

Knowledge Generation and Transfer (Work Package 3)

Angelika Pauli (IRS)
Dr. Jacek Zaucha (VASAB Secretariat)











Content of the presentation

- ★ General aims of WP 3
- Concept of workshops and resulting recommendations
- Concept and results of good practices analysis
- * Achievements and limitations of WP 3









WP 3 in a nutshell

- ★ Aims
 - Transnational exchange
 - Generation and diffusion of knowledge
- Specialities
 - Project-orientation
 - Policy-orientation
- Components
 - Two workshops
 - Good practice analysis
 - Final conference









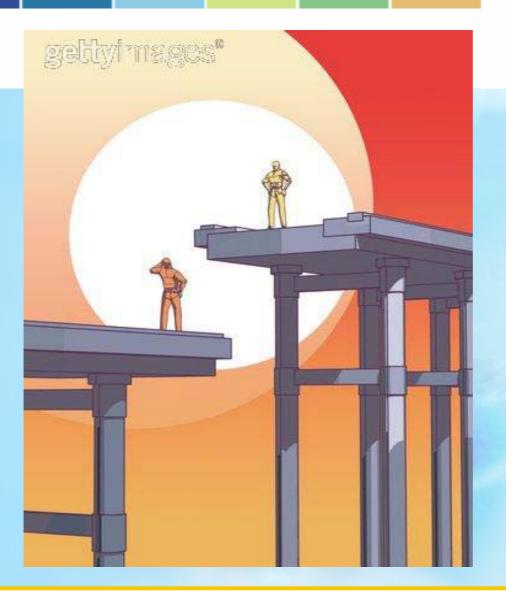
Concept of Workshops

- Methodological approach:
 - Generate new transnational knowledge
 - Identify best practices
 - Draw conclusions for policy implications
- Implementation:
 - "Cognitive diversity is essential to good decision making" (James Surowiecki: The wisdom of crowds)
 - Guidelines for strategic orientation











COORDINATION







First Workshop on TEN-T

- Starting point:
 - TEN-T planning in a multi-level context
- Issues addressed
 - Planning problems, coordination needs
 - Horizontally
 - Vertically
 - Between states
 - Governance arrangements
 - Best practices









In search of "Best practice" I

- Differentiation according to spatial scale
 - Transnational level needs to provide a strategic outlook and a framework to coordinate measures
 - Macroregional and regional level are responsible for implementation according to transnational aims
- Approaching "Best practice"
 - Only possible for certain aspects, e.g. financing, spatial planning, legal aspects, institutional aspects
 - Preferably: "good practice"











INTEGRATION







Second Workshop on ICZM

- Focus of Workshop
 - Approaches for integrated planning
 - Criteria for successful projects
- Issues addressed
 - Harmonising ICZM at BSR level
 - Conflicts and problems in ICZM
 - Economic development vs sustainability
 - Regulatory and legal problems
 - Cultural and cognitive problems
 - Towards holistic approaches in coastal zones
 - Good practices









In search of "Best practice" II

- Different spatial levels need different criteria
 - Programme criteria (transnational level)
 - Process criteria (macro-regions)
 - Project criteria (regional level)
- Features of integrated approaches in ICZM
 - Common and clear spatial visions
 - Long-term perspective
 - Participation and involment of stakeholders
 - Communication matters (joint language and communication skills)









Good Practice-definition

- New spatial planning methods
- New instruments for implementing spatial vision and strategies
- New approaches to solving spatial problems
- In particular we looked for:
 - recommendations on spatial planning and development either changing substantially the planning systems or their routines or extending spatial planning approach to new fields and tasks
 - cases in which legislation was changed due to the project results









Priority themes

- 1. Water related-management,
- 2. Strengthening polycentric urban systems in the BSR
- 3. Transport: Supporting multi-modal systems and integrated development of transport corridors/ Promoting accessibility and counteracting peripheralisation by means of transport and ICT links
- 4. Transnational Development Zones promotion and strengthening of the strategic integration of Development Zones / Macro-regions as transnational functional areas.
- 5. Modern Spatial Planning









Criteria for identification

- ★ Relevance for spatial planning justifying the involvement of spatial planning authorities or experts or contributing to better spatial planning
- Stage of maturity being advanced enough to allow for an assessment of their success inside or outside the project under real conditions
- Degree of innovativeness not applied before
- ★ Transnationality addressing transnational problems (i.e. those requiring transnational solutions or being common for many BSR subregions).
- Transferability to other BSR locations (cities, subregions or countries) or to locations outside BSR.









Categories

- ★ Innovative concept unusual and innovative mix of themes and measures to address the complex spatial development issues/challenges,
- Innovative ways/approaches of conducting spatial planning at transnational level
- Innovative ways/approaches of implementing spatial development at transnational level,
- New or innovative instruments or planning procedures such as GIS maps and TIA instruments.









Quantitative results

- 61 good practices identified
- ★ 19 INTERREG III B and 7 INTERREG II C projects
- 21 out of them was considered as the most matured

Categories	#
Innovative concepts	4
(String, Seareg, Baltcoast, New Hansa)	
Innovative spatial planning	5
Innovative implementation	7
Cross sectoral implement., transnational development zones	
Instruments, methods	5









7 Cases analysed in depth

- Building and managing transnational development zone String
- Assessing territorial impact of planned transport infrastructure South Baltic Arc
- Planning of large scale industrial areas South Baltic Arc
- Elaborating, testing and introducing concept of off-shore planning (sea use planning) Baltcoast
- Testing the concept of transnational investments New Hansa
- Maritime Transport in the Baltic Se Region from a spatial development perspective Matros
- Spatial planning at pan-European region scale VASAB Plus Spatial Development Action Programme









Conclusions

- Missing concepts: e.g. the concept of functional Polycentricity or the concept of accessibility adjusted to the specific features of the BSR such as harsh climate and low density of population;
- Operationalisation of existing concepts;
- More focus on the development of tools which support the dialogue between spatial and sectoral planners and decision makers;
- Ownership of good practices (making them durable);
- More stress on good practices (in the application phase and in the monitoring/reporting process.









Conclusion WP 3

- ★ Lessons learned:
 - Linkage between work packages developable
 - Broader transfer into educational network
- * Achievements of WP 3:
 - Results were absorbed by BSR and EU level
 - Advancements on "good practices"
 - Results of WP3 as starting point for new curricula









Outlook

- Cooperation processes can
 - Provide conflict resolution strategies
 - Trigger joint learning processes to reduce cultural and cognitive distances
 - In the long run influence regulatory and institutional framework
- Processes are as important as results





