China – EU Training on Regional Policy (CETREGIO)

Twinning session in Tianjin: Regional development and urban innovation

Introduction to EU Urban Development Policy

Jixian, 31 July 2014

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Material of this presentation has been kindly provided by the European Commission & GIZ

Source: European Commission
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• Urban Development in the EU
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• The EU-China Cooperation
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CETREGIO – Current Delegation
In the EU Only 7% lives in agglomerations over 5 million

But 70% live in urban areas (from 50,000 people)

56% of urban population lives small and medium-sized cities and towns of between 5,000 and 100,000 inhabitants.
EU areas by degree of urbanisation

- **Densely populated**
  - Min 50,000 inhab.
  - Contiguous LAU2 with 500 inhab. per sq km
- **Intermediate** (yellow)
  - Min 50,000 inhab.
  - Contiguous LAU2 with 100 inhab. per sq km
- **Thinly populated**
  - Not intermediate or densely populated

Source: EU Cohesion Report 2011
Whereas in China, 14.4% live in agglomerations over 5 million inhabitants.

By 2025, China is expected to have 139 cities with more than one million inhabitants (compared with 19 in the European Union today) and 24 cities with more than five million people.
China’s urbanisation rate has been greatly increased: from 1950 to 2012, the number of cities with more than 500,000 inhabitants increased from 11 to 141 and the urbanisation rate rose from 11.8% to 52.67%. Including migrant workers in cities.

Source: UN, World Urbanisation Prospects, 2011
Challenges – A wide range

- Demographic changes (some shrinking and aging, other expanding),
- Job creation and social progress
- Congestion, air pollution and energy consumption
- Cities produce 70% of European Union’s GHG emissions
- Urban sprawl puts additional pressure on:
  - Public services, natural resources and congestion.
- Globalisation has led to a loss of jobs – especially in the manufacturing sector – and this has been amplified by the current economic crisis.
- Green growth of cities offers a key opportunity to create jobs and ensure prosperity in Europe.

Source: European Commission
However, Deprivation is mostly urban

Severe material Deprivation by degree of urbanisation, 2008

- densely populated
- intermediate populated
- thinly populated

Bubble size is population with severe material deprivation by area, as % of total population with severe material deprivation

Source: EU SILC

Countries ranked by share of population with severe material deprivation
Example of Challenge 1 - Ageing
Population Ageing in Europe 2000 - 2030

Source: ESPON, 2011
Example Challenge 2 – Rural-Urban Linkages

Rural areas and their urban links, 1995-2004

- Disparities **decrease** between major urban centres and their rural hinterland in Portugal, Germany, Belgium and Austria.

- Disparities **increase** mainly in the Eastern European countries, the UK and the Nordic countries.

Source: ESPON, 2011
The Way Out

- **Sustainable Urban Development**
  - Environmental
  - Economic
  - Social

- **Polycentric City Networks / Clusters**
  - Functional areas

- **Rural Urban Partnerships**
Sustainable urbanisation – areas (1)

• **Energy**
  – Efficient energy production & distribution:
    • Decentralised production, close alignment of demand and supply, smart grids and metering
  – High percentage of renewable energy to the overall energy supply

• **Transport**
  – Extensive, comfortable and safe cycling network
  – Easy and fast access to public transport
  – Vehicle efficiency (public and individual transport), use of renewables (e.g. e-mobility)
  – Intelligent demand management systems (ITS)
  – Use of renewable resources for infrastructure materials, low embodied energy

Source: European Commission
Sustainable urbanisation – areas (2)

• **Urban Design**
  – High densities
  – Walkable neighbourhoods, at human scale
  – Fine-grain mix of uses to achieve city of short distances
  – Flexible small-scale ownership patterns, for maximum economic resilience and to achieve shared value
  – Solar orientation and adequate spacing between buildings
  – High-quality and accessible green and public spaces

Source: European Commission
Sustainable urbanisation – areas (3)

• **Buildings**
  – Adequate thermal insulation
  – Compact building volumes
  – Sufficient daylight and natural ventilation
  – Heat recovery from ventilation
  – Use of renewable resources for building materials, low embodied energy

• **Waste and Water**
  – Waste collection and recycling facilities
  – Energy generation from waste
  – Sustainable rainwater management

Source: European Commission
Stationary vacuum system for solid waste

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Metropolitan Governance – the overall idea

- Answer to a globalised world: Administrative structures and economic features are increasingly differing / networks and clusters are what is relevant
- Metropolitan areas are defined as functional regions with a metropolis and its hinterland, growth poles and more peripheral areas
- Regional adapted types of metropolitan governance
- Informal and project-oriented, variable geometry of cooperation
- Based on regional competences
- Solidarity: The idea of a strategic partnership of urban and rural is essential

Source: European Commission
Regional – Urban Cooperation: Why should a big city cooperate?

Many good reasons against partnerships between unequal places

- different demands and goals
- different economic power (GDP)
- different management capacities
- prejudices (parasitism, free raiders)
- administrative additional burden
- no statistically proven surplus value
- embedding “informal” actors
- no altruism

Source: BBSR, Dr Rupert Kawka
Some good reasons for urban-rural partnerships

- complementary potentials
- partly similar/same potentials
- problems to be solved
- management of linkages and flows
- bringing together regions, actors, funds
- via projects and a strategy
- mutual benefit, no free riders, synergies
- additional output for redistribution
- economic, quality of life
- win-win and conflict management

Source: BBSR, Dr Rupert Kawka
"Leaders announced the establishment of the China-EU Partnership on Urbanisation, which aims at promoting exchanges and cooperation in a wide range of sustainable urban development. The two sides agreed to hold the first China-EU Mayors' Forum in 2012".
EU China Urbanisation Partnership
Five Pillars

Source:
P. Gandara / GIZ, 2013
Scope for bilateral cooperation: ambitious and comprehensive

1) Strategies and policies relevant to the development of urbanisation;
2) Spatial distribution of urbanisation;
3) Sustainable development of urban industrial economy;
4) Urban public services system;
5) Urban infrastructure investment and financing mechanisms;
6) Urban housing supply system and patterns;
7) Urban energy supply and demand management;
8) Urban mobility, public transport and smart transport;
9) Urban green buildings;
10) Urban ecological protection, environmental protection and treatment;
11) Protection of urban historical and cultural features and formation of urban landscape;
12) Urban governance;
13) Urban-rural integrated development;
14) Exchanges and discussions as well as personnel training on urbanisation development;

Source: European Commission
The EC-LINK eco-Urbanisation project

• The specific objective:
  → assist Chinese cities in adopting energy and resource efficient ecological solutions by sharing with China experiences in *European sustainable urbanisation and other relevant policies*. 

• The main target groups are:
  → government decision makers and policy makers at the municipal (in particular Mayors), provincial and central levels in China (particularly the Ministry of Housing and Urban-Rural Development and its affiliated institutions/associations) as well as practitioners in the domain relevant to the project.
R.1 Tool Box for Mayors
(MoHURD research agenda on policy and standards)

R.2 Pilot Eco-City on Municipal sustainability management
(10% seed money, room for MS and private sector)

R.3 Improved Exchanges between EU and China
(including EU-China annual Urban Forum)

R.4 Assistance + Capacity building to Municipalities to plan/implement eco-solutions
(link with MoHURD Academy of Mayors)

R.5 Assistance + Capacity building to Municipalities to raise green Financing
(link with EIB, AFD, KfW...)

R.6 Visibility and Dissemination
(link with China Association of Mayors)

URBAN SUSTAINABILITY HELPDESK
Demand-driven, Matchmaking

URBAN SUSTAINABILITY LAB
Solutions oriented

SCIENTIFIC OUTLOOK

REAL LIFE IMPACT

221 Chinese cities with more than 1 million inhabitants in 2025
Overall introduction to the Project
对于项目的总体介绍
- 可持续城镇模型

- The design and implementation of the Project will be based around a Project Framework of six inter-linked modules (中文翻译在下一页):
Overall introduction to the Project
对于项目的总体介绍

- 可持续城镇化模型
Overall introduction to the Project
对于项目的总体介绍
- Project Management Structured
项目管理框架

The PTF is supported and advised by the Technical Assistance Team (TAT) whose primary role is to provide the PTF with all the professional and technical advice required to co-ordinate, implement and manage the Project.
- The PTF is headed by a full time Chinese Project Director appointed by MoHURD.
The EAST Project “From pilot to sustainable towns: Satellite cities and metropolitan governance”
In China - Shanghai: Baoshan and Qingpu districts

http://east-project.org/
赴欧盟区域政策培训考察报告

根据“中欧区域政策对话机制”下国家发改委地区司与欧盟地区政策总司联合举办区域政策培训的合作协议，经国家发改委批准，5月26日至6月5日，地区司组织了第六期欧盟区域政策培训班，赴欧盟进行了为期10天的培训考察。代表团由地区司刘晓明同志带队，共有财政部和安徽、湖北、江苏、内蒙、吉林等省（区）市从事地区经济以及经济合作的40余名同志组成。考察期间我代表团先后访问了德国、法国、比利时、卢森堡、荷兰、爱尔兰、瑞典、丹麦、挪威等国的10多个地区和城市，