European Union
The World Cities Project: international cooperation in sustainable urban development policy

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Hanoi, 12 June 2017
I. Sustainable urban development: a global priority
Urbanisation: the challenges

Risks:
✓ Urban population expected to double from 2.6 billion (2010) to 5.2 billion in 2050
✓ Environmental and social problems, multiple deprivation, public safety issues, etc.

Opportunities:
✓ Cities = engines of growth, social and cultural development
✓ Our future = future of our cities
Urban Centres in the world by population size, 2015

Source: JRC (GHS - POP Global Settlement Model)
The importance of cities for sustainable and inclusive economic growth: "State of European Cities Report" (European Commission & UN Habitat)

✓ Cities are more than a source of cohesion problems, although these remain important
✓ Cities generate growth and jobs but some risk falling into the middle-income trap
✓ Cities are centres of innovation and education
✓ Housing in cities can be unaffordable and cramped
✓ Cities offer accessibility but mobility not always sustainable
✓ Cities are more resource efficient than towns and rural areas
✓ Many cities still struggle to reduce air pollution below EU thresholds
✓ City governments acquiring more autonomy
II. Antecedents to the current project: World Cities I, 2015-2016 and URBELAC I-III (ongoing)
For more detailed information,
Visit the project’s website: www.world-cities.eu
and DG REGIO’s Website:
WORLD CITIES 1 (2015-16)
Results (1) – Lazio – Tianjin

1) Rome Architects Association created the Rome/Tianjin Help-Desk in cooperation with regional Agency Lazio Innova Corp. to facilitate architects from Lazio to approach the Chinese architectural market.

2) Start-up DINESTO (Drive the innovation in Energy Storage) to be located in the Sino-EURO industry park. Develop join R&D projects. Set up of a joint laboratory

3) MoU signed between Zhongguancun and Link Campus University (Rome): R&D projects, promote the SMARTMOB 4.0 project of Lazio Region (Integrated Intermodal Sustainable Mobility System) for its possible application to Haidian or Chinese market. Signature of the MOU at the presence of the Mayor of Beijing in Rome
1) After more than 18 months of negotiation, Andalusia Smart City Cluster (a best practice for triple helix cooperation in the EU) signed MoU with Shantou to establish a China-EU Smart-City Pilot District in Zhugang New City (reclaimed land in Shantou). Areas:

- Sustainable Master Planning
- Sponge City
- Waste and water systems
- Transport Systems
- Integrated City Management Platform
- Cloud Computing Integration
Example from EU-India World Cities I project

Chandigarh – Copenhagen (DK)

- Sewage treatment
- Non-motorized urban transport

Mumbai – Stuttgart (DE)

- Development of brownfield areas
- Regional information systems
- Developing Mumbai’s environmental database
- Bilateral climate partnership Stuttgart – Mumbai covering mitigation, adaptation; energy efficiency, energy access
Example: EU-India World Cities I project

Navi Mumbai – Lazio (IT)
- Review of the Regional Development Plan
- Smart-city development notably street lighting,
- Transport (buses on demand), smart ICT platforms at district level
- Waste Management

Pune – Andalucía (ES)
- Smart mobility: e-cars fleet
- Technology Park development
- Developing an ICT platform for smart city services
World Cities: EU-India urban policy cooperation
WORLD CITIES 2 (2017-18)  
Results (1) – Prague - Canberra (selected results)

1) MOU to be signed in Sept 2017 between the cities (with the EU support) with a focus on innovation, entrepreneurship and smart city technology. Meeting scheduled with Canberra’s Minister for Planning in Prague. The MOU would have the following activities:

➢ Start ups and accelerator’ workshop in Prague’s innovation centre
➢ Canberra to invite a Czech innovator or program leader to deliver a workshop via webcam to a gathering at our University of New South Wales. Up to 200 people gathering
➢ Develop an ‘exchange’ programme – where each city would offer a ‘scholarship’-type grant to an innovator/entrepreneur to travel to the other city for up to one month to progress one of their commercial ideas. Support via World Cities Urban Innovation Voucher
1) Cooperation areas identified in May 2017:
   • Smart Cities concepts – (Triple Helix does not exist!)
   • Waste management (i.e. waste sensors to track levels, waste stations, etc.)
   • Sewage/water management (holistic approach on water management and urban planning, cover canals, installation of septic tanks including sensors.)
   • Flood prevention (through water and canal management)
   • Smart LED street lighting to save electricity
   • Recycling systems to reduce huge amount of waste going to the landfill
   • Traffic Control Systems (i.e. data collection and analysis of mobility in cities)
   • Non-motorized mobility to reduce noise and pollution (i.e. electric motorcycles or bicycles, incl. e-bikes)
   • Smart metering of utilities
URBELAC (2011-2017)

➢ Network of European, Latin American and Caribbean Cities for integrated and sustainable urban development

➢ Managed by DG REGIO & Inter-American Development Bank

➢ Platform to promote exchanges between cities facing similar challenges by sharing knowledge, experience, good practices and lessons learned and to conceptualise integrated development processes

➢ So far, three rounds of URBELAC, 31 cities involved

➢ Activities: working groups, field visits, action plans, business promotion, support platform
III. The EU's approach to World Cities: EU urban development policy
Sustainable urban development (SUD): a new policy priority in EU investment for 2014-2020

FOUR BASIC PRINCIPLES

I. An integrated approach, with long-term planning:
   • Urban areas develop and implement integrated, sustainable urban development strategies cutting through traditional sectoral, territorial and governance boundaries

II. A focus on key priorities:
   • Low-carbon strategies for urban areas
   • Improving the urban environment, including the regeneration of brownfield sites and the reduction of air pollution
   • Promoting sustainable urban mobility
   • Promoting social inclusion through the physical and economic regeneration of deprived urban areas
   • Urban innovation actions (experimental projects)
Sustainable urban development (SUD): a new policy priority in EU investment for 2014-2020

III. Decentralization: the empowerment of city authorities

• Urban areas act as Implementing Body: they select the projects (drawing up and applying selection criteria) taking responsibility in the implementation of the broader regional programme.

IV. Dedicated resources

• At least 5% of the national ERDF allocation must be allocated to SUD, implemented using any of the following 3 methods:
A new menu for SUD: 12-point Urban Agenda of the EU (UAEU 2016)
Incorporating the New Urban Agenda (NUA) at global level (UN Habitat 3, 2016)

- Inspired, as UAEU, in UN 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, adopted in September 2015, and in particular Goal 11, to “Make cities inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable”.

- SDG 11 was the basis for the Third Habitat conference on Housing and Sustainable Urban Development (Habitat III). 170 countries unanimously adopted the New Urban Agenda on 20 October 2016 in Quito, Ecuador.

- Note: Urban Agenda for the EU (UAEU) and the global New Urban Agenda (NUA) are overlapping. The twelve priority themes of the Urban Agenda for the EU are also addressed in the New Urban Agenda.
New policy developments in 2016: New Urban Agenda at global level (UN Habitat 3)

- NUA devotes more attention to urban governance: widely-drawn partnerships involving sectors, knowledge partners and civil society; subsidiarity and proportionality; multilevel governance and decentralisation, integration of sectoral policies, inclusiveness and equity, etc.

- But note that these principles are explicit in the rules governing the EU system of regional and urban programme implementation, in any event.
The policy of the European Union in Quito

The European Commission, on behalf of the EU, made 3 voluntary commitments:

• Delivering the New Urban Agenda through the Urban Agenda for the EU;
• Developing a global, harmonised definition of cities (people-based definition of cities with OECD and WB);
• **Fostering the International Urban Cooperation Programme in Asia and Americas and the World Cities projects.**
The new Sustainable Urban Development programmes in practice for 2014-2020

Early results are encouraging:

➢ Half of EU MS spend much more than 5% (up to 20% in the case of Bulgaria)
➢ Between 500-700 cities in the EU expected to have SUD strategies
➢ A huge new fund of urban development policy experience in widely diverse situations!! Much evaluation work to be done in the coming years
Other instruments for Urban Development are also being implemented

Innovative actions for sustainable urban development (from 2015)

- €0.37 bln. for 7 years to promote innovative and experimental projects. For urban area with at least 50,000 inhabitants involved.
- Calls for interest on annual basis. First call covered themes of jobs and skills; energy transition; inclusion of migrants and refugees; urban poverty. 378 proposals received, 18 selected

Urban development network

- Networking between European Commission and the cities implementing integrated urban development and innovative actions.
- Managed by the European Commission

URBACT continues (now URBACT III)

- Programme within European Territorial Cooperation programme: all cities can apply.
World Cities II: practical orientations
World Cities II implementation: main phases

- Selection of EU and non-EU cities for implementing pairing schemes during 2017–2018 [✓]
- First meeting: plenary session [✓] followed by one-week working meetings in the non-EU country (five delegates from each participating EU city). Objective: obtain agreement in principle to cooperate on a limited number of urban development themes of shared interest. The working meetings will break out to include field and projects visits in the paired city.
World Cities II implementation: main phases

- Period of bilateral cooperation among the cities on the agreed themes followed by second working meetings in the European Union. The project covers four delegates from each non-EU city. The working meetings will be followed by field visits in which non-EU cities visit their European counterparts. Timing: October/November 2017.

- Project finale: Closing meetings to be held in the non-EU cities. Objective: stocktaking plus plans for further cooperation outside the World Cities project (possibilities include MoUs, Letters of Intent, joint pilot projects, exchange of personnel, etc). Timing: First-quarter 2018.
...and a warm welcome from the European Commission, to World Cities II, to the Vietnamese and EU cities
World Cities Community – EU Cities

2017-2018

2015-2016
World Cities Community – Non-EU Cities

2015-2016

2017-2018
Eindhoven – Seoul

Seoul and Eindhoven have identified the potential for future cooperation in the following key areas:

Public Lighting: Both cities are interested in furthering cooperation in the area of public lighting and developing intelligent public lighting initiatives to support a
World Cities II: EU Contract Implementation Team for Vietnam

• Pablo Gándara, Global Project Manager
• Andreas Sieren, Project Manager South East Asia

• Juliana Izquierdo, Expert on Capacity Building, GIZ International Services
• Stefanie Klein, Project Director for GIZ International Services
Where can I obtain more information?

www.ec.europa.eu/inforegio

http://ec.europa.eu/regional_policy/cooperate/international/index_en.cfm

www.world-cities.eu
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