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Indicators & the Evidence Base
The Reform of EU Cohesion Policy and the New Role of Spatial Indicators

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What is ESPON?

- ESPON is a transnational research programme which seeks to **inform a better understanding of spatial planning and territorial cohesion policies at local, regional, national and transnational levels in Europe.**
- Provide comparable information, evidence, analyses and scenarios on territorial dynamics. The applied research is conducted by transnational groups of researchers and experts.
- Network of 30 ECPs. 4 Key Activities
 1. Targeted Analyses – stakeholder driven
 2. Scientific Platform - territorial analyses, typologies, modelling and updates of statistics.
 3. Capitalisation - Seminars and Workshops
 4. Technical Assistance - Analytical Support




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ESPON Research Projects

- **TIGER** - Territorial Impact of Globalization for Europe and its Regions
- **SIESTA** - Spatial indicators for a Europe 2020 Strategy Territorial Analysis
- **ESPON CLIMATE** - Climate Change and Territorial Effects on Regions and Local Economies in Europe
- **ET2050** - Territorial Scenarios and Visions for Europe
- **EATIA** - ESPON and Territorial Impact Assessment



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Mapped Output

Aggregate potential impact of climate change, 2009

Labour productivity, 2008

Wave power potential, 2008

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The New Evidence Base

Indicators translate complex relationships about phenomena in a simple way and in a manner which can be easily understood by policy-makers to provide usable and reliable signals of important trends.

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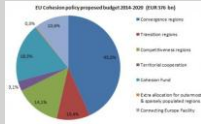
If You Don't Measure, You Can't Manage

- Recognised that the outcomes from strategic spatial planning in Ireland have been sub-optimal.
 - Unbalanced development
 - Development oversupply
 - Sprawl and Uneconomic Service Provision
 - Poor integration with Capital Investment Programmes
 - Poor environmental outcomes
- Renewed Focus on reform and a new emphasis on integrated and 'Evidence Based' planning
 - Planning Reform /Greater Oversight
 - Reform of Local Government /Regional structures
 - Regional Spatial & Economic Strategies
 - A new Collaborative NSS/RDS

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Cross-Border Context - Cohesion Policy Post 2014

- EU Cohesion Policy accounts for one-third of the EU budget and is undergoing significant reform.
- Future Cohesion funding will concentrate on a limited number of policy priorities, closely linked to the Europe 2020 strategy
- Conditional on verified progress towards targets with greater monitoring and conditionalities/incentives
- Points to an important new role for spatial data and indicators in implementing EU Cohesion Policy and maximising funding opportunities.



Europe 2020 Targets

- Smart, Sustainable and Inclusive Growth
- Partnership for "an integrated approach for territorial development supported by all CSF Funds"
- Eleven CSF Themes
 - Strengthening R&D, Innovation
 - Access & Quality of ICT
 - Enhance competitiveness of SMES, agriculture, fisheries and aquacultures
 - Support shift towards low carbon economy
 - Promoting climate change adaptation and
 - Protecting the environment
 - Sustainable transport
 - Social inclusion and combat poverty
 - ...
- Operational Programmes



Europe 2020 Targets

Policy Priority	EU Target	Ireland Target	Northern Ireland PFG (2011-2015)
Employment	75% of 20-64 year-olds to be employed	69.7% of 20-64 year-olds to be employed	Contribute to raising levels of employment by supporting the promotion of over 25,000 new jobs
R&D	3% of the EU's GDP to be invested in R&D	Approximately 2% of GDP to be invested in R&D (1.5% OER)	Support €300 million investment by businesses in R&D, with at least 20% coming from Small and Medium sized Enterprises (SMEs)
Climate Change / Energy	Greenhouse Gas Emissions 30% (or even 30%, if the conditions are right) lower than 1990 20% of energy from renewables 20% increase in energy efficiency	Greenhouse Gas Emissions 20% lower than 1990 16% of energy from renewables 2.75 million tonnes of oil equivalent reduction of energy consumption	Continue to work towards a reduction in greenhouse gas emissions by at least 35% on 1990 levels by 2025 Encourage achievement of 20% of electricity consumption from renewable sources and 4% renewable heat by 2015
Education	Reducing school drop-out rates below 10% At least 40% of 30-34 year-olds completing third level education	8% early school leaving 60% of 30-34 year-olds completing third-level education	Increase the overall proportion of young people who achieve at least 5 General Certificate Secondary Education (GCSE) at A*, C or equivalent including GCSEs in Maths and English by the time they leave school
Poverty / social exclusion	At least 20 million fewer people in or at risk of poverty and social exclusion	At least 186,000 people out of the risk of poverty and exclusion by 2016	Deliver a range of measures to tackle poverty and social exclusion through the "Delivering Social Change" framework

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New Spatial Dimension to Investment

*"The main conclusion of this joint statement is that the **Europe 2020 Strategy and the Territorial Agenda should cross-fertilise.**"*

*"There is the need to strengthen the urban dimension in Cohesion Policy **and to establish greater coordination between territorial and urban issues, to ensure that the two policies cross-fertilise and can support the implementation of the objectives in a mutual way.**"*



The Territorial State and Perspectives of the European Union, 2011

*"We encourage Member States to **integrate the principles of territorial cohesion into their own national sectoral and integrated development policies and spatial planning mechanisms.**"*




TA 2020

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TA 2020 Priorities

- Promote Polycentric and Balanced Territorial Development
- Encourage Integrated Development in Cities, Rural and Specific Regions
- **Territorial Integration in Cross Border and Transnational Functional regions**
- Ensure Global Competitiveness of the Regions Based on Strong Local Economies
- Improving Territorial Connectivity for Individuals, Communities and Enterprises
- Managing and Connecting Ecological, Landscape and Cultural Values of Regions



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The identification of the most suitable core set of key indicators of significant practical use to policy-makers and practitioners at national and sub-national levels in the preparation of territorial development strategies.

- **Review the current use of spatial data** by government and public agencies in the case study nations (Ireland, Scotland, Basque Country, Iceland, Latvia)
- **Examination of the extent to which ESPON data has informed** national spatial planning strategies and territorial development policy in each case;
- **Development of guidelines** on the use of indicators and ESPON data in territorial policy development at the national level;
- **Identification of a core set of key indicators** of territorial cohesion, economic competitiveness and sustainable development to inform spatial planning at the national level, drawing on ESPON research and datasets available in the case studies;
- Considerations on **how the capacity for spatial analysis can be strengthened and harmonised** at the national level; and
- **Examination of how national analytical experience and expertise can help to inform** and take forward the EU Territorial Agenda and the implications for future ESPON research.

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Emerging Outcomes

2.2.2 Theme 2 - People and Place

WFO Area and Objectives	Proposed Outcomes	Unit	Region	Other Relevant Organisations (Partnership and Programmes)	Measurement of Progress (Outputs, Indicators, Targets)	Responsible Authority or Delivery Partner	Comments on the Lead Delivery and Results of Data Collection (How the outcome works, what assumptions are proposed (e.g. income, access or non-attendance) and why?)
WFO 1: To provide a sustainable and resilient infrastructure for the future. WFO 2: To improve the quality of life and well-being of the community. WFO 3: To ensure a sustainable and resilient infrastructure for the future.	WFO 1.1: To provide a sustainable and resilient infrastructure for the future. WFO 1.2: To improve the quality of life and well-being of the community.	Absolute number of jobs created Absolute number of jobs created Absolute number of jobs created	WFO 1.1 and WFO 1.2 WFO 2.1 and WFO 2.2 WFO 3.1 and WFO 3.2	Active Housing Active Housing Active Housing	Increase in jobs created Increase in jobs created Increase in jobs created	Housing Housing Housing	Please refer to separate reporting notes.
	WFO 1.3: To ensure a sustainable and resilient infrastructure for the future.	Absolute number of jobs created	WFO 1.3	WFO 1.3	Active Housing	Increase in jobs created	Housing

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Emerging Outcomes

2.2.3 Theme 3 - Environment and Infrastructure

WFO Area and Objectives	Proposed Outcomes	Unit	Region	Other Relevant Organisations (Partnership and Programmes)	Measurement of Progress (Outputs, Indicators, Targets)	Responsible Authority or Delivery Partner	Comments on the Lead Delivery and Results of Data Collection (How the outcome works, what assumptions are proposed (e.g. income, access or non-attendance) and why?)
WFO 1: To provide a sustainable and resilient infrastructure for the future. WFO 2: To improve the quality of life and well-being of the community.	WFO 1.1: To provide a sustainable and resilient infrastructure for the future. WFO 1.2: To improve the quality of life and well-being of the community.	Absolute number of jobs created Absolute number of jobs created	WFO 1.1 and WFO 1.2 WFO 2.1 and WFO 2.2	Active Housing Active Housing	Increase in jobs created Increase in jobs created	Housing Housing	Please refer to separate reporting notes.
	WFO 1.3: To ensure a sustainable and resilient infrastructure for the future.	Absolute number of jobs created	WFO 1.3	WFO 1.3	Active Housing	Increase in jobs created	Housing

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Gateways & Hubs Development Index

1 Population
Population Growth
Age Vibrancy of Population

2 Enterprise & Employment
New Firm Formation
Quality of Sectoral Base
Unemployment Rate

3 Knowledge & Innovation
Labour Force Quality
Graduate Admissions
Third Level R&D

4 Deprivation & Affluence
Affluence and Deprivation

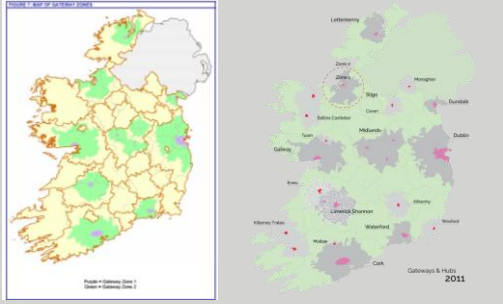
5 Natural & Physical Environment
Water Quality
Drinking Water Quality
Waste Recycling

6 Crime & Disorder
Crime
Breakdown of Crime

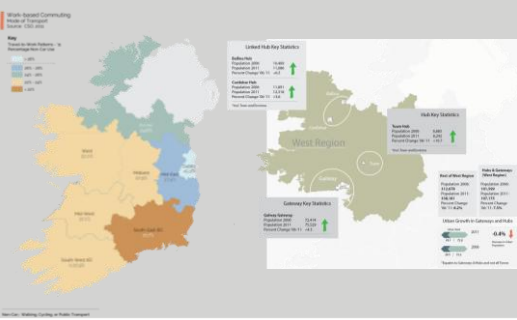
7 Health & Wellness
Life Expectancy
Mental Health Care

8 Transport & Connectivity
Travel to Work Times
Green Transport Usage
Public Transport Availability
Retail Activity
IT Connectivity

Gateways & Hubs Development Index

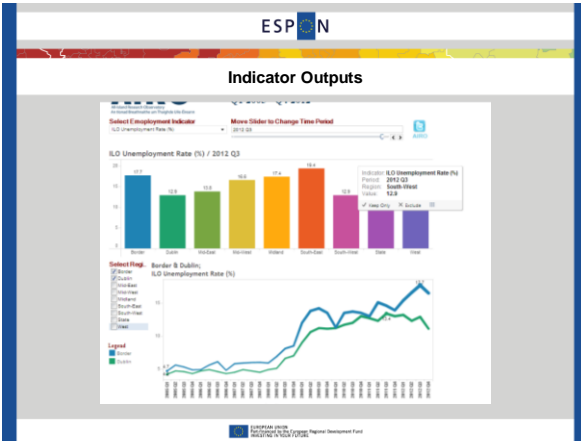


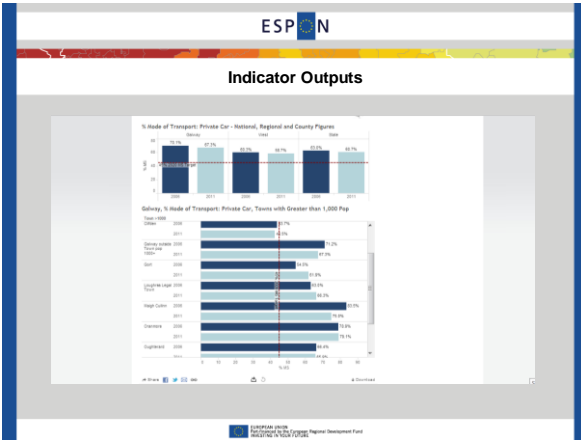
Gateways & Hubs Development Index



Emerging Outcomes








Regional Spatial & Economic Strategies

- TA 2020 calls for **New Macro Regional Strategies** (Integrated Territorial Investments)
- Broad **based integrated funding instruments to draw down Cohesion Policy Co-Financing** in accordance with the 'Additionality Principle'
- Macro-Regional Strategies should be **based on principles of horizontal coordination, evidence informed policy making and integrated functional area development**
- An emphasis on **'Place Based'** policy to unleash endogenous territorial potential.

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Concluding Remarks


- The **capacity to accurately and objectively monitor social, economic and environmental development trends and patterns across space and time is a central feature of any spatial planning system.**
- **Reform of EU Cohesion policy** and reorientation towards Europe 2020 **underlines the current importance of developing appropriate territorial indicators and monitoring tools.**
- All regions will be eligible for funding post – 2014 but will **be increasingly competing for scarcer funding opportunities.**
- **Maximising funding opportunities, investment and development potential will require innovative and integrated approaches, clear choices in policy priorities and development of a dynamic set of indicators capable of monitoring regional specific progress towards targets.**



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Conclusion

- **Enormous range of datasets on an ever wider series of topics** has been collected in the EU and at national and regional levels. **The use of these data to inform evidence-based policy-making has been sub-optimal,** partly due to the sheer **breadth, fragmentation and compartmentalised nature of the information available.**
- **Strategic 'buy-in' from stakeholders** at national, regional, cross-border and local levels is critical to ensuring the success of a monitoring framework.
- **Institutional structures** in support of the development of spatial monitoring frameworks.
- **Quality of communication between all stakeholders** and their **commitment to a harmonised model of data capture and analysis.**
- **Soft structures such as the draft non-statutory collaborative framework** and the three cross-border networks are likely to play a key role in facilitating cross-border working in this area.




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Thank you for your attention!

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ESPON Open Seminar

"Territorial co-operation for growth and jobs"

Dublin - Ireland, 13 and 14 June 2013


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