

Presentation of the ESPON TeDi project

This presentation expresses the author's views.
It does not necessarily reflect the opinion of the ESPON
Monitoring Committee, which is not liable for any use
that may be made of the information provided.

North Sea Commission

Executive Committee meeting
26-27 March 2009 - Kristiansand

Erik Gløersen - Nordregio



The ESPON programme

ESPON programme:

- Total budget of 47 million euros
- Financing
 - € 34 million from the ERDF (European Territorial Cooperation objective under the cohesion policy)
 - € 11 million from EU Member states
 - € 1,8 million from Norway, Switzerland, Iceland and Liechtenstein (« partner states »)
- Operated by the ESPON Coordination Unit, under the authority of the Luxembourg government (Managing authority)
- Based on competitive bidding for precisely defined calls

The ESPON programme

ESPON programme:

- Objectives of the programme:
 - support policy developments in relation to the aim of territorial cohesion
 - provide comparable information, evidence, analyses and scenarios on framework conditions for the development of regions, cities and larger territories.
- Two main types of projects:
 - Applied research projects
 - Targeted analyses

Background for ESPON TeDi

Initiative taken by a group of national stakeholders:

- Norwegian Ministry of Local Government and Regional Development (Lead Stakeholder)
- Swedish National Rural Development Agency
- Finnish Ministry of Employment and Economy
- Malta Environment & Planning Authority
- Swiss Federal Office for Spatial Planning
- Romanian Ministry for Development, Public Works and Housing
- Department of Town Planning and Housing, Cypriot Ministry of the Interior

- North Sea Commision (associated observer)
- EuroMontana (associated observer)

Background for ESPON TeDi

Objectives:

- Identify development opportunities and challenges in areas with geographical specificities outside the Pentagon
 - In view of developing differentiated regional and spatial policies that make it possible to draw the full potentials from these areas
- How can these regions best contribute to the Lisbon and Gothenburg objectives?

Background for ESPON TeDi

Thematic focus:

- Sustainable development based on regional comparative advantages
- Supporting innovation and entrepreneurship
- Conservation and management of natural resources
- Long-term improvement of quality of life

Background for ESPON TeDi

Previous studies:

- European commission focus on insular and mountainous areas since the early 2000s
 - *Study on the islands and outermost regions* (Planistat / Bradley Dunbar - 2003)
 - *Mountain Areas in Europe: Analysis of mountain areas in EU member states, acceding and other European countries* (Nordregio et al. – 2004)
- *Study in Northern Sparsely Populated Regions in the European Union and in Norway* (Nordregio – 2006)

Background for ESPON TeDi

Policy context:

- Green paper on Territorial Cohesion - Turning territorial diversity into a strength

- Lisbon Treaty: Article 158 (174)

“The Union shall aim at reducing disparities between the levels of development of the various regions and the backwardness of the least favoured regions.

Among the regions concerned, particular attention shall be paid to rural areas, areas affected by industrial transition, and regions which suffer from severe and permanent natural or demographic handicaps such as the northernmost regions with very low population density and island, cross-border and mountain regions.”

The case study areas

Case study areas:

- North Calotte
- North Iceland
- Romania
 - Suceava county
 - Alba county
- Switzerland
 - Canton Jura
 - Canton Valais
- Cyprus
 - Marathasa valley
 - Tilliria coastal area
- Malta



The Transnational Project Group

Participating organisations are:

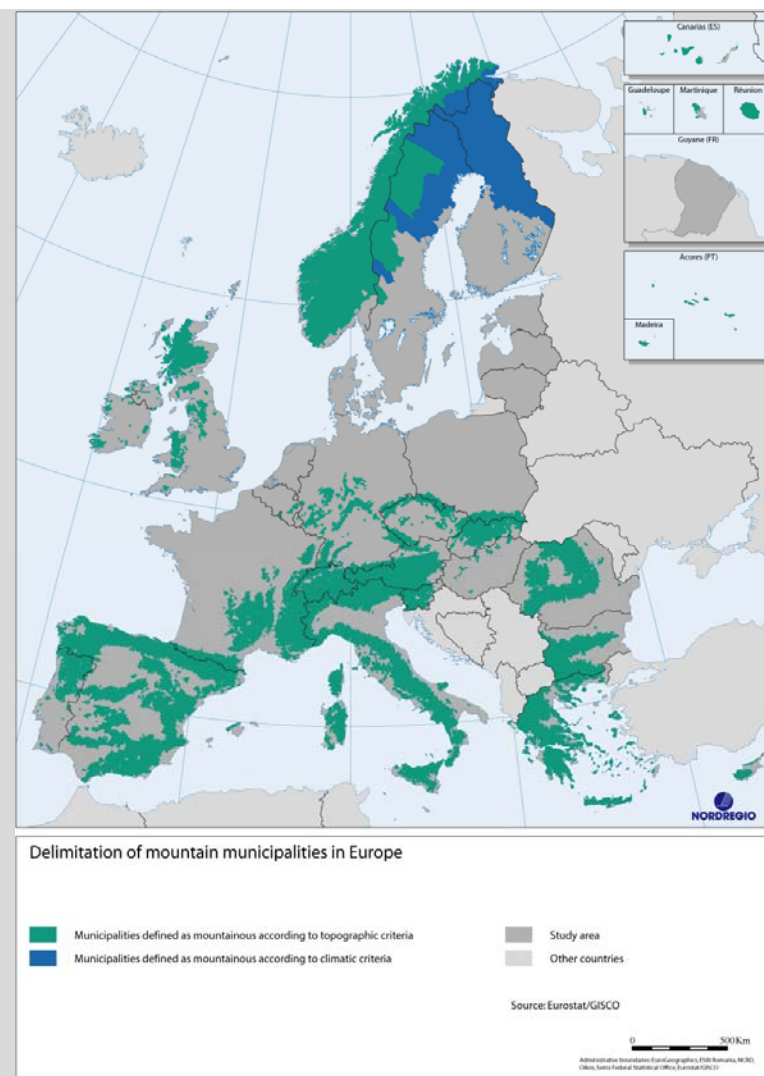
- Nordregio
- CEFIDEC Romania
- University of Geneva
- Panteion University, Greece (Cyprus)
- Islands COnsulting Services, Malta

Types of territories

Case study areas:

- Mountain areas

Delimitation used
in the 2004
DG REGIO
Mountain Study,
coordinated by
Nordregio

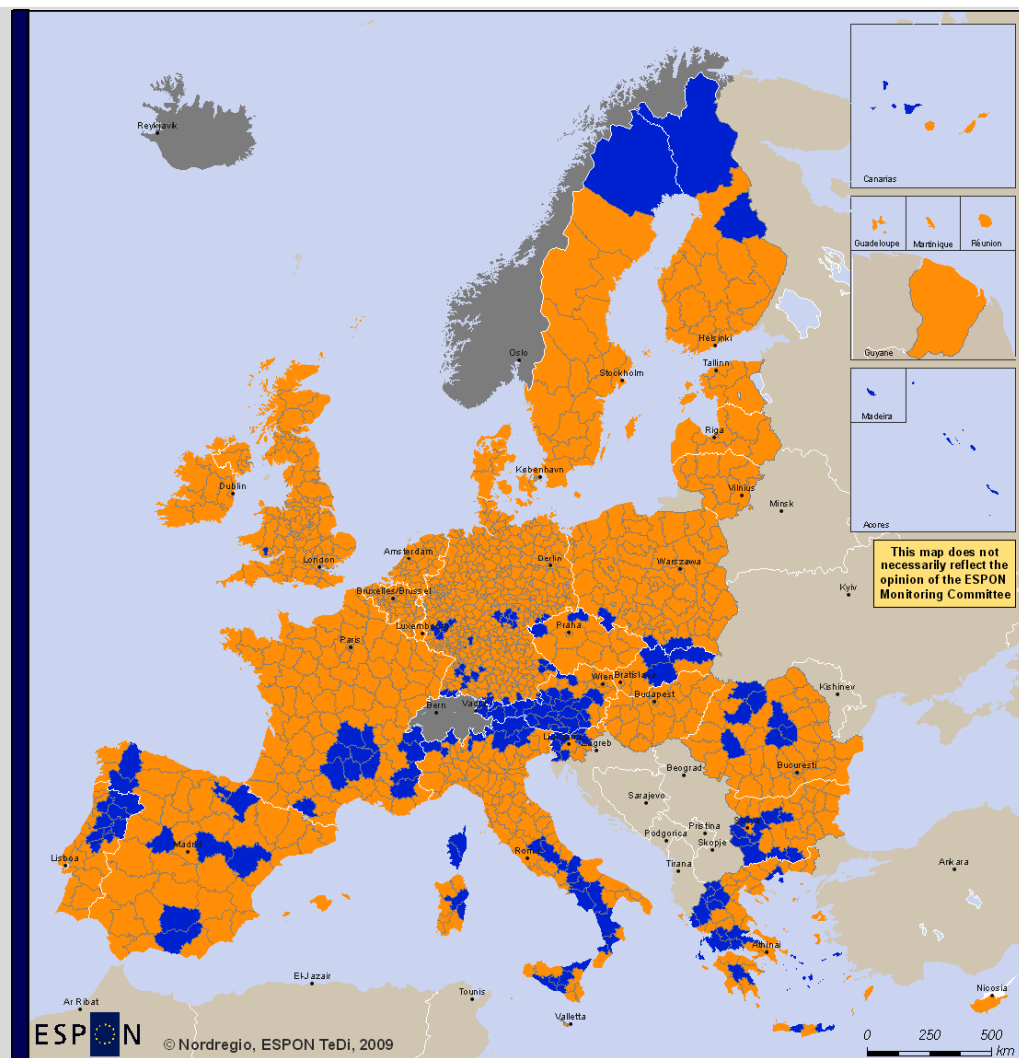


Types of territories

Case study areas:

- Mountain areas

Map based on the annex to the DG REGIO Green Paper on Territorial Cohesion



Types of territories

Case study areas:

- Mountain areas
- Insular areas

Eurostat definition

- have an area of at least one sq. km;
- be at least one kilometre from the continent;
- have a permanent resident population of at least 50 people;
- have no permanent link with the continent;
- not house an EU capital.

Types of territories

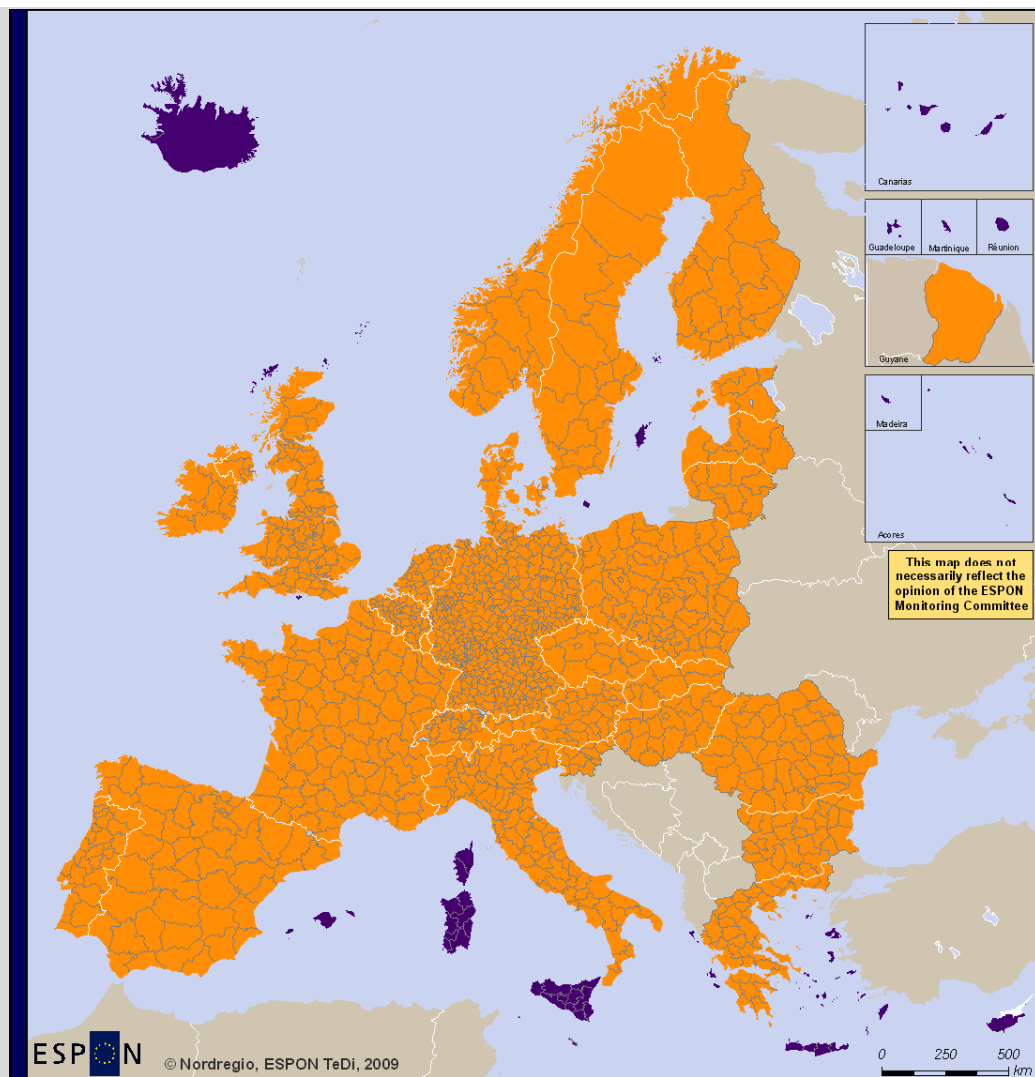
Case study areas:

- Mountain areas
- Insular areas

Map based on the annex to the DG REGIO Green Paper on Territorial Cohesion

Article 52 of the Structural and Cohesion Fund Regulations (?)

Iceland added

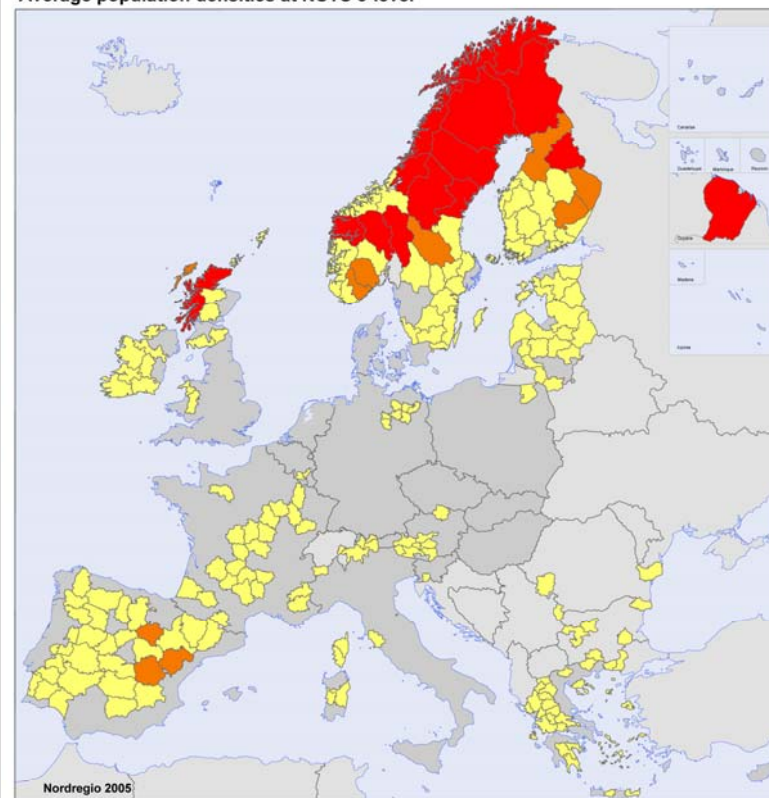


Types of territories

Case study areas:

- Mountain areas
- Insular areas
- Sparsely populated areas

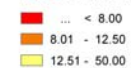
Average population densities at NUTS 3-level



Geographical Base: Eurostat GISCO

Source: Eurostat

Average population density
at NUTS 3 level (inh/sq km)

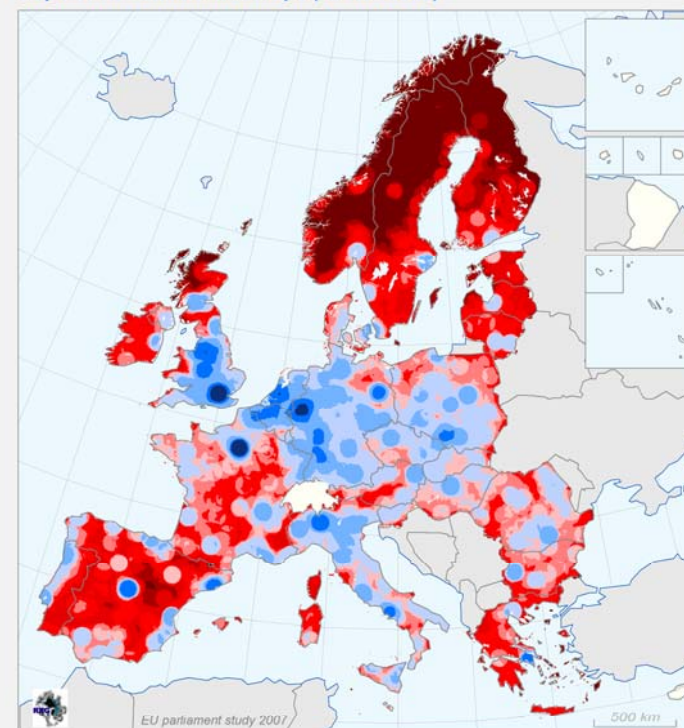


Types of territories

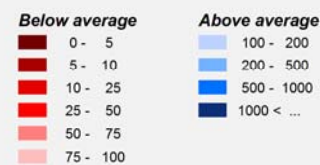
Case study areas:

- Mountain areas
- Insular areas
- Sparsely populated areas

Population Potential in Europe (Raster Cells)



Standardised Population Potential (50 km radius)
(EU27+2 excl. CH and CY = 100 = 690,276)



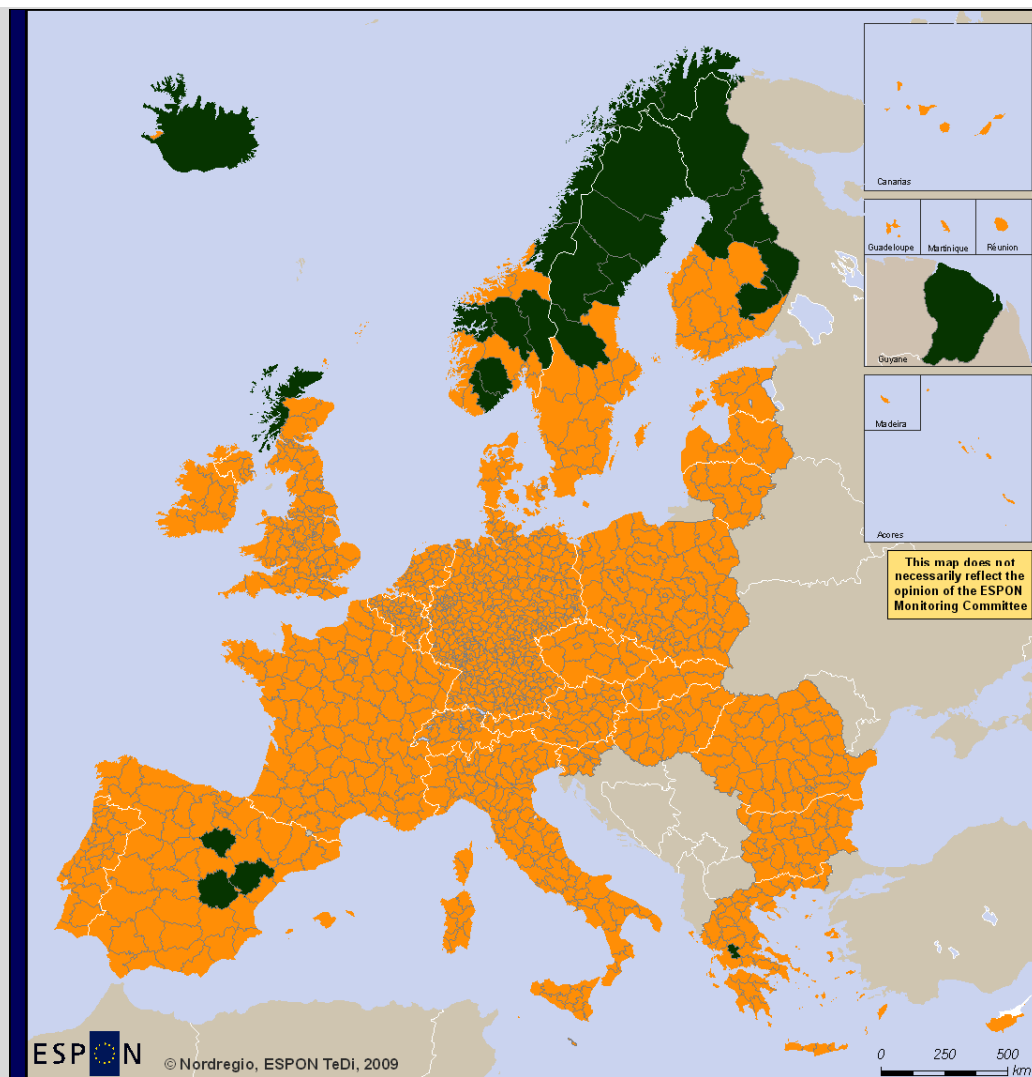
Data sources: RRG 2007
Raster population data: EEA (2006) except for
Norway, Sweden, and Finland (Nat. Statistical Offices)
Source for administrative boundaries: UMS 2414 RIATE

Types of territories

Case study areas:

- Mountain areas
- Insular areas
- Sparsely populated areas

Map based on
the annex to
the DG REGIO
Green Paper
on Territorial Cohesion



Types of territories

Case study areas:

- Mountain areas
- Insular areas
- Sparsely populated areas
- High (population) density areas with a peripheral position
 - Malta
 - Comparable situation in some Northern periphery cities?

Types of territories

	Mountainous	Insular	Sparsely populated	High population density
North Calotte	Partly	Partly	Yes <i>1,6 to 5,6 inh/km²</i>	
North Iceland	Partly	Yes	Yes <i>2,8 inh/km²</i>	
Alba county	Yes		<i>41 to 108 inh/km²</i>	
Suceava county	Yes		<i>41 to 108 inh/km²</i>	
Canton Jura	Yes		<i>80 inh/km²</i>	
Canton Valais	Yes		<i>52 inh/km²</i>	
Marathasa valley	Yes	Yes	<i><72 inh/km²</i>	
Tilliria coastal area	Yes	Yes	<i><72 inh/km²</i>	
Malta		Yes		Yes <i>1083 inh/km²</i>

Project organisation

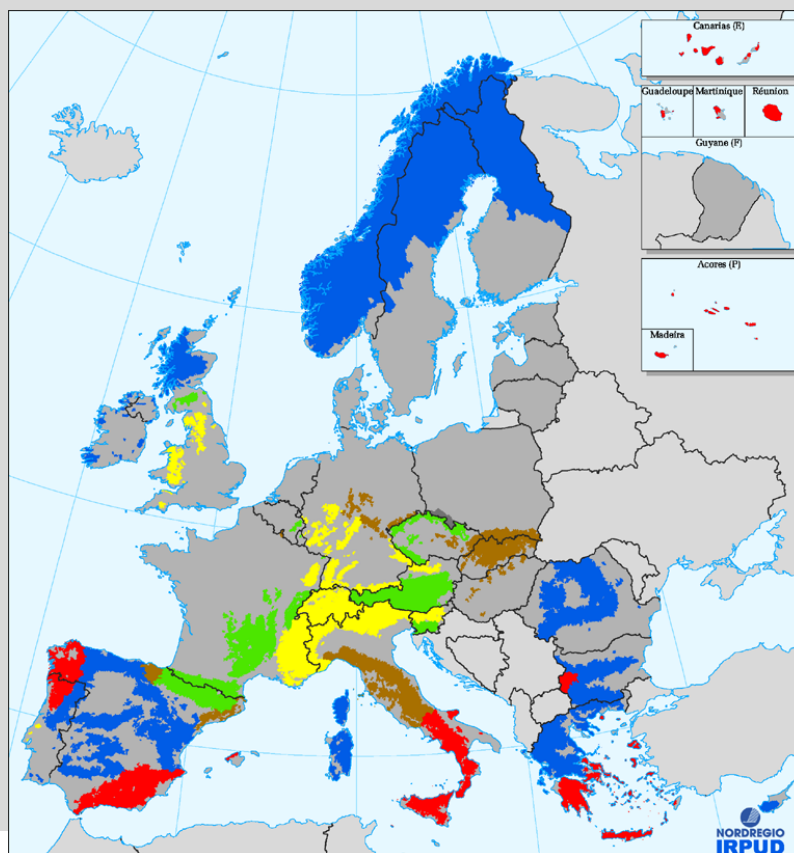
Work packages:

- **2.A**
Characterisation of the territorial specificities of sample regions
 - Differences in terms of territorial constraints between sample regions;
 - Multiple territorial constraints in some cases;
 - Other European regions that may show similar territorial constraints for further generalisation of ESPON TD work.

Project organisation

Work packages:

- **2.A**
Characterisation of the territorial specificities of sample regions



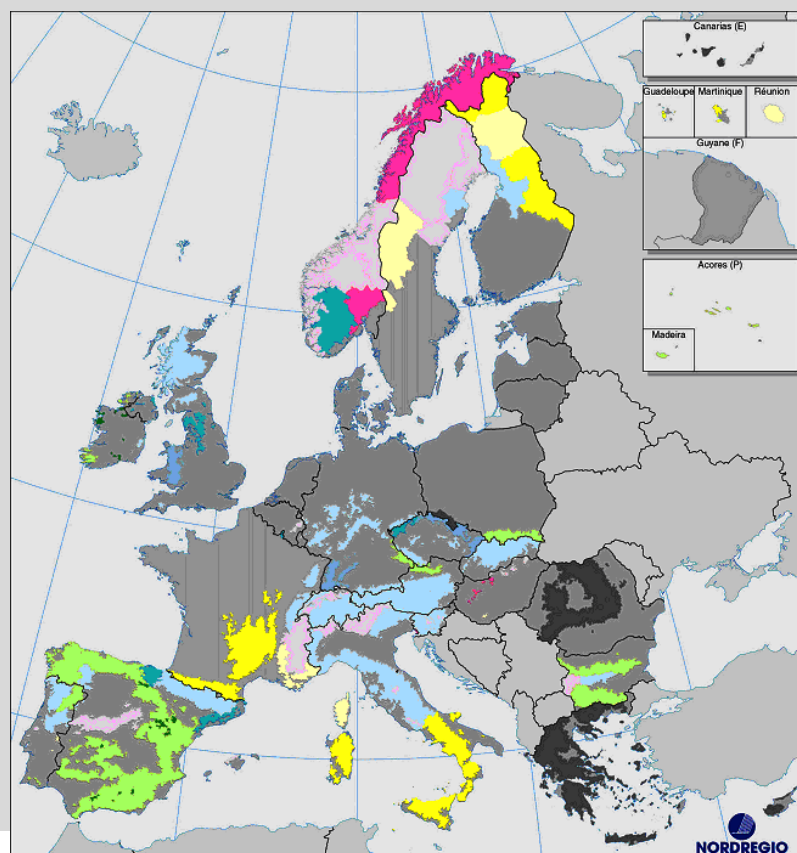
		Low population density	High population density
High access to markets	Population growth		
	Population decline		
Low access to markets	Population growth		
	Population decline		

- " The best preconditions "
- " High potentials, negative population trends "
- " Low population density islands near high population density areas "
- " Remote with low population densities "
- " Remote with high population densities "

Project organisation

Work packages:

- **2.A**
Characterisation of the territorial specificities of sample regions



0 500Km

© Eurogeographics, GISCO, NCRD, ESRI Romania for the administrative boundaries
Software: Phicarto 3.1 - <http://perso.club-internet.fr/phigeo>

Project organisation

Work packages:

- 2.A
Characterisation of the territorial specificities of sample regions
- **2.B**
The road to Lisbon and Gothenburg
Degree to which case study areas
 - Are taken into consideration in key European policy documents
 - Have reached / are in the process of reaching the Lisbon and Gothenburg goals?
 - Experience internal territorial disparities regarding the achievement of Lisbon and Gothenburg goals?
 - position themselves in relation to regions of the “European core area” and other metropolitan areas?

Project organisation

Work packages:

- 2.A

Characterisation of the territorial specificities of sample regions

- 2.B

The road to Lisbon and Gothenburg

- 2.C

Development opportunities of TD regions

Micro approach (i.e. local/regional) to the analysis of regional development processes within case study region.

Project organisation

Work packages:

- 2.A

Characterisation of the territorial specificities of sample regions

- 2.B

The road to Lisbon and Gothenburg

- 2.C

Development opportunities of TD regions

8 themes:

- economic governance
- integration of local communities in regional economy
- access to public and private services
- industrial structure: diversification, specialisation, entrepreneurship
- innovation and integration in R&D networks
- . Exploitation of natural resources
- development of human capital

→ Synthesis report for each TD region

Project organisation

Work packages:

- 2.A
Characterisation of the territorial specificities of sample regions
- 2.B
The road to Lisbon and Gothenburg
- 2.C
Development opportunities of TD regions
- **2.D**
Impact of global trends on TD regions
 - globalisation
 - ageing;
 - migration;
 - ICT revolution / logistics
 - EU-Neighbourhood geopolitics;
 - Rising energy prices;
 - Climate change and environmental hazards.

Project organisation

Work packages:

- 2.A
Characterisation of the territorial specificities of sample regions
- 2.B
The road to Lisbon and Gothenburg
- 2.C
Development opportunities of TD regions
- 2.D
Impact of global trends on TD regions
- **2.E**
Individual 'case stories'
 - Synthesis of results from 2A, 2B, 2C and 2D
 - Result of global, macro and micro processes within a given territory
 - Key leverages for each case study region

Project organisation

Work packages:

- 2.A
Characterisation of the territorial specificities of sample regions
- 2.B
The road to Lisbon and Gothenburg
- 2.C
Development opportunities of TD regions
- 2.D
Impact of global trends on TD regions
- 2.E
Individual 'case stories'
- **2.F**
Policy options
Road map for addressing territorial diversity in general
Policy options for specific types of territories

Project organisation

External inputs and dissemination

Groups of insight providers established in each case study area

Communication with other ESPON projects

Dissemination events:

- 24-26 June 2009, Harlem: North Sea Commissions yearly conference (TBC)
- Mid September 2009, Brussels: Seminar on Territorial Diversity, EuroMontana
- 8 -10 December 2009, Kiruna: Swedish presidency seminar

Research questions

- **Questions of scale dealing with territorial diversity**
- **Local / regional institutional capacity**
- **Local / regional economic and social capacity**
- **How to separate issues of territorial diversity from socio-economic disparities and laggardness?**
- **How and why are geographic characteristics relevant from a social and economic development point of view?**
- **What could be the added value of a European involvement in issues of Territorial Diversity?**