



Co-financed by the European Regional Development Fund

Inspire Policy Making with Territorial Evidence

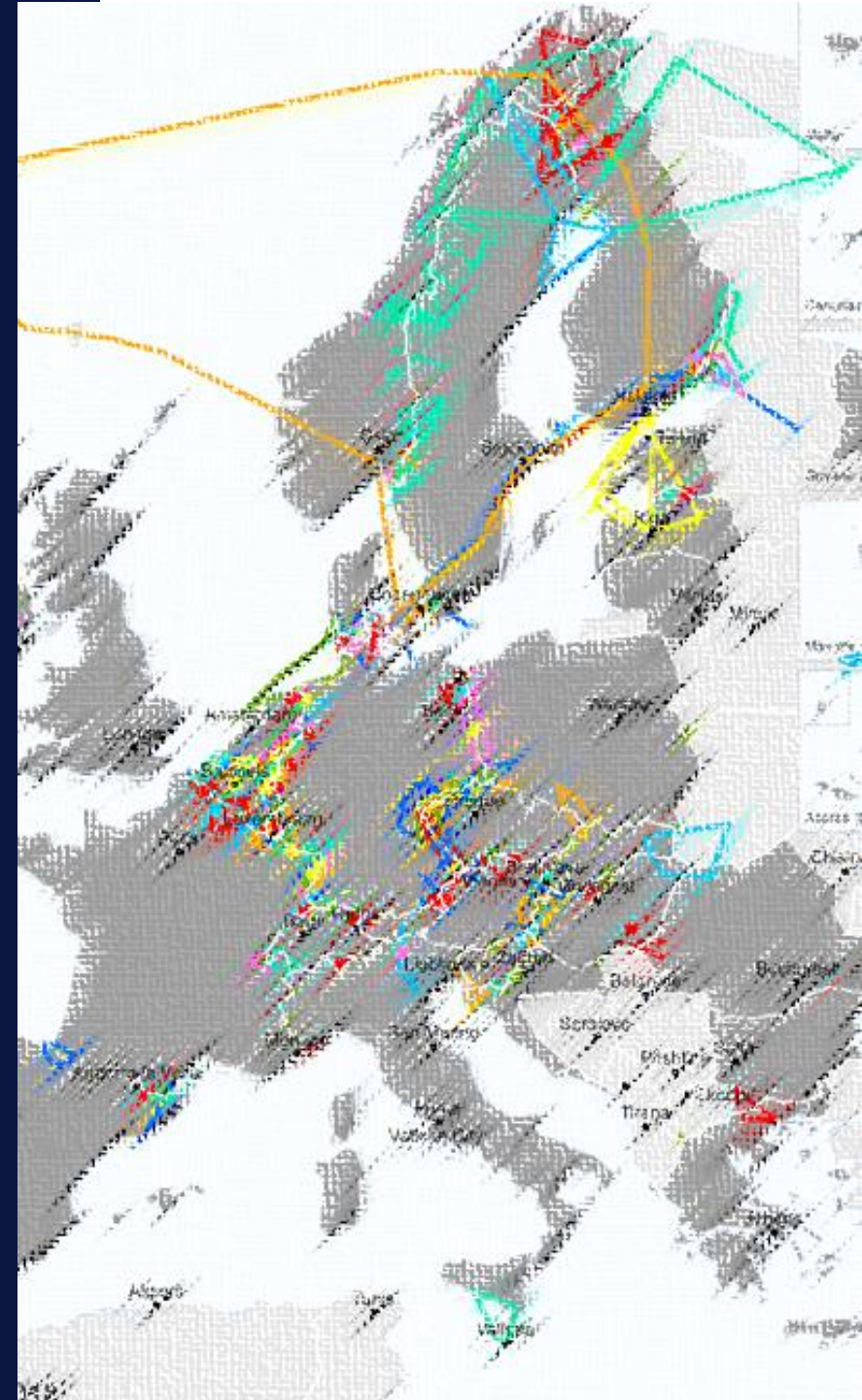
Otacza nas przestrzeń. Czy wciąż jest przyjazna?

Dr Wiktor Szydarowski, Dyrektor ESPON EGTC

Seminarium EUROREG, 15 kwietnia 2021 r.

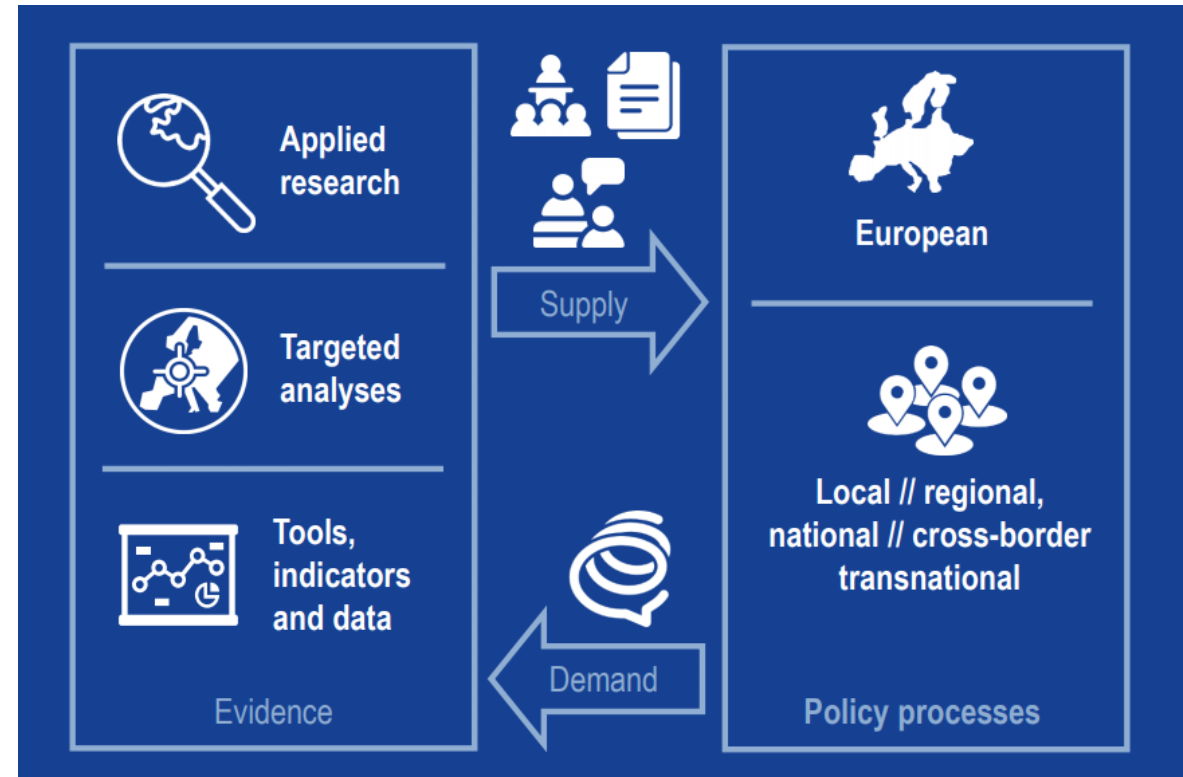
1

ESPON



Czym się zajmujemy

- **ESPON** łączy władze rządowe i samorządowe, naukowców i praktyków, umożliwiając śledzenie stale zmieniających się potencjałów i wyzwań rozwojowych dla europejskich terytoriów oraz reagowanie na nie za pomocą odpowiednich polityk
- **ESPON** pomaga decydentom dokonywać ocen, jak ich miasta, regiony i kraje radzą sobie pod względem gospodarczym, społecznym i środowiskowym. I wskazuje, jak radzić sobie jeszcze lepiej
- **ESPON** to program finansowany przez UE, który inspirowa polityki rozwoju w 27 państwach członkowskich i 4 krajach partnerskich
- **ESPON** oferuje bezpłatne dane, narzędzia i wiedzę wszystkim zainteresowanym stronom



Nasz zasób



22 paneuropejskie projekty tematyczne



29 studiów na zlecenie **188** instytucji



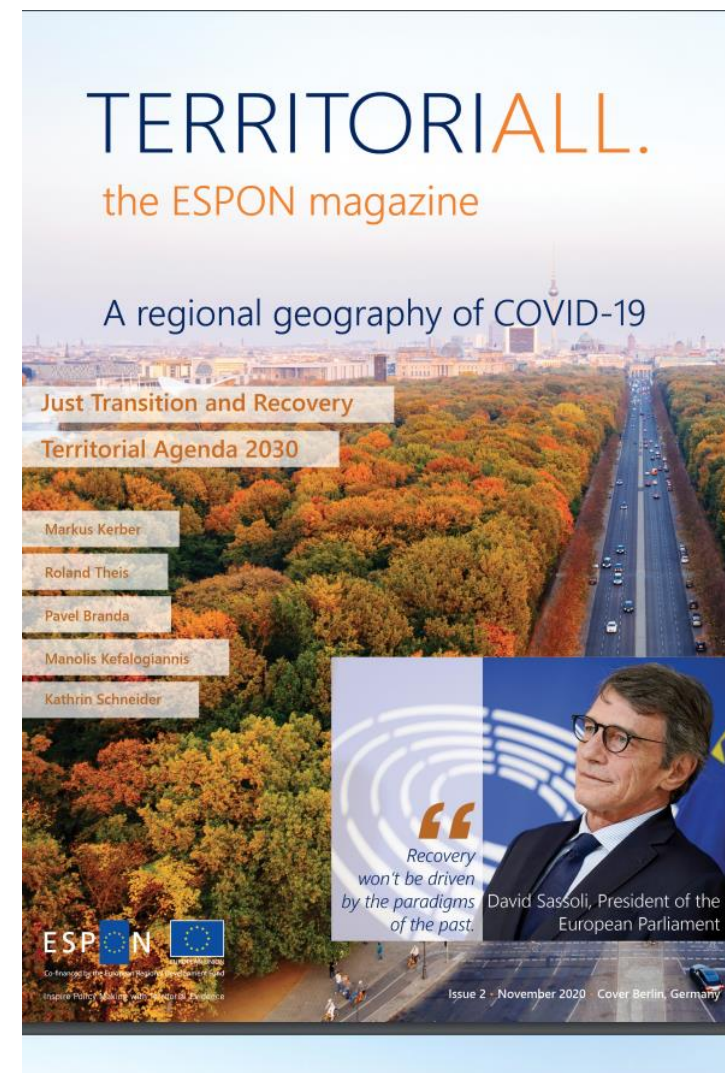
10+ narzędzi wizualizacyjnych



100+ publikacji

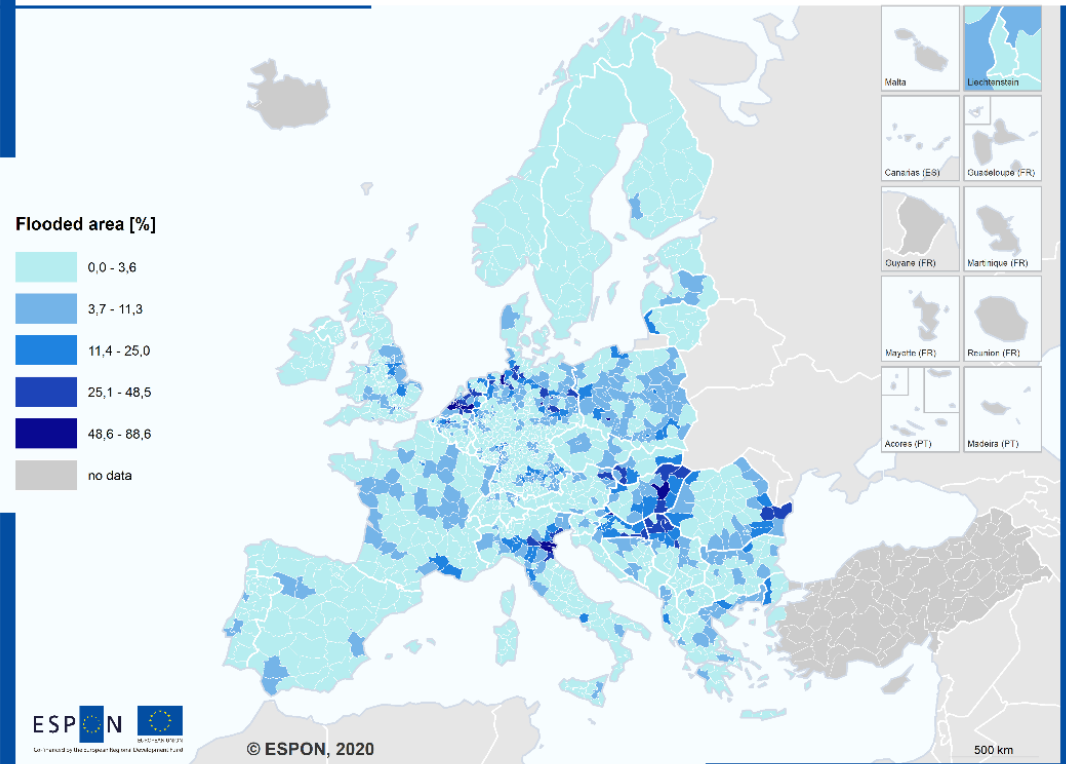


60+ konferencji, seminariów i warsztatów

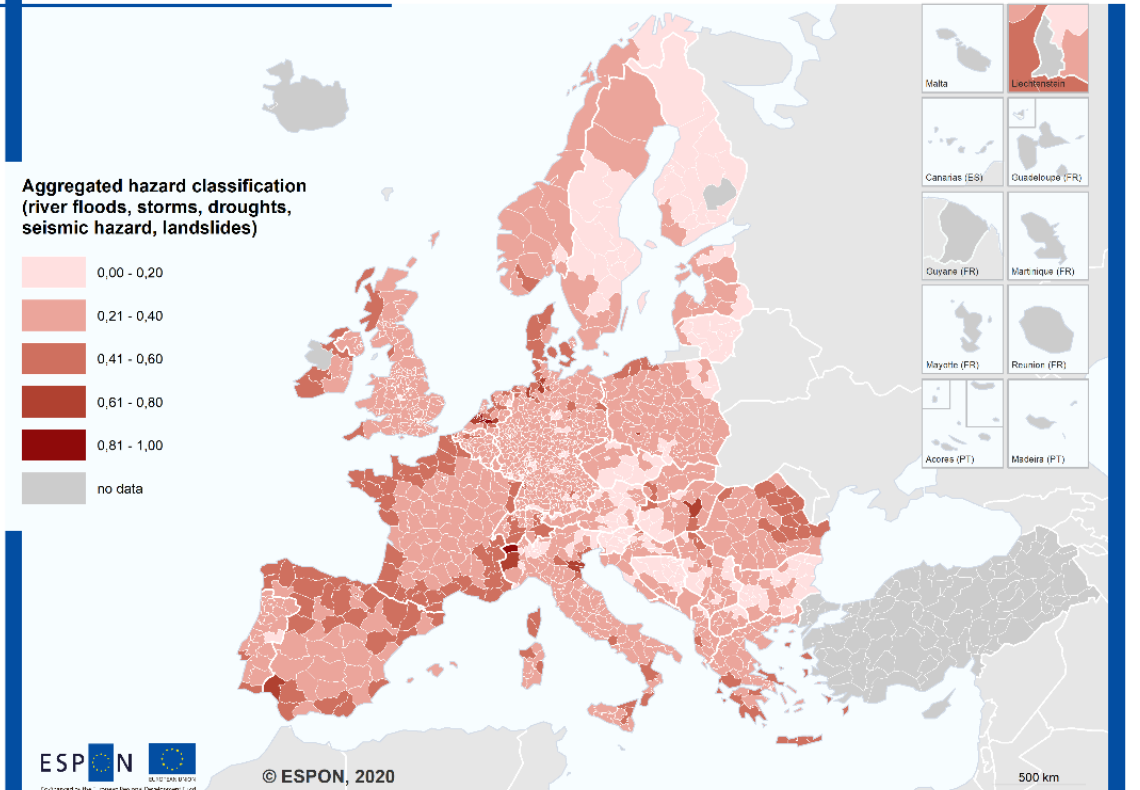


I ponad 1200 map!

Flooded area in percentage of NUTS3 areas for river floods with a 100-year return period



Aggregated map of five natural hazards at NUTS3 level



The normalized indicators for river floods, storms, droughts, seismic hazards, and landslides are weighted with the factors retrieved from their cumulative total damage costs in the period 1981 to 2010 in all EU member states, Iceland, Liechtenstein, Norway, and Switzerland (based on EMDAT data). The resulting indicator is normalized.

Regional level: NUTS 3 (2013)
Source: ESPON TITAN, 2020
Origin of data: JRC Flood hazard map for Europe - 100-year return period, 2016; WISC historic storm food prints, 2017; JRC European Drought Observatory, 2019; SHARE project 2019; JRC European Soil Data Centre, ELSUS v2, 2018; EMDAT, 2020
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Nasz wkład w przygotowanie Terytorialnej Agendy 2030

- Projekty i raporty ESPON dostarczyły faktów i argumentów w rozpoznaniu trendów i wyzwań w rozwoju terytorialnym Europy
- ESPON EGTC współautorem map w Atlasie TA2030
- ESPON wspiera wdrażanie działań pilotażowych w ramach TA2030
- ESPON EGTC prowadzi ścisły dialog z Prezydencjami UE w procesie realizacji TA2030

Territorial evidence

Recent developments and studies by e.g. ESPON, the European Commission, the European Committee of the Regions, the European Investment Bank and other international, national and regional players, show that Europe faces major challenges but also has great potential. This requires policy responses with a strong territorial dimension and coordinated approaches acknowledging and utilising the diversity of places and their specificities. Among the key documents studied are:

- Territorial Reference Framework by ESPON ([read more](#))
- European Territorial Review by ESPON ([read more](#))
- Geography of EU discontent by DG REGIO ([read more](#))
- 7th report on economic, social & territorial cohesion ([read more](#))



Atlas for the Territorial Agenda 2030

Maps on European Territorial Development



2020-2021 TRIO PRESIDENCY OF GERMANY, PORTUGAL AND SLOVENIA

Priorities under the EU Roadmap for Recovery



2020

German
EU Presidency

*Structural change
in coal phase-out
regions*



2021

Portuguese
EU Presidency

*Future of the
Rural Areas*



Slovenian
EU Presidency

Quality of life



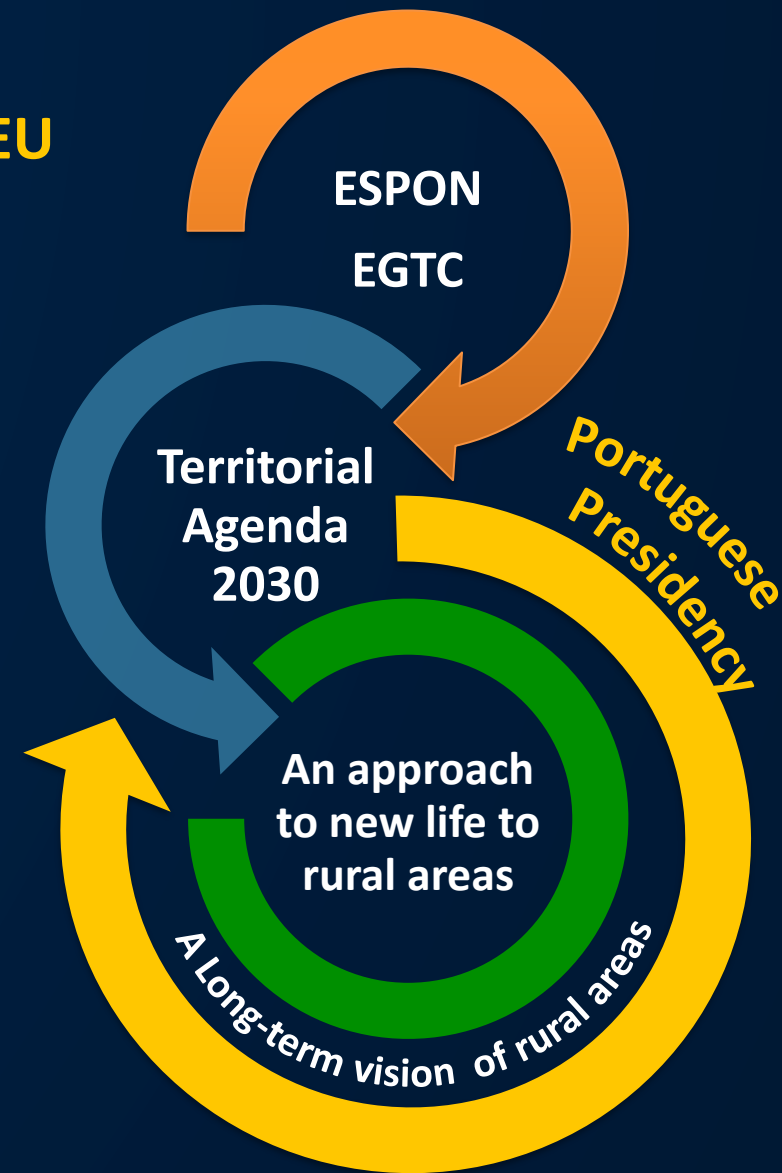
ESPON and the Portuguese Presidency of the Council of EU

Use evidence and data to support TA2030 priorities

Convert TA2030 priorities into actions through Policy recommendations and Policy responses

Promote a multi-level governance approach to involve all key players

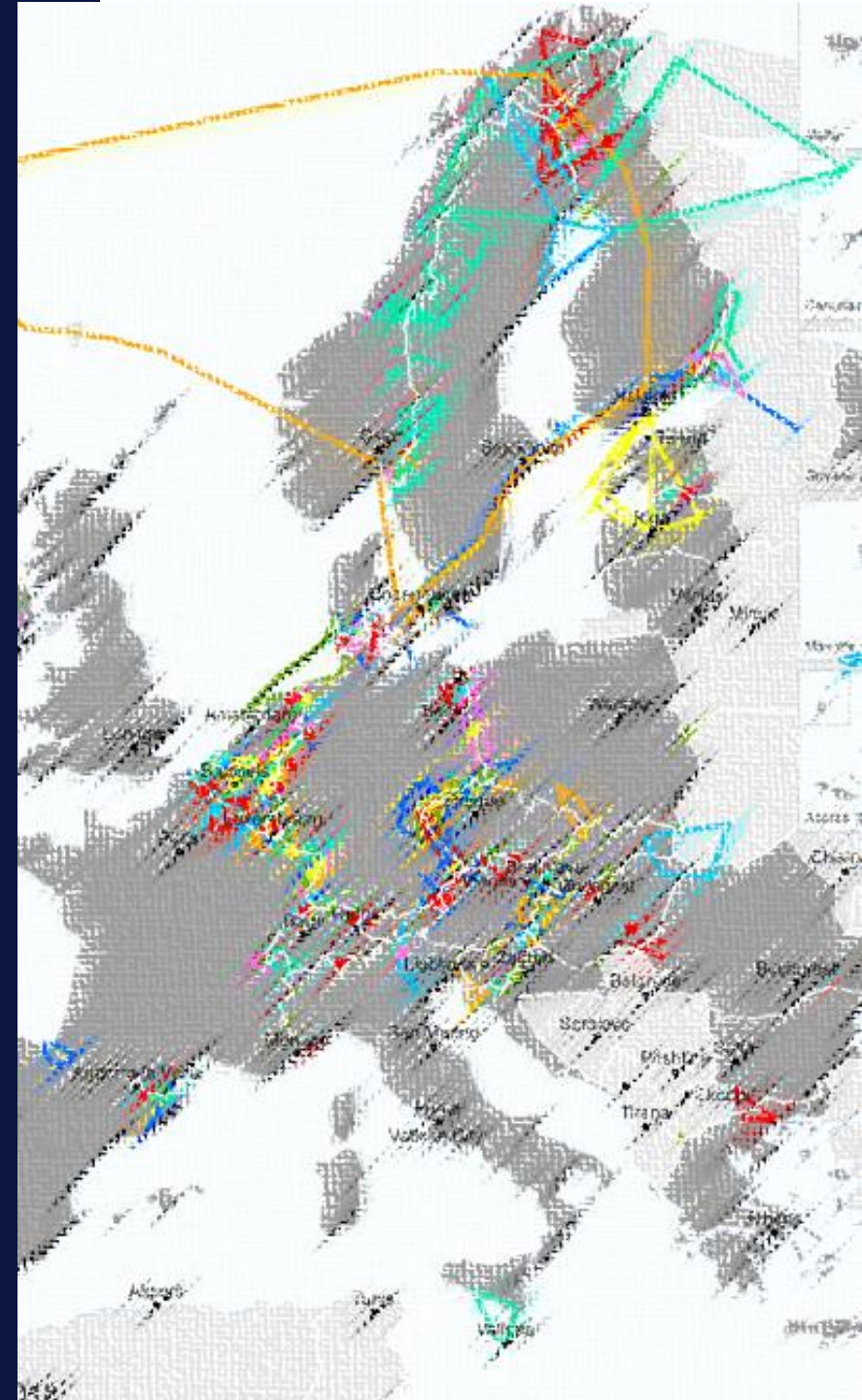
Claim opportunities for a smart approach to rural areas' assets



2

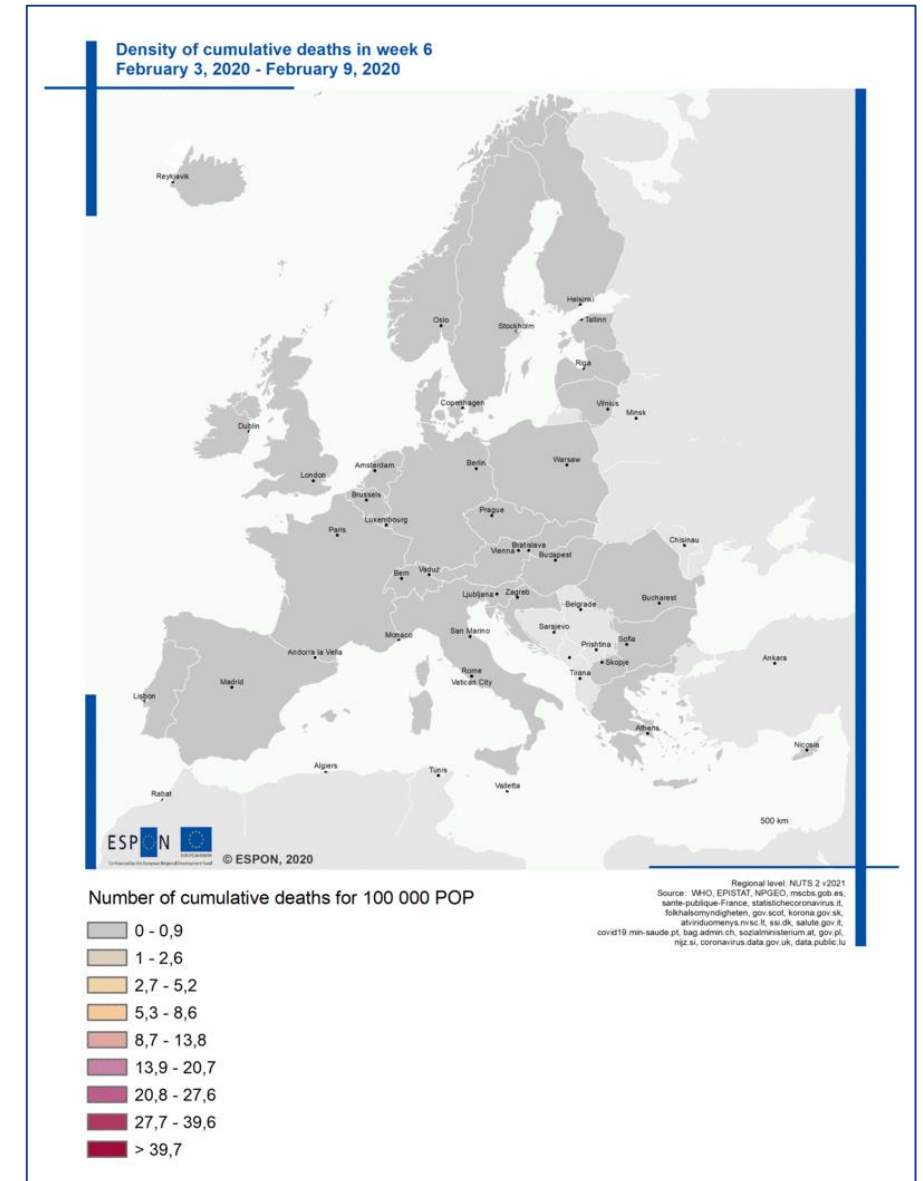
Przestrzeń (groźna)

Geography of COVID-19 outbreak and first policy answers in European regions and cities



Nadleciały czarne łabędzie...

- Geografia ogniska: europejska perspektywa rozprzestrzeniania się wirusa
- Animowana mapa przedstawia rozprzestrzenianie się ofiar śmiertelnych w wyniku COVID-19 w Europie od 10 lutego do 26 lipca 2020 r. (zgodnie z informacjami przekazanymi przez władze krajowe)
- Trzy główne sposoby rozprzestrzeniania się: (i) między dużymi miastami, (ii) w społecznościach lokalnych i (iii) wzdłuż szlaków transportowych



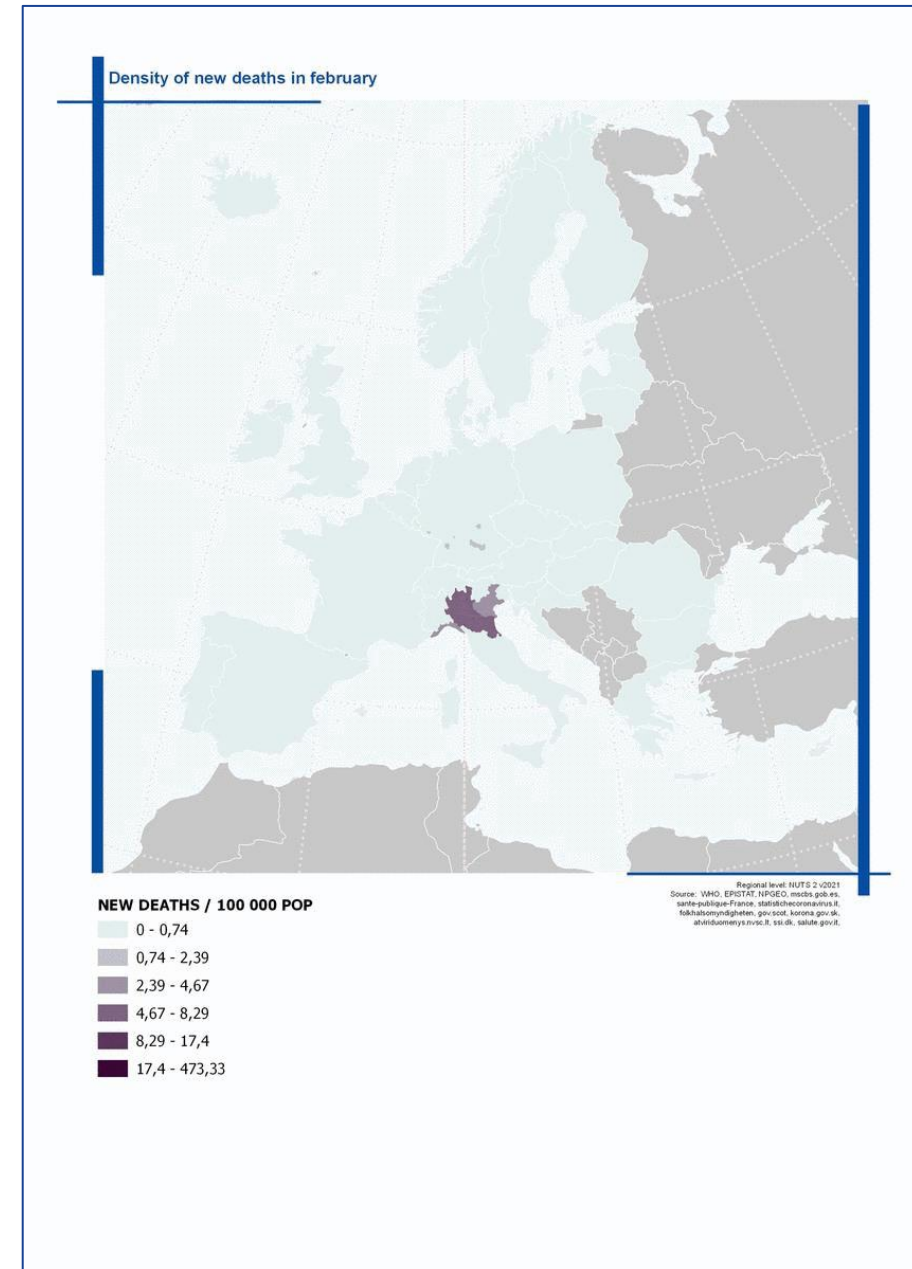
Dokarmiać? Odpędzić? Przystosować się?



COVID-19

VectorStock

- Projekt: Geography of COVID-19 outbreak and first policy answers in European regions and cities (<https://www.espon.eu/geocov>)
- Cel: rozpoznanie terytorialnych wzorców rozprzestrzeniania się epidemii i opracowanie wniosków dla ukierunkowanych terytorialnie polityk rozwoju
- Wkrótce: nowy projekt badawczy nt. COVID-19 (kolejne fale, społeczno-gospodarcze skutki działań ograniczających dyfuzję)



Jak sobie radzimy?



→ Coping with the (actual or potential) socio-economic effects of COVID-19

Circumventing: the logic of doing things differently

Mitigating: limiting negative effects

Compensating: restoring the pre-crisis balance

Exploiting: taking advantage of the effects of the crisis



Type of public action

Health security	Daily way of life and work
Support to vulnerable populations	Support to economic actors & recovery

Mitigating	Circumventing
Compensating	Exploit
Defensive Approach	Offensive Approach

35 studiów przypadku III-VIII.2020



COVID-19

WaterStock

Fact Sheet no 31

// Geography of COVID-19 outbreak and first policy answers in European regions and cities

City: Warsaw (PL)

This series of fact sheets only includes measures taken by the above-mentioned city authorities during the first wave of the pandemic to strengthen public health security, adapt various aspects of city life to new reality, support vulnerable populations and support the local economy. The fact sheet has been prepared based on official sources and media reporting. However, given the variegated degrees of online communication efficiency from the part of various city authorities, and the risks associated with collecting information from non-standardised online sources (including media), please note that the information in the table may not be comprehensive.

Contextual information

Territory concerned by measures

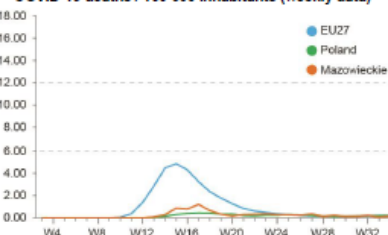
Measures described below have been taken by municipal authorities of Warsaw.

General information¹

Type of territory	City
City population (2014)	1 735 000
FUA population (2014)	3 101 000
Level of COVID-19 mortality*	Low

*COVID-19 deaths / 100 000 inhabitants shown at the corresponding former NUTS2 level (former NUTS2 Mazovian Voivodship before 2016 splitting).

COVID-19 deaths / 100 000 inhabitants (weekly data)



Policy answers at local level - Measures²

Health security	Date	Perspective ³
Social distancing and public health		
• Disinfection of public transport vehicles is intensified.	28 Feb	ST / MT
• Creation of Crisis Management Team for the Capital City of Warsaw.	2 Mar	ST / MT
• Ban on drinking alcohol along the Vistula Boulevards.	19 Mar	ST
• Reduced maximum number of passengers in public transport vehicles.	—	ST
• Public transportation: all doors open automatically at every stop.	—	ST
• Buses, metro trains and trams regularly cleaned and disinfected.	—	ST
Screening and support the healthcare sector		
• Exempt healthcare staff for parking fees in the toll area of the city.	27 Mar	ST / MT
• Implementing drive-through testing for coronavirus.	—	MT
• Allocation of funds to hospitals for additional apparatus (including 30 ICU) and personal protective equipment (from the city's crisis reserve).	—	ST
• New procedures for admitting patients in municipal hospitals (epidemic control prior to admission).	—	MT
• Purchase of tests for coronavirus infection for employees and residents of municipal nursing homes.	—	ST
• Allocation of youth hostels and school dormitories for medical staff to protect their families from the risk of infection.	—	ST
• Introducing medical tele-consultation and e-prescription (at the government's recommendation).	—	MT / LT
Daily way of life and work		
• Zoo and City Forest go online (daily virtual zoo services, virtual walks in nature).	25 Mar	ST / MT
• Online cultural programme proposed by theatres, museums, and other cultural centres.	1 Apr	ST / MT
• Training courses for teachers to use Office360 and to teach remotely.	May-Aug	ST / MT
• Competition for entrepreneurs for offering additional places in nurseries (monthly co-financing for each place in nurseries, and additional funds to adapt to the new sanitary regime).	10 Jul	ST
• Possibility to suspend public transportation card if not used.	—	ST
• Grants for individual artists, while also encouraging new forms (including online) for delivering	—	ST / MT

Fact Sheet no 31

// Geography of COVID-19 outbreak and first policy answers in European regions and cities

culture.

- Acceleration of implementation of a planned digital platform for education in Warsaw. — MT / LT
- Almost free advertising on LCD screens in trams for foundations, associations and those organising/conducting educational or cultural activities. — ST

Support to vulnerable populations

- Campaign to encourage neighbours to aid seniors and other vulnerable populations. 19 Mar ST
- Limiting the number of visits in the municipal care units for elders. 19 Mar ST
- Relief in payment of rent for the lease of municipal premises by NGOs. 23 Mar ST / MT
- Activities to help social organizations in carrying out tasks for the benefit of residents. 31 Mar ST / MT
- Coronavirus hotline for foreigners/migrants. 1 Apr ST / MT
- Amendments to grant agreements with NGOs. 11 Mar ST / MT
- Online sign interpreter for people with hearing deficiencies for enabling their communication with municipal primary health care facilities. — MT
- Advisory services available remotely for foreigners in matters related to legal assistance, integration assistance, psychological consultations etc. (filling out applications, translations etc.). — MT
- Mobile Points to support the homeless, also by delivering food. — ST
- Special Easter food aid package for residents and elderly people living alone. — ST
- Psychological and didactic support for families by phone. — ST / MT

Support to economic actors & recovery

Fiscal:

- Reduction, deferral and/or rescheduling of rent payment for commercial premises rented by entrepreneurs and NGOs. 1 Mar ST
- Reliefs in the repayment of property tax liabilities, payment of perpetual usufruct fees and tax on means of transport. — ST
- Reliefs in the repayment of tax on means of transport. — ST
- Reliefs in the repayment of waste tax if no waste is generated on the premises of the company during the pandemic. — ST
- Fees reduced by 50% (in May) and by 75% (18 Jun) for tenants of gastronomic gardens. May ST

Consultancy services

- Free legal aid extended to include self-employed persons (previously available only to homeless, poor people or people with disabilities who were unable to bear the costs of paid assistance). 26 Mar ST
- Free legal aid extended to include matters related to running a business. 18 May ST

Other services

- Launch of an online, tax free platform for restaurants, to connect them with clients. 11 Apr MT / LT

Research

- Using the Living Lab concept to co-create solutions for the gastronomy sector. 27 Jul MT
- Launching a call for a study to find out which areas of the economy will be most dynamic during the next two decades such that the city can best position itself in the global market. 28 Aug LT

¹ Data of news published by media / data of information published on official web page.

Policy answers at local level - Overall strategy

	Mitigating	Compensating	Circumventing	Exploit	No Policy
Health security	✓				
Daily way of life and work		✓	✓		
Support to vulnerable populations	✓	✓			
Support to economic actors & recovery	✓	✓	✓	✓	

¹ Data source: EUROSTAT (urb_pop1 and urb_pop1), and ESPON COVID-19 database for mortality levels. Thresholds for COVID-19 mortality levels: low (0-6 deaths/100,000 inh.), moderate (6-12 deaths/100,000 inh.) and high (>12 deaths/100,000 inh.).

² Main sources used: <https://warszawa19115.pl/> <https://covidnews.eu/cities.eu/> <https://www.themayor.eu/> and <http://hqo.um.warszawa.pl/>

³ ST = short term, MT = medium term, LT = long term.

Doświadczenia z pierwszej fali



Preliminary results: The measures taken are more defensive than offensive

Predominantly rural regions		Mitigating	Compensating	Circumventing	Exploiting	No policy
	Health security	● ● ● ● ●			●	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Most regions aim at mitigating negative effects of the crisis 	Daily way of life and work	● ● ● ●		● ●		●
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Relatively large number of regions (3/5) with no support to economic actors & recovery 	Support to vulnerable populations	● ● ●	● ●	●		●
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The only two exploiting initiatives! 	Support to economic actors & recovery	● ●	● ●		●	● ● ●

*Each ● represents a NUTS3 region falling into the indicated category.

*The same NUTS3 region can belong to multiple categories depending on the measures taken.

** Table computed based on most accomplished/reliable 5 fact sheets filled for predominantly rural regions

Doświadczenia z pierwszej fali



Preliminary results: The measures taken are more defensive than offensive

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	Daily way of life and work	● ● ● ●		● ●		●
	Support to vulnerable populations	● ● ●	● ●	●		●
	Support to economic actors & recovery	● ●	● ●		●	● ● ●

*Each ● represents a NUTS3 region falling into the indicated category.

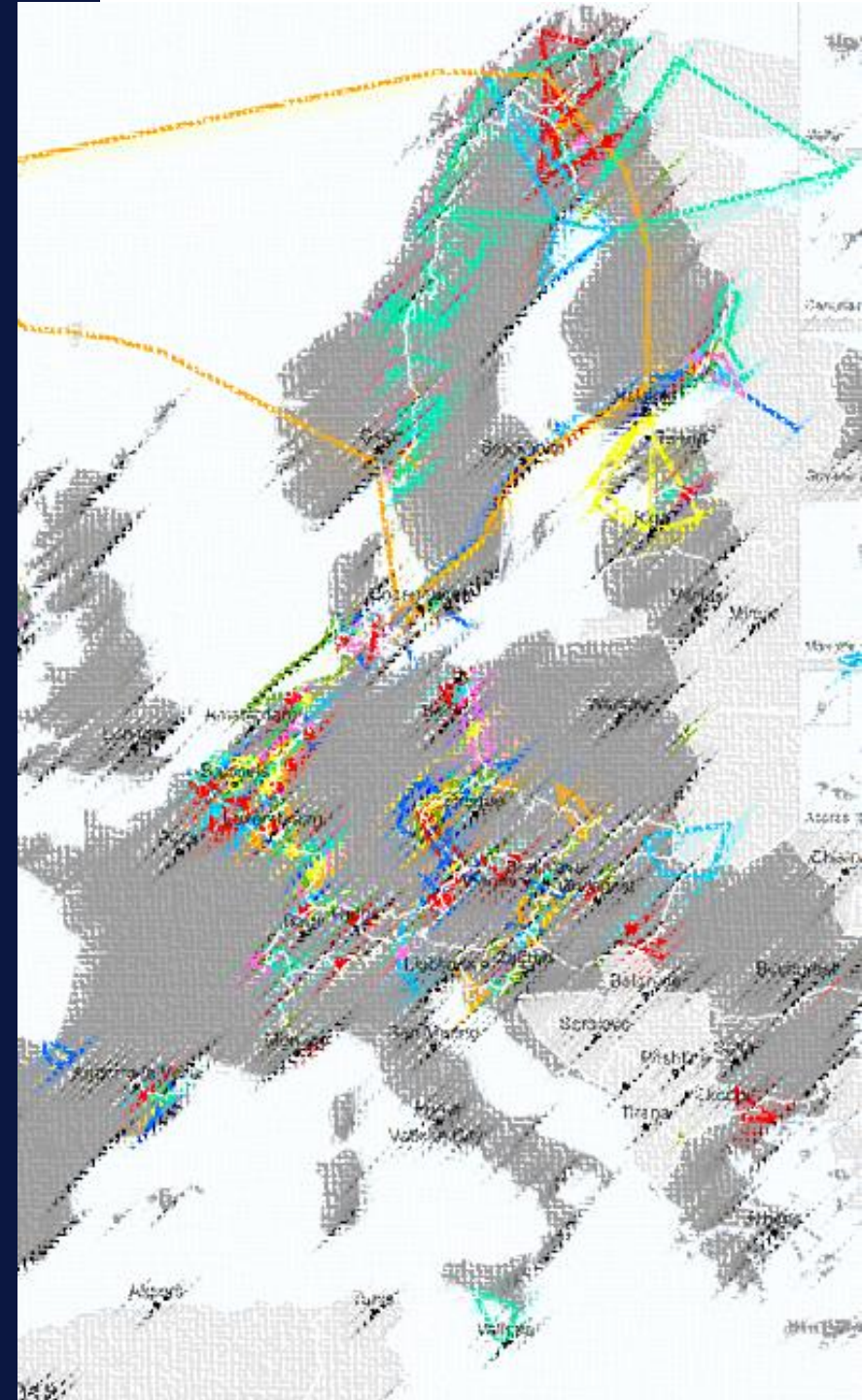
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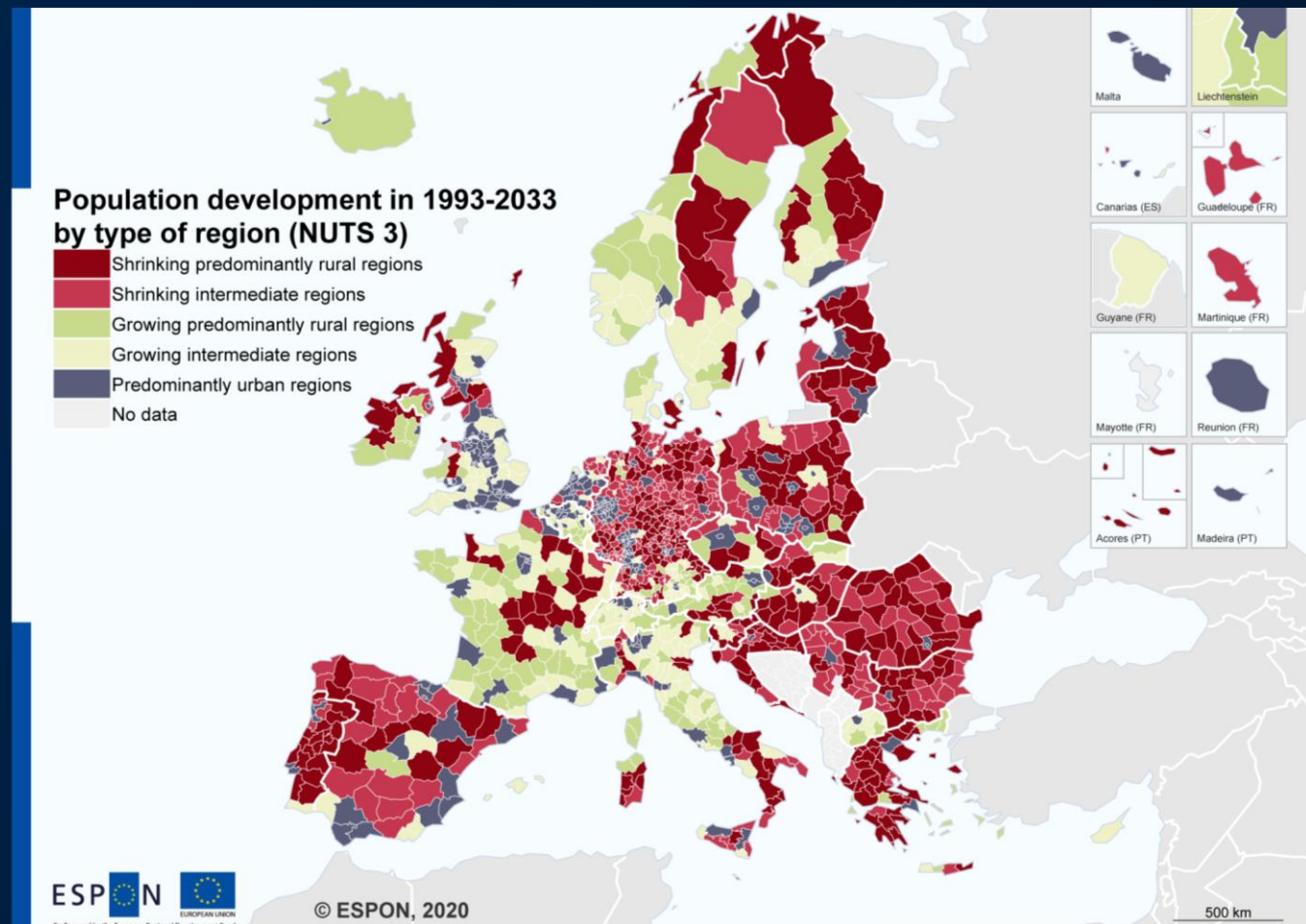
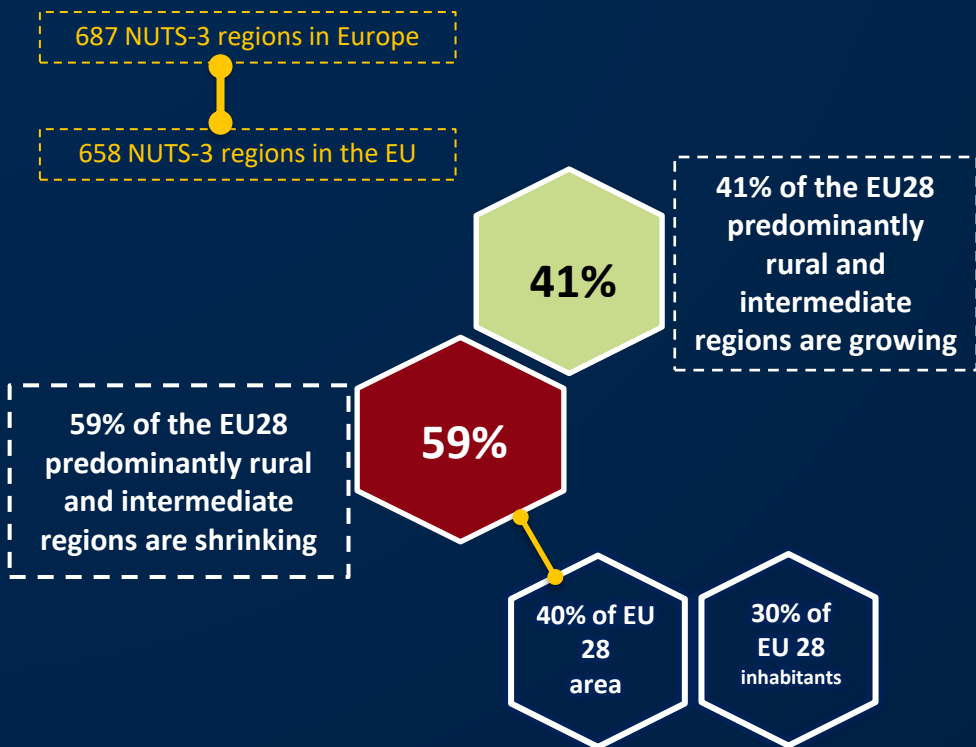
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Przestrzeń (kres dotychczasowych trajektorii rozwoju)

European Shrinking Rural Areas - Challenges, Actions and Perspectives for Territorial Governance (ESPON ESCAPE)



Building a sustainable future looking at **all types of rural regions**



Understanding rural shrinkage phenomenon

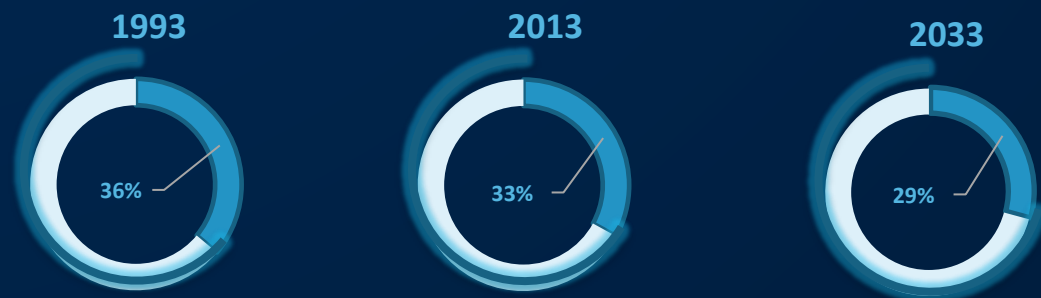
Total population of shrinking rural regions



Acknowledge and adapt to the demographic changes and trends

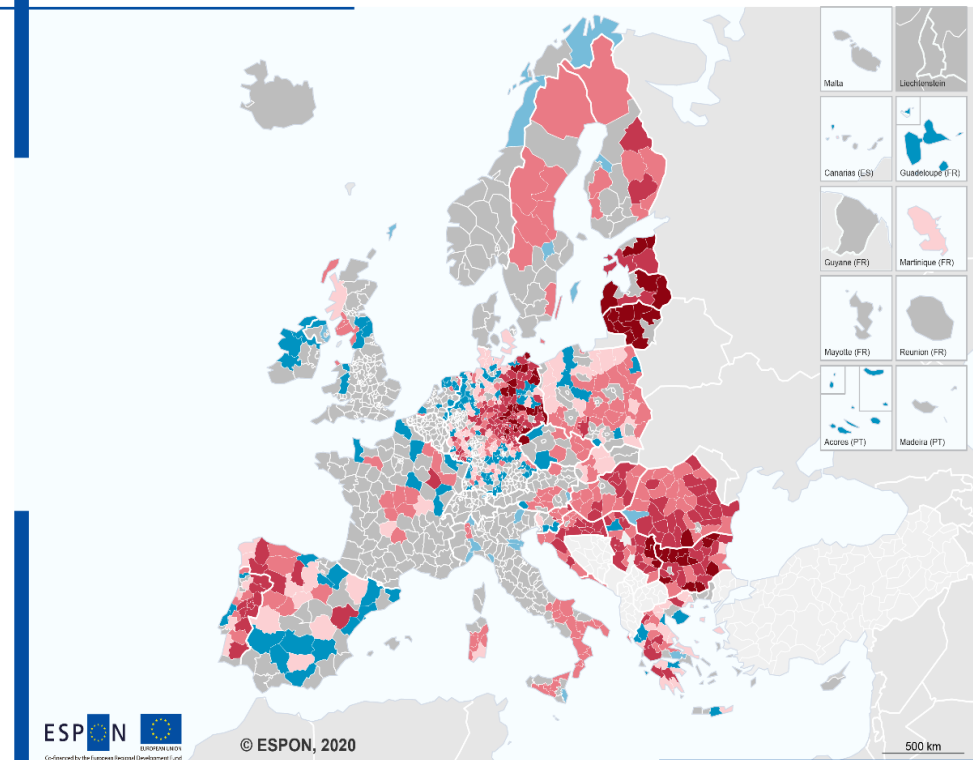
Demographic change is not a driver and, actually, is a result of shrinkage

Share of European population in shrinking regions (in percent)



*EU27, UK, Norway, Switzerland, Liechtenstein, and Serbia. Based on Eurostat data.

Chronology of demographic shrinkage



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Regional level: NUTS 3 (2010)
Sources: ESPON ESCAPE, 2020
© Origin of data: Eurostat, ESPON database, Nordregio 2020
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Rural regions with population decrease in the period 1993-2033

- Experiencing population decrease in both periods 1993-2013 and 2013-2033 at severe annual average shrinking rates (<-1)
- Experiencing population decrease in both periods 1993-2013 and 2013-2033 at moderate annual average shrinking rate (-1 to -0,5)
- Experiencing population decrease in both periods 1993-2013 and 2013-2033 at modest shrinking rate (>-0,5)
- Experiencing population decrease only in the period 2013-2033 at modest shrinking rates (>-0,5)

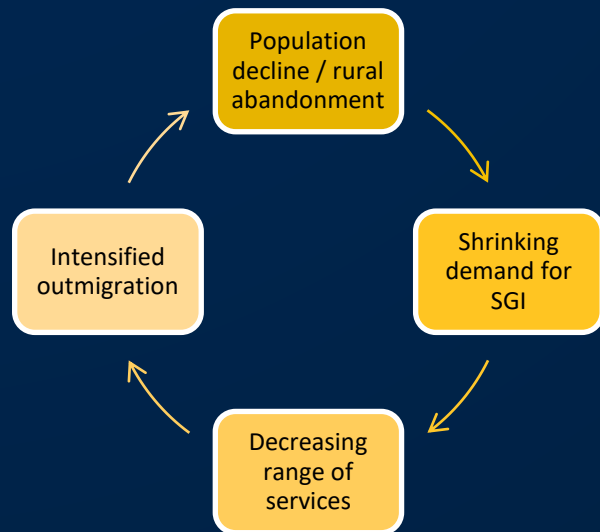
Rural regions with population increase in the period 1993-2033

- Experiencing population decrease in the period 1993-2013
- Experiencing population decrease in the period 2013-2033

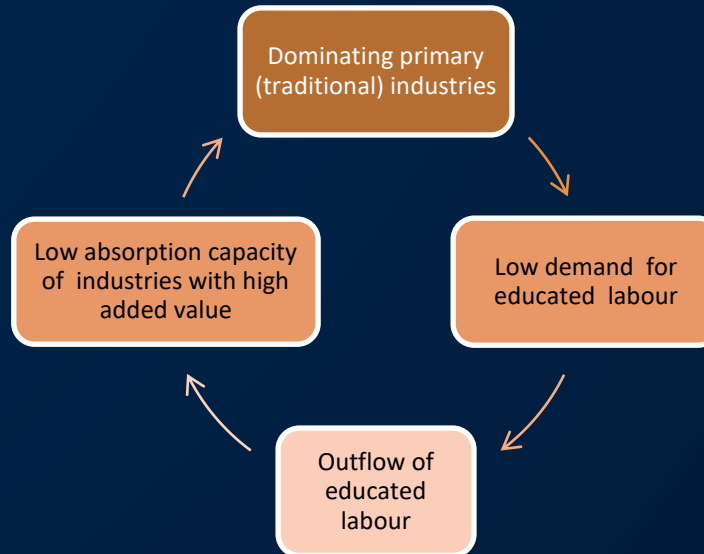
Understanding **different drivers** behind rural shrinkage

Prevailing **vicious circles** attached to the shrinkage phenomenon

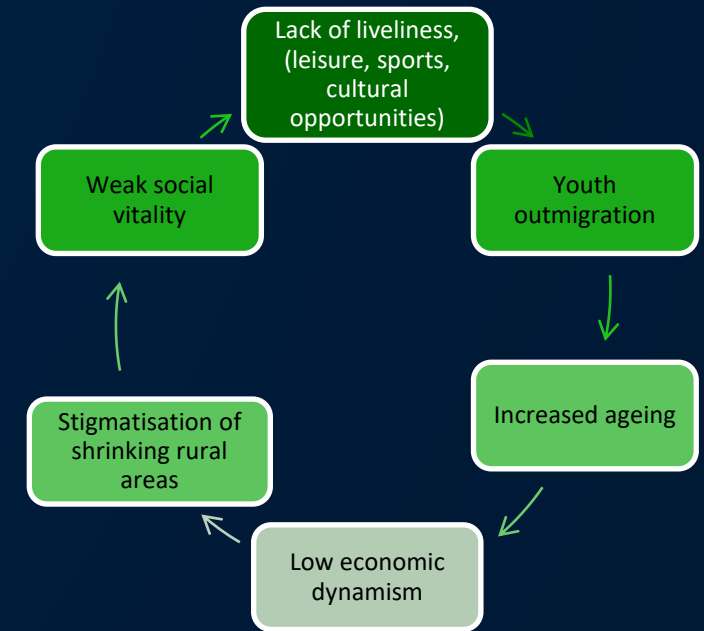
1. Affordability / Services of General Interest (SGI)



2. Selectivity / Labour



3. Vitality / Youth



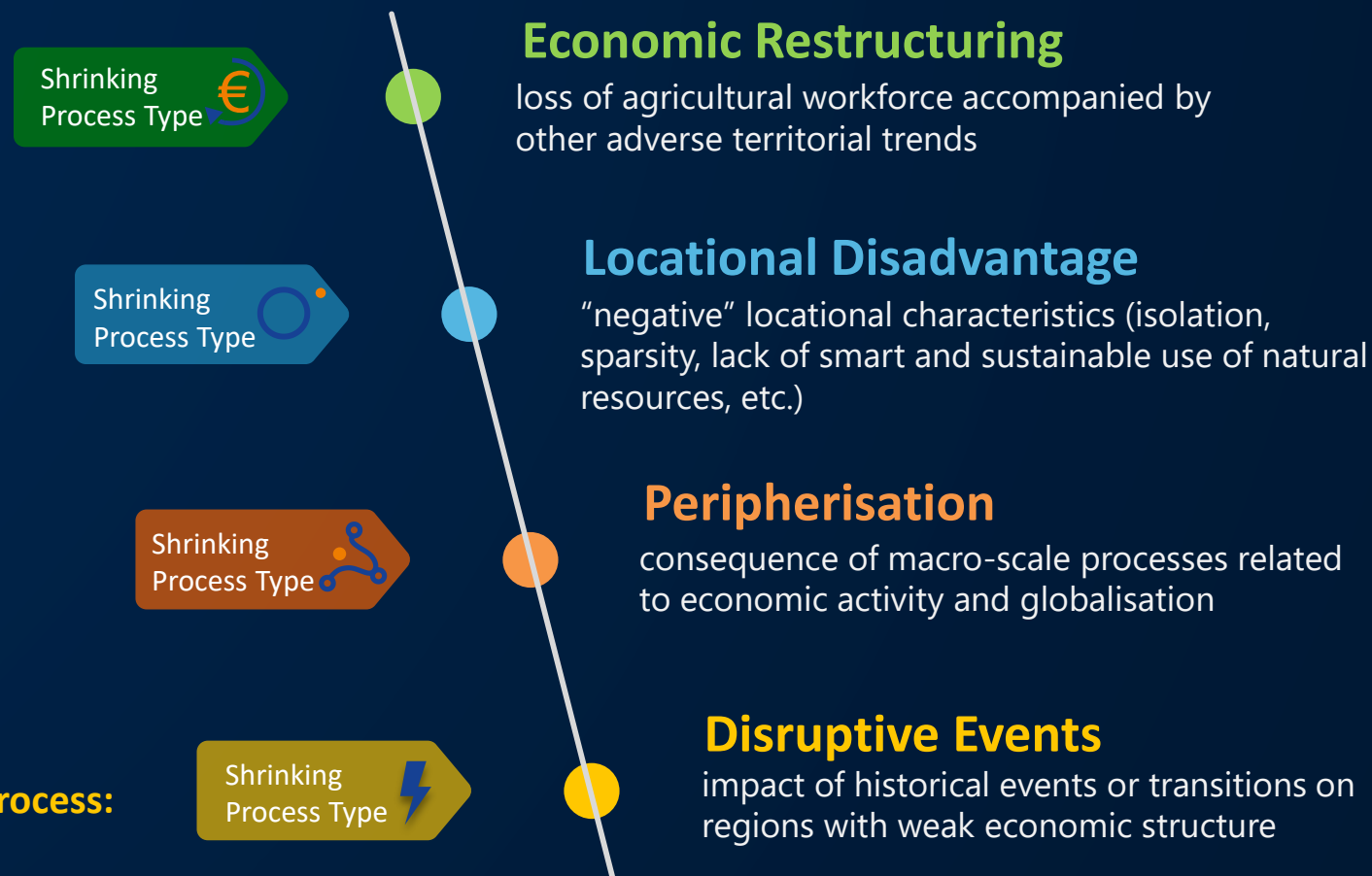
Understanding **different drivers** behind rural shrinkage

**Shrinking: An Old Problem,
Many Faces, Different Responses**

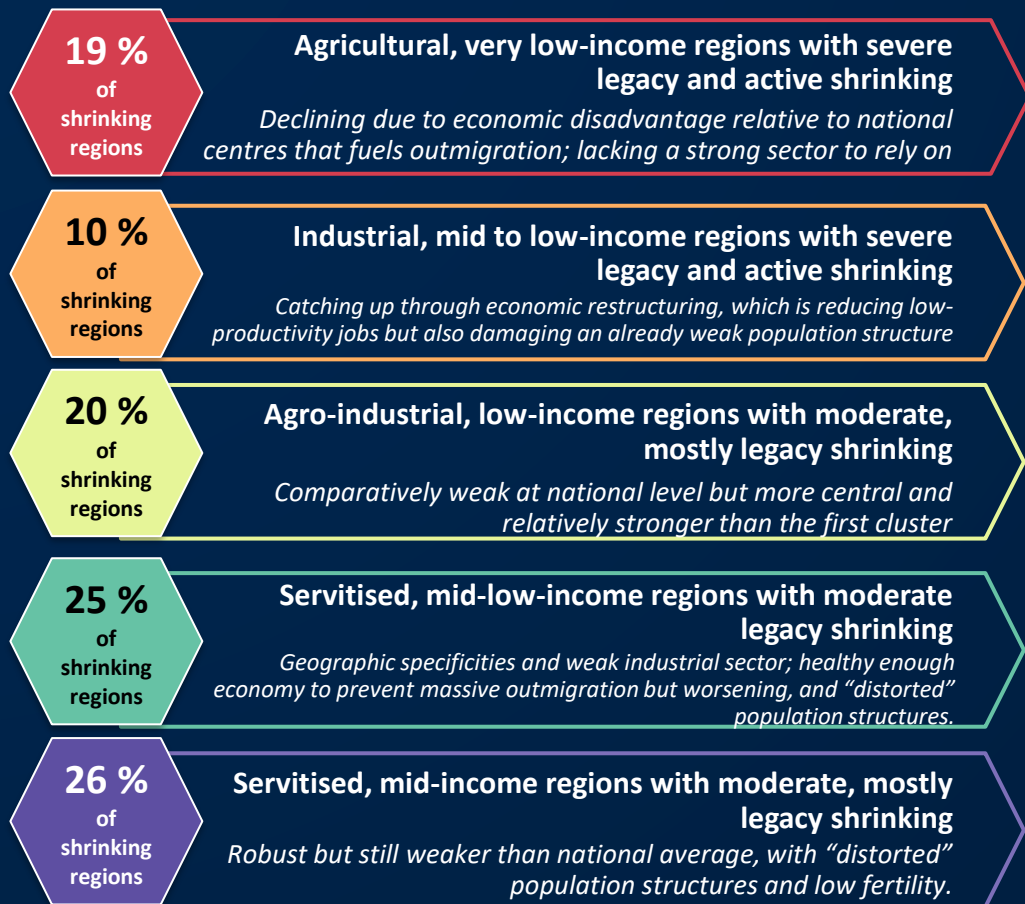
Active Shrinking, driven by current migration, usually combined with **Legacy Shrinking**, caused by age structure effects



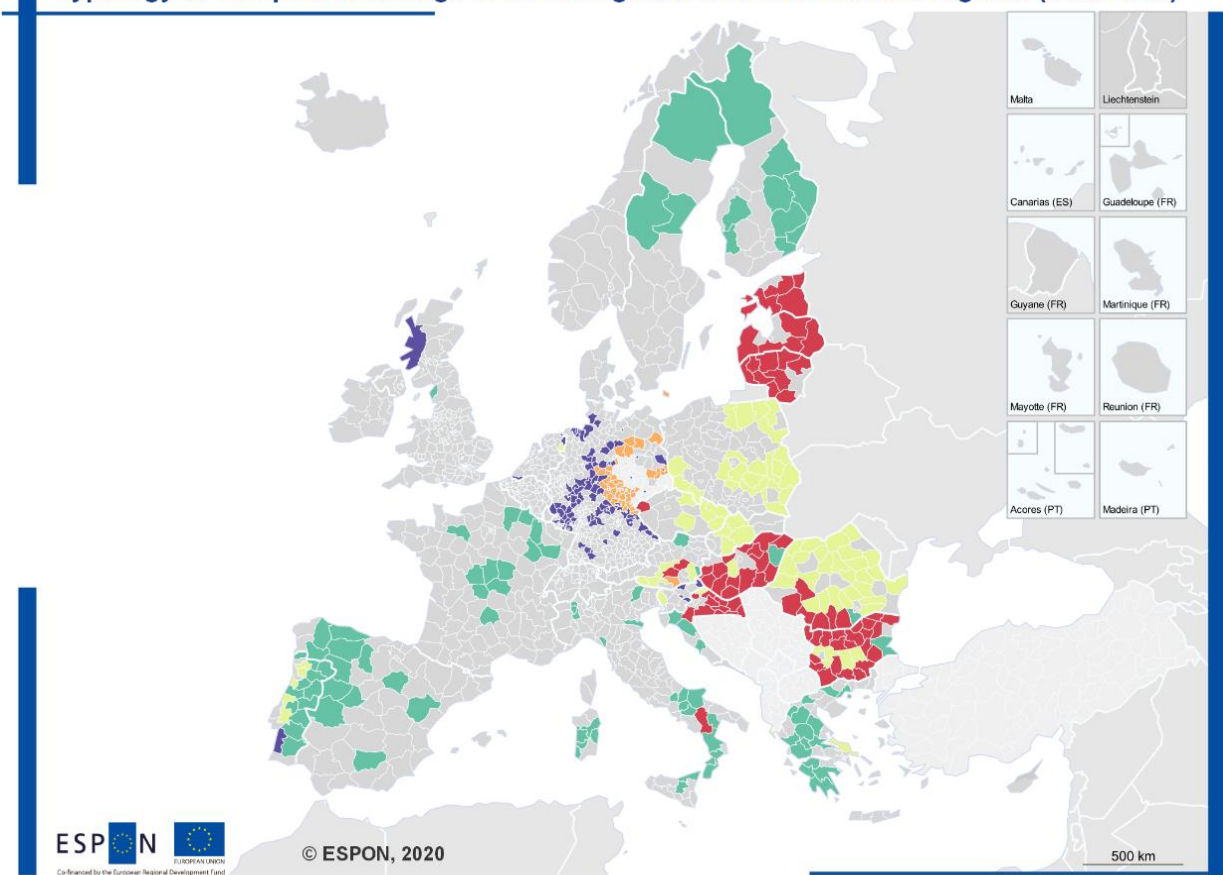
Four Types of the Shrinking Process:



Identifying a territorial typology of the complex shrinking

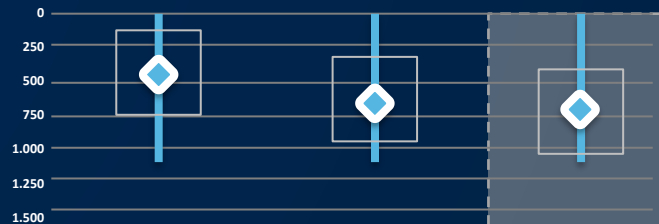


Typology of complex shrinkage in shrinking rural and intermediate regions (5 classes)

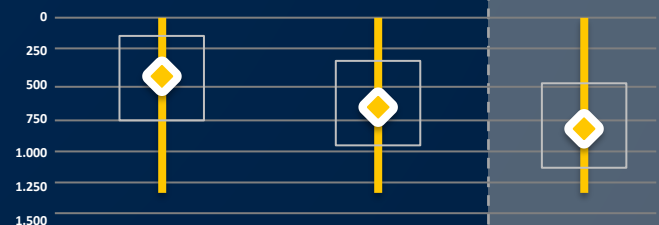


... and assessing how shrinking is impacting the **quality of life**

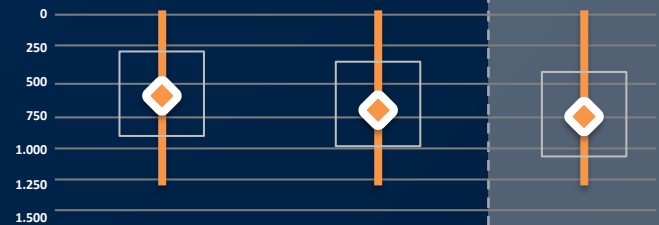
Territorial Quality of Life Index



QoL Enablers Index



Life Maintenance Index

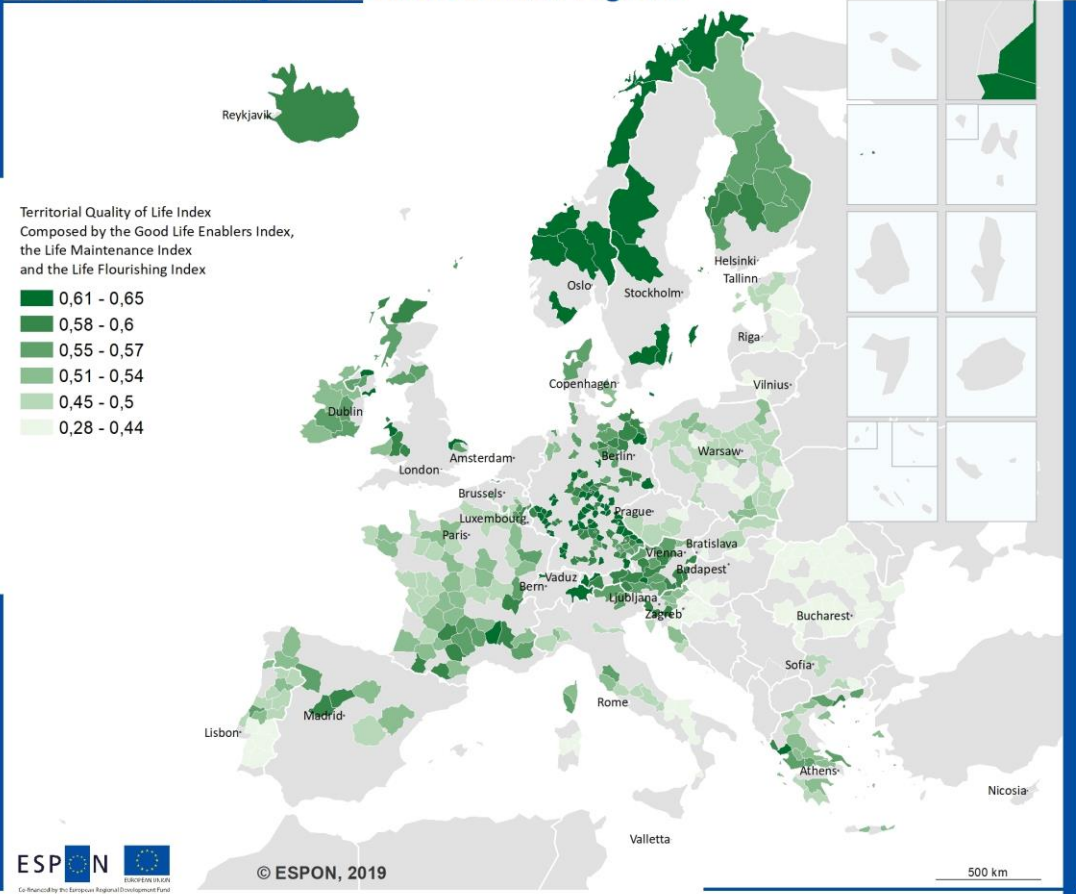


Life Flourishing Index



Urban Intermediate Rural

Territorial Quality of Life Index. Rural regions

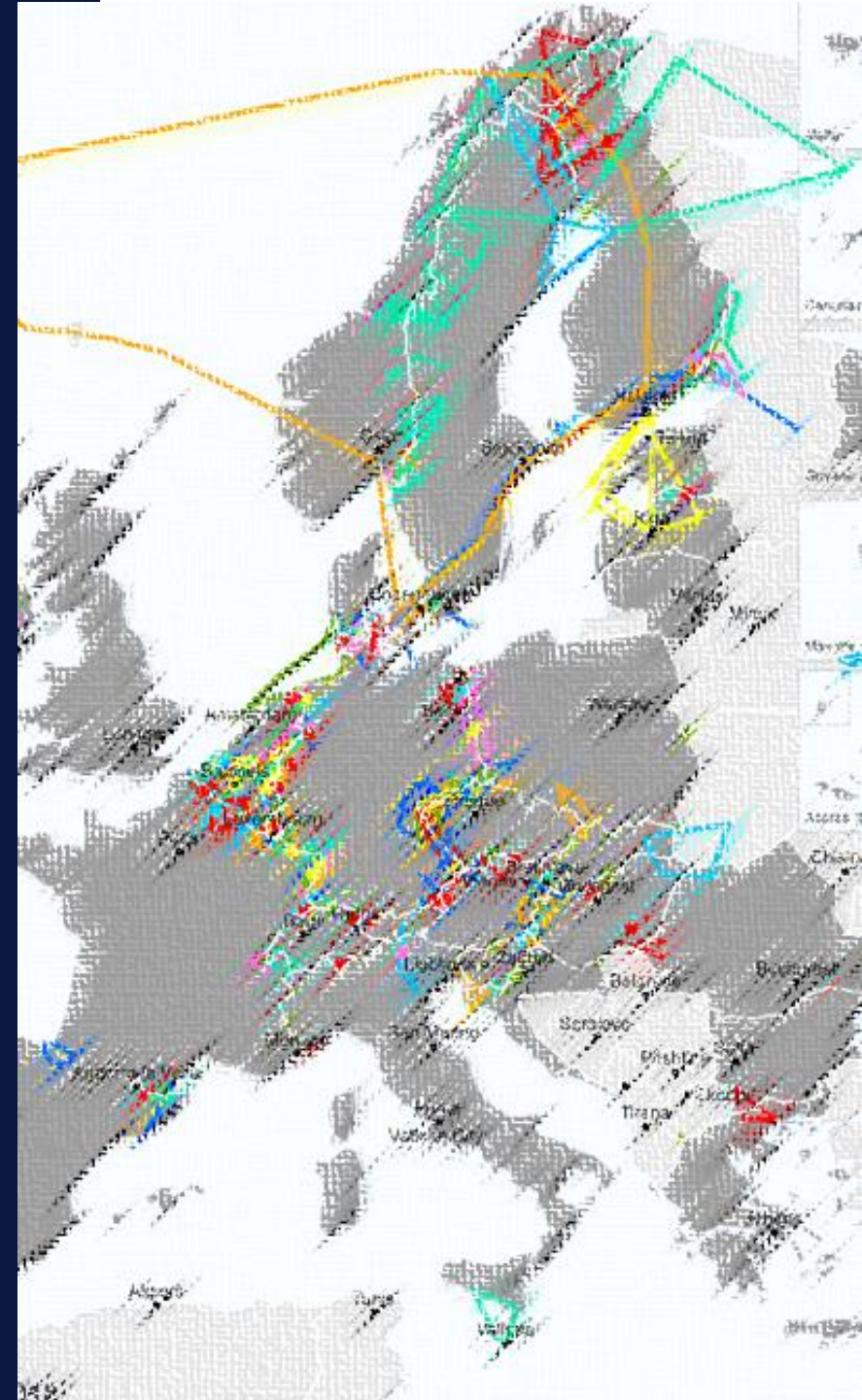


Regional level: NUTS3 2016
Source: ESPON QoL, 2020
Origin of data: Eurostat, ESPON projects, EU-SPI, European Regions Database, Eurobarometer, EEA
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3

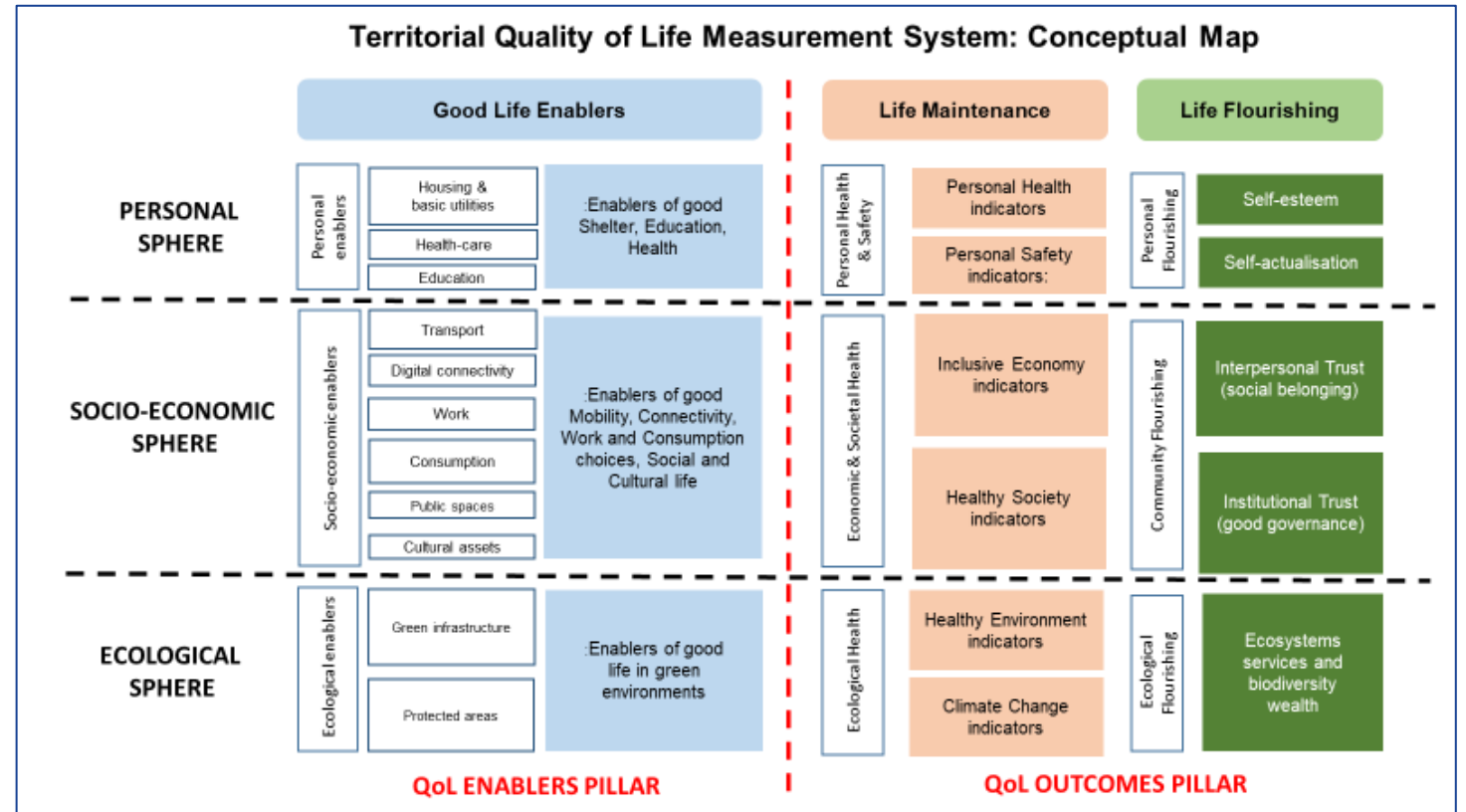
Przestrzeń (czy żyje nam się dobrze?)

ESPON QoL – Quality of Life Measurements and Methodology



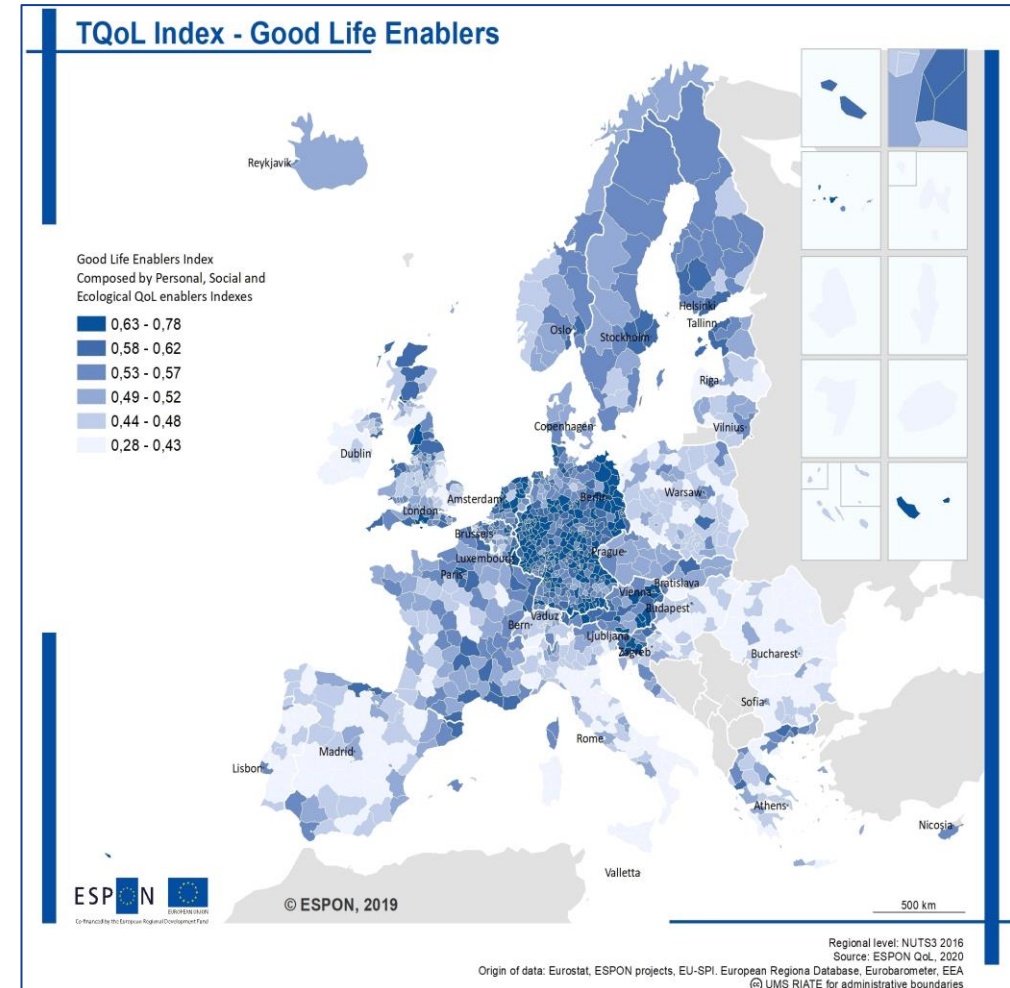
Pojęcie Terytorialnej Jakości Życia

- Dla każdej żywej istoty życie to przetrwanie i rozkwit w sprzyjającym środowisku. „Terytorialna” jakość życia jest zatem definiowana jako zdolność istot żywych do przetrwania i rozkwitu w kontekście terytorialnym
- Konceptualny model TQoL obejmuje trzy sfery - osobistą, społeczno-ekonomiczną i ekologiczną - oraz trzy wymiary jakości życia - czynniki umożliwiające dobre życie, przetrwanie („utrzymanie”) i rozkwit życia



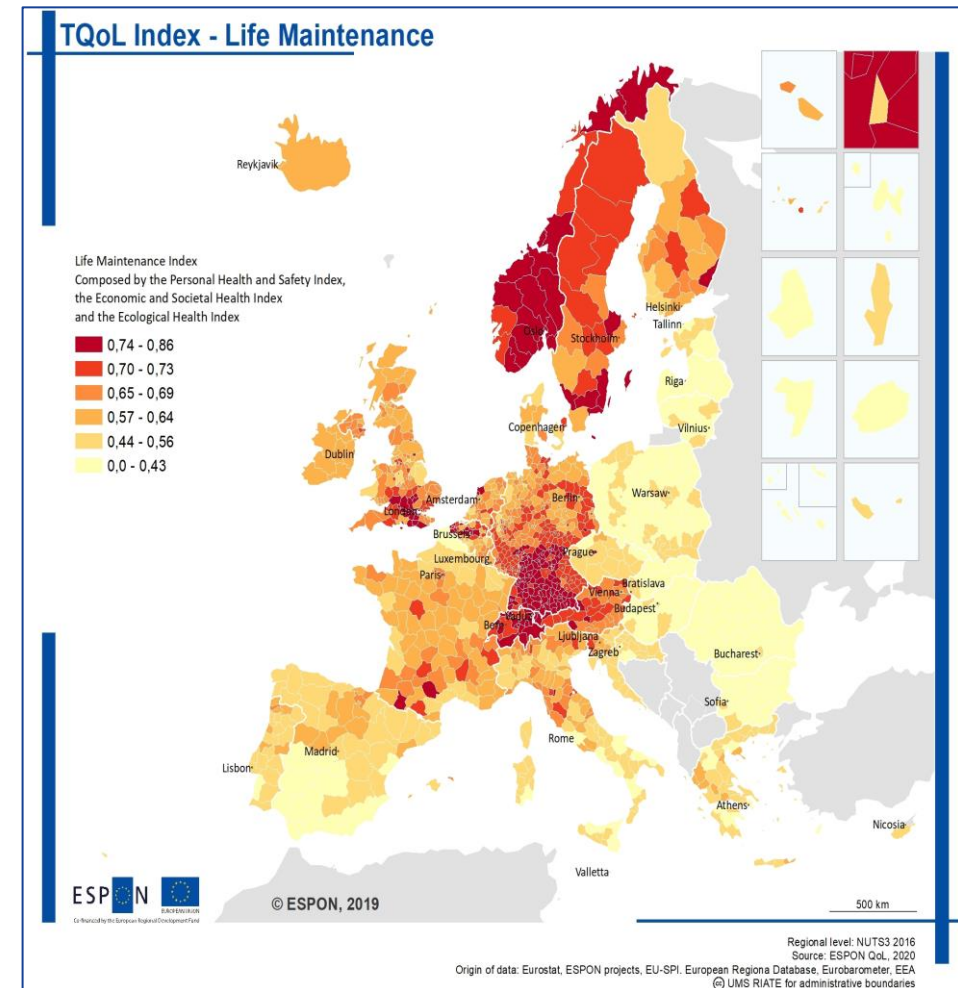
Rozkład przestrzenny czynników umożliwiających dobre życie

- Odzwierciedlone różnice w dostępności regionów (accessibility vs remoteness)
- Widoczne dysproporcje między regionami miejskimi a obszarami wiejskimi
- Niskie wartości wskaźnika: obszary słabo zaludnione, peryferia europejskie / wewnętrzne oraz obszary z niedostatkiem powiązań transportowych (np. Hiszpania, Włochy, Rumunia i Bułgaria)



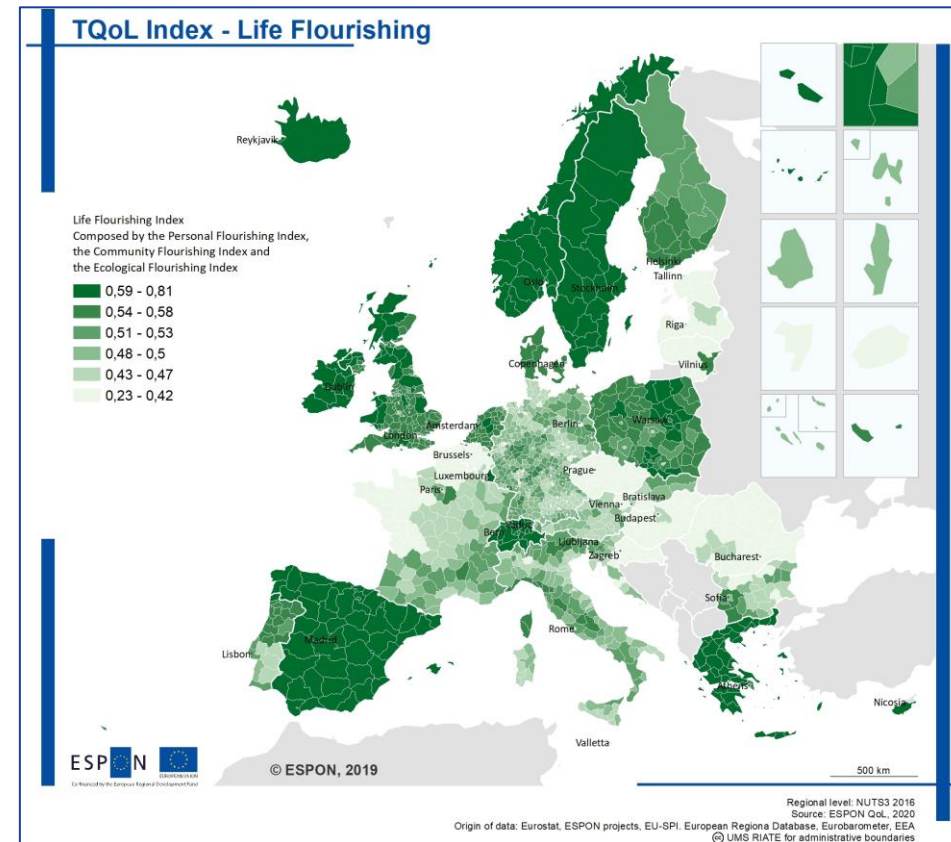
Rozkład przestrzenny czynników umożliwiających przetrwanie („utrzymanie”)

- Wskaźnik o największej rozpiętości wyników
- Południowe i wschodnie regiony Europy z wartościami znacznie poniżej średniej
- Niskie wartości wskaźnika osobistego zdrowia i bezpieczeństwa występują w Europie Środkowo-Wschodniej
- Podobnie, poziom społecznej zdrowotności (*healthy society*) jest niski w krajach takich jak: Rumunia, Bułgaria, Hiszpania, Włochy i Grecja
- Wartości tzw. zdrowia ekologicznego są niskie w zaludnionych regionach i krajach południa Europy (wpływ jakości powietrza i zmian klimatu)



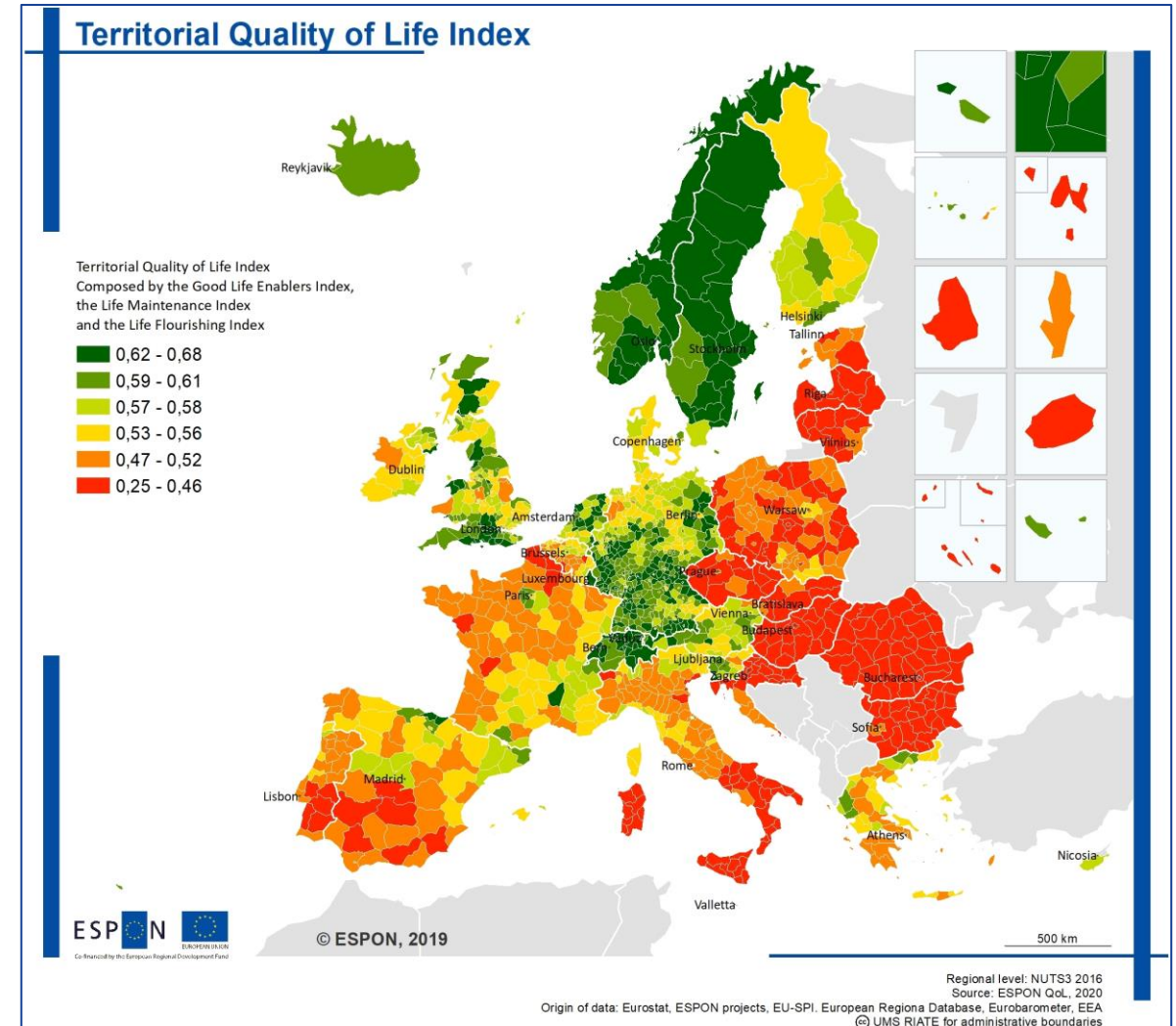
Rozkład przestrzenny czynników umożliwiających rozkwit życia

- Wyższe wartości dla krajów śródziemnomorskich i skandynawskich, a także Polski, Wielkiej Brytanii, Irlandii i Szwajcarii
- Niski poziom samooceny i tolerancji wobec osób niepełnosprawnych w krajach Europy Środkowo-Wschodniej
- Niski poziom rozwoju społeczności lokalnych (zaufanie do instytucji publicznych i zaangażowanie społeczne) w krajach Europy Środkowo-Wschodniej i południowych Włoszech, oraz w regionach Francji i Portugalii



TQoL – czy już wiemy wszystko?

- Inne czynniki, które w coraz większym stopniu wpływają i / lub kształtują jakość życia, na przykład:
 - jakość relacji społeczno-ekologicznych (*socio-ecological interactions*),
 - gotowość na nieprzewidywalne sytuacje (*preparedness for uncertainty*)
 - kultywowanie inteligencji emocjonalnej
- Interesujące narzędzie organizowania i strukturyzowania interakcji z obywatelami (*citizen-oriented tool*)
- Zalecenie: europejska platforma i sieć TQoL Living Labs w przestrzeni ESPON





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Inspire Policy Making with Territorial Evidence

// Dziękuję za uwagę

dr Wiktor Szydarowski, Dyrektor, ESPON EGTC