ESPON and your Needs - Spain

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What are we talking about?

- How the territorial diversity (place based evidence) can help facing the crisis and by what methods of planning
- Synthesising the different methods, what is a possible common methodology and the process for transferring the general guidelines at regional and local levels to face the crisis
- How is it possible to identify this methodology as useful to a new territorial planning process titled Territorial Agenda
- How does it make helpful for decision makers identifying ex ante the adaptive capability to impacts of the policy action
  - Synthesising some of the most significant experimental planning applications managed by STeMA from 2000 to date using ESPON evidence
  - Including sustainable, cohesive, competitive objectives at European national, regional, local policies in planning target areas
  - Defining a methodological protocol and indicators at NUTs1, 2 and 3 for orienting and evaluating “ordinary” activities of the territorial policy choice and planning
TA 2020 planning

Platforms
1. Satellites: GNSS & SAR & Ottici
2. Airplanes: UAV
3. Gray stations
4. Data base

Control and management of quick territorial dynamics

Control and management of slow territorial dynamics del territorio e governance urbana
How are defined criteria of the territorial diversity and by what methods

- ESPON 2006 and 2013 mainly focused on boosting European competitiveness, sustainability and governance looking at the European position in the global market
- Policy makers should have been taken into account the changed European position in the world (new market challenges, new internal conditions of workforce, energy risks, climate change, etc.) making plans
- To face the crisis and to catch solutions to these question, European policies, pushed the national and regional ones to increase economic and social aspects included into the traditional spatial vision, stressing values of territorial cohesion, sustainability, social inclusion without to create new and different forms of planning to supporting bottom-up competitiveness;
- Beyond ESPON, Geography support to the territorial capital valorisation was ignored, encouraging “destructive and harmful” economics based on a unique and centralized fiscal policy that created homologated disparities (PIIGS countries)
The most obvious "splits" were linked both to the greater potential for technological development and innovation (R&I) just Northern Axis of Med (West – East), and to the true vocation to uphold virtuous relationships with the outside world (Global & Local) that characterizes mainly the Med regions.

The split between large areas of countries (capital regions, metropolitan areas) appeared to be less evident in terms of quality of life, social cohesion and welfare (Quality) with the Southern regions that were able to maintain a good capacity in tourist attraction thanks, also, to a greater availability of natural resources.

The gap remained in the distribution of resources for social cohesion as well as the risk of social exclusion, aggravated, in the Southern regions, from the lack of policies for equal opportunities.

The distribution of resources and funds is generally consistent with a medium-high level in all regions, although the differences become more pronounced in the territorialisation of this component at NUT3 scale.
STeMA application...

It has demonstrated (Prezioso, 2007, 2009, 2011) that the concept of territory is composed by some factors or determinants that can be further decomposed to arrive at indicators level

- to (territorially) contextualise the measurement or, in statistical terms, to normalise/standardise the polycentrism in order to compare the different territories
- to standardise the single indicators
- to link enterprise competitiveness in sustainability to the EU regional typologies (i.e. the urban-rural typologies or MEGA-FUA-PIA or polycentric territorial typologies)
- to weigh the various indicators (in this respect, a fundamental support is represented by the case studies),
- to control in real time: static data/phenomena and dynamic data (to monitor the changes in time)
How to measure territory: STeMA

- Social and economic dimensions can be defined in relation to different aspects:
- Availability of goods and services perceived as essential;
- Multidimensionality (poverty is a central, not crucial, aspect of social exclusion);
- Social participation;
- Political involvement (level of participation) and social integration;
- Dependence on social exclusion of people, circumstances and processes that determine the impossibility of free self-determination of fundamental aspects of life;
- Processes’ dynamics over time, with enduring or cumulative effects;
- Multilevel (individual, familiar, etc.) stratification of exclusion’s processes.

Features: Territoriality; Inter-sectoral dimension
How to improve the territorial competitiveness?

- Territorial attractiveness
- To improve the quality of goods
- To valorisation of cultural heritage
- Efficient and sustainable use of natural, economic and social resources
- The ex ante assess of policy, programme and projects

Which are the macro-indicators?
Greener economy allows for addressing environmental challenges, social inequalities as well as to create economic growth

**Territorial sphere**: high renewable energies and high land productivity, territorial balance and cohesion;

**Economic sphere**: green products and services by SMEs and green patents for sustainable development;

**Econosphere**: high economic output per energy unit used and per CO2 unit emitted, sustainable materials and space;

**Environmental sphere**: high levels of environmental and natural assets, low emission levels;

**Social sphere**: low exposure to air pollution and relatively high life expectancy
What's missing?

- A think-thank that manages territory-economics-environment-society as a whole by planning
- An aware and bold policy maker who could understand the complexity of planning towards 2020 perspective
- The armonisation of new instruments and tools into planning practice
- A common methodology to make sustainable plan and propose a new European competitive vision. Perhaps is cohesion missing in this field?
- The armonisation of Integrated Strategic Investments into physical and territorial planning
- A new common governance of planning for all EU countries
- The time! Because the time of policy maker is not the same one of planning!
What are the South area values facing crisis?

to transmit to public policies:

i) territorial diversity as the main character to manage impacts and effects of the global crisis offering endogenous and sustainable solutions (Cohesion Report 2014 towards Europe 2020 Strategy);

ii) European policy capability to catch these goals adopting general directives and common methodologies and procedures;

iii) potential of territorial dimensions to generate a competitive reaction to the crisis translating general directives in endogenous place-based evidence applying common planning methodology

Especially I would like to create a new balanced and cohesive – smart, sustainable and inclusive - growth, using in planning practice new conceptual terms and placed phenomena from ESPON applied researches, in opposite to current ones and towards plans called Territorial and Urban Agenda 2020.
Thanks for your attention!

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