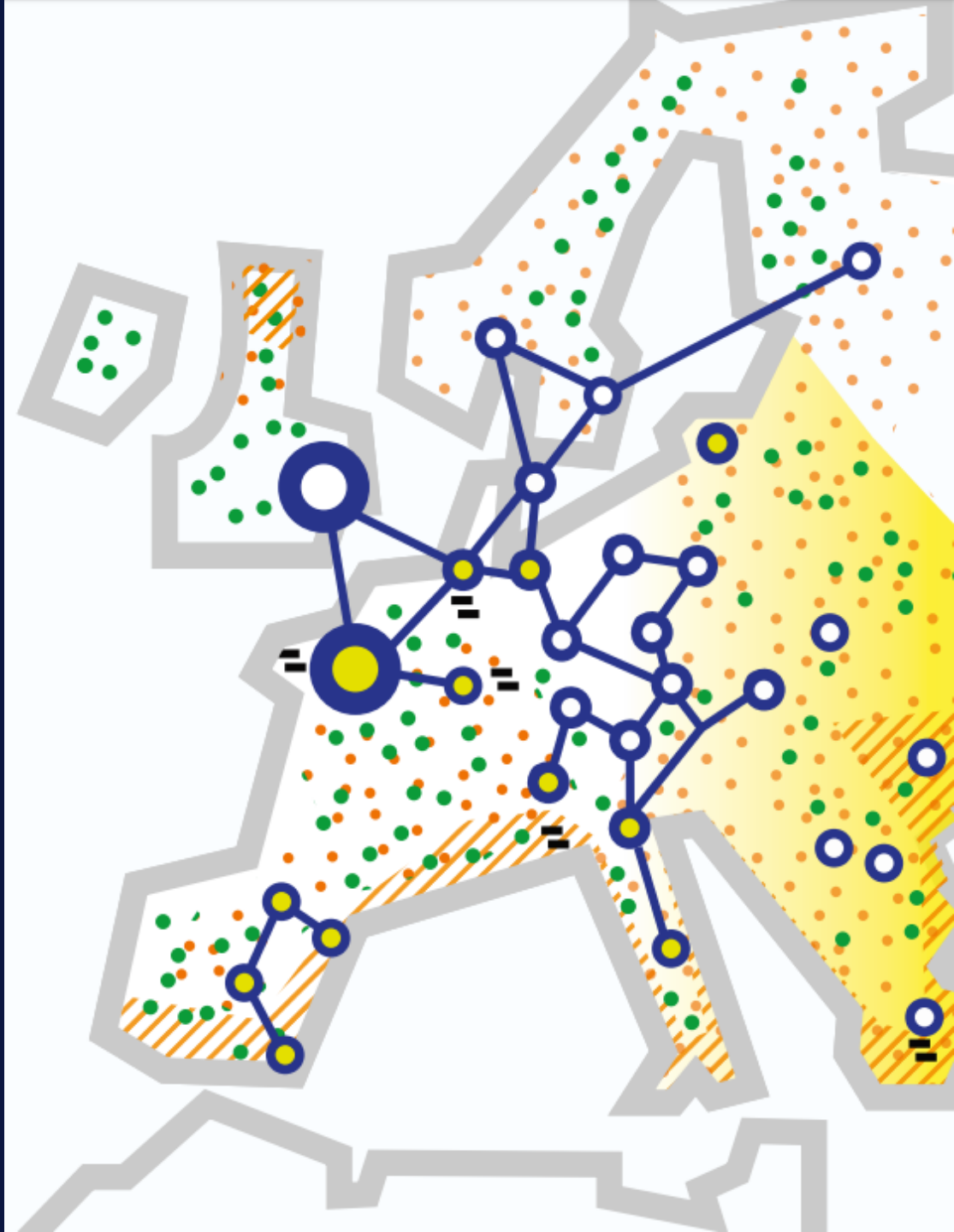
Ilona Raugze, Director of ESPON EGTC

Liepaja, 24 April 2019

Contents

- ESPON in a nutshell

- Territorial evidence by ESPON – some insights:
  - ✓ Territorial development trends and future projections (ETRF)
  - ✓ Inner peripheries in Europe (PROFFESY)
  - ✓ Cross-border public services (CPS)

- ESPON's support to ETC programmes

- Cooperate with ESPON!
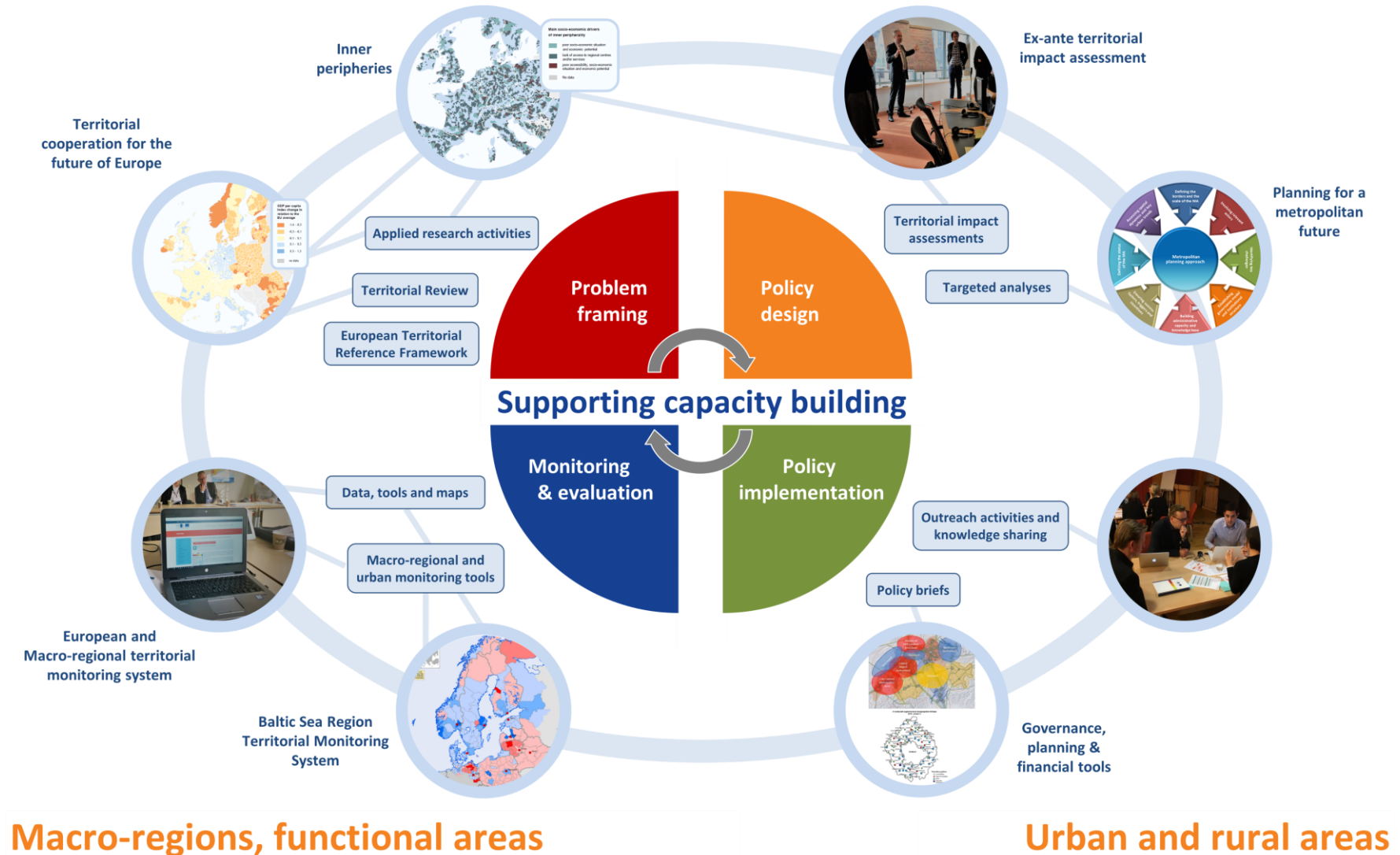
1

ESPON in a nutshell
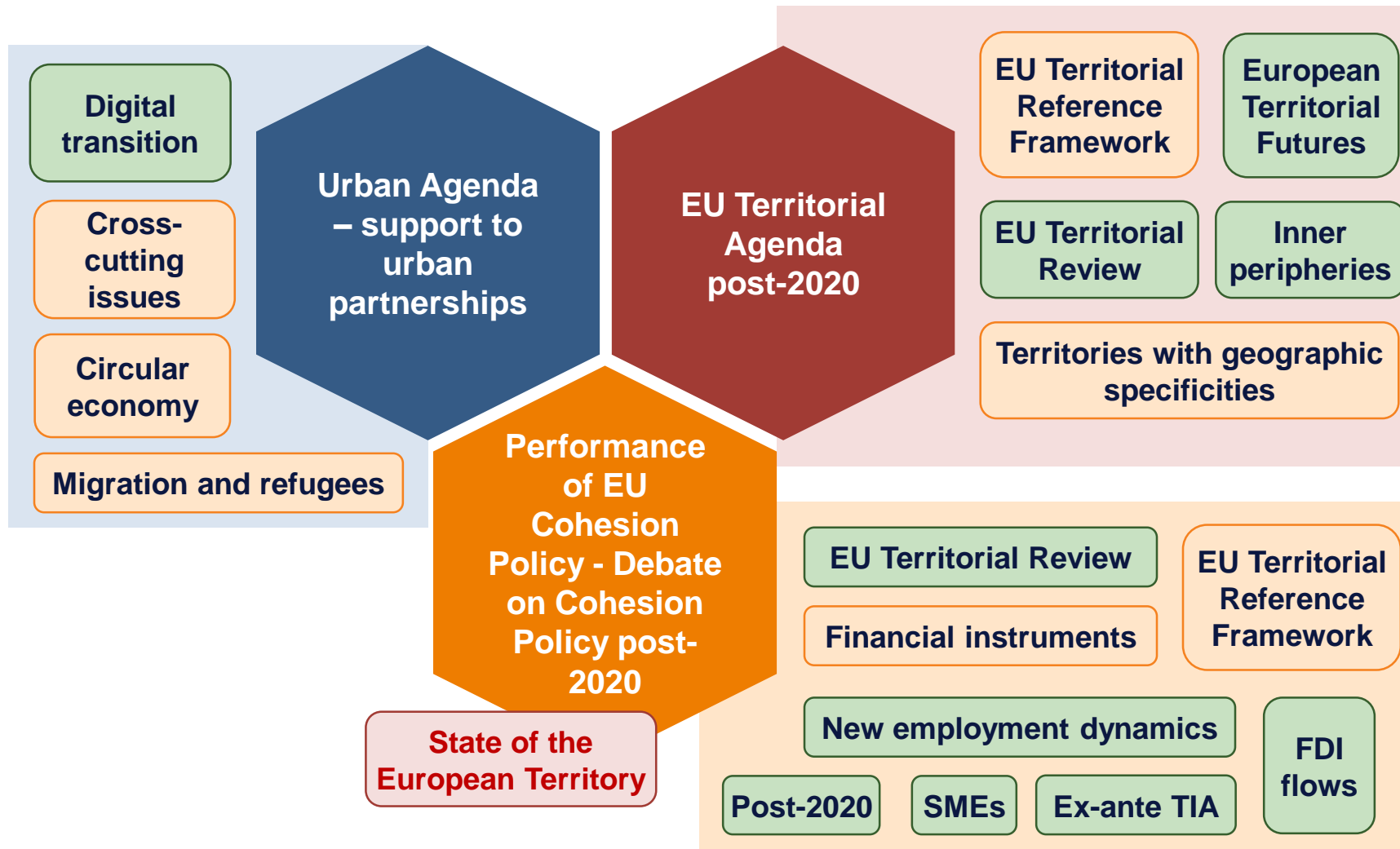
ESPON in facts and figures

- 28 EU + 4 partner states

- ESPON EGTC (European Grouping for Territorial Cooperation) – Single Beneficiary

- Total budget = 48,678,851 €

- Target groups – European, national, regional and local authorities, EU funded programmes, academic/ research bodies
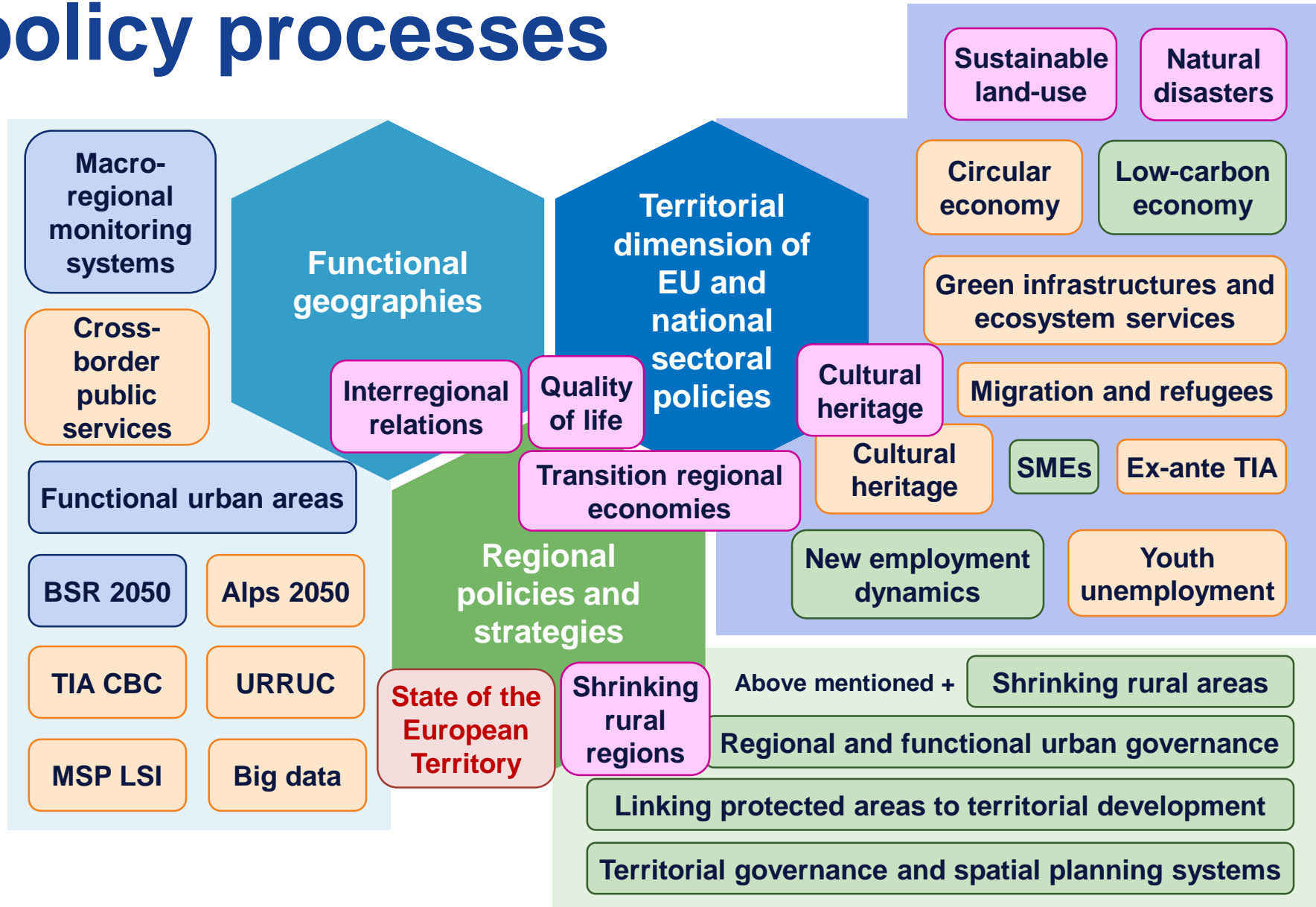

ESPON IN YOUR COUNTRY

AT	BE	BG	HR
CY	CZ	DK	EE
FI	FR	DE	EL
HU	IE	IT	LV
LT	LU	MT	NL
PL	PT	RO	SK
SI	ES	SE	UK
IS	LI	NO	CH

ESPON supporting the whole policy cycle

Inner peripheries

Territorial cooperation for the future of Europe

Ex-ante territorial impact assessment

Planning for a metropolitan future

Applied research activities

Territorial impact assessments

Territorial Review

Targeted analyses

European Territorial Reference Framework

Supporting capacity building

Problem framing

Policy design

Monitoring & evaluation

Policy implementation

Data, tools and maps

Outreach activities and knowledge sharing

Macro-regional and urban monitoring tools

Policy briefs

European and Macro-regional territorial monitoring system

Baltic Sea Region Territorial Monitoring System

Governance, planning & financial tools

Macro-regions, functional areas

Urban and rural areas

ESPON contribution to policy processes

Digital transition

Cross-cutting issues

Circular economy

Migration and refugees

Urban Agenda – support to urban partnerships

EU Territorial Agenda post-2020

EU Territorial Reference Framework

European Territorial Futures

EU Territorial Review

Inner peripheries

Territories with geographic specificities

Performance of EU Cohesion Policy - Debate on Cohesion Policy post-2020

State of the European Territory

EU Territorial Review

EU Territorial Reference Framework

Financial instruments

New employment dynamics

FDI flows

Post-2020

SMEs

Ex-ante TIA

ESPON contribution to policy processes

Macro-regional monitoring systems

Cross-border public services

Functional geographies

Territorial dimension of EU and national sectoral policies

Sustainable land-use

Natural disasters

Circular economy

Low-carbon economy

Green infrastructures and ecosystem services

Interregional relations

Quality of life

Cultural heritage

Migration and refugees

Functional urban areas

Transition regional economies

Cultural heritage

SMEs

Ex-ante TIA

Regional policies and strategies

New employment dynamics

Youth unemployment

BSR 2050

Alps 2050

TIA CBC

URRUC

State of the European Territory

Shrinking rural regions

Above mentioned +

Shrinking rural areas

Regional and functional urban governance

MSP LSI

Big data

Linking protected areas to territorial development

Territorial governance and spatial planning systems

2

Territorial development trends and future projections (ETRF)

Key Territorial Challenges

Fragmentation of places…

- …a political dimension (e.g. **discontent**)
- …a social and cultural dimension (e.g. **diversity**)
- …an economic dimension (e.g. **disparities**)

Network interdependencies…

- Subverted distances: Proximity in terms of "**connection**"
- Increasing flows, **spill-overs and externalities**
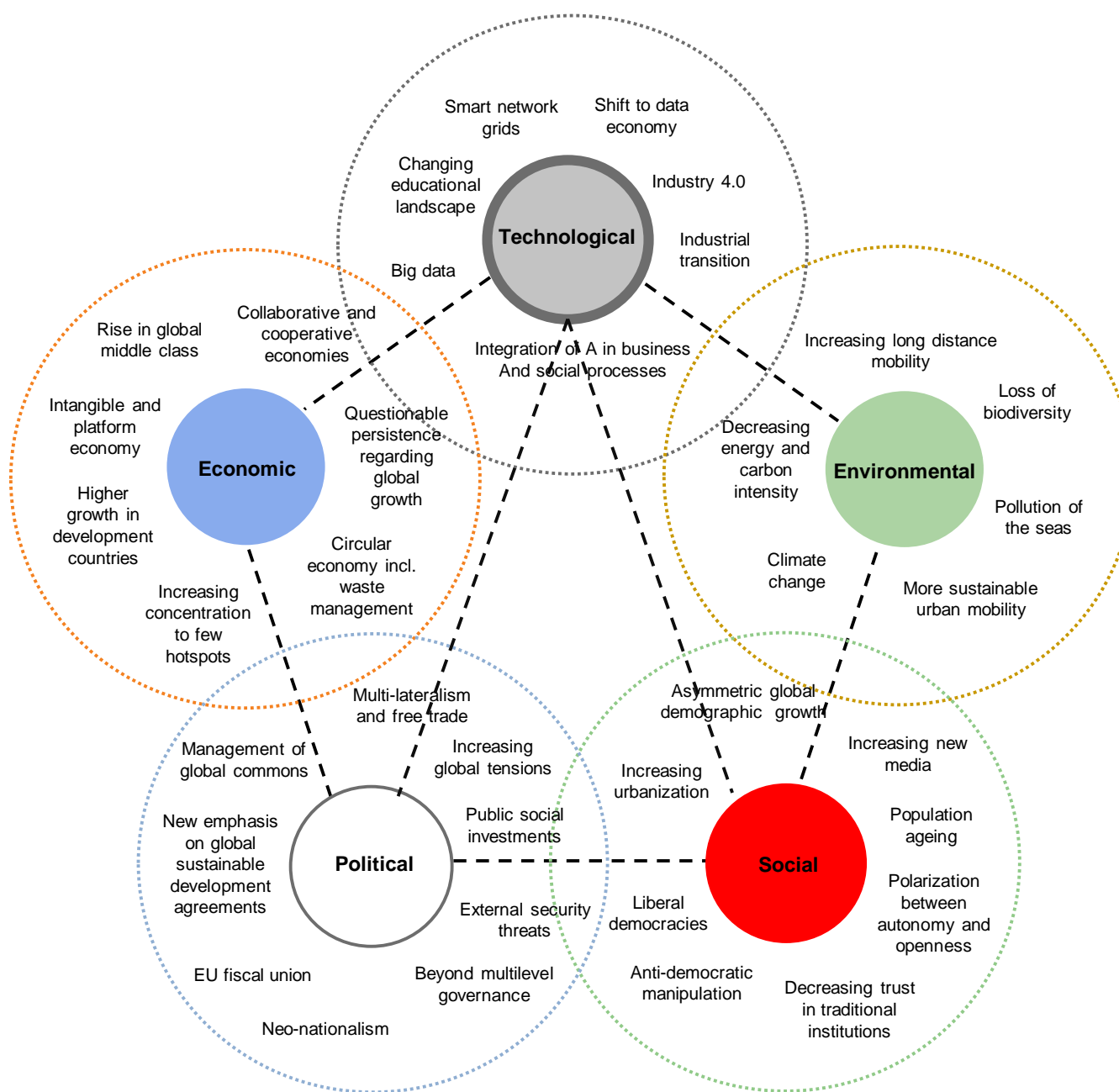- **Network industries create** "**new territorialities**" (e.g. digital markets)

Paramount Challenge: Quality of Government

EQI 2010
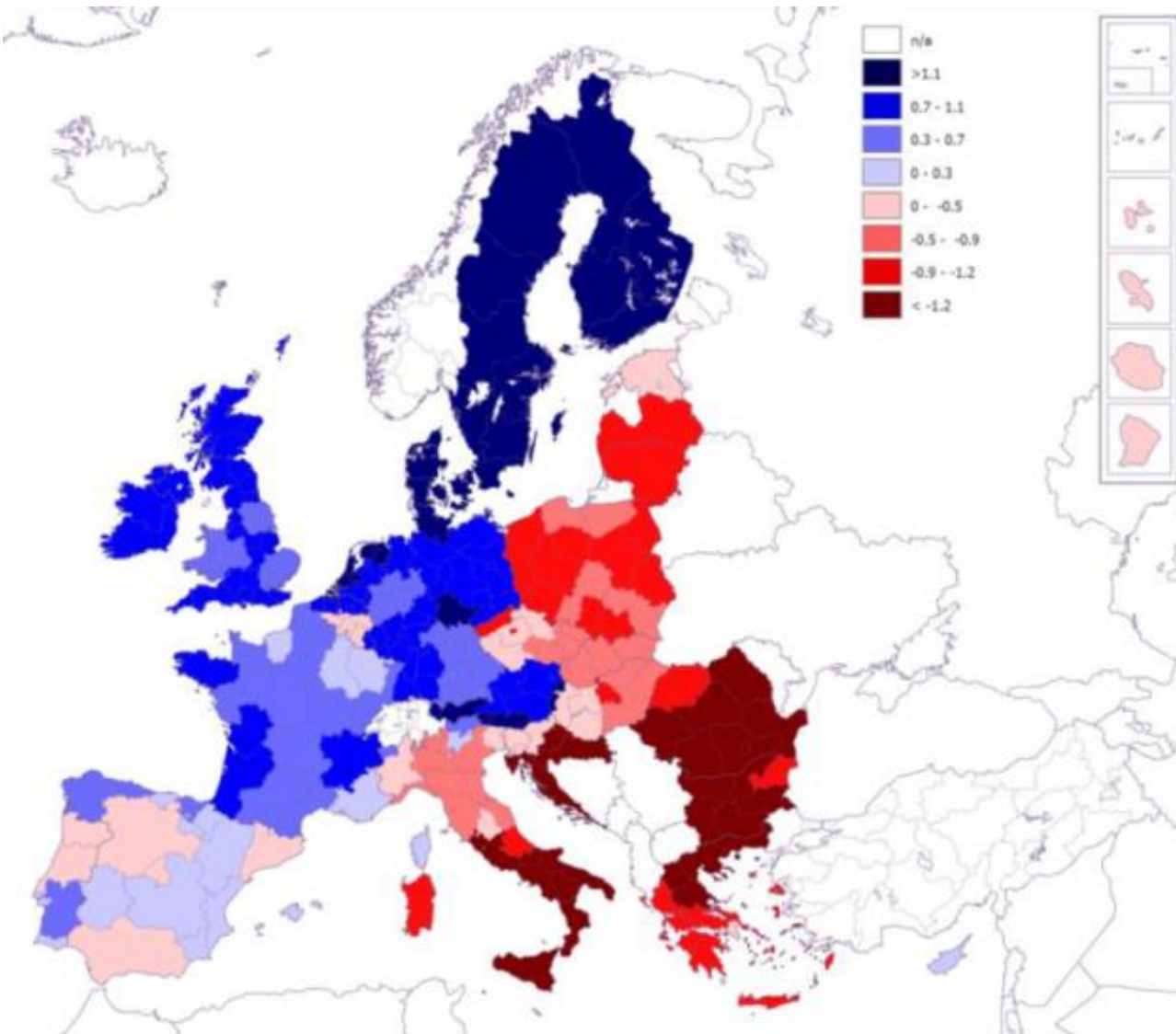
EQI 2017
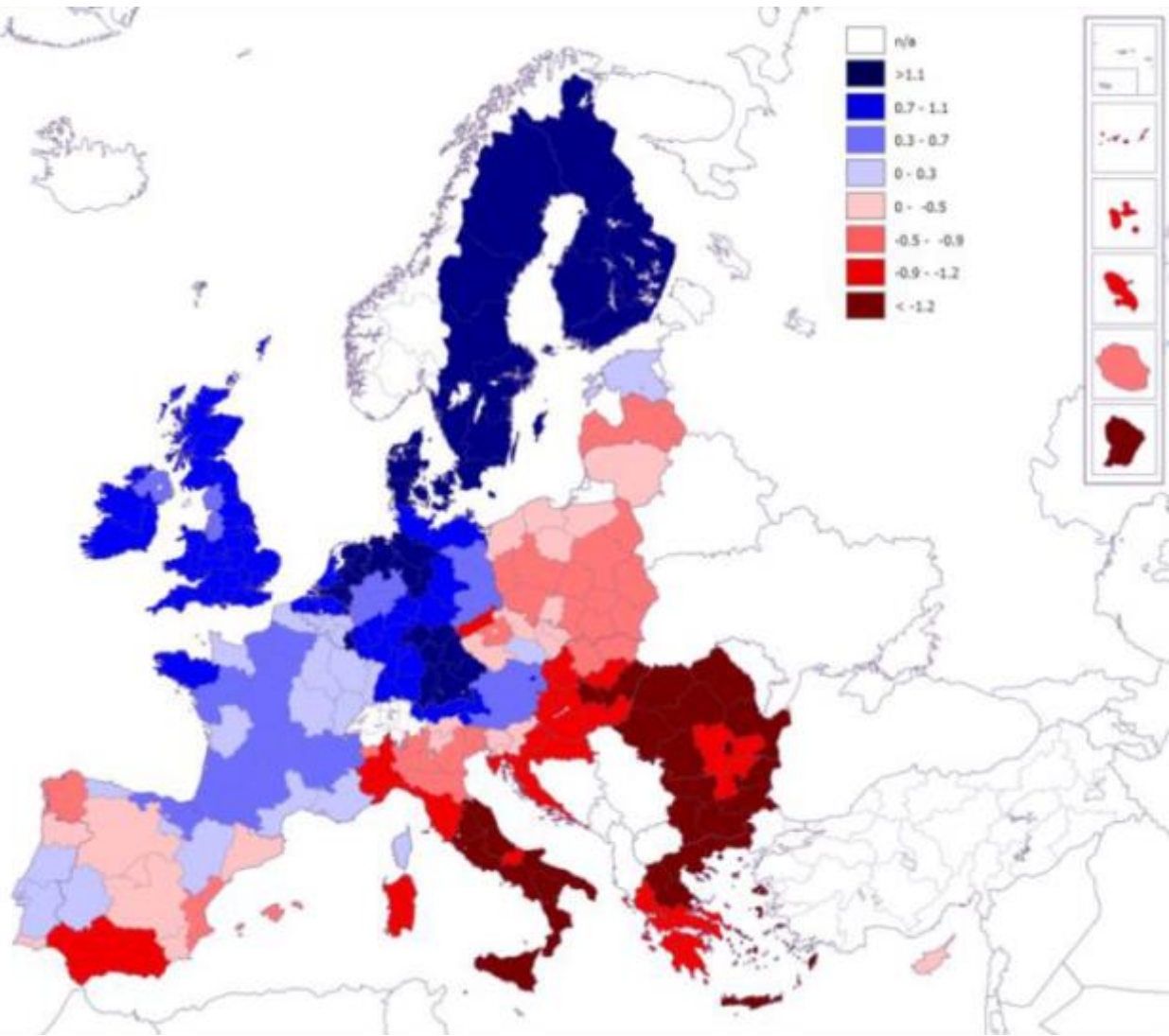
Main Drivers (*and dilemmas*) **towards 2025 and 2050**

Mismatch between territories and flows: "the Space of flows"
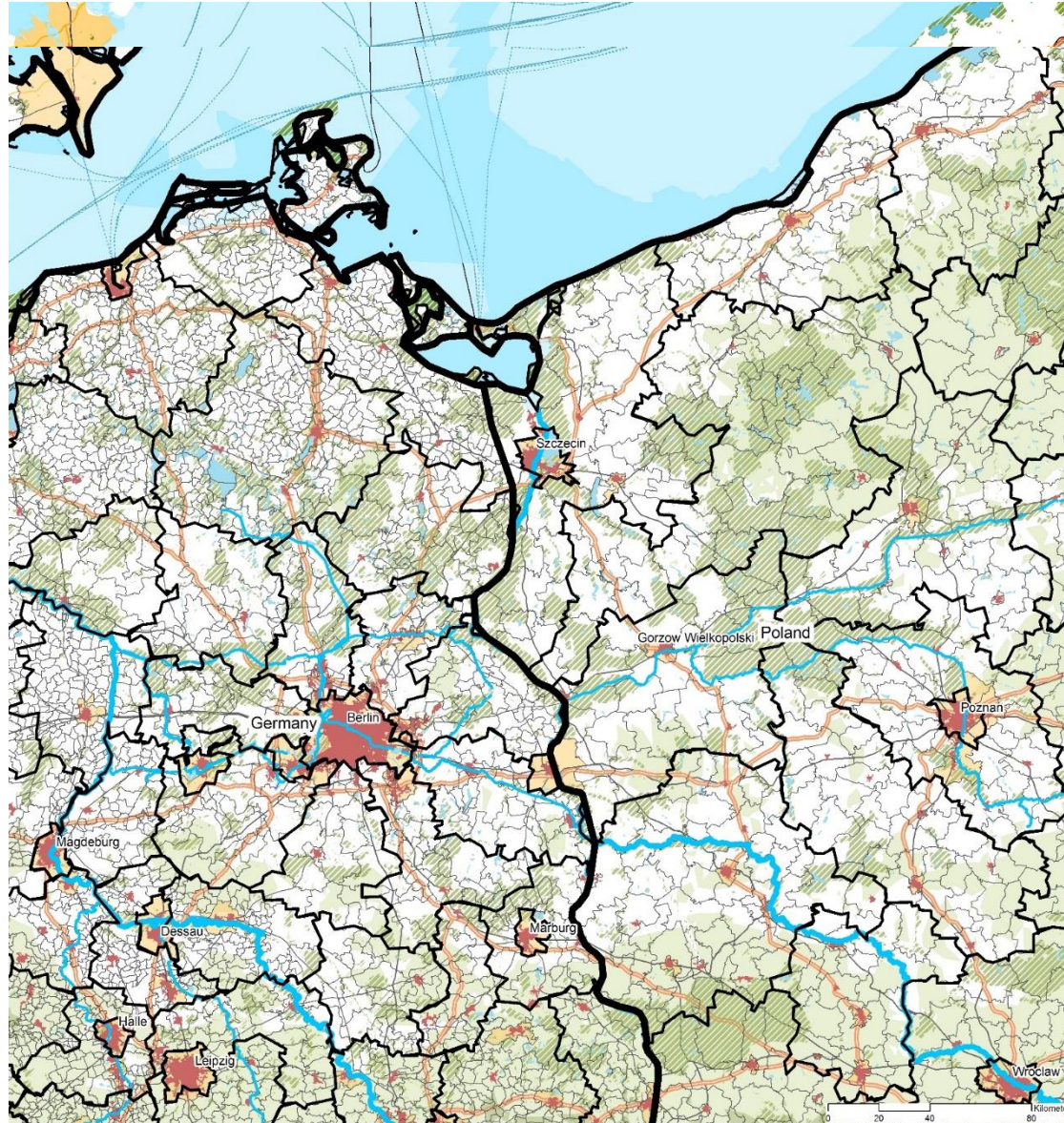
Emerging "functional areas" (e.g. German-Polish border area)
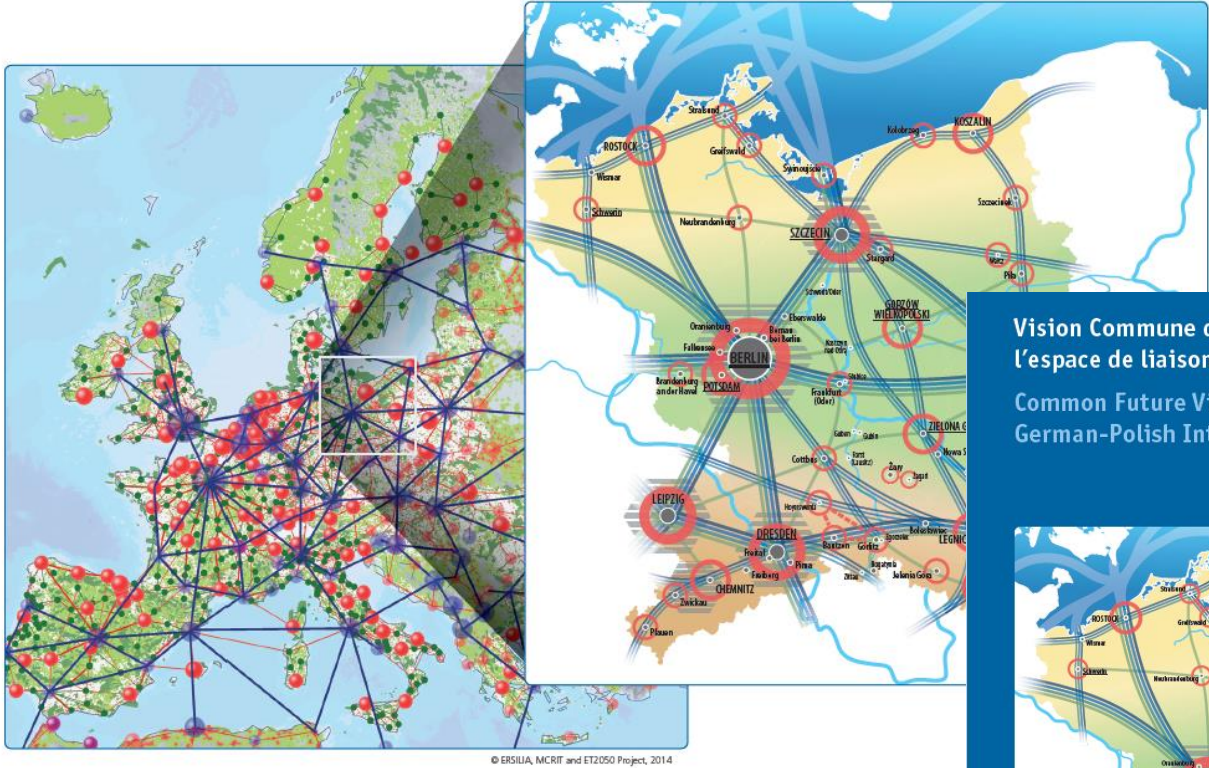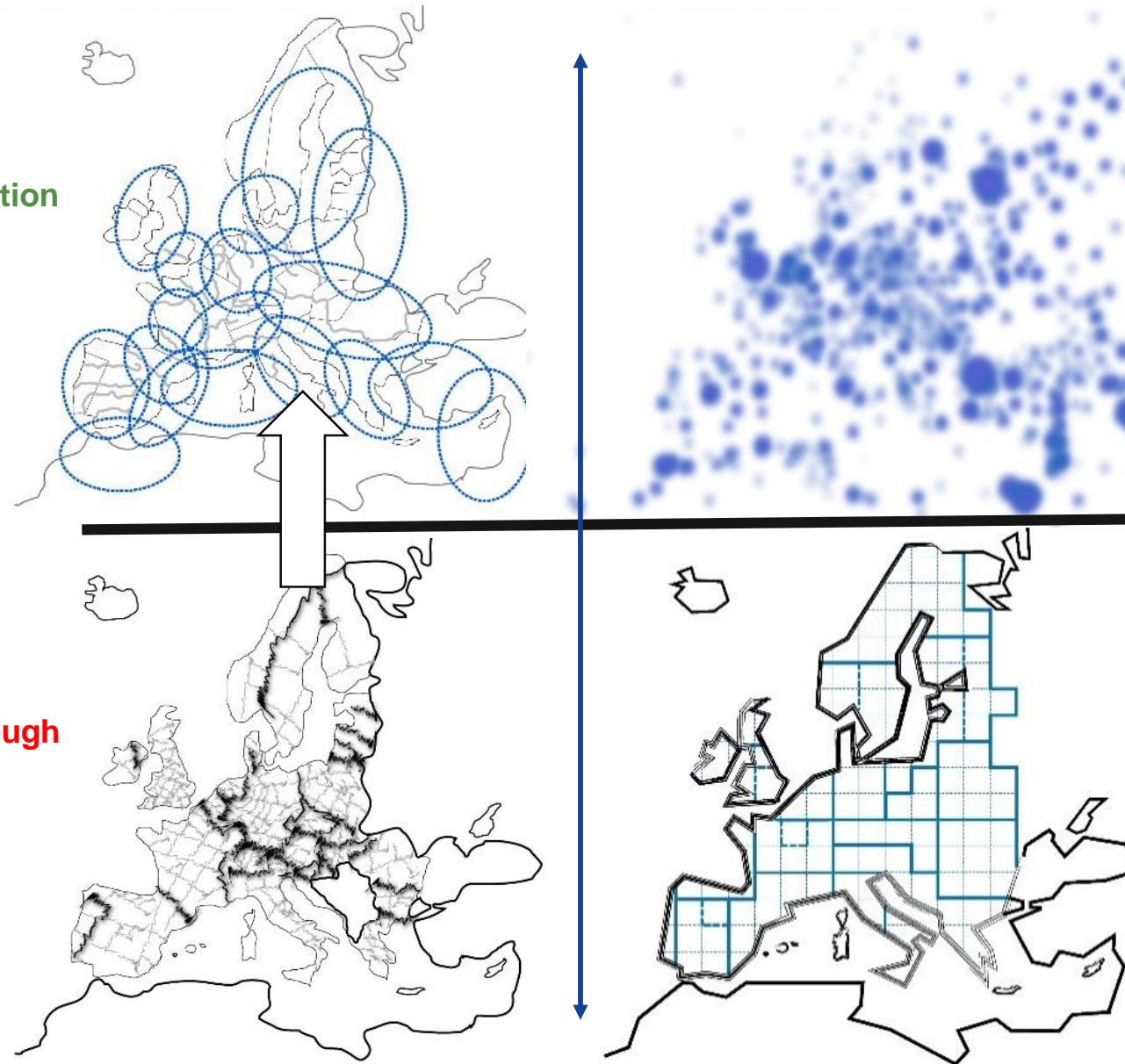
Territorial Governance Scenarios Considered
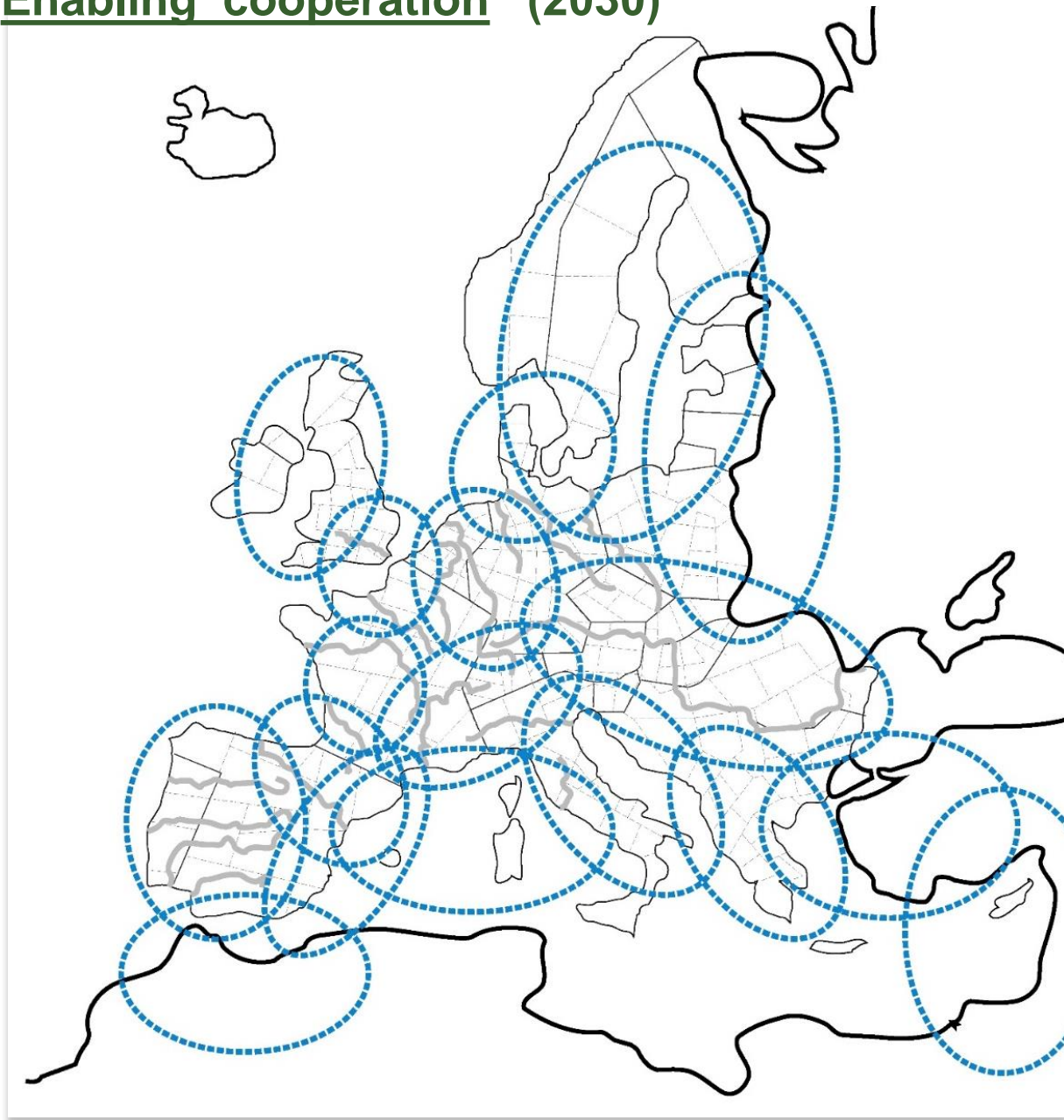

Enabling Cooperation

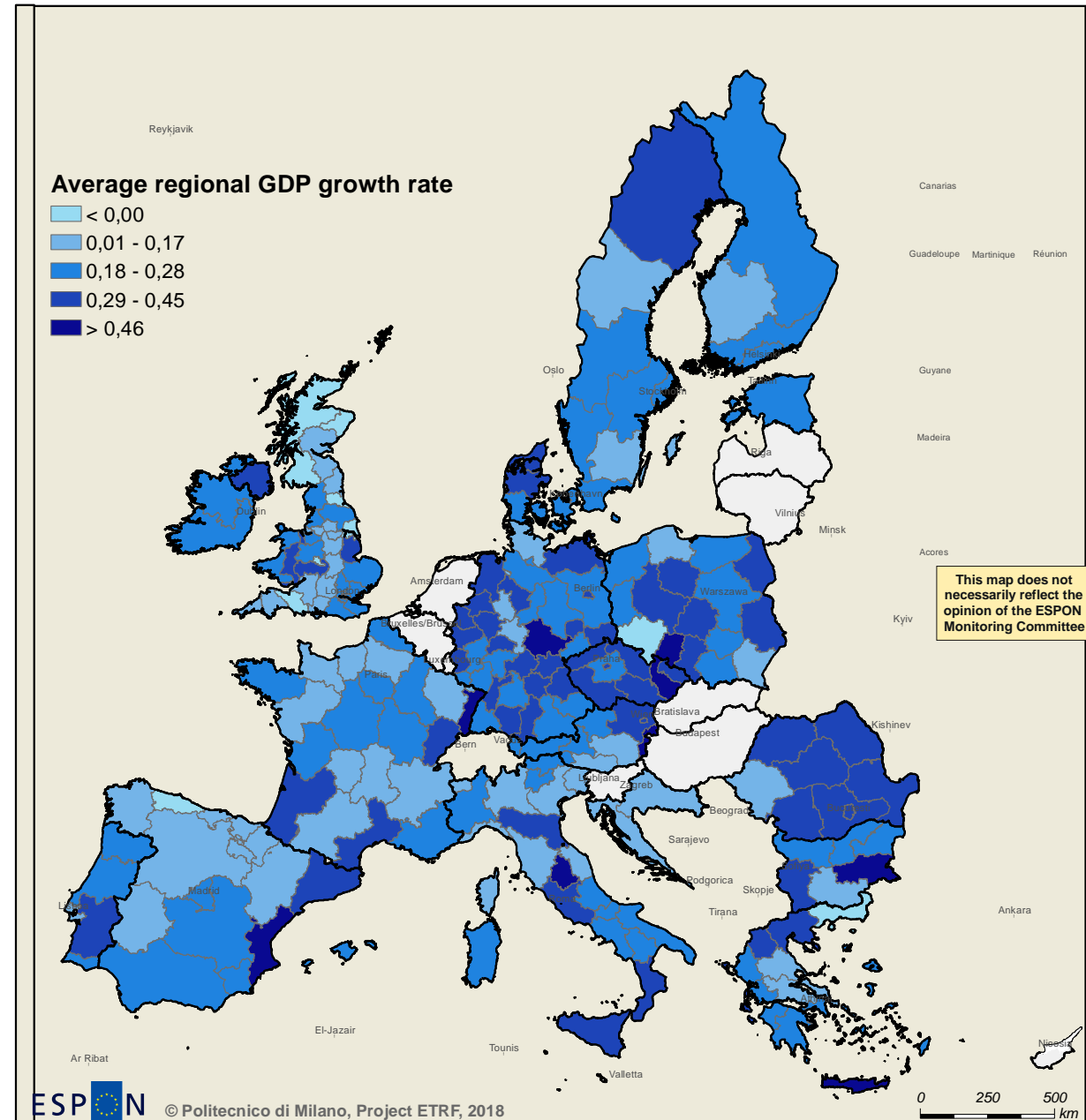Post-territorialism

2050

Muddling Through

New Territorialities

"Enabling cooperation" (2030)

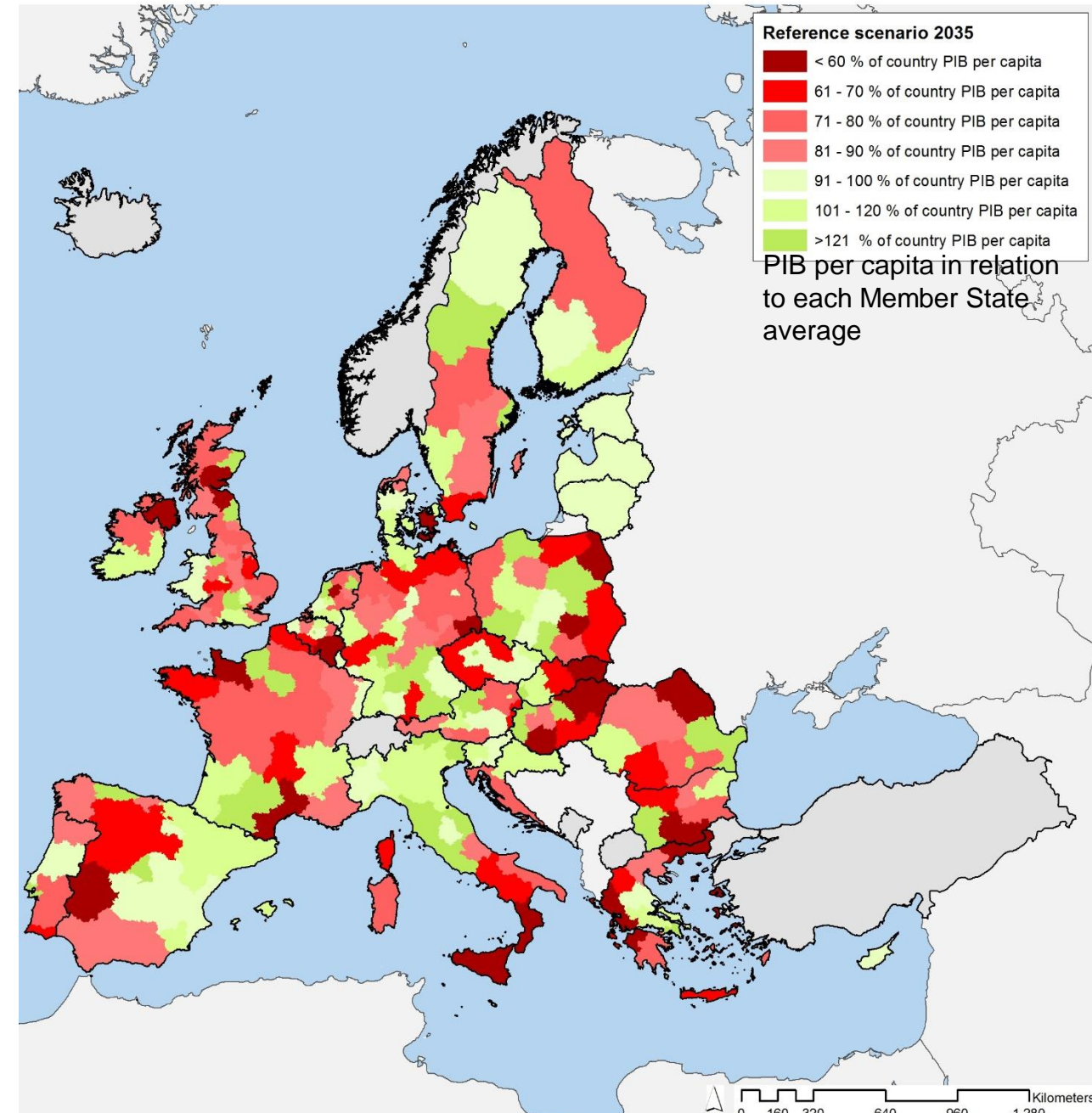|	Enabling Cooperation
Dominant principle	**"Enhanced cooperation"**
Government paradigm	**Enabling**
Governance paradigm	**Multilevel "place-based" governance. Intergovernmental**
Functional areas as "new territorialities"	**Enabling cross-border local, interregional and transnational "cooperation zones"** (e.g euroregions. macroregions)
Legal Form of cooperation	**Improved EGTC**
Spatial Development	**Promotion of urban networks in functional cooperation areas.**

+0,2% annual average GDP increase because "Enabling Cooperation" 2018-2035

Average regional GDP growth rate

- < 0,00
- 0,01 - 0,17
- 0,18 - 0,28
- 0,29 - 0,45
- > 0,46

This map does not necessarily reflect the opinion of the ESPON Monitoring Committee

© Politecnico di Milano, Project ETRF, 2018

Disparities remain in the "Enabling Cooperation" 2018-2035

Reference scenario 2035

- < 60 % of country PIB per capita
- 61 - 70 % of country PIB per capita
- 71 - 80 % of country PIB per capita
- 81 - 90 % of country PIB per capita
- 91 - 100 % of country PIB per capita
- 101 - 120 % of country PIB per capita
- >121 % of country PIB per capita

PIB per capita in relation to each Member State average

Integration scenario 2035

- < 60 % of country PIB per capita
- 61 - 70 % of country PIB per capita
- 71 - 80 % of country PIB per capita
- 81 - 90 % of country PIB per capita
- 91 - 100 % of country PIB per capita
- 101 - 120 % of country PIB per capita
- >121 % of country PIB per capita

PIB per capita in relation to each Member State average
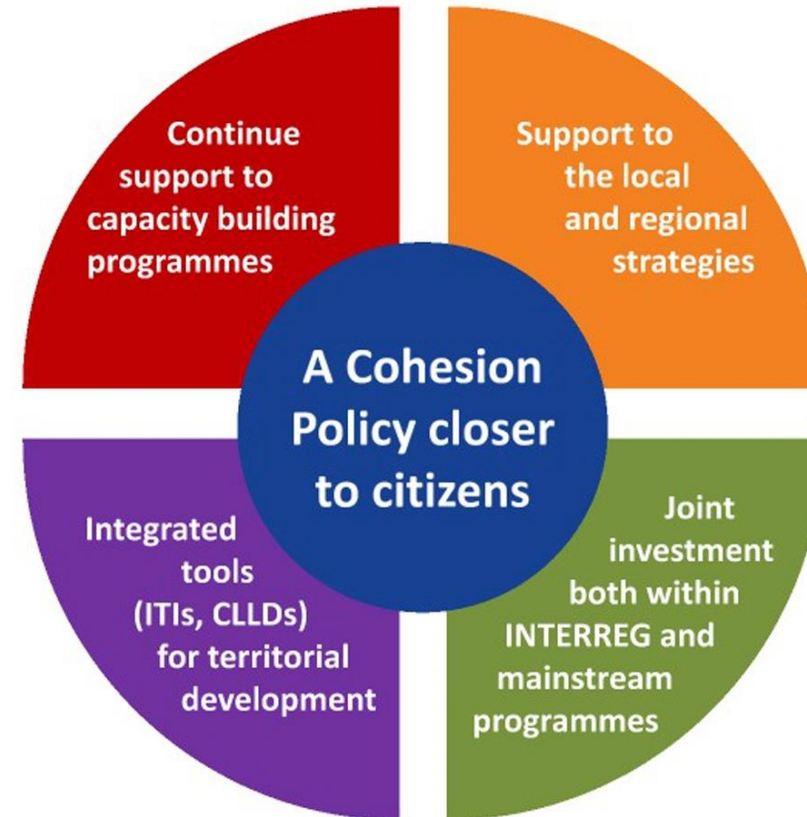
Territorial Agenda 2020+

- Taking into consideration the relevance of **territorial challenges** (**fragmentation**, increasing flows and **interdependencies** and **mismatch** between administrative and functional areas…)

- **Adjust Cohesion and other European policies to key megatrends** (e.g. technologic progress, economic globalisation, social disparities and migration, climate change…)

- **Support "tailor-made" solutions** building on **Objective 5** (Cohesion policy 2021-2027).

- Address issues of **territorial cooperation and governance of new functional areas**

- Promote the improvement of the **quality of local and regional governments**

- **Support for stronger Cohesion** policy as a policy tool dealing with territorial cohesion, removing administrative barriers and promoting territorial assets

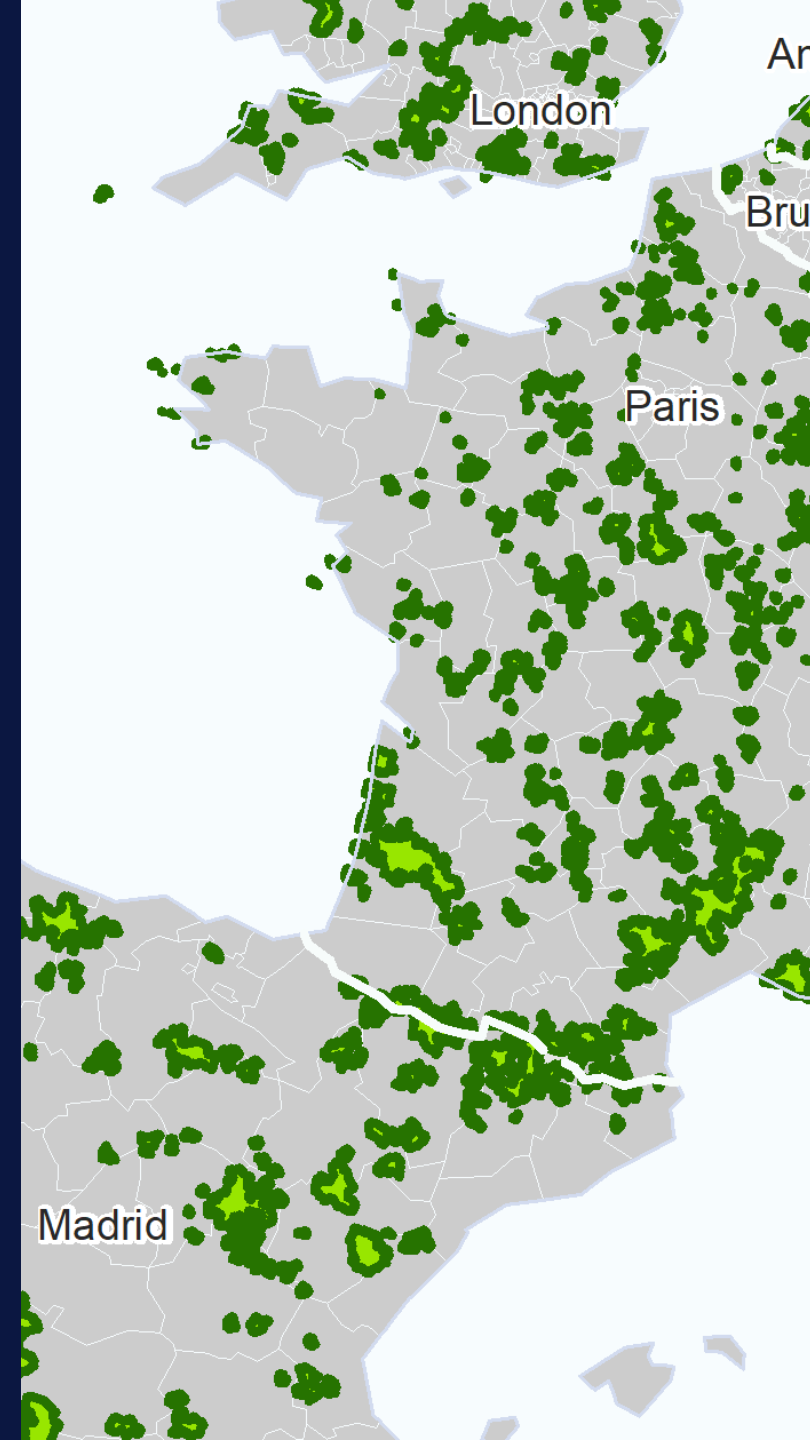# Promote cooperation among places within functional areas!

Planning

Key benefits

Mobilise resources for more results
Critical mass for competitiveness
Territorial profile + diversification
No overlapping and wasteful investment
More visibility
Wider spillover effects

Governance

Investment

ESPON //
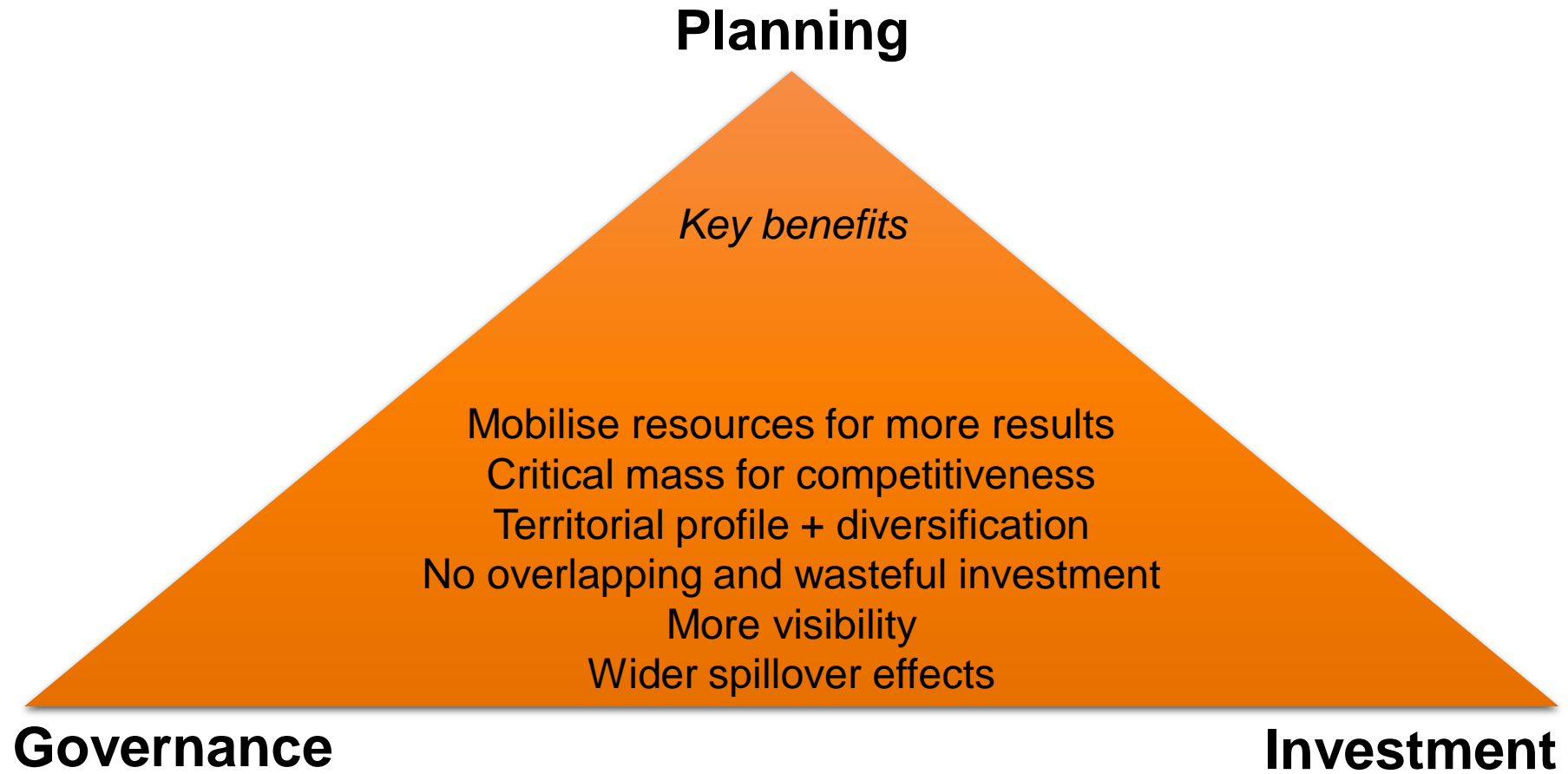
EU level - Territorial dimension of future Cohesion policy

3

Inner peripheries in Europe (PROFESY)

Inner peripheries cover 45% of the entire European territory

- Delineation 1:
  Higher **travel time** to regional centres

- Delineation 2:
  Low **economic potential** due to low potential accessibility

- Delineation 3:
  Areas of **poor access to services of general interest**

- Delineation 4:
  Depleting areas (poor demographic basis)

Combinations of the four delineation approaches
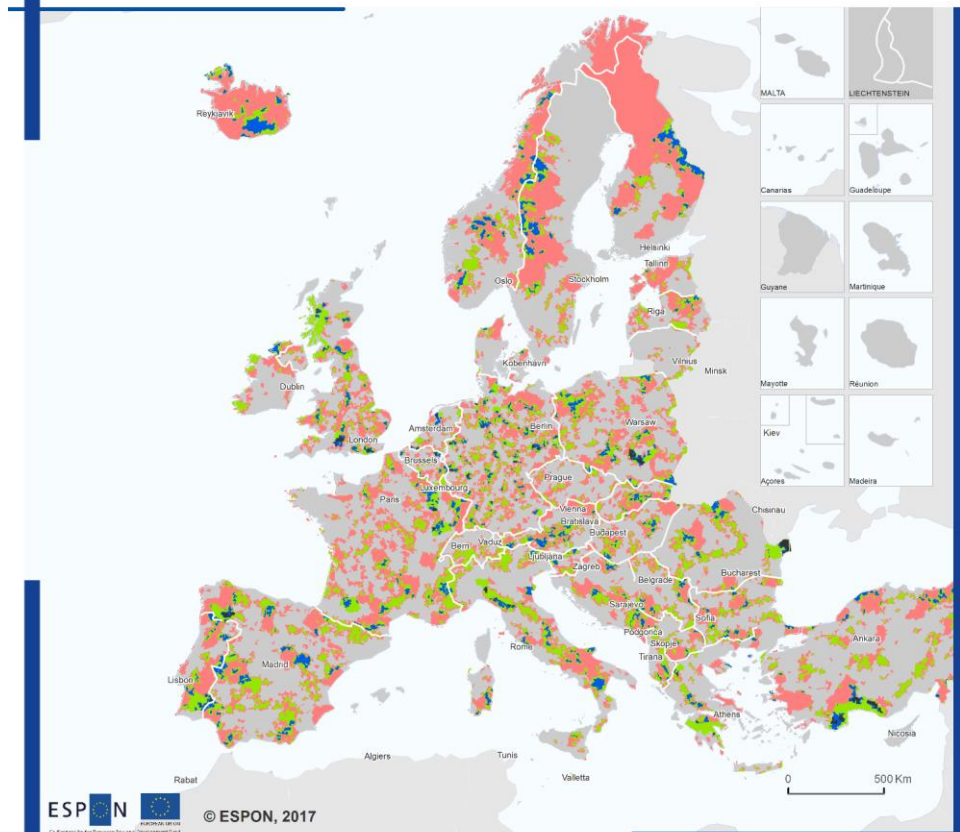
Overlay of results of the four individual delineations:
Number of IP assignments

- non-IP area
- IP area in just one delineation
- IP area in two delineations
- IP area in three delineations
- IP area in all four delineations

Level: grid cells (2.5x2.5 km)
Source: ESPON Profecy
Origin of data: TCP International, 2017;
TCP International Accessibility Model, 2017
CC - UMS RIATE for administrative boundaries

Note:
Outermost regions excluded from analysis.

© ESPON, 2017

Key drivers and territorial patterns of inner peripheries

46% of all inner peripheries

Poor economic potential and **poor demographic situation**

45% of all inner peripheries

Lack of access to centres or services

- The most **peripheral areas** in geographical terms frequently appear as IPs

- **Border regions**, not only national but also regional, show a greater incidence of IPs than their non-frontier counterparts

- IPs with poor accessibility tend to overlap with **intermediate, rural and mountain areas:**

- 80% of the inner peripheries with low economic potential or poor accessibility are located in **non-urban regions**

- Almost half of poor accessibility IPs are in **mountainous regions**

More areas risk becoming inner peripheries, if service provision deteriorates further

IP areas in Europe (grid level) with poor access to SGIs

◻ non-IP area   ◼ IP area

IP areas represent grid cells which have poor access to 5 or more different SGIs, provided that among these assignments they have poor access to primary schools or poor access to hospitals or poor access to train stations..

Areas of risk to become inner peripheries: Areas with poor access to three or four SGIs in Delineation 3, but which have not been identified as IP

◼ Areas-of-risk ro become IP in future

Remarks:
All areas which have, according to results of Delineation 3, poor access to three or four SGIs are considered as areas-of-risk.

Level: Grid cells (2.5x2.5 km)
Source: ESPON Profecy
Origin of data: TCP International, 2017;
TCP International Accessibility Model, 2017
CC - UMS RIATE for administrative boundaries

Note:
Outermost regions excluded from analysis.

© ESPON, 2017
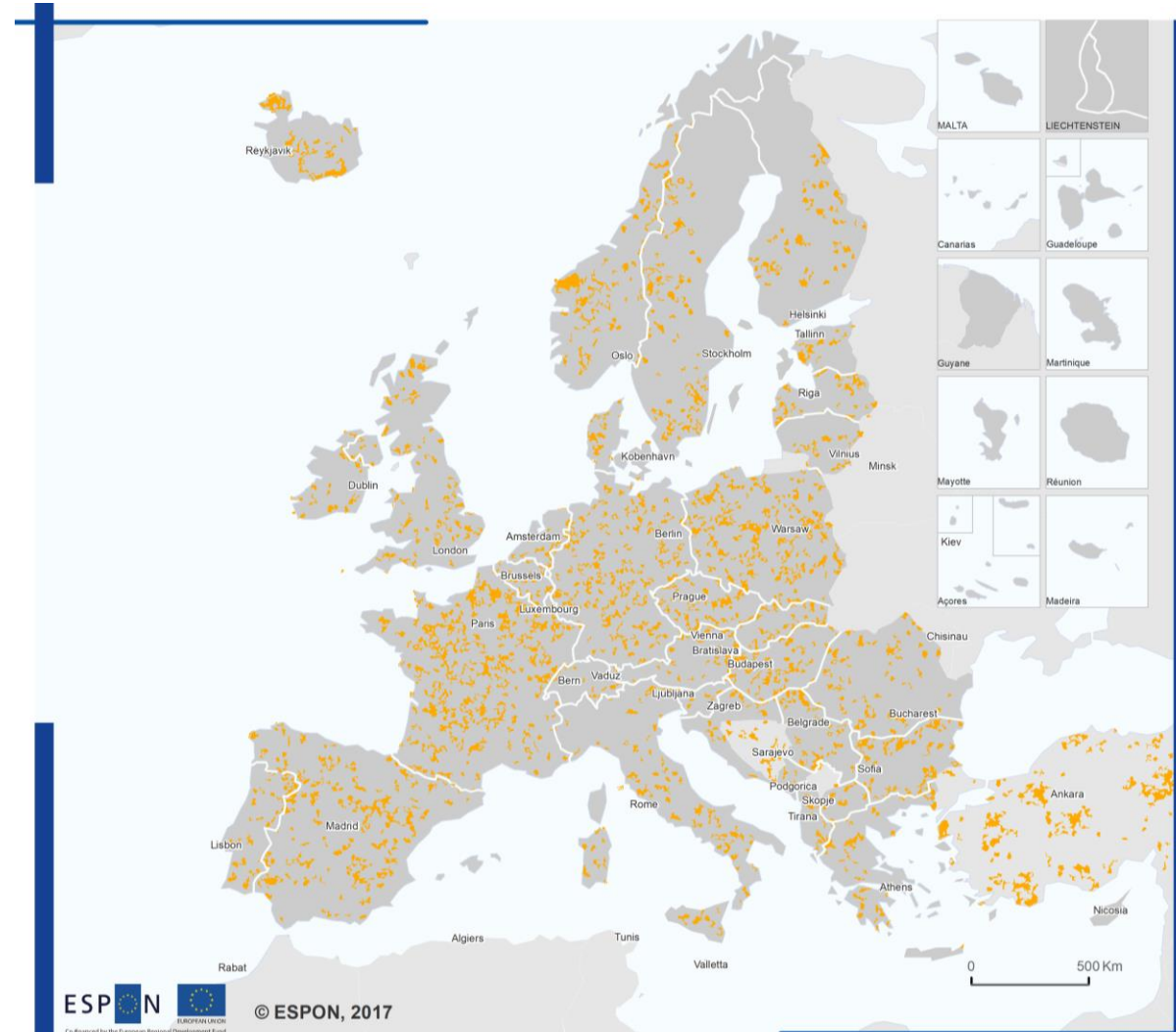
Key challenges and policy pathways

Some common characteristics found in Inner Peripheries Case Studies:

1. Out-migration of the young and highly-skilled people

2. Decrease of population

3. High old-age dependency ratio

4. A lack of skilled workforce

5. An economic sector often based on traditional activities

Strategic policy response should:

1. Address all aspects of connectivity

2. Develop interaction capacity supported by a regional actor

3. Pay more political attention to overcome the perception of "being forgotten"

4. Support access to funding through place-based approach and capacity building
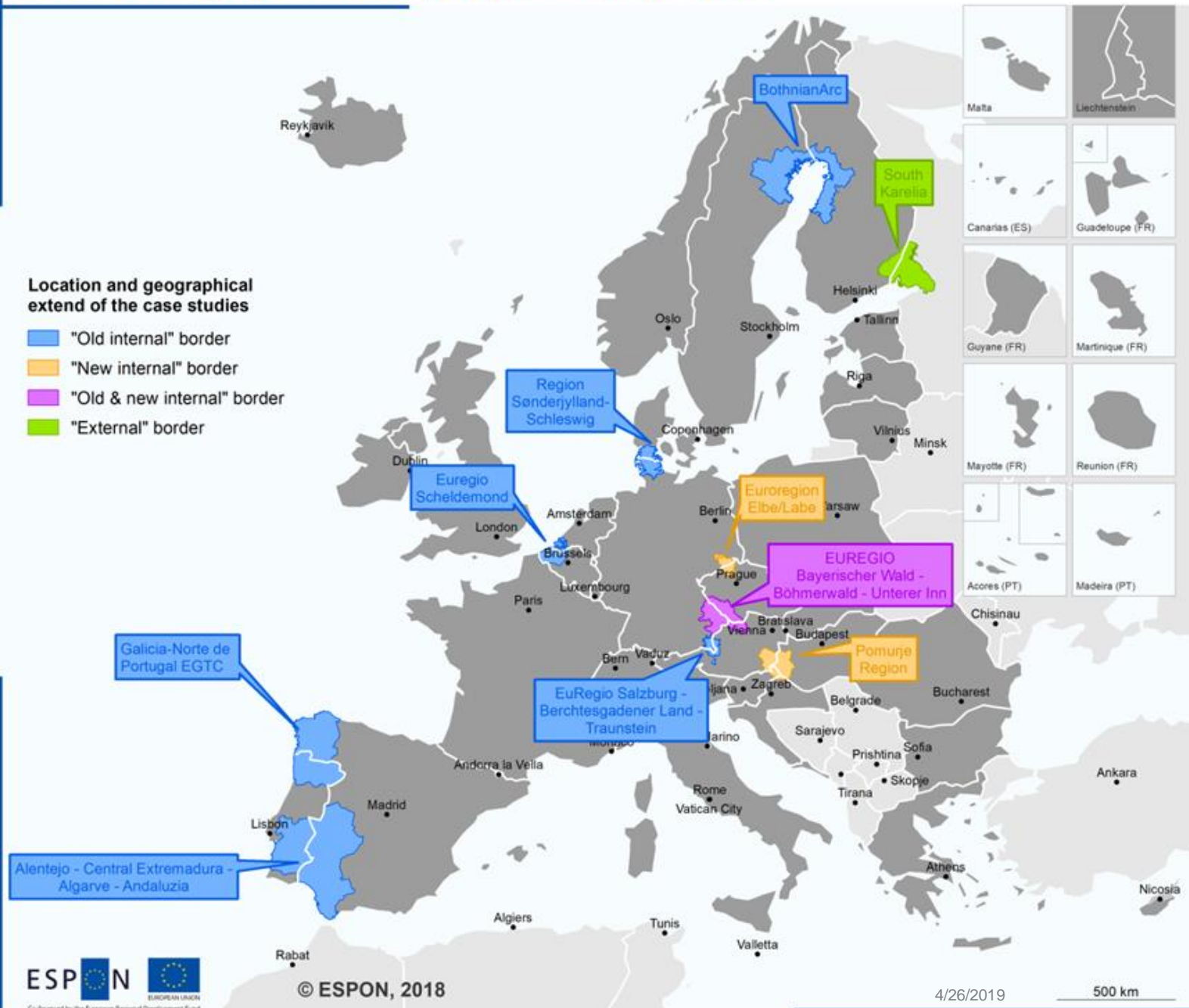
4

Cross-border public services (CPS)

ESPON CPS Framework

- Targeted analysis

- 11 stakeholders in 10 cross-border areas

- AEBR as Helpdesk

- Research Team led by Spatial Foresight GmbH

- Completed : January 2019

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

Location and geographical extend of the case studies
- "Old internal" border
- "New internal" border
- "Old & new internal" border
- "External" border

© ESPON, 2018

ESPON CPS – Key questions & objectives

- ***EU-wide overview*** on **main features of cross-border public service provision** according to different types of territories

- Recommendations for **supporting CPS provision in cross-border regions**

- For *stakeholder areas*

  - What are the **territorial needs** and persisting border obstacles hampering the development of public services?

  - What are the needs for **adapting existing and/or developing new services** to cope with everyday life needs as well as major challenges?

  - What can be **learned from other regions regarding** public service provision practices?

Cross-border public services (CPS)

CPS are

- provided or made available by public authorities on both sides of a border;

- for an undefined time; and

- with a target group across the border

CPS address

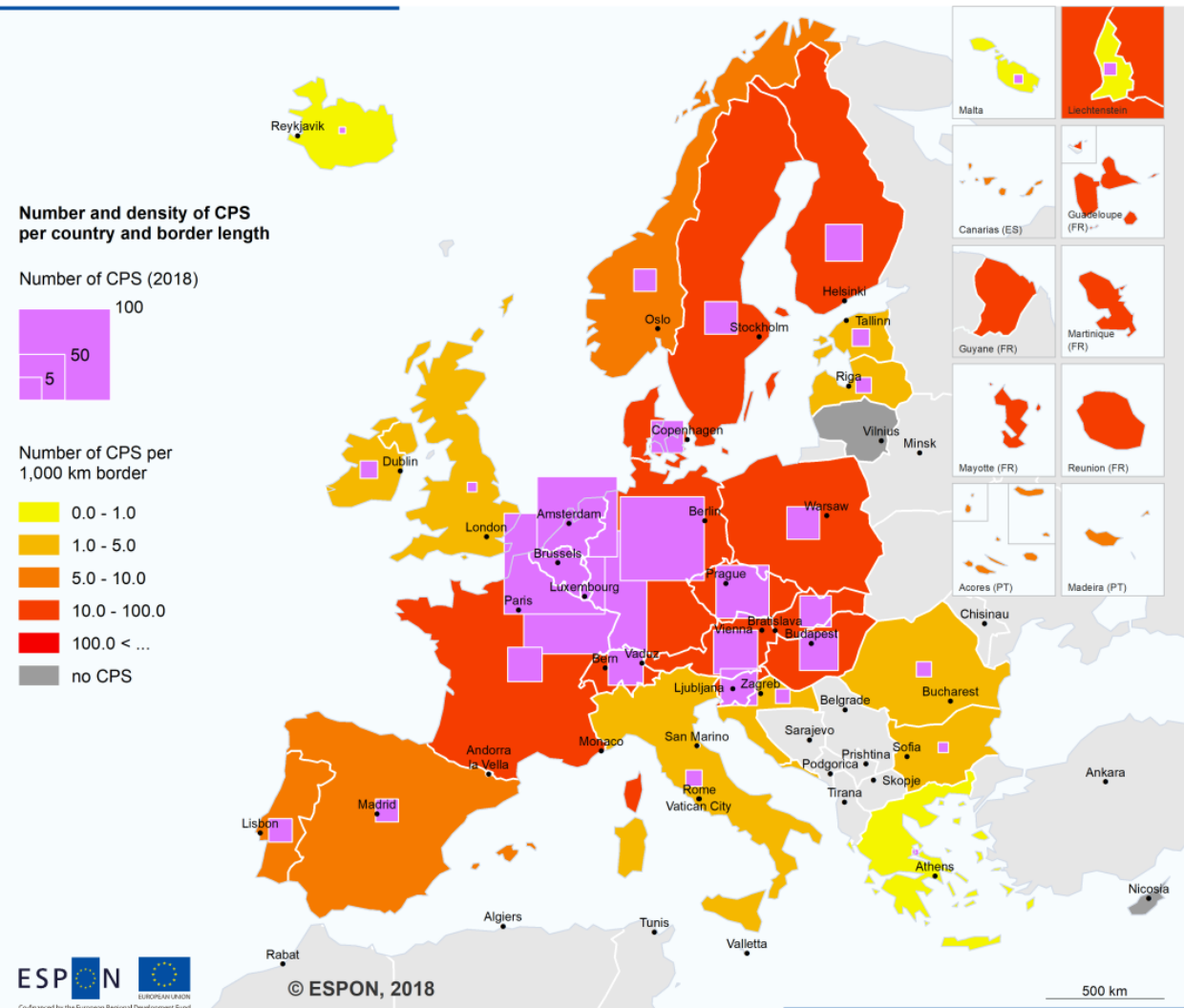- joint problems or development potentials of border regions in a clearly defined cross-border territory

CPS generate

- benefits for the general public or a specific target group in this territory

- CPS may be delivered using existing or newly established infrastructure

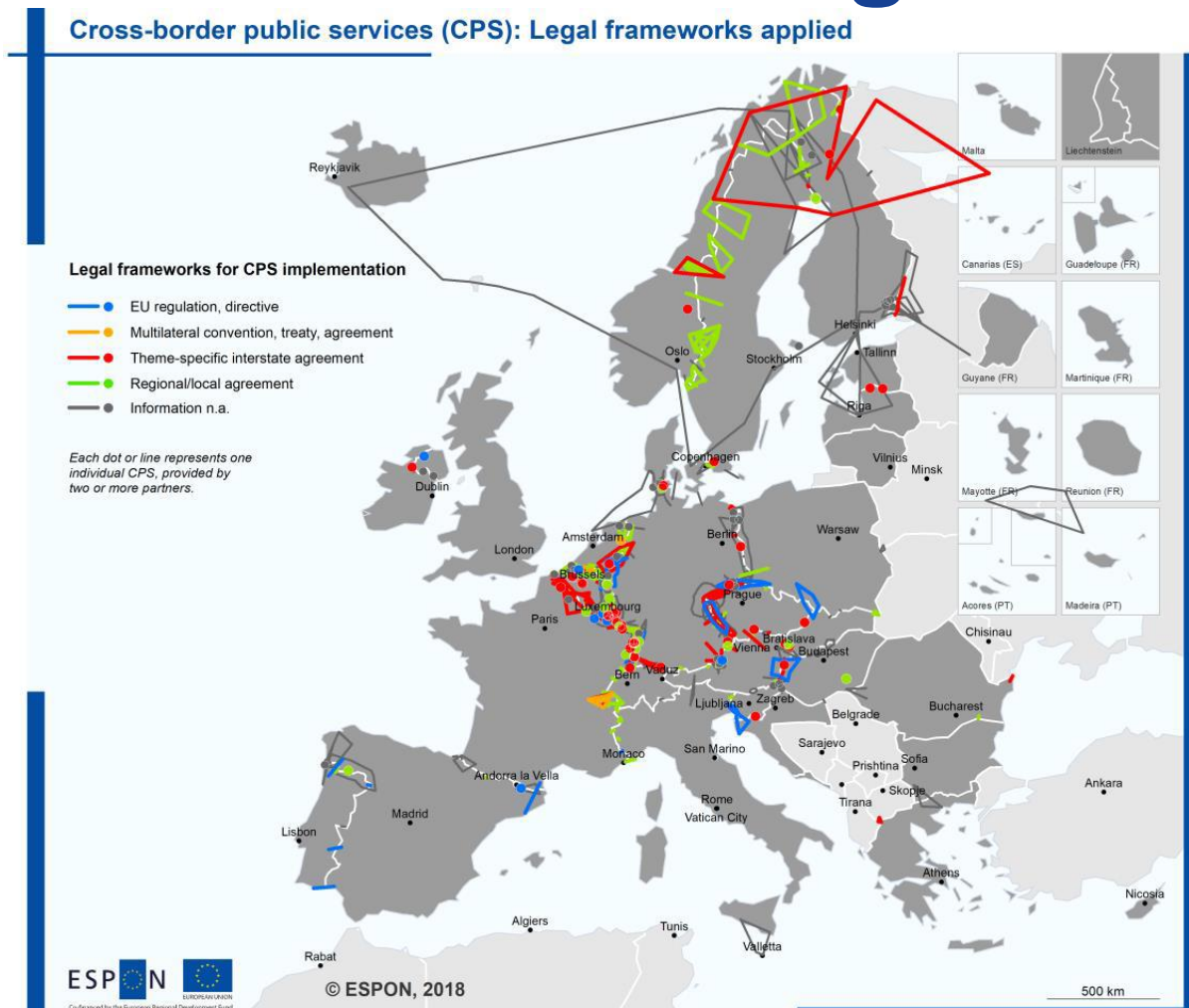# First comprehensive overview of CPS provision in Europe

- 579 examples of CPS provision in Europe identified

- Concentration of CPS along the borders of EU-15 Member States

- Most CPS deal with environment protection, civil protection and disaster management or transport

Cross-border public services (CPS): Number and density of CPS per country

Number and density of CPS per country and border length

Number of CPS (2018)
- 100
- 50
- 5

Number of CPS per 1,000 km border
- 0.0 - 1.0
- 1.0 - 5.0
- 5.0 - 10.0
- 10.0 - 100.0
- 100.0 < ...
- no CPS

© ESPON, 2018

CPS improve domestic service provision and address specific territorial challenges

- A large share of CPS aims to improve the quality of public service provision in border regions

- Territorial characteristics and developments are typical drivers for CPS

- Long-standing cooperation and existing interstate agreements support CPS development
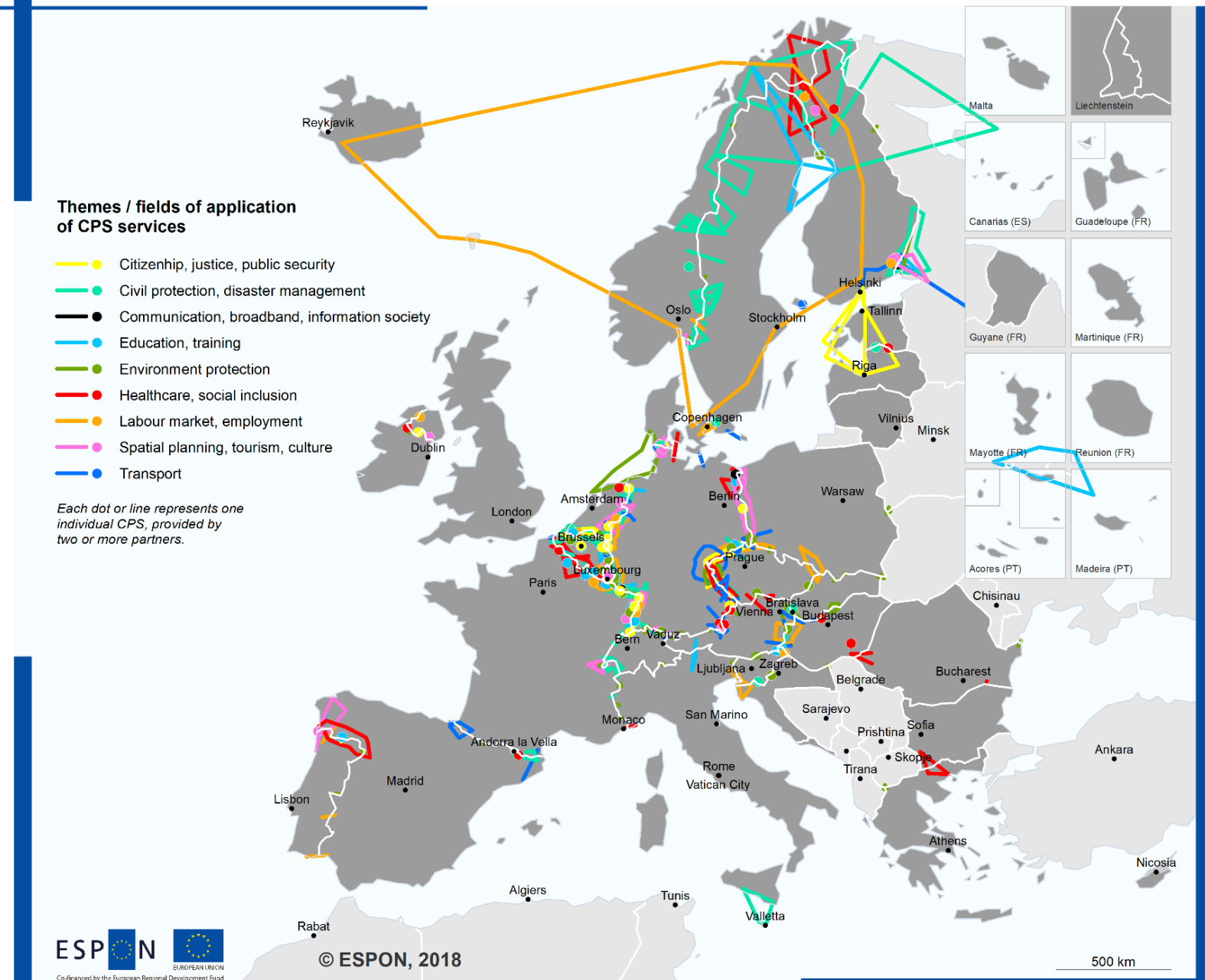

Cross-border public services (CPS): Legal frameworks applied

Legal frameworks for CPS implementation
- EU regulation, directive
- Multilateral convention, treaty, agreement
- Theme-specific interstate agreement
- Regional/local agreement
- Information n.a.

Each dot or line represents one individual CPS, provided by two or more partners.

© ESPON, 2018

500 km

CPS improve domestic service provision and address specific territorial challenges

At EU level, CPS relevant provisions refer to a few policy fields only.

- the labour market (Regulation 884/2004);

- health care (Regulation 883/2004 and Directive 2011/24/EU);

- wastewater treatment and water management (Urban Waste Water Treatment Directive (UWWTD), Drinking Water Directive (DWD) and the Water Framework Directive (WFD); and

- local public transport (Regulations 1370/2007 and 2016/2338 and Directive 2008/8/EC on VAT-related matters).
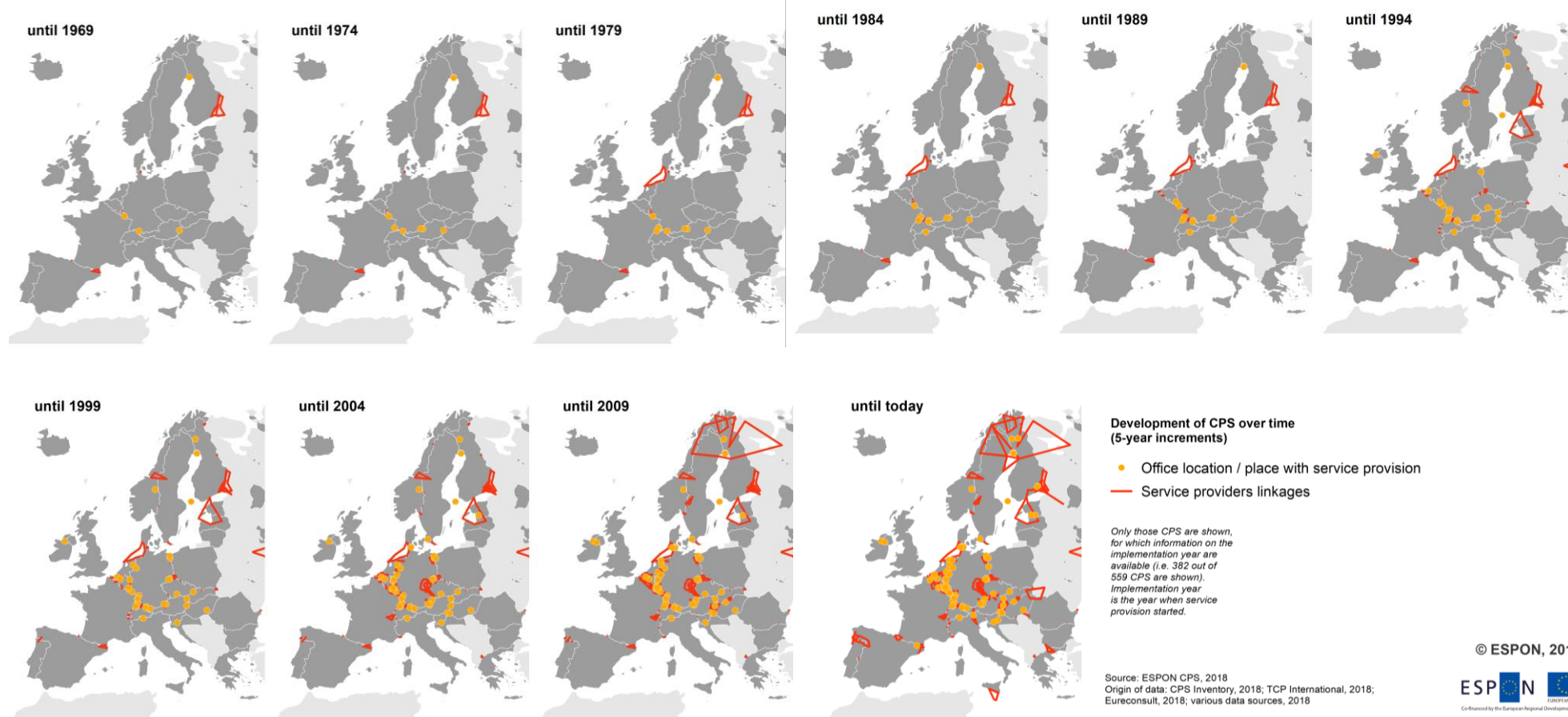
Cross-border public services (CPS): Types of services

Themes / fields of application of CPS services

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

Each dot or line represents one individual CPS, provided by two or more partners.

Malta
Liechtenstein
Canarias (ES)
Guadeloupe (FR)
Guyane (FR)
Martinique (FR)
Mayotte (FR)
Reunion (FR)
Acores (PT)
Madeira (PT)

Reykjavik
Helsinki
Oslo
Tallinn
Stockholm
Riga
Vilnius
Minsk
Copenhagen
Warsaw
London
Amsterdam
Benin
Brussels
Luxembourg
Prague
Paris
Bratislava
Vienna
Budapest
Bern
Vaduz
Chisinau
Ljubljana
Zagreb
Belgrade
Bucharest
Dublin
Monaco
San Marino
Sarajevo
Prishtina
Sofia
Ankara
Madrid
Rome
Vatican City
Tirana
Skopje
Lisbon
Andorra la Vella
Athens
Nicosia
Algiers
Tunis
Valletta
Rabat

© ESPON, 2018

ESPON
EUROPEAN UNION
Co-financed by the European Regional Development Fund

500 km

Target groups

Target groups	Frequency	%
Public authorities	195	19.9
Tourists	133	13.6
General public	130	13.3
Pupils, students and apprentices	119	12.1
Cross-border workers	115	11.7
Job seekers	111	11.3
Economic actors	68	6.9
People of all ages requiring medical or permanent care	48	4.9
Researchers	25	2.6
Other stakeholder groups	21	2.1
Other person groups	16	1.6
Sum	*981*	*100*

Temporal development

Temporal development of CPS per decade - number of newly established CPS

Temporal development

Development of CPS over time
(5-year increments)

- Office location / place with service provision
- Service providers linkages

Only those CPS are shown,
for which information on the
implementation year are
available (i.e. 382 out of
559 CPS are shown).
Implementation year
is the year when service
provision started.

Source: ESPON CPS, 2018
Origin of data: CPS Inventory, 2018; TCP International, 2018;
Euroconsult, 2018; various data sources, 2018

© ESPON, 2018

Assessment of future CPS development needs along Europan borders

Potentials for future CPS

100

↗ positive feedback

↓ negative feedback

10

— Primarily positive assessment: Majority of respondents see needs/ potentials for new CPS in future

— Primarily negative assessment: Majority of respondents don´t see needs or potentials for future CPS

— Ambiguous assessment: No clear view of respondents

— No responses for these borders

Malta
Liechtenstein
Canarias (ES)
Guadeloupe (FR)
Guyane (FR)
Martinique (FR)
Mayotte (FR)
Reunion (FR)
Acores (PT)
Madeira (PT)

© ESPON, 2018

500 km

Practical solutions for common challenges

Unfavourable legal and administrative framework conditions is the challenge most frequently mentioned

CPS in case study areas and in 29 good practice examples illustrate mainly tailor-made practical solutions to address CPS development challenges

Step-wise approach to CPS development

CPS provision is possible along any border in Europe

CPS development builds upon a common understanding of the framing conditions, needs and objectives for CPS provision

Subsequently different aspects can be considered, depending on the local context

ESPON // Cross-border public services

Define management and organisation arrangements (Section 4.4)
- Structures to be used or set-up
- Degree/type of formalisation
- Organisational model

Agree on infrastructure use Section 4.2
- Financing
- Soft skills
- Normative frameworks
- Different types of infrastructures

Assess relevant legal frameworks and adjust them (Section 4.3)
- Relevant EU level provisions
- National / regional legal basis
- General provisions
- Sector / service specific provisions

Define and decide about tasks (Section 4.1)
- Service provision frequency
- Budget, costs, fees
- Service area
- Service tasks' specification
- Target groups

Foundation – Common under-standing and objectives
- Political strategies
- Economic reality
- Improving service effectiveness
- Natural / physical reality
- Socio-cultural reality
- Improving service quality
- Administrative / legal reality
- Improving service efficiency

Step-wise approach to CPS development

Cross-border institutions, border regions and service providers support CPS development by:

- Ensuring sufficient commitment and capacity for CPS endeavours

- Being pro-active and patient

- Taking responsibility, even if similar competences are differently distributed across the border

- Communicating needs to higher levels

Key policy messages at EU level

INTERREG as a leverage but not only

Play complementarity with other EU mainstream programmes

Cross-border public services (CPS): Number of CPS per case study and thematic focus

Number of CPS per case study and their thematic composition

Number of CPS
- 25
- 10

- Citizenship
- Civil protection
- Communication
- Education
- Environment
- Healthcare
- Labour market
- Spatial planning, tourism
- Transport

Case study region

BothnianArc (n=20)

South Karelia (n=15)

Region Sønderjylland-Schleswig (n=17)

Euroregion Elbe/Labe (n=15)

Euregio Scheldemond (n=25)

EUREGIO Bayerischer Wald - Böhmerwald - Unterer Inn (n=21)

Galicia-Norte de Portugal EGTC (n=20)

Pomurje Region (n=10)

Alentejo - Extremadura - Andaluzia (n=3)

EuRegio Salzburg - Berchtesgadener Land - Traunstein (n=27)

© ESPON, 2018

500 km

Sønderjylland-Schleswig

CURRENT CPS PROVISION

- Strong focus on healthcare and transport services

- Concentration of CPS along the east of the border following higher levels of population density

FUTURE CPS EXPLORED

- Healthcare services among which radiotherapy and emergency services

- Labour market services

- Danish-German monitoring

CPS in the Region Sønderjylland-Schleswig

Additional CPS in Region Sønderjylland-Schleswig without concrete spatial reference:
- 2310 - Dansk-Tysk Musikskoledag

© ESPON, 2018

Local level: LAU2
Source: ESPON CPS
Origin of data: TCP International, 2018; CPS inventory, 2018
RRG GIS Database, 2018
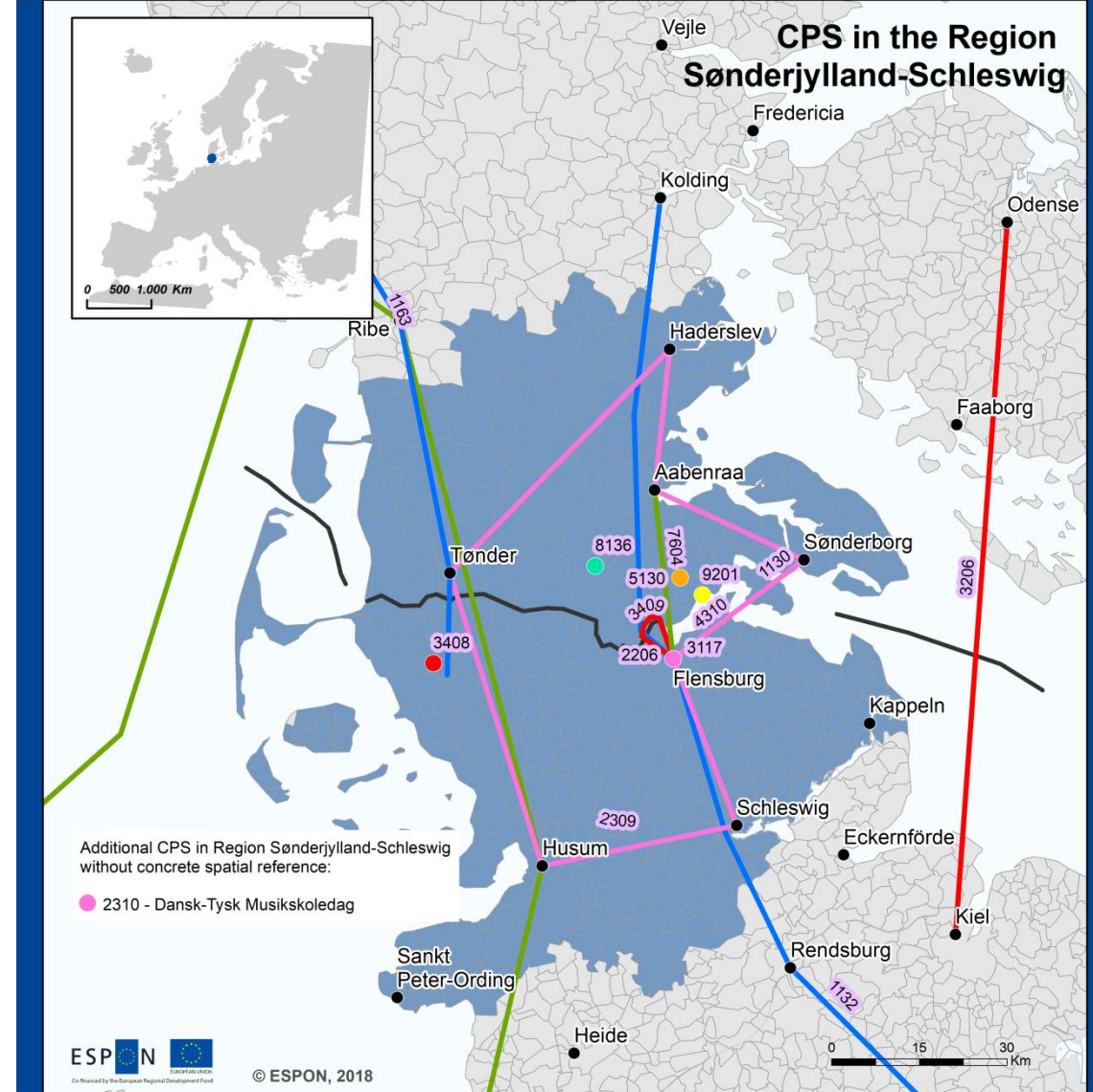
Policy areas / fields of application of CPS services
- Citizenhip, justice and public security
- Civil protection and disaster management
- Communication, broadband and information society
- Education and training
- Environment protection
- Healthcare and social inclusion
- Labour market and employment
- Spatial planning, tourism and culture
- Transport

- Case study area
- National border
- LAU-2 units

Sønderjylland-Schleswig

Lessons learned and potentials for CPS development

- CPS operate in a large variety of policy fields

- They address various target groups, which allows stakeholders to communicate the added value of cooperation to a broad audience

Recommendations for future CPS development

- Ensure leadership, a stakeholder that could take the initiative and coordinate processes

EuRegio Salzburg-Berchtesgadener Land-Traunstein

CURRENT CPS PROVISION

- Large number of CPS in the region, particularly around the city of Salzburg

- Focus on different transport services, sewage water treatment, health care and emergency services

FUTURE CPS EXPLORED

- Wastewater treatment

- Joint health care and medical emergency services
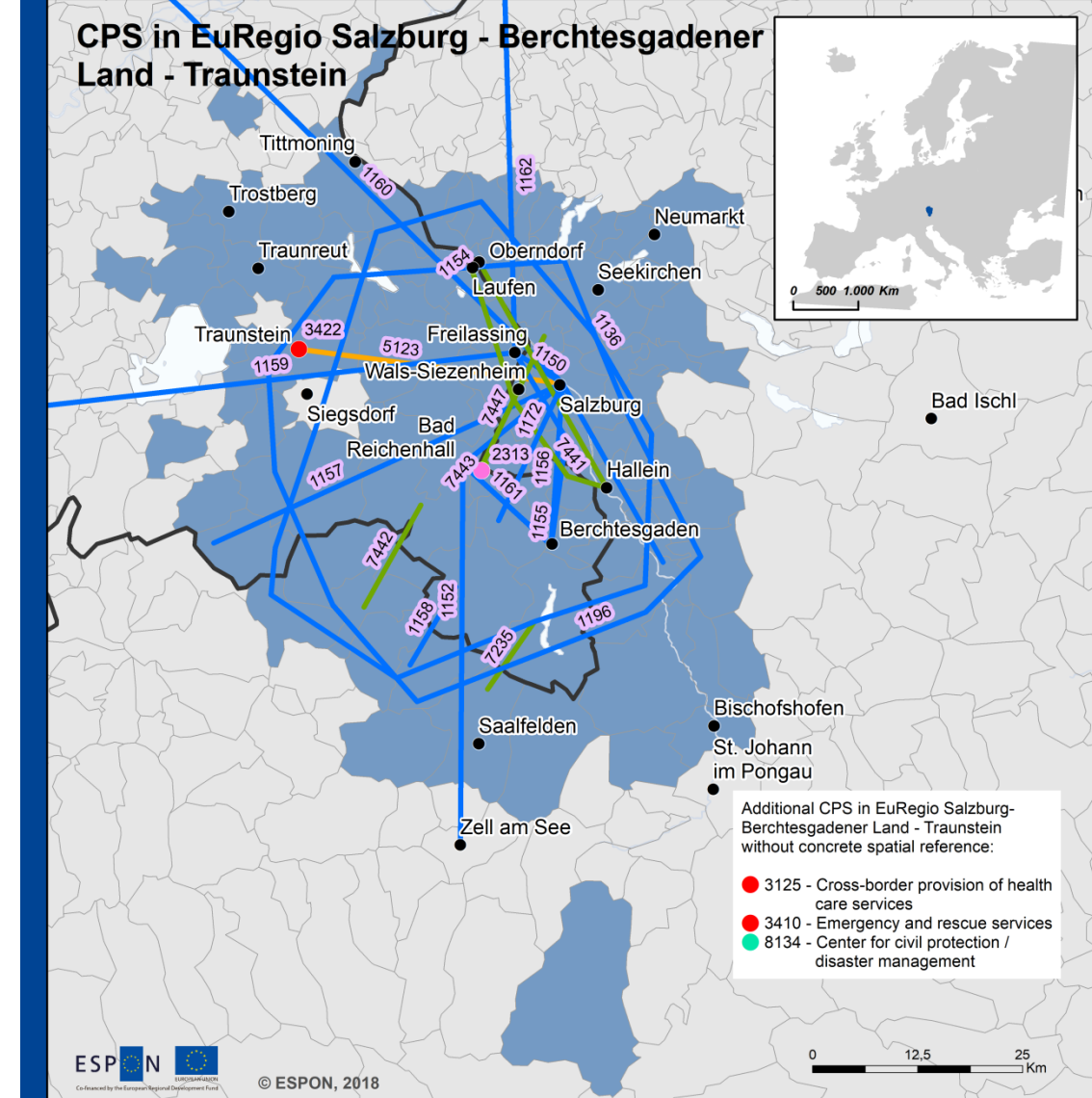
CPS in EuRegio Salzburg - Berchtesgadener Land - Traunstein

Additional CPS in EuRegio Salzburg-Berchtesgadener Land - Traunstein without concrete spatial reference:
- 3125 - Cross-border provision of health care services
- 3410 - Emergency and rescue services
- 8134 - Center for civil protection / disaster management

© ESPON, 2018

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

Themes / fields of application of CPS services
- Citizenhip, justice and public security
- Civil protection and disaster management
- Communication, broadband and information society
- Education and training
- Environment protection
- Healthcare and social inclusion
- Labour market and employment
- Spatial planning, tourism and culture
- Transport

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

Euregio Salzburg-Berchtesgadener Land-Traunstein

Lessons learned and potentials for CPS development

- Optimising current CPS provision demands joint decisions among stakeholders from different government levels on infrastructure matters

Recommendations for future CPS development

- Create a platform at EuRegio level aimed at coping with changing regional and local context conditions

- Use existing cross-border networks such as the EuRegio to initiate and animate medium-term work processes among relevant stakeholders

5

ESPON's support to ETC programmes
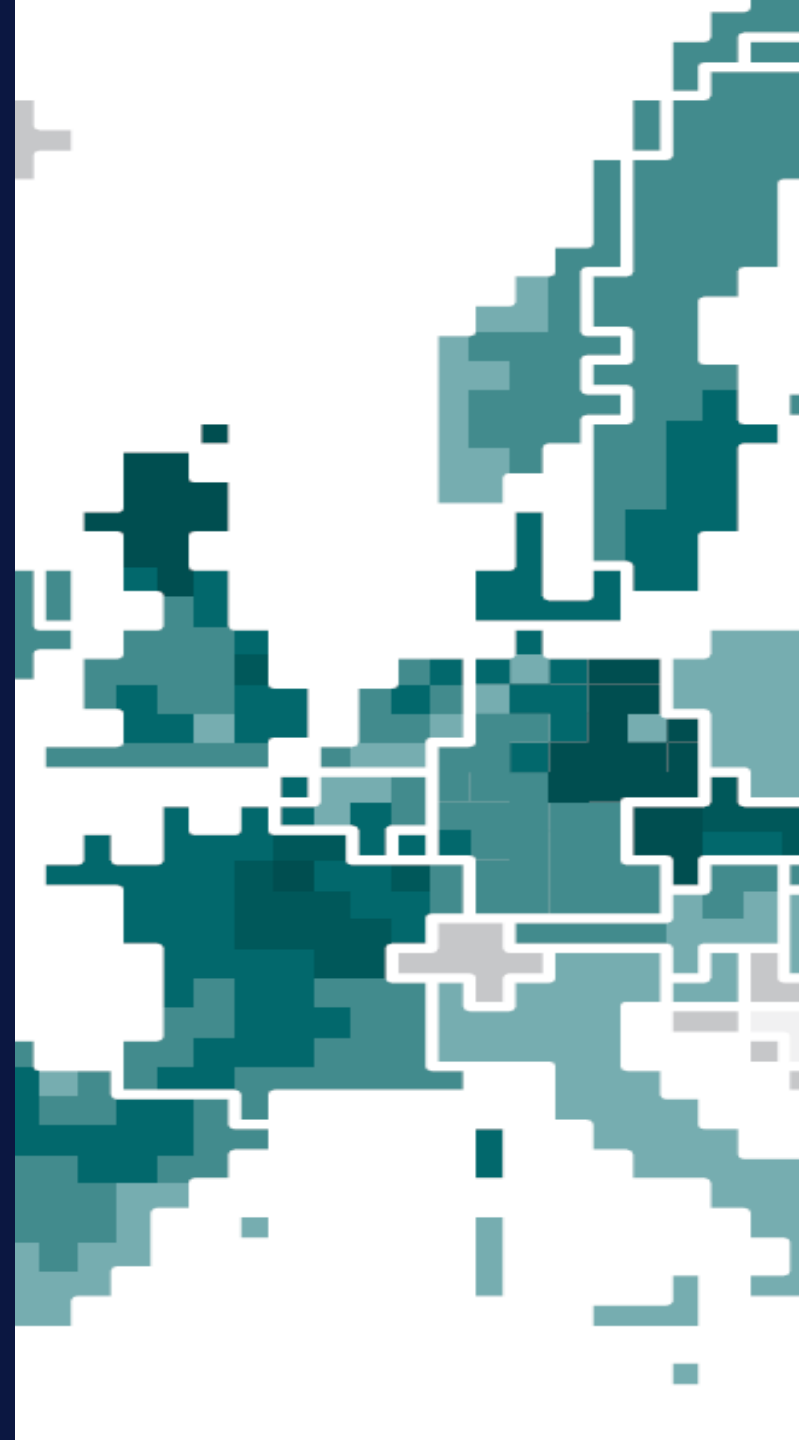
ESPON //
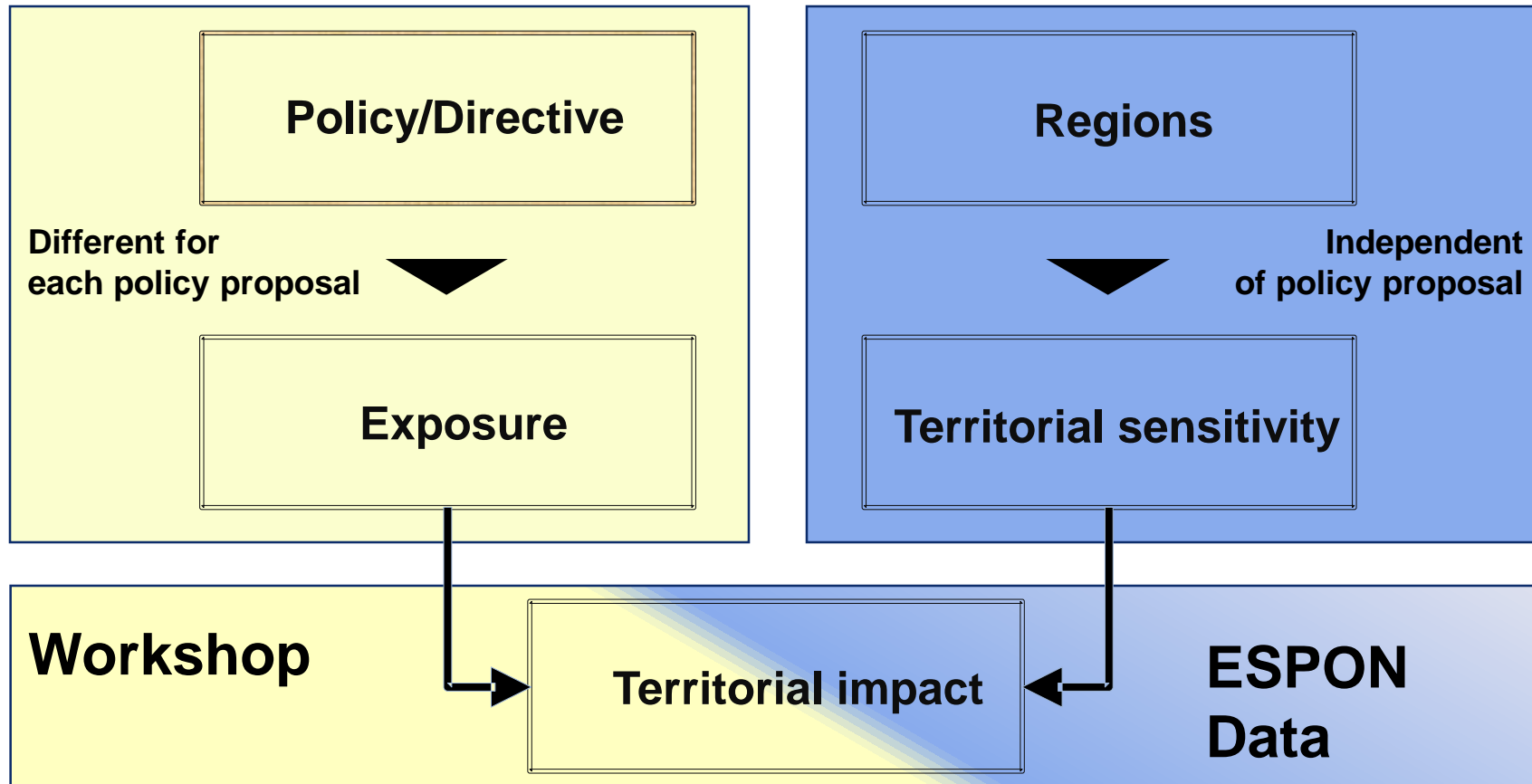
ESPON TIA Web tool with a CB component

Mapping CB territorial impacts
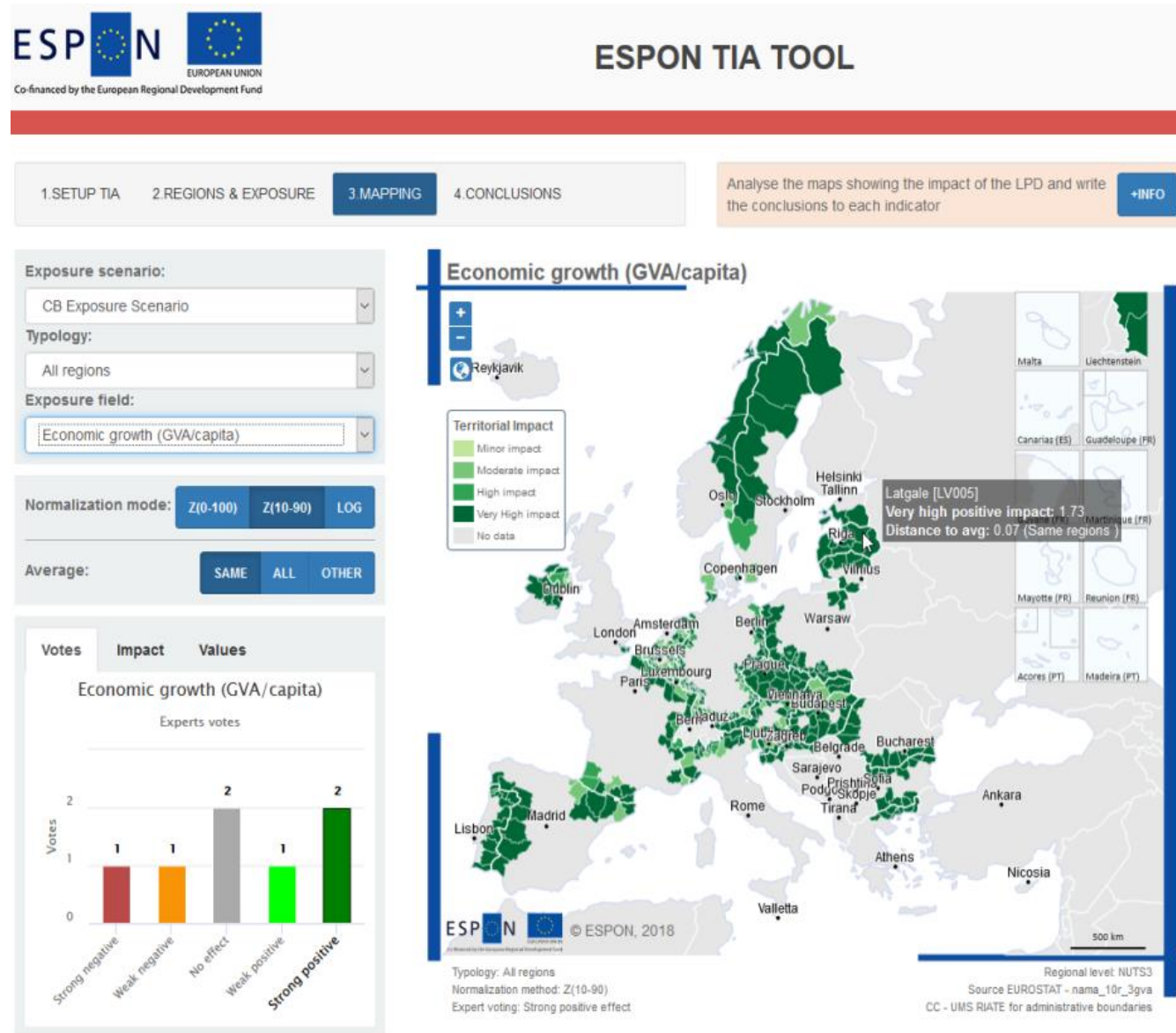
New improved functionalities

Zoom on a specific CB-Region in the CB TIA
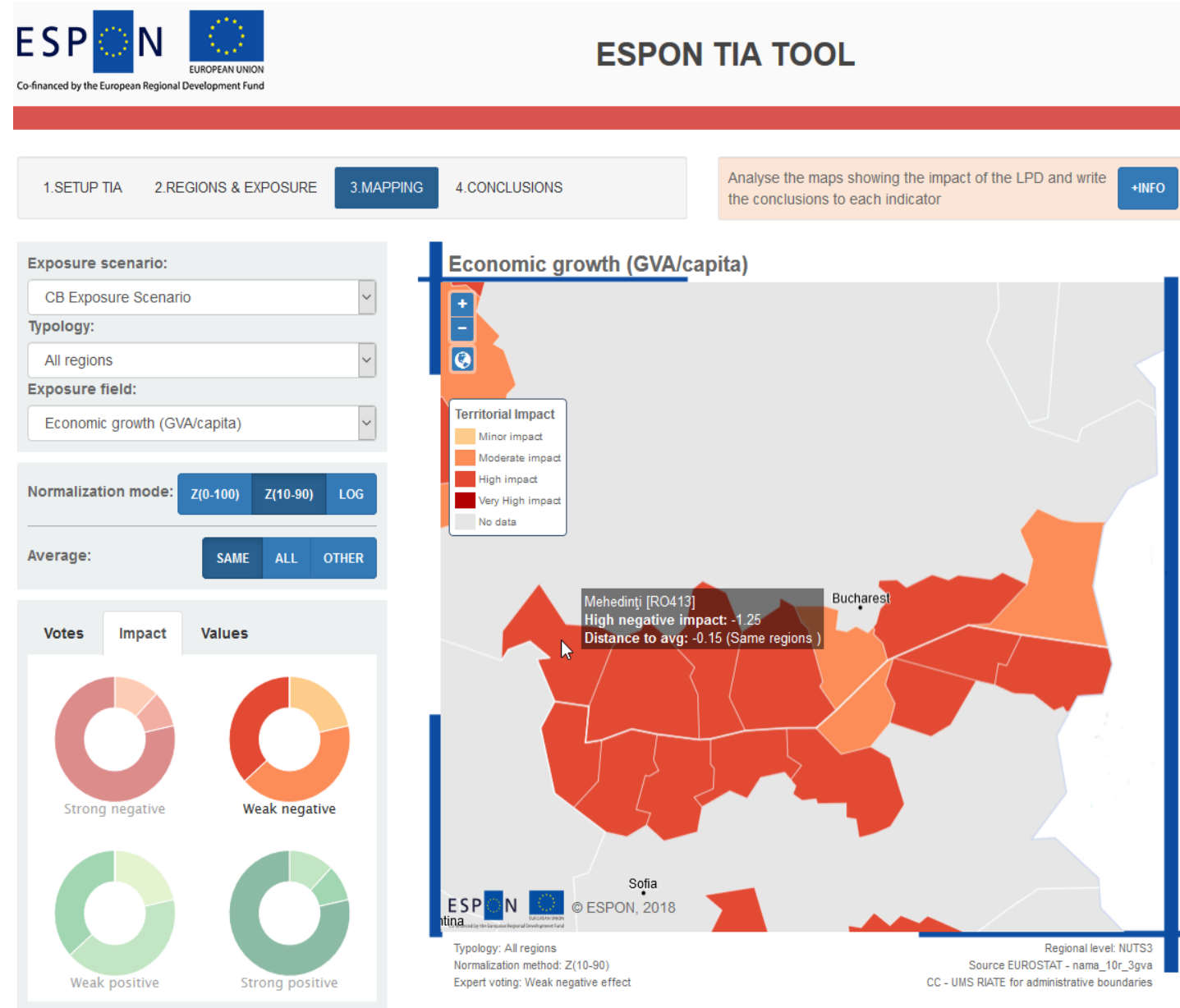
Ex-post territorial impact assessment

1. TIA methodology overview

   - Overview of different TIA models developed to date

2. CBC TIA methodology

   - Tested and fine-tuned step-by-step methodology for an ex-post CBC TIA

3. Evidence for CBC stakeholders

   - Evidence of territorial impact for five CBC programmes involved in the project, guidance and recommendations on the use of the results, improvements in design of the programmes.

4. Guidelines for CBC TIA Stakeholders

   - Communication strategy for stakeholders, Guidance for revising cross border programming, ToR guidance, recommendation for stakeholders based on CBC TIA results

Stakeholder	CBC Programme
• Joint Secretariat of the INTERREG A programme Germany – the Netherlands (c/o Euregio Rhine-Waal) (Lead Stakeholder) • Ministry for Economic Affairs, Energy and Industry of the State of North Rhine-Westphalia (Managing Authority) • Province Gelderland of the Netherlands	INTERREG Germany – the Netherlands
• Joint Secretariat of the INTERREG A programme Sweden – Norway (c/o Hedmark County Council)	INTERREG Sweden - Norway
• Ministry of Regional Development, Public Administration and European Funds of Romania (Managing Authority) • Ministry of Regional Development and Public Works of Bulgaria (National Authority)	INTERREG Romania-Bulgaria
• Galicia-North Portugal European Grouping of Territorial Cooperation	INTERREG Spain-Portugal (POCTEP)
• Special EU Programmes Body (SEUPB) (Managing Authority and Joint Secretariat	INTERREG United Kingdom - Ireland (Ireland-Northern Ireland-Scotland)

Context of the ESPON TEVI project

Specificities and challenges of ETC Programmes

- ETC Programmes act in the same frame as all programs

- Policy justification requires a clear link between funded projects and territorial cooperation needs

- Limited resources compared to other ERDF Programmes can cause limited results

- Availability and quality of indicators picturing cooperation effects is limited

Goal of the ESPON TEVI project: provide support and tools for ETC Programmes in capturing their effects, as an element of territorial evidence

ESPON Territorial Evidence	ETC programme stakeholders	Best-Practice User Guidelines
		Territorial Evidence Interface
	12 selected programmes	Territorial Evidence Reports
		Synthetic Indicators for ETC programmes
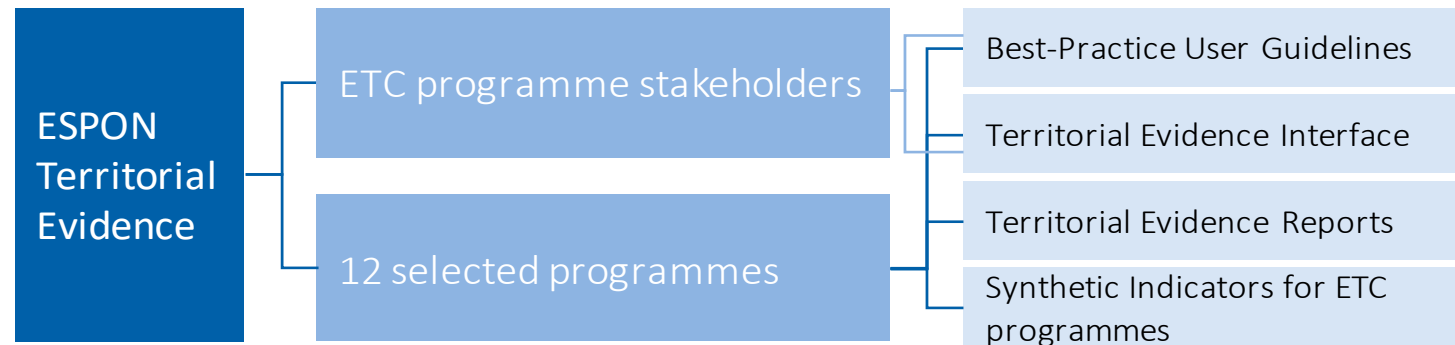
Stakeholder Involvement

Stakeholders of the 12 ETC programmes:
Managing Authorities, Joint Technical Secretariats, Programme Committee, policy makers involved in implementation process

Workshop 1:	Workshop 2	Workshop 3
▪ intervention logic of ETC programmes ▪ assessment of current result indicators ▪ analysis of gaps in the intervention logic	• Overview and discussion of proposed initial synthetic indicators • stakeholder inputs on the prototype of the TEVI interface	• Presentation of synthetic indicators • Validation and feedback on the Best Practice User Guidelines • Introduction and feedback on the TEVI interface

Best Practice User Guidelines
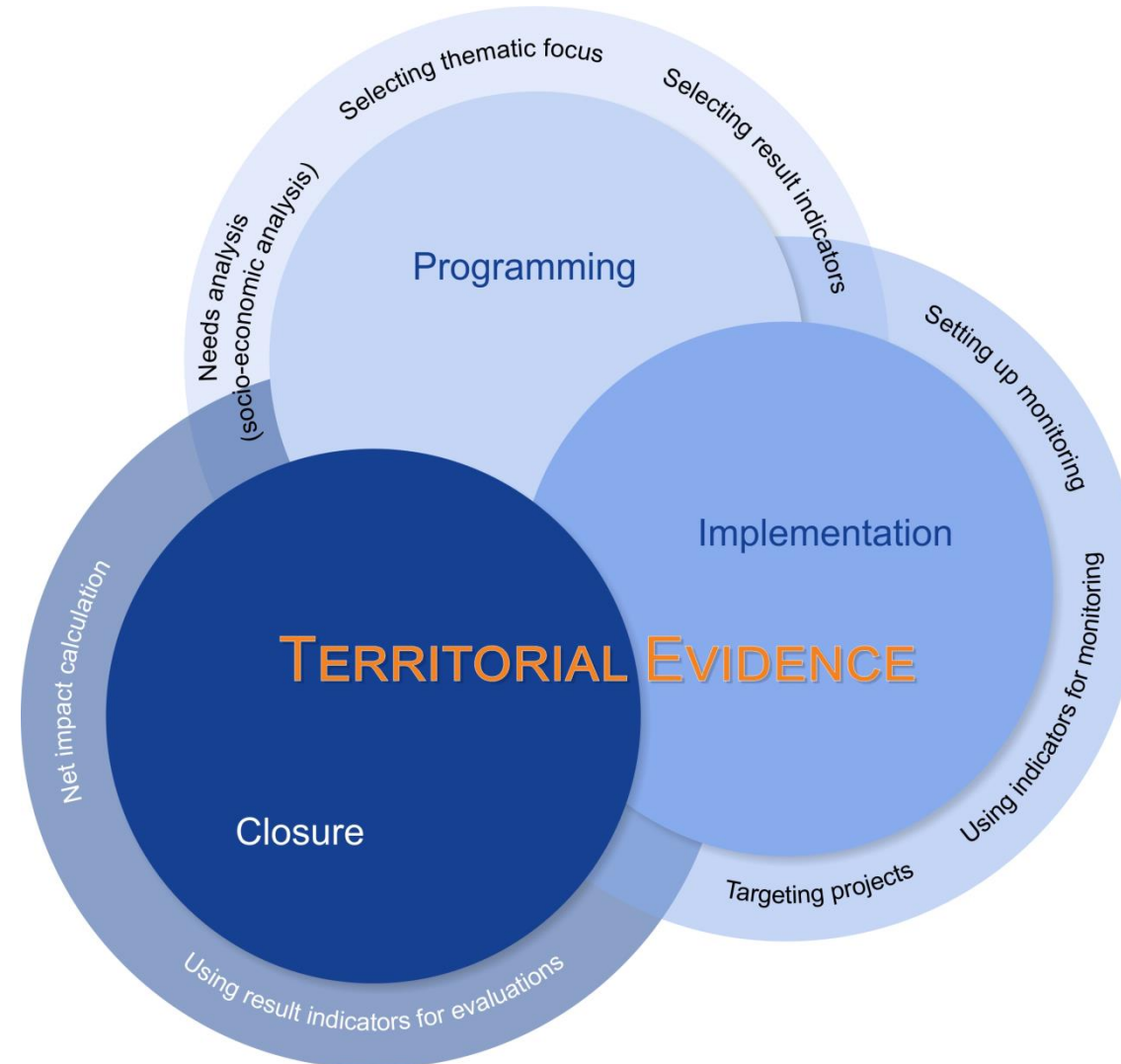
Best Practice User Guidelines

- The Best Practice User Guidelines aim to develop a set of practical guidelines for policymakers and programme managers to create and collect territorial evidence for ETC programme steering throughout the policy cycle.

- It shall provide support to ETC programme authorities in selecting and applying appropriate result indicators in their programmes.

- Result indicators as information source for logically linking needs/problems identified in the programming areas trough objectives, inputs, and outputs of the programmes with the actual effects of the ETC programmes (i.e. the intervention logic).

Territorial Evidence User Interface

- The tool connects the user to the ESPON Scientific Database

- Allows for data visualisation and transformation
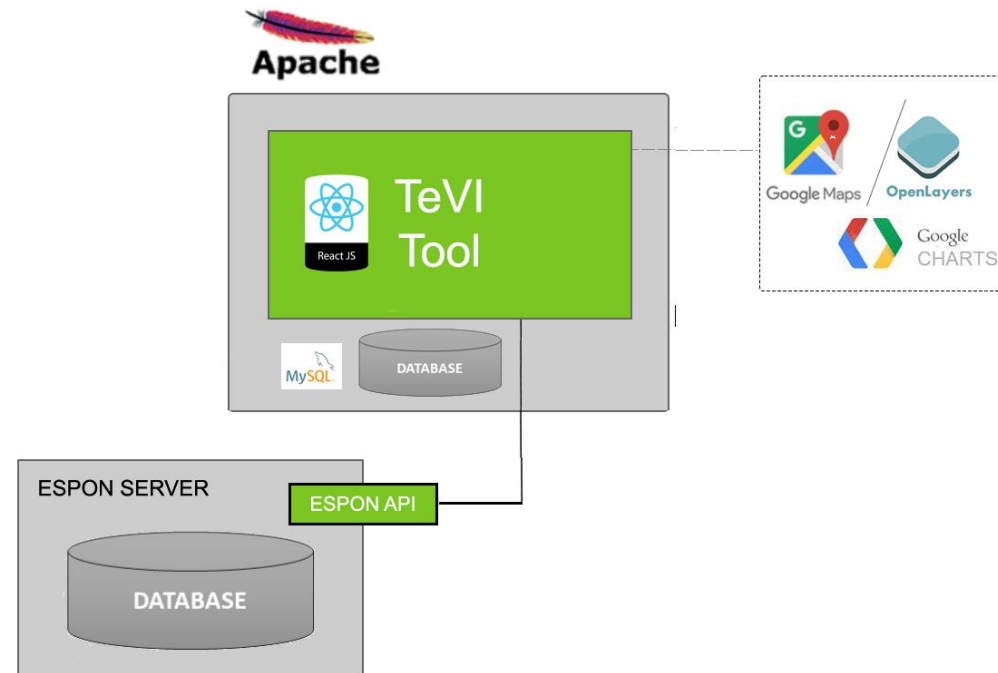
Territorial Evidence User Interface

Features include

- Programme Selection

- Geographic Customisation

- Time-series charting

- Export of maps to social media/of static link
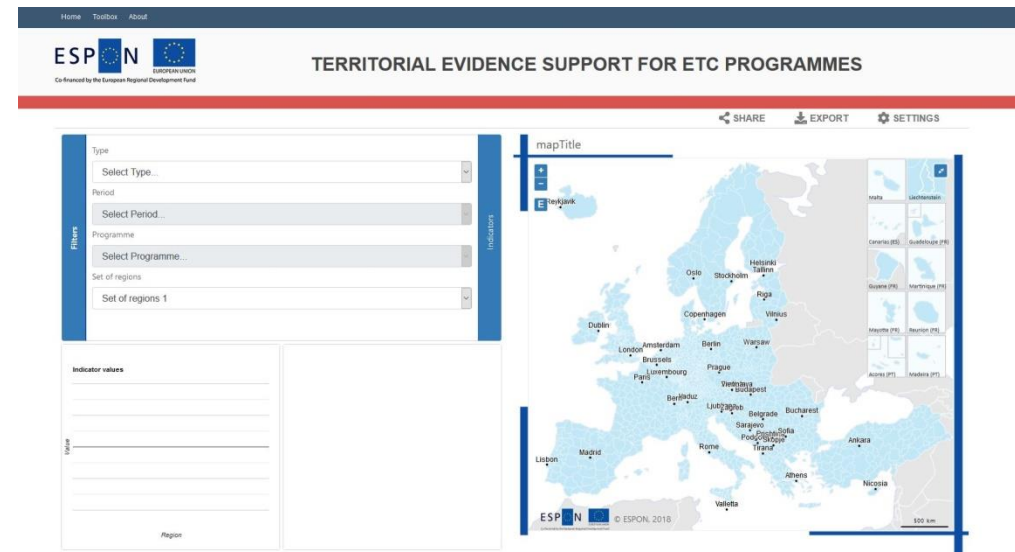
Territorial Evidence User Interface

Indicator selection features include:

- Indicator importing

- Selection of multiple indicators

- Customised weighting of indicators

- Import of custom data
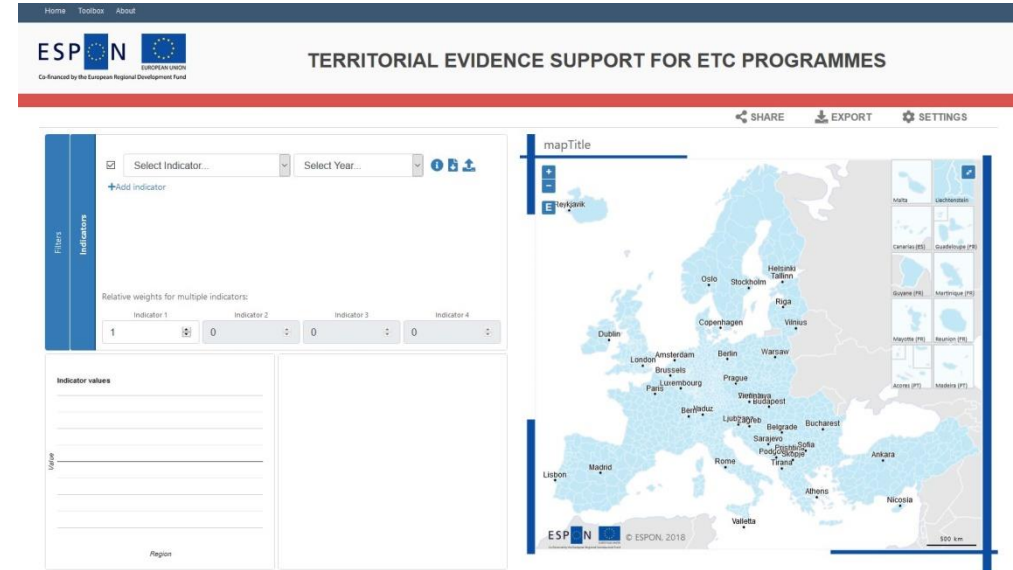
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Cooperate with ESPON!

What are **ESPON** targeted analyses?

- Stakeholders propose practical ideas for TA to ESPON EGTC based on their real needs

- TAs support stakeholders in policy development

- TAs help stakeholders in understanding their larger territorial context, adding a European perspective

- TAs focus on development opportunities and challenges

How does it work?

Stakeholders develop and submit their project proposals

ESPON EGTC and stakeholders evaluate the proposals

Stakeholders can apply results in their policy development processes

ESPON Targeted Analysis

ESPON EGTC develops the selected proposal into ToRs together with stakeholders

Academic experts carry out the analytical work in close cooperation with the EGTC and the stakeholders

Open call for tenders to find academic experts

Who can apply?

- National, regional and local bodies, and EGTCs with competence in developing and/or implementing policies with territorial dimension

- MAs, joint secretariats and EGTCs responsible for implementing EU funded programmes for transnational, cross-border or macro-regional areas

- Stakeholders can apply alone or together with other stakeholders

Role of stakeholders

- Stakeholders define content of TA

- Stakeholders are involved in selection of service provider

- Stakeholders give guidance to project implementation

- Stakeholders apply project outputs in practice & disseminate results
- -> Stakeholders' commitment essential for TA's success

Selection criteria for stakeholder proposals?

- Presence of European perspective/dimension in the targeted analysis
- Degree of added value and transferability
- Realism in analytical terms
- Use of the analytical results in policy making
- Relevance for place-based development strategies
- Competent involvement of stakeholders in the analytical process and in steering of the activity
- Relevance and complementarity to existing ESPON territorial evidence

Targeted analyses 2019

Call for proposals for **targeted analyses**

Don't miss out!

Last cut-off date on 28 June 2019

4 stakeholder proposals to be selected

Peer learning workshops 2019

- **Objective** is to promote a wider practical use of ESPON research outputs and knowledge transfer
- Direct peer-to-peer communication and exchange among relevant groups of national, regional and local stakeholders
- Promote learning from ESPON research results beyond the stakeholders involved in the design and implementation of the activities
- Increase the impact and added value of ESPON research results
- Current stakeholders to act as ambassadors for a peer-to-peer learning exercise
- Critical review and advice on ongoing policy developments to their counterparts

ESPON //

Supporting the establishment of the Riga Metropolitan Area Action Plan

- Supporting Riga Planning Region (RPR) in designing Riga's Metropolitan approach and identifying research topics and partnerships for future potential cooperation projects on metropolitan challenge

- SPIMA stakeholders from Oslo, Lille and Vienna as Ambassadors

Thank you!

Ilona Raugze, ESPON EGTC

This presentation is available at: www.espon.eu