



**OPORTUNITATE DE PARTENERIAT (Nr. 9)
OLANDA**

Propunere de parteneriat din partea institutului ALTERRA, OLANDA

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15 iunie 2010

Institutul olandez Alterra din cadrul Universității Wageningen este interesat de o viitoare colaborare pentru formularea unei propuneri de proiect în cadrul Priorității 2 pentru următoarele **tematici**:

Tematica	Buget €
ULYSSES – Using Applied Results from ESPON as a Yardstick for Cross-Border Spatial Planning and Development (ULYSSES – Utilizarea rezultatelor cercetărilor aplicate ca etalon pentru planificarea și dezvoltarea teritorială transfrontalieră)	350.000
RISE – Identifying and Exchanging Best Practice in Developing Regional Integrated Strategies in Europe (RISE – Identificarea și schimbul de bune practici privind dezvoltarea strategiilor regionale integrate din Europa)	350.000
TPM – Territorial Performance Monitoring (TPM – Monitorizarea performanțelor teritoriului)	350.000

În măsura în care sunteți interesați de o posibilă colaborare, vă transmitem mai jos o scurtă prezentare a institutului.

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Informații privind apelurile lansate și pachetele de documente necesare pentru formularea propunerii de proiect regăsiți la următorul link:

http://www.espon.eu/main/Menu_HowToApply/Menu_Calls/Menu_OpenCalls/Call3May2010/

Echipa de implementare din cadrul Ministerului Dezvoltării Regionale și Turismului și a Punctului de Contact ESPON din România vă stă la dispoziție pentru alte informații suplimentare.

SUCCES!

Echipa de implementare din cadrul Ministerului Dezvoltării Regionale și Turismului și a Punctului de Contact ESPON din România vă stă la dispoziție pentru alte informații suplimentare.

CONTACT

[AUTORITATEA NAȚIONALĂ PENTRU PROGRAMUL ESPON 2013](#)

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Ești interesat de Programul ESPON 2013?

ESPON 2013 – Rețeaua europeană de observare a dezvoltării și coeziunii teritoriale este un program operațional în cadrul Obiectivului Cooperare Teritorială Europeană al Politicii de Coeziune a Uniunii Europene, prin care este finanțată cercetarea teritoriului european.

Programul ESPON 2013 este finanțat prin Fondul European de Dezvoltare Regională și prin contribuția tuturor statelor membre ale UE și a statelor partenere: Norvegia, Elveția, Islanda și Liechtenstein.

Scopul Programului ESPON 2013 este de a sprijini formularea politicii care vizează coeziunea și dezvoltarea armonioasă a teritoriului european prin (1) furnizarea de informații, statistici, analize și scenarii comparabile privind dinamica teritoriului, precum și prin (2) evidențierea capitalului teritoriului și potențialului de dezvoltare a regiunilor și teritoriilor de dimensiuni mai mari, contribuind, astfel, la creșterea competitivității, intensificarea cooperării teritoriale și dezvoltarea durabilă și echilibrată a teritoriului european.

Surse de informare:

www.espon.eu

www.mdrt.ro - [Sectiunea ESPON](#)

www.infocooperare.ro - [INFO ESPON](#)

www.esponromania.ro - Site-ul web al Punctului de Contact ESPON din România

Company profile Alterra part of Wageningen University and Research Centre

Alterra is the largest research institute for our green living environment in the Netherlands. Alterra offers a combination of practical and scientific research in a multitude of disciplines related to the green world around us and the sustainable use of our living environment. Flora and fauna, soil, water, the environment, geo-information and remote sensing, landscape and spatial planning, man and society: examples of the numerous aspects of our green environment that Alterra provides expertise in.

Alterra is part of the Wageningen University and Research Centre concern. Alterra closely cooperates with the school of Environmental Sciences of Wageningen University in research and education. Both the exchange of expertise and capacity and the match between fundamental and applied research gives this combination a scientific advantage.

Alterra's research is divided in five centres: Ecosystems, Geo-Information, Landscape, Soil Science and Water and Climate. These centres employ four hundred researchers.

Expertises on European territorial development and cooperation

Alterra and the school of Environmental Sciences have expertise on applied research that focuses on 1) sustainability aspects of territorial and integrated planning, 2) methods of spatial planning (monitoring, geo information and mapping) and 3) governance issues (e.g. strategies of participation in planning). Researchers work in close collaboration with stake holders for societal relevant research.

The company has specific expertise in the following domains that are relevant for European territorial development and cooperation in projects under INTERREG, INTERACT and ESPON:

- European and national (Netherlands, Germany, England and others) policies of nature conservation and development and its implementation into regional strategies (nature management, ecosystem services and ecological networks);
- European and national (Netherlands, England, Germany, France and others) policies of landscape conservation, development and planning (EU and Council of Europe);
- European agricultural policy and its implementation into regional strategies;
- Strategies on rivers, water courses and coasts in relation to climate change;
- Regional strategies of sustainable energy (only Netherlands, until now);
- Methods of regional policy making, planning and implementation in rural areas, peri-urban regions and open spaces in urban networks;
- Governance and participation of non-governmental organisations on regional and local scale (e.g. participation and dialogue between interest groups).

Alterra can also deliver generalist services like the management of complex (international) projects, facilitation of international workshops and working groups and producing popular scientific reports.

Experience in European projects

“Regio dialoog Hamaland” Interreg IIIA. Initiative in cross border cooperation in a region between Enschede (Netherlands) and Bocholt (Germany). Alterra report 938 (Dutch and German language)

“BRANCH” Interreg IIIB. Biodiversity requires adaptation in Northwest Europe under a changing climate.

<http://www.alterra.wur.nl/UK/research/Specialisation+Landscape/Crossing/branch>

“New Delta” Interreg IIIB. Ports and nature, striking a new balance.

<http://www.newdelta.org/navigatie/frameset.asp>

“Save the North Sea” Interreg IIIB. Change of attitudes and behaviour towards marine litter. Alterra report 1162

“Farmers for nature” Interreg IIIB. Methods of agricultural management for protection of meadow birds. Alterra report 1199 (Dutch language)

“Urbal development” Interreg IIIB. Urban - rural partnerships: building bridges between urban and rural interests.

<http://www.alterra.wur.nl/UK/research/Specialisation+Landscape/Crossing/urbal>

“ASCEND” Interreg IIIC. Achieving the socio-economic re-use of military land and heritage.

<http://www.interreg3c.net/sixcms/detail.php?id=8262>

“Farland” Interreg IIIC. Innovative approach to land development, a planning and implementation process on regional scale.

http://www.interreg3c.net/sixcms/detail.php?id=8110&_map24sid=&_searched=&_currfloaterlang=en

“Cultplan” Interact. Managing cultural differences in INTERREG initiatives and international planning processes.

http://www.interact-eu.net/advanced_search/cultplan/120/574

“Exergieplanning” Dutch national research project. Synergy between energy strategies and spatial planning on regional level. www.exergieplanning.nl

“Faro” FP6. Foresight analysis of rural areas and guidance about future rural development policies.

www.faro-eu.org

“European Perspective on Specific Types of Territories” ESPON 2013

Alterra reports can be downloaded from the website under their number:

<http://www.alterra.wur.nl/UK/publications/Alterra+Reports>

ESPON Applied Research Project 2013/1/16.

Indicators and Perspectives for Services of General Interest in Territorial Cohesion and Development (2010-2012)

This brief outline sets out on one side the main key points of the research project concerning *Indicators and Perspectives for Services of General Interest (SGIs) in Territorial Cohesion and Development* as defined in the Specification Document and on the other side the broad approach to research which characterizes the activity of the Department of Architecture and Planning (DiAP), where different areas of expertise could be involved to develop the project.

The Department is looking to lead a bid or to participate as a partner for the Priority 1 Applied Research Project Indicators and Perspectives for Services of General Interest in Territorial Cohesion and Development.

Objectives, key policy questions and key research questions of the project.

The SGIs project holds a key position in developing a common understanding of opportunities and perspectives on services of general interest from a territorial development perspective.

“Services of general interest are a key element of the European society. Article 16 in the EC Treaty confirms their place among shared values of the Union and their role in promoting social and territorial cohesion. These services also contribute to the overall competitiveness of the European economy and are provided in the context of continuously evolving markets and technologies. The globalisation of trade, the completion of the European market and rapid technological change bring about increasing pressure to open new sectors to competition.” (EC: 2001/C17/04).

Services of general interest are defined as *“market and non-market services which public authorities class as being of general interest and subject to specific public service obligations”*. (EC: 2001/C17/04). European social policies and their underlying studies use different **classifications**. Services of general interest traditionally comprehend electronic communications, postal services, electricity, gas, water and transport. More recent documents tend to be more comprehensive and do also include labour market services, education, health care, child care, social care, culture or (social) housing.

The elaboration in this project takes into account classifications being made in social studies and policies. It looks at the territorial relevance of “classic topics” but also more recently appearing topics. Furthermore, it not only considers the **actual presence of services** but also the **actual access** in terms of price or connectivity (e.g. via the internet). The project is expected to consider the inclusion of access by different target groups and its territorial relevance.

Territorial policies **approach the challenges related to services of general interest in a territorial and comprehensive way** looking at territorial **differences and interrelations with other phenomena** (e.g. demography, economic development).

There is in particular a need for **indicators and development perspectives for different types of territories and at different levels of geographical scale**.

The project should strive for a better understanding of the following **key policy questions**, for which it should provide supporting knowledge and evidence:

☐ *How should the defined (groupings of) services of general interest be addressed by territorial development and cohesion policies?*

☐ *What is the territorial distribution of the services of general interest throughout the European territory and how can this be measured?*

☐ *How and to what extent do the various levels of services of general interest contribute to the global competitiveness, economic development and job growth of cities, urban agglomerations and other territories?*

The project should strive for a comprehensive and **integrated research approach, taking into account social, cultural, environmental and economic aspects**. In addition a **three level approach (European, transnational/national, regional/local)** to the analysis, commonly used by all ESPON applied research projects, should be applied.

The project shall also strive for delivering innovative results which can support the policy development in the field of territorial development, competitiveness and cohesion. It should demonstrate an inventive approach with regard to the scientific answers to the policy questions and should aim at showing new development opportunities for the European territory. There should be a combination and interrelation of various sectors and territorial insights on the development in order to **contribute to the creation of new development paths and visions**.

The following **key research questions** are expected to be answered:

☒ *How can the existing definition and classifications of services of general interest be applied from a territorial cohesion and development point of view?*

- What (elements of what) groupings of services of general interest (e.g. communication, energy, education, housing, shops, banks, health and social services or transport) play a role at global/European, (trans)national, and regional/local scale?

- What services of general interest are considered to be important for people and businesses? Is the perception of importance the same in different types of territories?

- What different types of national policies on services of general interest do exist throughout Europe? What objectives and arguments are behind these policies? And how are these different types of policies translated into territorial objectives or strategies?

☒ *What are good indicators to measure the level of services of general interest?*

- What are good indicators for measuring the basic level of services?

- What are good indicators for measuring territorial development potential due to specialisations and concentrations of services?

- How can the cost for access to services (and maybe other elements) be integrated in the indicators?

- To what extent differentiation within the set of indicators is needed towards the different target groups (businesses and citizens), different types of territories (amongst which cross-border regions), different levels of geographical scale and eventual other aspects?

- What are relevant single issue indicators and how can these be crossed in order to obtain 'sophisticated' crossed indicators?

☒ *What is the current territorial situation of services of general interest throughout the European territory?*

- What is the territorial distribution of services of general interest throughout the European territory (balance – concentration)?

- What is the territorial functionality of (the) services of general interest (sector) in the different regions throughout Europe?

- Where and/or in what types of territories a weak basic level of services of general interest can be detected?

- Where and/or in what types of territories can concentration and/or specialization be detected (at the various geographical levels of scale, but in particular at European/global level) in services of general interest?

☒ *What territorial development potential and constraints do different types of territories in Europe have?*

- What territorial development measures are best suited for different types of territories in order to guarantee a basic level of access to services of general interest?

- What (types of) territories that possess a concentration or specialisation of services of general interest (at European/global level) can exploit them to create economic growth and jobs? What strategies are suited?

- How do the different territorial trends (as detected in the ESPON-scenarios and the DEMIFER-project) affect territorial situations regarding the level of services of general interest in the future and what needs could these trends generate? How do they affect the territorial spread/concentration? How do they affect the basic living standards and the competitiveness of different types of territories?

- What territorial development paths for services of general interest can be recognised for different regions and different types of territories throughout Europe? What are financial possibilities (and restraints) and efficient ways of (territorial) organisation in different regions and types of territories to maintain or improve a certain level of services?

- How can territorial governance contribute to the policy objectives regarding services of general interest? What strategies and instruments can be used?

The project shall include **4-6 targeted case-studies** (including some related to guaranteeing the basic level and some related to reinforcing the position in the global economy) in order to receive more focused and detailed information on how the developed indicators and the baseline scenario can serve to define territorial

development perspectives for cities and/or regions, embracing all scales from the global to the local and interlink with conceptualisations developed in other ESPON 2013 Projects.

The project should present the main final results in relation to different types of regions and cities, using, where applicable, existing typologies for the urban system, rural areas, mountain areas, islands, coastal areas and outermost regions. The final results should also be presented for transnational cooperation areas under Structural Funds, and - where appropriate and possible - also for cross-border cooperation area and inter-regional cooperation areas

The Department of Architecture and Planning, DiAP

DiAP has been founded in 2000 as the result of the merging of the Department of Sciences of Territory – which was mainly centred upon planning and urban design – with groups of scholars coming from the field of Architecture, History of Architecture and Restoration, based in other departments.

The common goal was to establish a Department structure where the various disciplines dealing with territorial projects could meet and establish an arena for an interdisciplinary dialogue.

Directed by Prof. Patrizia Gabellini since January 2009, DiAP, with its 144 teachers: 48 full professors, 33 associate professors and 63 assistant professors, is now the second largest Department in Politecnico di Milano (Milan Polytechnic) as well as being the largest in the field of Architecture, an important research centre in Italy for urban and territorial planning issues, and part of a well-established international network of centers of excellence.

DiAP has been created on the basis of a cultural collaboration which is centred on developing and innovating the Politecnico di Milano tradition, with the goal of establishing a department structure where the various disciplines dealing with territorial projects could meet and create a forum for interdisciplinary dialogue. It pursues scientific research and teaching objectives in the field of:

architecture
urban planning
regional development
environmental development

exploring new points of contact in the evolution of disciplinary areas, between environment, community and architectural designers and between communications, policy and management experts.

This multidisciplinary approach is a particular characteristic of the department, which is able to offer expertise and projects to meet emerging demands from processes of physical and social change, to a plurality of subjects and organisations (European, national, regional and local authorities, social and economic groups, research institutions).

Research

DiAP is currently one of the largest departmental research centres in Italy and is active in many fields of research and consultancy, such as territorial analysis, analysis and design of planning processes, local policies, social and territorial cohesion policies, strategic planning, environmental planning, infrastructure planning and design, environmental design, architecture, urban history and renewal.

Diap staff also own expertise in geographical information system, methods and techniques in support of urban research and policy development process, mapping and monitoring of urban and territorial transformations, data gathering, management and dissemination.

Research activity is supported by different forms of funding:

- Research funded by the Italian Ministry for Universities, by the National Research Council;
- Research funded by European Commission;
- Contracts with public administrations, non-profit organizations and private entities.

Furthermore, DiAP members can set up permanent or temporary Research Laboratories according to long term research programs or to specific research projects. Currently the research activities are grouped into 4 Research Lines, that include more than 40 Laboratories, plus 3 Experimental Laboratories in Modelling, Diagnosis e Visual Communication.

Education

DiAP provides a major contribution in the teaching activities of the School of Architecture and Society in all its undergraduate and graduate programmes in Architecture, Environmental architecture, Planning, Building

techniques, and in some undergraduate and graduate programmes in other Schools of Architecture and Engineering.

DiAP offers a wide range of post-graduate courses, including Specializing Masters, Doctoral Programs (Territorial Design And Government, Spatial Planning And Urban Development; Preservation Of Architectural Heritage, Urban And Architectural Design), Specialist Schools, Professional Courses, Short Courses.

International Activities

Diap promotes many international activities, including research programmes, teaching staff mobility, international workshops, intensive programmes in cooperation with European partners, an international lecture series.

In particular, members of the Department have been involved in various EU-funded projects (Espon 2006 Programme, VI PQ Specific Targeted Project , VI PQ Coordination Action , VII PQ Theme 6 – Environment, including Climate Change, CONACYT- FONCICYT Fondo de Cooperacion International en Ciencia y Tecnologia - Union Europea).

DiAP is member of the Association of European School of Planning (AESOP), of the European Urban Research Association (EURA), of the Regional Science Association (AISRE); of the Istituto Nazionale di Urbanistica (INU) and it is the registered office of the Società Italiana degli Urbanisti (SIU).

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