URBAN POLICY IN POLAND
& IN OTHER EU MEMBER STATES
IN THE CONTEXT OF POLISH NATIONAL COHESION STRATEGY
& PRESENT & FUTURE COHESION POLICY OF THE EU

5th-6th November 2009 - Katowice, Poland

Objective 2030
The future of urban sustainability

INNOVATIVE URBAN DEVELOPMENT

Michel Sudarskis

Secretary General

INTA

International Urban Development Association

INTA Mission

✓ **INTA provides its membership the tools to create & develop sustainable urban future**

✓ An non-profit association founded in 1974 with the aim of bringing together highly qualified public and private urban actors in an international network of practitioners

INTA Membership

- ✓ An international network of **active and committed members, policy-makers, public and private practitioners,** engaged in urban and territorial development

- ▪ **2 500** members, associates and partners in over 60 countries

- ▪ 5 categories of membership:
  - ✓ national authorities, government agencies
  - ✓ local governments at all territorial levels
  - ✓ public and private enterprises, development corporations
  - ✓ knowledge institutions
  - ✓ professionals: architects,planners, city engineers, etc.

INTA Actions

- ✓ **international, multidisciplinary** and cross-sectoral **exchange of experiences**
- ✓ **sharing of practices**
- ✓ **transfer of tools & methods** on sustainable and innovative urban development

- ✓ Provide members with **state-of-the-art** knowledge, advice, professional skills development, study visits, networking, …

Activities

- ✓ Annual World Urban Development Congress
- ✓ World Urban Development Council - WUDC
- ✓ International Advisory Services
- ✓ International Conferences and Seminars
- ✓ Professional skills development
- ✓ Technical study visits
- ✓ Publications

World Urban Development Council

✓The WUDC is **a non-partisan "Club"** where INTA membership is engaged in open debates on major urban transformation and future of urban development

✓That think-tank anticipates changes in the urban society and positions INTA as a "thought leader" and a force for proposal

Urban Innovation by the WUDC

✓ Urban Innovation was core theme of the recent WUDC that took place a month ago at the occasion of the 33rd INTA Congress

Objective 2030
the future of urban sustainability

- ✓ **Objective 2030** is a cooperative international programme of INTA carried by the members to:
  - ✓ establish how can cities evolve over the next decade,
  - ✓ outline the conditions and criteria that will make tomorrow's cities sustainable,
  - ✓ propose the policy, financial and governance arrangements, cross-sectoral partnerships, government interventions, community initiatives to make these transformations happen in a sustainable way

New urban economy & challenges

- ✓ Integrate living and working spaces
- ✓ Infrastructure to manage hyper-mobility and fluidity of spaces
- ✓ Services (utilities, health and education) to accompany these changes
- ✓ Integrate such developments within a new urban fabric
- ✓ Reorganise the city to manage the urban transformation

Innovative urban development

✓ urban development has emerged as main agent of change

✓ promoting the use of innovative planning and design to bring about sustainable development

✓ growth of the new urban economy is now less based on hierarchical structures and more on networks

Taking advantages of trends

✓ dematerialise – hyper-mobility and fluidity of spaces make current physical construction no longer needed

✓ demobilise - reduced conventional mobility, less pollution, where urban settlements tend to be self-contained – eco districts while at the same time more mobility is requested to integrate working and living places

Taking advantages of trends

- ✓ **mass customisation** - automatic custom delivery of what is required. Infrastructure development (utilities, health and education) needed to support the changes
- ✓ **individual attention** - caring for individual and specific needs of the population
- ✓ **intelligent operation** - minimising waste of energy and resources
- ✓ **soft transformation** – regular introduction of innovated new services within a new urban fabric

Re-organiszation of the city

✓ Spatial transformation may not be orderly
  ✓ deprived areas may expand as demand outstrips the capacities of governments to institute well-functioning land markets and to invest in infrastructure and housing
✓ Restrictive public policies can be counter-productive
  ✓ by not instituting flexible regulation and flexible land use conversion
  ✓ by not responding appropriately to the needs of spatial transformations for different types of places

Urban Innovation & Sustainability

- ✓ **complementary or conflicting issues**
  - ✓ debate on sustainable development has largely dealt with the sectors of industry and energy, and innovation has been considered as a condition of sustainable development
  - ✓ However, services remained in the background of the debate despite their economic and social importance in the EU
- ✓ creative tensions - pull push factor

Sustainability and Innovation

Sustainable
Development

Information
& communication
technologies

Push

Pull

Urban Innovation & Quality of Life

✓The impact of globalisation & Information technology have made cities more intra-competitive

✓The provision of a better quality of urban life is therefore a key driver for change

✓Innovation offers the potential for more efficient use of resources, buildings, transport, energy, etc., and is a central factor for sustainable city

✓However, implementation conditions are not as obvious

Moving around the City

- ✓ more efficient commuting
- ✓ more efficient parking
- ✓ more attractive and efficient public transit
- ✓ electronically integrated and coordinated transportation
- ✓ productive commuting time
- ✓ personal mobility-on-demand
- ✓ solving the "last mile" problem, the mobility-on demand system

From transport to mobility: a radical change

✓ Change of usage

✓ Change of tools and means

✓ Change of actors

✓ Services

  ✓ to mobility (navigate)

  ✓ for mobility (access)

  ✓ inside mobility (activities)

Change in usage
from transport to mobility

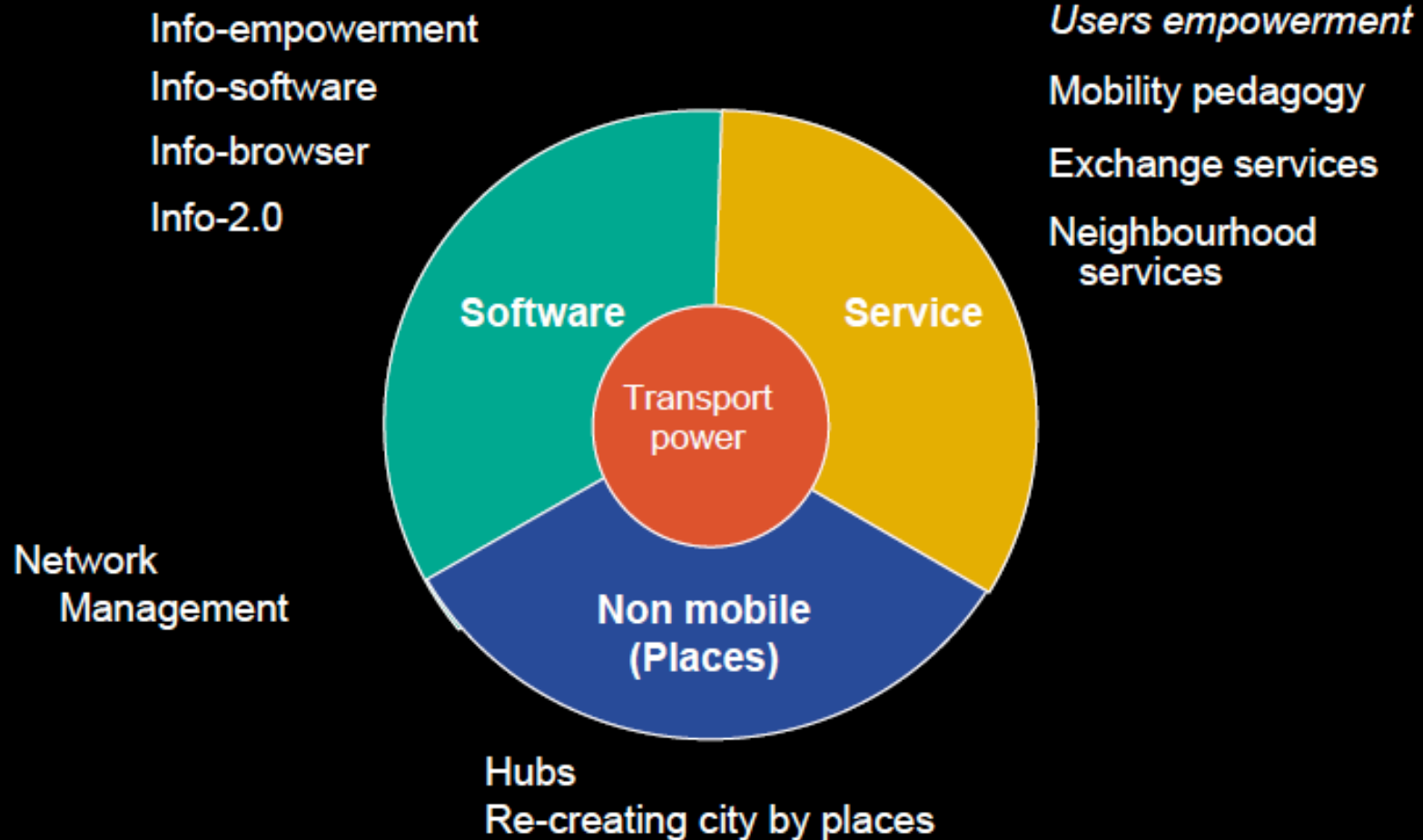| Transport	Flow	Transported	*passive*
⬇	⬇	⬇	⬇
Mobility	Individual	Mobile	*active*

Self mobile person establishing new relations with:
time, space, body, technology, others,
environment

Global urban mobility

- ✓ Multimodality

- ✓ Modal redundancy: trip diversity

- ✓ Walking: active mode of transport
  - ✓ Hidden dimension of city transport - 54% of daily trip in inner Paris
  - ✓ Efficient mobility - over 50% < 1km faster than subway in Paris or London

Systemic innovation

Info-empowerment
Info-software
Info-browser
Info-2.0

Users empowerment

Mobility pedagogy

Exchange services

Neighbourhood
  services

Network
  Management

Software

Service

Transport
power

**Non mobile
(Places)**

Hubs
Re-creating city by places

Economising mobility

- ✓ Innovation to optimise the offer of transport
  - ✓ Useful mobility
  - ✓ Info.mobility

- ✓ Access, connection, interface
  - ✓ New socially important places : stations, stops, hubs (territorial, mobile, personal)

Car park
as regulating hub

Mobile
co-working
spaces

Mobility
Agency

Choosing flat
according to
PT & CO2 print

2.0 end-user IS
on mobility
(New York

Managing Homes

- ✓ homes that both produce and consume energy
- ✓ homes that intelligently recycle waste
- ✓ homes that collect and reuse water

Managing Workplaces

- ✓ connected live-work villages
- ✓ intelligent workspaces

Engaging Citizens Responsibility

- ✓ knowing individual impact on the environment.
- ✓ buying intelligently and durable
- ✓ learning sustainable mobility

Urban Innovation & Social inclusion

✓ An inclusive society explicitly and implicitly gives citizens the message that they are valued and included. Such inclusion needs to extend to the application of Innovation in urban regeneration and renewal

✓ However, there is currently a lack of understanding about how Innovation can contribute to delivering urban regeneration and neighbourhood renewal

Integration of technology, organisation & social issues

- ✓ Networks, flows and processes are primarily metropolitan in nature, with constellations of service providers inter-connected to users and consumers

- ✓ There is a need to reconcile the hyper-mobility and fluidity of space with the demands for a socially inclusive agenda

Urban Innovation & Partnership

✓ From a sustainable perspective, private sector and urban authorities must enter into agreements, with codes and protocols, aimed at reconciling citizens' demands for environmental protection with economic competitiveness and social cohesion

✓ This leads to participative forms of governance and use of information technologies based on shared environmental, economic and social values and long-term needs

The City as Innovation platform

- ✓ develop a framework for integrating innovation and urban development policies since it cannot be assumed that the benefits of economic growth brought about by innovation will automatically trickle down and eradicate the deprivation and inequalities still present in cities
- ✓ **Innovation** must become inclusive, informative, affordable, user-friendly, and easily accessible by all citizens

INTA

www.inta-aivn.org

mail: intainfo@inta-net.org

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