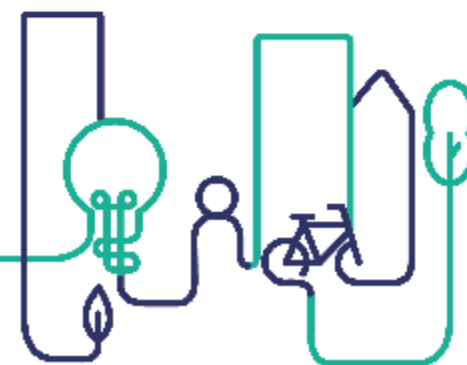


Bridging policies and places: Advancing Sustainable Urban Development through Territorial Impact Assessments

EUI Capacity Building Event on Territorial Impact Assessments

15 October 2025, Brussels, Belgium



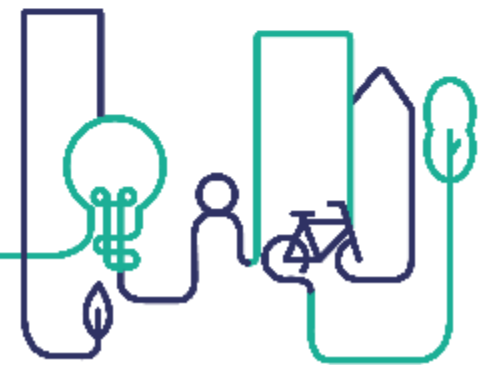
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Opening remarks

Romain Nivelles
Representation Hauts-de-France region

Merja Haapakka
European Commission – DG REGIO

Jonas Scholze and Eilish O'Loughlin
European Urban Initiative Permanent Secretariat



Co-funded by
the European Union

European Urban Initiative (EUI)

An EU instrument managed by European Commission's DG Regional and Urban Policy, with Hauts-de-France Region, France as Entrusted Entity

Supports **EU cities of all sizes** on Sustainable Urban Development

Budget of **EUR 395 million** for 2021-2027 period



We propose capacity building



We fund innovative actions in cities



We provide knowledge and foster exchanges of experiences



We empower cities for sustainable urban development in Europe

portico

www.urban-initiative.eu

EUI Capacity Building

One target

EU cities working on Sustainable Urban Development (SUD)

Two objectives

1. Build cities' capacities in integrated, participative approaches
2. Improve design & implementation of SUD policies & practices

Three activities

1. City-to-City Exchanges
2. Peer Reviews
3. Capacity Building Events



EUI Capacity Building Events

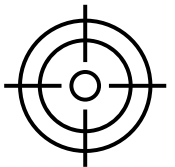
1. **Topics** cover any thematic or operational challenges related to better implementation of Sustainable Urban Development and Innovative Actions within EU Cohesion Policy
2. **Multi-level dialogue** fostering exchanges among urban authorities, managing authorities, national authorities and European Commission
3. **Practical, hands-on learning formats** including matchmaking opportunities and support to access follow-up activities such as City-to-City Exchanges and Peer Reviews



Continue your learning journey after this event

- 1. Apply for a **City-to-City Exchange** - call permanently open:**
 - Funding for study visits to other EU cities, matchmaking support sign-up by 25 Nov
- 2. Apply for a **Peer Review** by 18 November, 12:00 CET:**
 - Receive advice from EU cities to tackle challenges related to your SUD strategy
 - Share your expertise as a peer reviewer
- 3. Join our next national **Capacity Building Events**:**

Slovenia (18-20 Nov), Ireland (26-27 Nov), Sweden (4 Dec), Czechia (20-22 Jan), Belgium (27-29 Jan), Germany (11-12 Feb), Finland (19-21 May), Denmark (9-10 June)...



Tell us your needs, we will help you target the right activity



Agenda of the day

1

Practice examples: Applying TIA approaches on different spatial scales

2

Workshop discussion: how to use and/or adapt TIA practices to local context

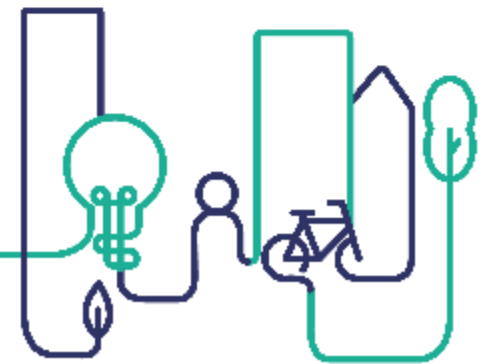
Practice examples

Applying TIA approaches on different spatial scales

Patrycia Artymowska, Polish Ministry for Regional Development

Roland Gaugitsch, ÖIR

Simona Cavallini, EUI Expert



Co-funded by
the European Union

Territorial Impact Assessment: strengthening cohesion, resilience, and competitiveness!

**Experiences from the TIA Pilot Action and the SPA(TIA)
Method: Supporting the Implementation of the
Territorial Agenda 2030**

Patrycja Artymowska

Article 174 of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union

"In order to promote its overall harmonious development, the Union shall develop and pursue its actions leading to the strengthening of its economic, social and territorial cohesion.

In particular, the Union shall aim at reducing disparities between the levels of development of the various regions and the backwardness of the least favoured regions.

Among the regions concerned, particular attention shall be paid to rural areas, areas affected by industrial transition, and regions which suffer from severe and permanent natural or demographic handicaps such as the northernmost regions with very low population density and island, cross-border and mountain regions."



Polska prezydencja w Radzie UE
Polish presidency of the Council of the EU
Présidence polonaise du Conseil de l'UE

Joint declaration
of Ministers responsible for
Cohesion Policy, Territorial Cohesion
and Urban Matters

approved in Warsaw on 21 May 2025



Ministry of Development Funds and Regional Policy
Republic of Poland

Warsaw Joint Declaration

- ❑ **Territorially sensitive responses** to address uneven territorial impacts of global challenges
- ❑ Territorial cohesion to be **promoted together** with new priorities such as security, resilience, green and digital transitions
- ❑ EU policies to follow a **place-based approach**, and apply principles of **multi-level governance, partnership, and shared management**
- ❑ A need to develop an evidence-based EU **territorial development vision**, co-created by the European Commission and Member States, to tackle territorial disparities and guide policy
- ❑ **Approach ESPON** to organize a **foresight study**, to provide the evidence base for the territorial development vision, including at urban scale, analyse the risks of territorially blind policies and illustrate
- ❑ **TIA** to be used in EU policies and legislation, to avoid exacerbating **disparities** and to better tailor actions to territorial contexts and **to conduct territorial impact assessments** of relevant national policies
- ❑ **Urban-rural linkages** and **spatial planning** to be enhanced to promote sustainable development
- ❑ Attention to **vulnerable regions** (covered by Articles 174 and 349 of the TFEU; affected by migration, climate risks, or conflict-related pressures, particularly bordering Russia, Belarus, and Ukraine)

From ESDP to Territorial Agenda



#TerritorialAgenda
A future for all places

#TerritorialAgenda

Balanced
Europe: Better
balanced
territorial
development
utilising Europe's
diversity

Integration
beyond borders:
Easier living and
working across
national borders

Region-focused Territorial Impact Assessment

Understanding
how sector policies
shape spatial
(im)balances:
Region-focused
Territorial Impact
Assessment

Lead stakeholder: Ministry of Development Funds
and Regional Policy, Poland

TIA pilot action

Project Advisory Committee

Consortium:

PL
CZ
DE
NL
SI

Supporting Partners:

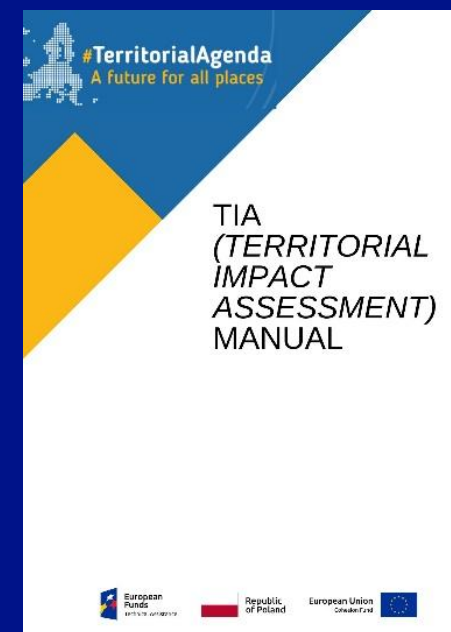
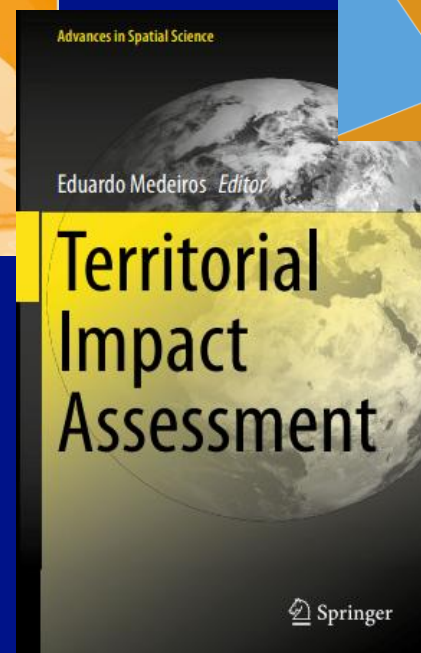
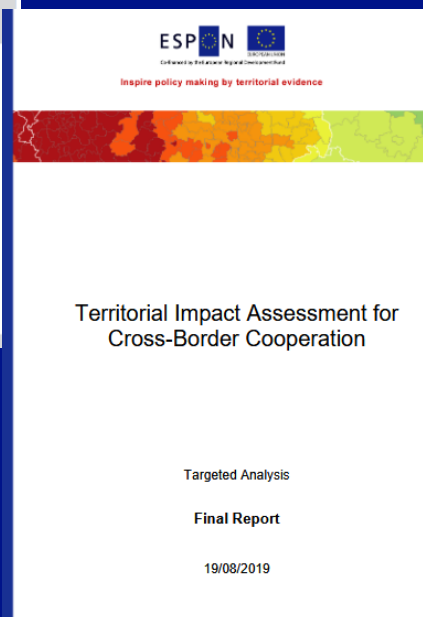
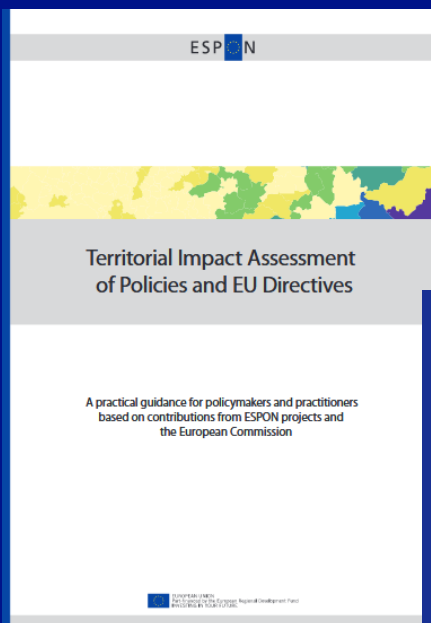
EC
ESPON
CoR
NTCCP

**Project Secretariat
& Coordinator of Joint Activities**

Territorial Impact Assessments can be perceived as a process to investigate and assess the nature and intensity with which policies impact specific territories and affect spatial development and territorial cohesion. TIA help in better understanding how different legislations, policies and strategies affect different territories and provide evidence for policy and decision making.

#TerritorialAgenda
A future for all places

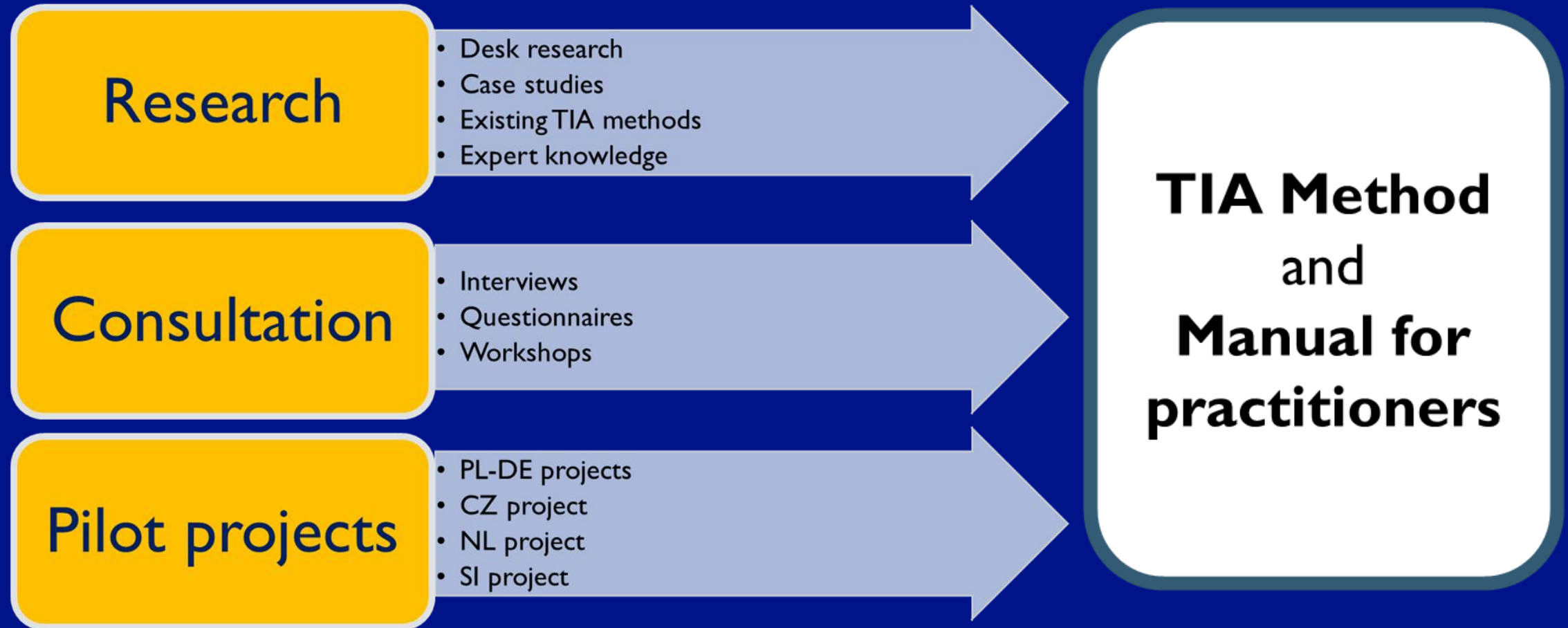
TIA work



Why do we need TIA?

- TIA can make policies and strategies more successful
- We need TIA if we expect diversified (intended or unintended) effects of policy on a territory
- A spatially uneven problem can lead to an uneven geographical distribution of cost and benefits
- A policy may produce uneven territorial impacts even if a problem was not necessarily unevenly distributed
- TIA can make interventions more precise by identifying areas where the issue concentrated and/or exclude areas where the problem is not present
- TIA can serve as mediation tool for dialog between sectors ←
Territorial Agenda 2030, National Spatial Development Strategies

The Pilot Action in a nutshell



The Pilot Action in a nutshell

	Czech Republic	Slovenia		The Netherlands
# Method	Methodology for evaluating impact assessment of interventions / projects developed in CZ in 2016 (tiammr.cz). Combines quantitative and qualitative methods	EATIA , 1 st WS qualitative, 2 nd WS quantitative	Combination of problem-oriented policy analysis (does strategy address needs of territory) and TIA	Research through design
# Region	Microregion Jeseník (peripheral region on the borders with Poland)	Rural border area Obsotelje and Kozjansko	Urban cross-border area Nova Gorica-Gorizia	South Limburg NOVI area
# Policies / programs evaluated	EU funds 14-20 in selected topics (highly relevant for chosen microregion)	SI Cultural Heritage Strategy 2020-2023	SI Strategy of Transport Development by 2030	National Strategy for Spatial Planning and the Environment (NOVI)
# Type of assessment	Ex-post	Ex-ante / on-going	Ex-ante / on-going	Ex-ante / on-going



PL-DE TIA pilot projects

#TerritorialAgenda
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Where:

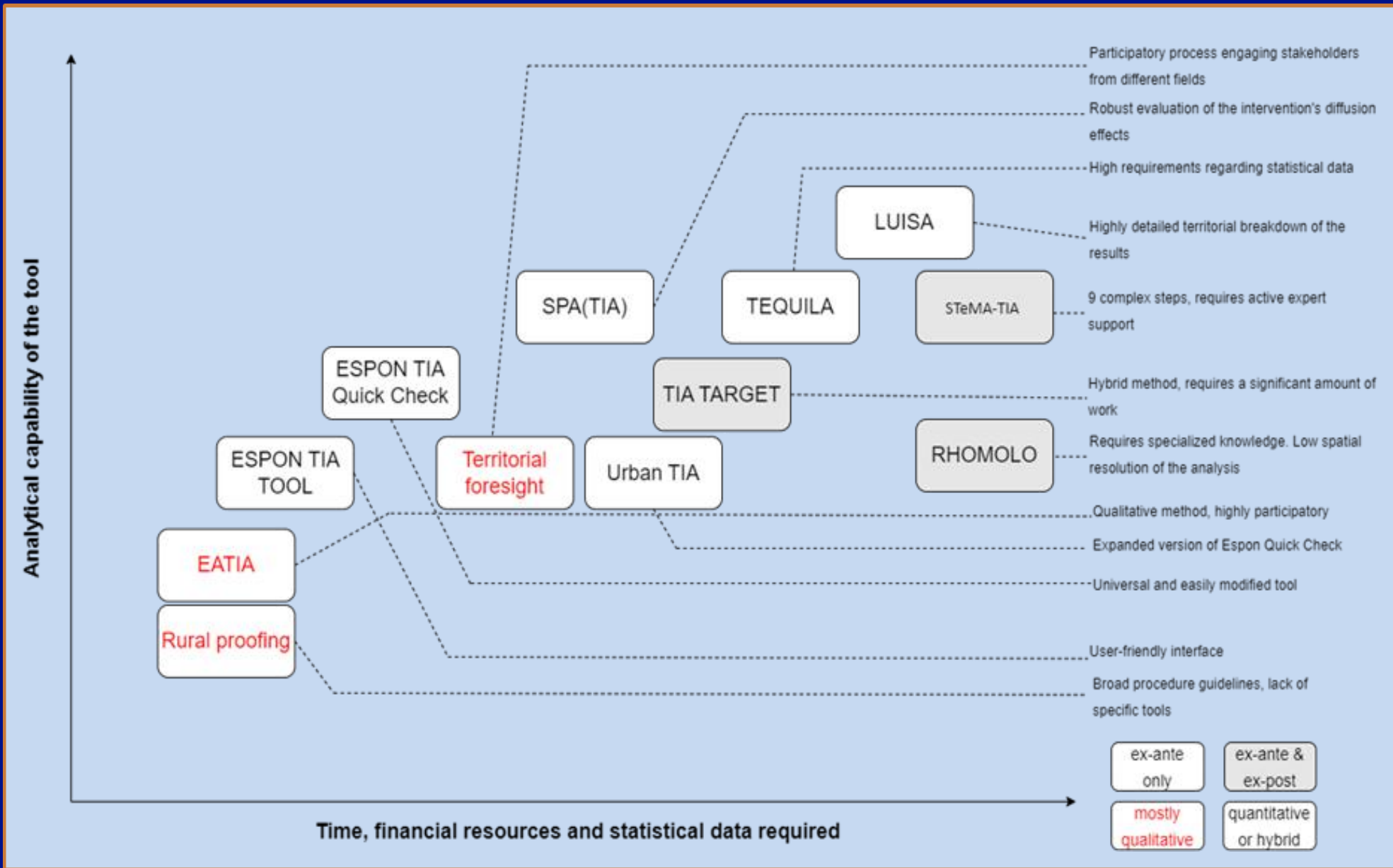
- TIA in Polish-German cross-border area: the territories of the federal states of Mecklenburg-Vorpommern, Brandenburg, Berlin and Saxony in Germany and the territories of the voivodeships Lower Silesia, Lubuskie, Zachodniopomorskie and Wielkopolska in Poland

When:

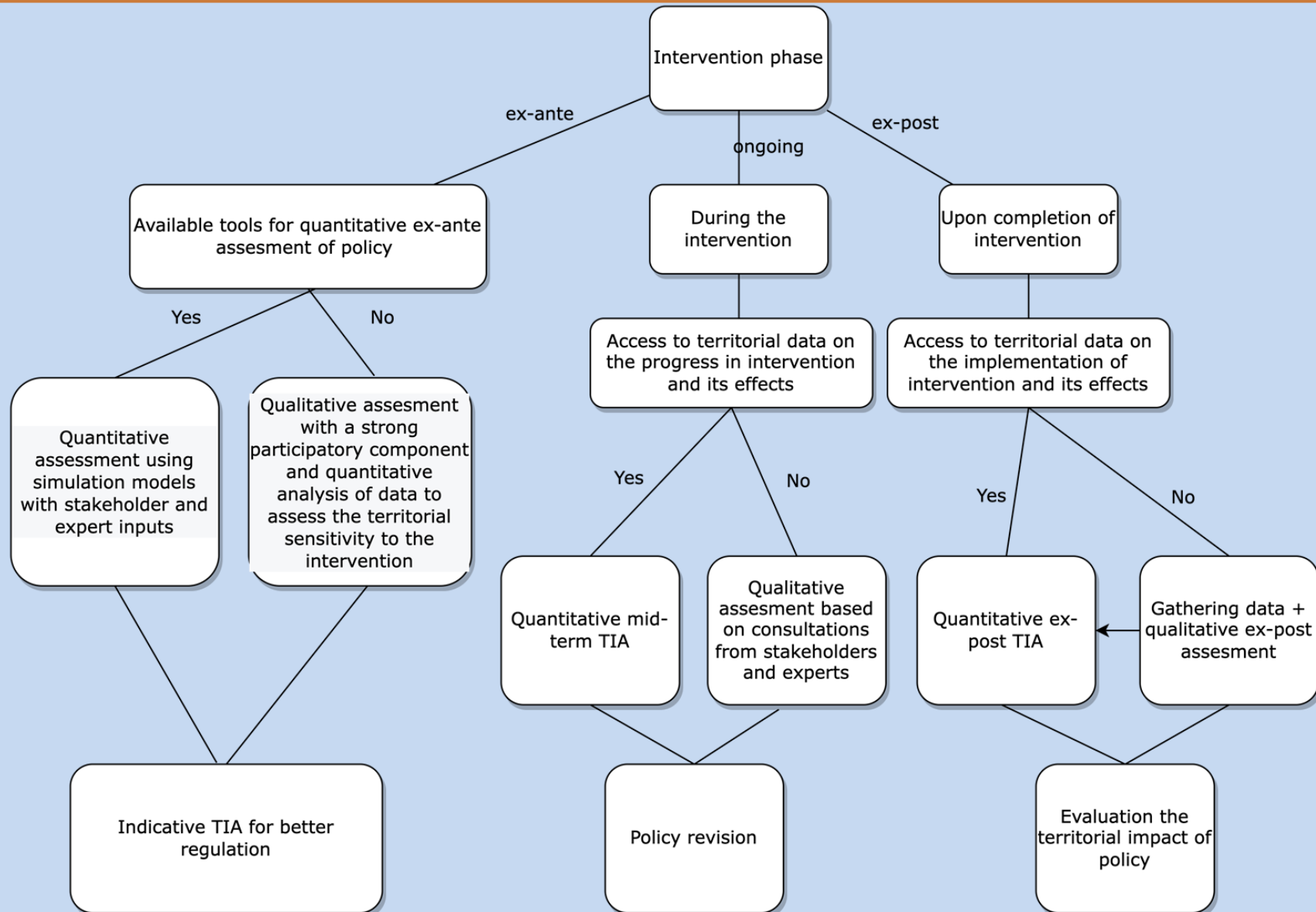
- late 2021 to May 2022-2023

What:	How:
Minimum wage policy	TIA TARGET
Digital inclusion policy	TIA QUICK CHECK
Organic Farming support policy	ESPON TIA Tool
Transport policy East-Brandenburg – Western Poland for cross-border-rail connections	TIA for cross border infrastructure investments

No such thing as a universal TIA tool



Decision tree



What kind of tool is needed? SPA(TIA)

- Ex-ante, for better planning of policies and intervention
- Quantitative, but not too complex, in order to preserve the leading role of stakeholders, and the participatory approach
- Accessible for public administration: relying on commonly available software

Excel+QGIS

Excel+R

Excel+Python

- Emphasising – more than other tools – the spatial diffusion of the outcomes of any intervention
- Taking into account the specificity of cross-border policies

EXPOSURE, SENSITIVITY, DIFFUSION

The effects are a combination of three factors:

- Territorial sensitivity, describes the vulnerability of a region to the impact of a policy due to given regional characteristics, such as social, economic or geographic features
- Exposure, describes the intensity with which the policy potentially affects the territory, distinguishing between regional exposure (affecting specific classes of regions) and area exposure specific to a certain area
- Diffusion which is related to territorial sensitivity, but specifically applies to regions that are not directly subject to the intervention but are affected indirectly through proximity to the intervention regions

Pilot Action Product: SPA(TIA)

The SPA(TIA) procedure consists of seven steps:

- Verification of the need for a TIA
- Reconstruction of the intervention objectives and definition of the level of territorial aggregation
- Assessment of the planned exposure
- Determination of territorial sensitivity
- Estimation of the direct effects of the intervention
- Delimitation of the spatial diffusion effect
- Calculation and interpretation of the final results

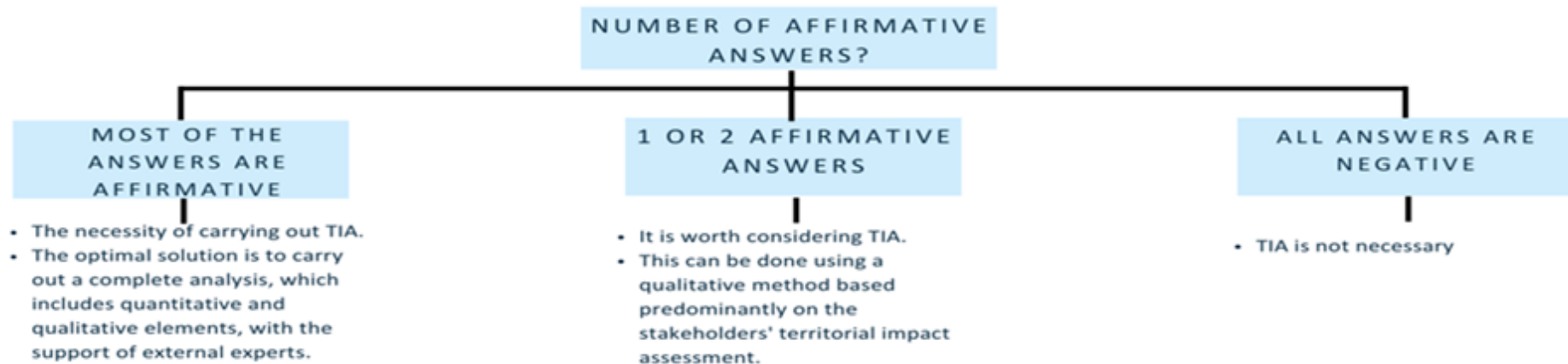
The detailed description of the SPA(TIA) procedure provided enables a direct application of this method, without any further training

The roles of the steering committee, stakeholders , and experts in SPA(TIA)

Elements of SPA(TIA)	Participants	Proposed method
Necessity check	Steering committee	Desk research supported by expertise
Reconstructing the logic of the intervention	Stakeholders+experts	Workshop (part 1) followed by data preparation phase
Intended exposure and sensitivity	Stakeholders+experts	Desk research + workshop (part 2) followed by data preparation phase
Assessment of diffusion potential	Experts + steering committee	Desk research supported by expertise
Calculation of direct effects and final impact scores	Experts	Analytical work
Interpretation and discussion of the results	Steering committee, stakeholders and experts	Joint workshop followed by preparation of the final report

SPA(TIA) Necessity check

DO WE NEED TIA?		
The direct goal of the intervention is to impact the territorial diversity of a given phenomenon (e.g. between city and countryside, East and West, districts in a city)	✓	✗
The beneficiaries of the intervention are territorial administrative units or other units with defined territorial borders (e.g. functional areas)	✓	✗
The intervention concerns a territory that is highly polarised in terms of socio-economic characteristics (e.g. GDP per capita, degree of reliance on social welfare, health indicators)	✓	✗
Fund allocation criteria are determined based on territorial characteristics (e.g. the local unemployment rate in a given territorial unit)	✓	✗
The intervention might influence territories which are not directly included in it (e.g. territories neighbouring the territory of the intervention)	✓	✗



Reasons to engage stakeholders

Raise awareness of
the project

Improve working
relationships (trust,
understanding of the
policy etc.)

Gain access to
resources /
information data

Explore issues, share
& generate ideas and
best practices

Personal development
through engagement
activities

Co-design policy

Encourage a sense of
'ownership'

Make it easier to
obtain agreement on
policy

Transparent (?)
decision-making
process

Create
communication
channels

Improved risk
management

Key takeaways how to proceed

- Engagement of stakeholders. The TIA and its implementation add considerable value at different administrative levels. Looking at policy through the lens of its impact on the territory facilitates the assessment of its compatibility with spatial planning in said territory. By actively involving experts and stakeholders, the TIA procedure can promote a participatory approach to public policy design.
- Necessity check. Performing the TIA necessity check should be an obligatory step when designing public interventions. However, it should also be preceded by a precise determination of the scope (definition) of the intervention.
- Time, financial resources and data. When the need for a TIA is confirmed, the choice of the appropriate method depends, on the one hand, on the degree of territorialization of the planned intervention and, on the other hand, on the available time, financial resources and data.
- Statistical indicators. It is essential to ensure the availability of crucial statistical indicators at different administrative levels in order to successfully and efficiently perform a detailed TIA.
- The pilot experience has shown that when TIA is implemented relatively early in the policy design stage, it can provide essential insights to policy planners. Therefore, increasing awareness and improving political support for TIA is crucial for successful territorial impact assessment implementation.

Key message of SPA (TIA) team

- ✓ Based on our experience in designing and application of SPA(TIA), we strongly recommend territorial impact assessment to become a standard stage in policy planning.
- ✓ TIA methods are very effective in translating the expert and stakeholder knowledge to visualisation of expected policy effects. This can help identify whether the policy addresses the problems it is designed to solve, and what are its possible unintended effects.

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Thank you for your attention!

Patrycja Artymowska
Ministry of Development Funds and Regional Policy

Patrycja.Artymowska@mfipr.gov.pl

Note: If the map does not have a caption, it comes from the working material of the Project Partners

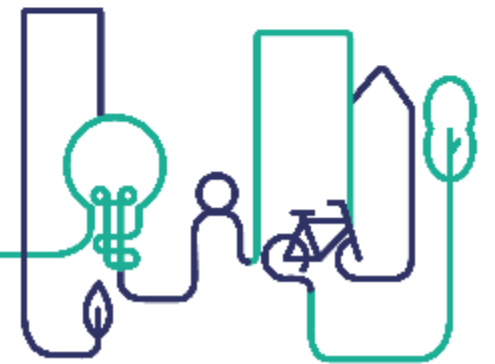
Practice examples

Applying TIA approaches on different spatial scales

Patrycia Artymowska, Polish Ministry for Regional Development

Roland Gaugitsch, ÖIR

Simona Cavallini, EUI Expert



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Applying Territorial Impact Assessment approaches on different spatial scales

“RITA” application case

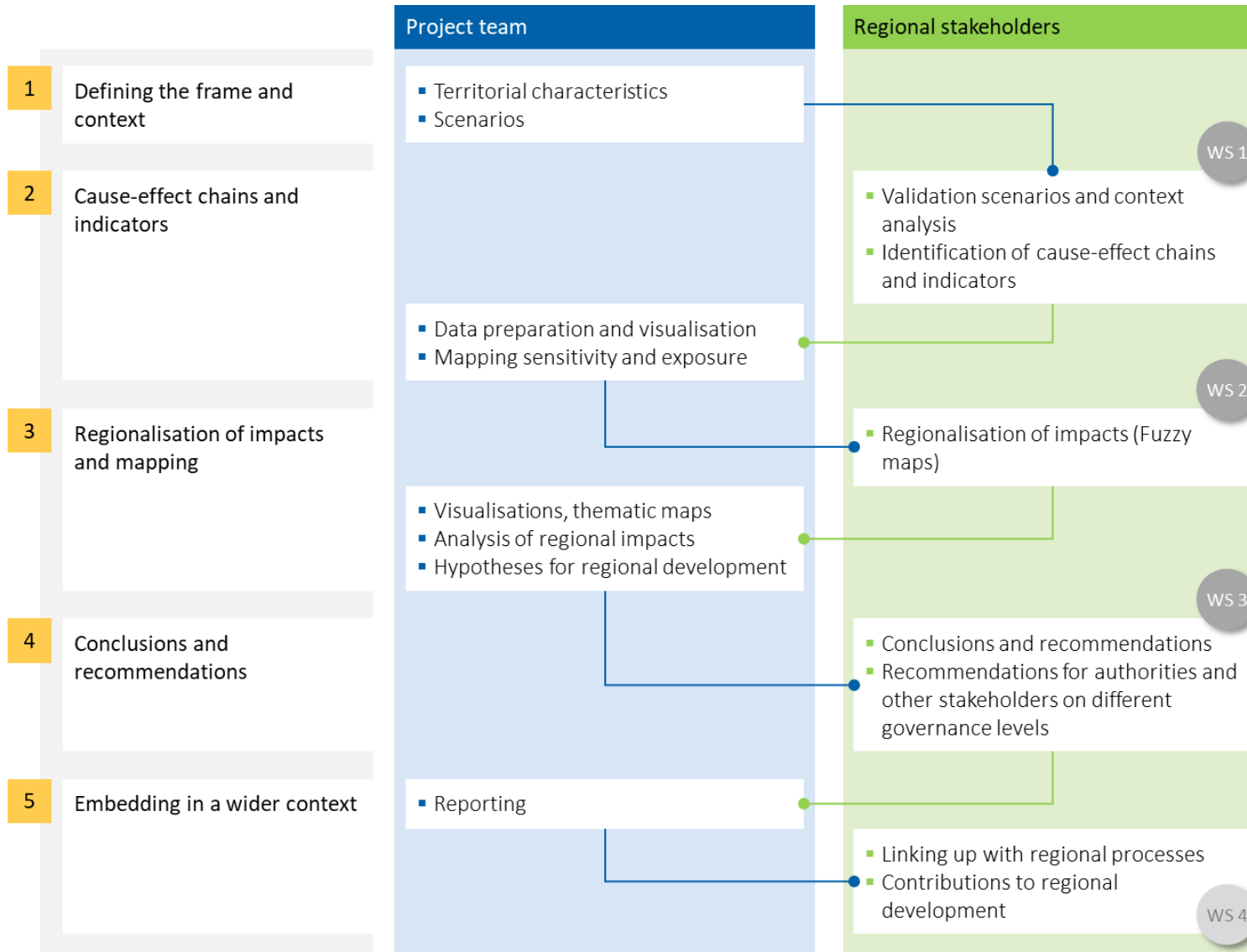
15 October 2025 | Roland Gaugitsch

Context of the development

- ▶ Territorial Agenda 2030: pilot action on “Region-focused Territorial Impact Assessment”
- ▶ Project
 - “potential impacts of funding for cross-border rail infrastructure”
 - Development and testing of a TIA methodology for cross-border infrastructure in general
 - Example case of the “Ostbahn – Linie 203” connecting Berlin (DE) and Gorzów (PL)
 - Multidimensional impacts of infrastructural improvements of a railway line
 - Urban “endpoints”, small towns in between

General approach

- ▶ Vulnerability concept as basis for assessments
 - “Exposure” describing the strength and type of effects influencing the region
 - “Sensitivity” describing the regional characteristics
- ▶ Interactive approach
 - Preparation of data and development of analyses by the project team
 - Visualisation of contexts and effects in maps
 - Discussion and verification in expert workshops
- ▶ Focus on qualitative assessments
 - “small scale” of affected territories and highly specialised information discourage the use of quantitative analyses
 - Qualitative assessments backed by regional experts provide higher resolution and accuracy of results
 - Quantitative context data used where relevant and possible
 - Visualisation independent of administrative borders and regions



Methodological concept – Part 1: Defining the frame and context

Desk-research based step to define the framework conditions of the assessment

- ▶ Territorial delineation
 - Definition of the regional extent of the assessed territory – “beyond the tracks”?
 - Identification of a “functional cross border area”
 - Role of the urban “endpoints”
- ▶ Regional profile
 - Core characteristics of the territory based on statistical data
 - Basis for further assessments, including e.g. demography, economic structure, commuting zones, spatial and geographical characteristics
 - Focus on specific or outstanding aspects
- ▶ Definition of scenarios
 - Identification of the scenario for the assessment

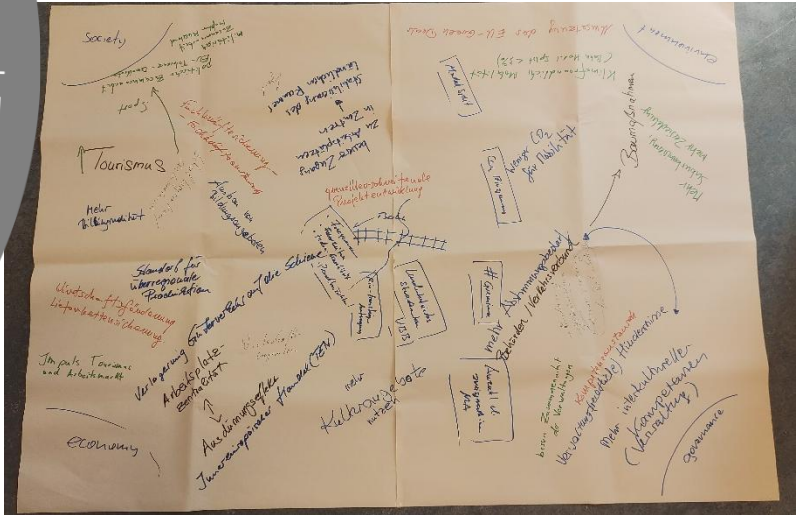
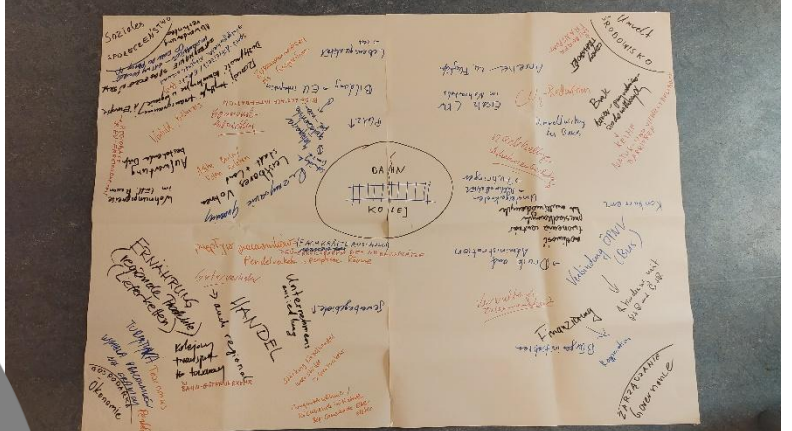
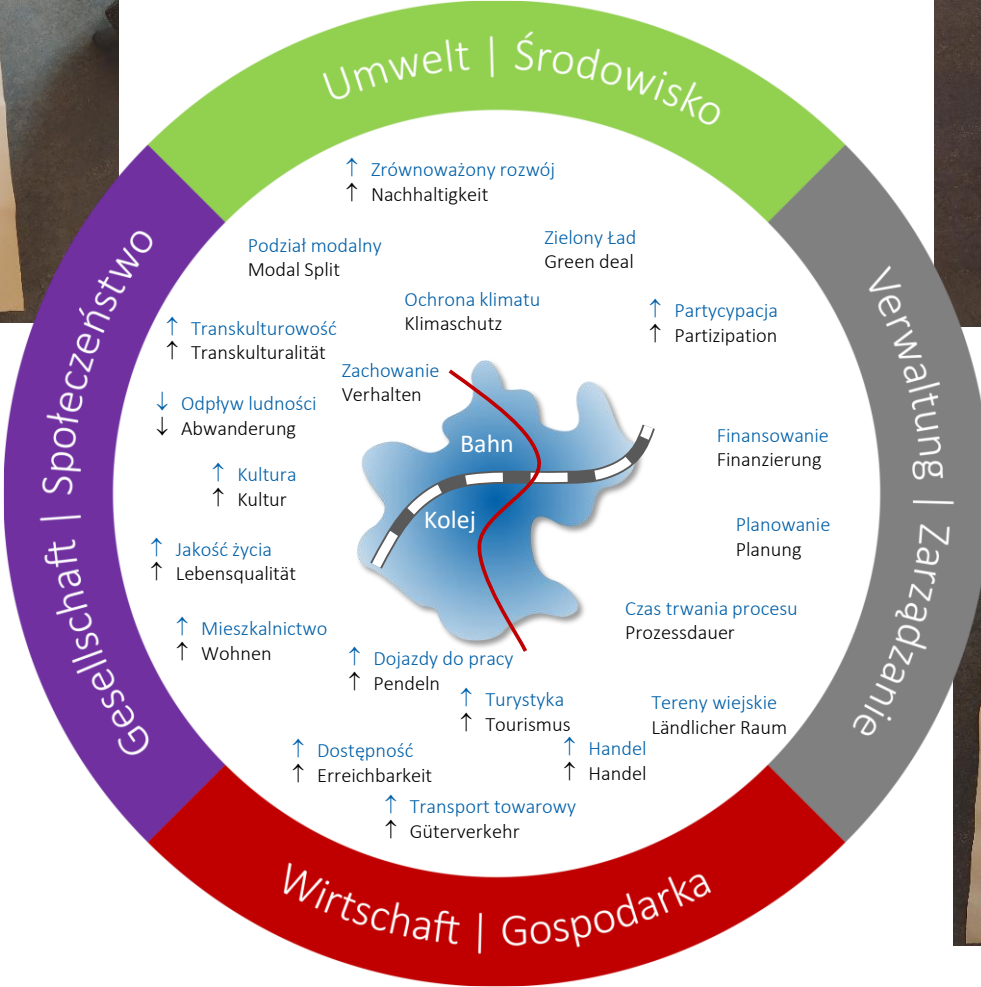
Methodological concept – Part 2: cause-effect chains and indicators

Step combining first expert workshop and subsequent desk research.

- ▶ Expert workshop
 - Validation of context analyses and method
 - Identification of potential effects for all thematic dimensions in the form of a systemic picture
 - Identification of potential indicators for depicting sensitivity
- ▶ Visualisation of results

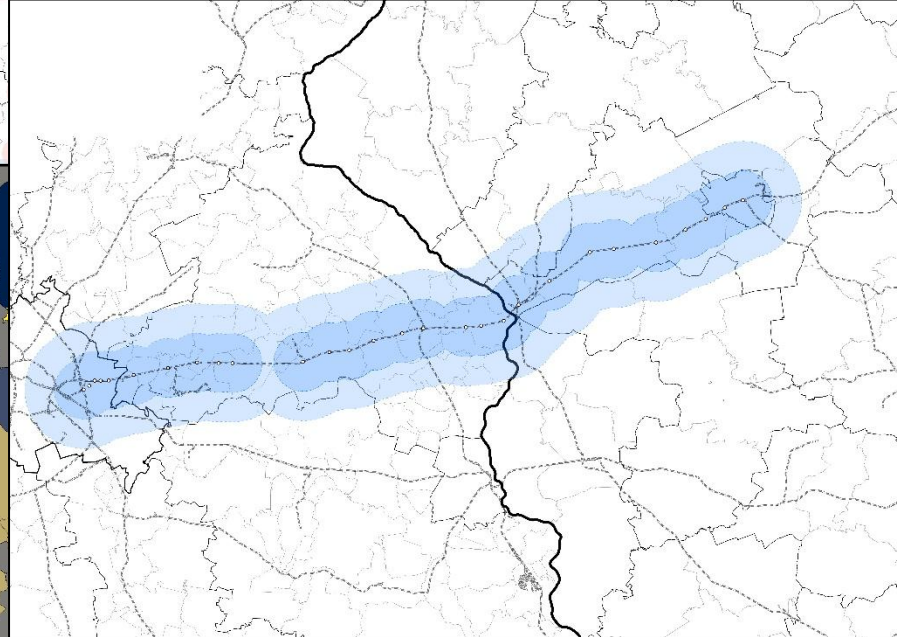
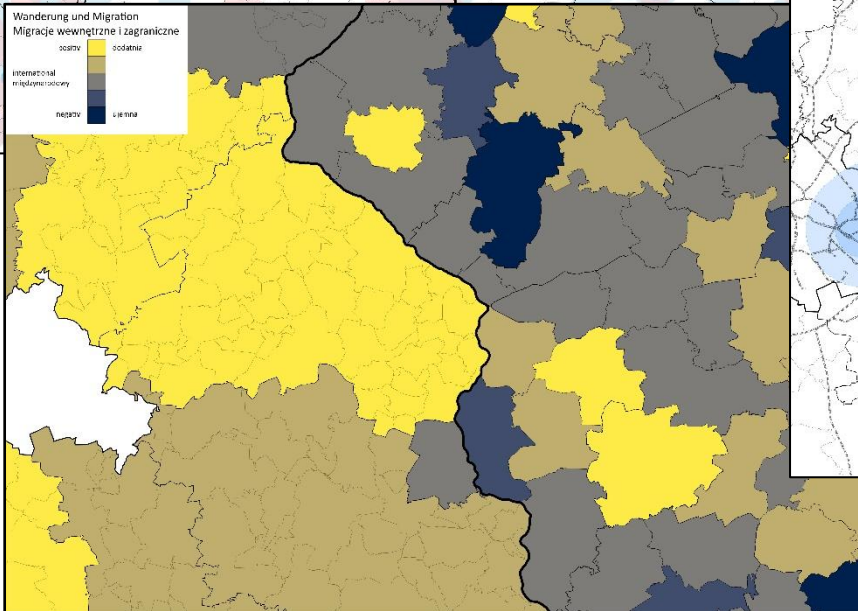
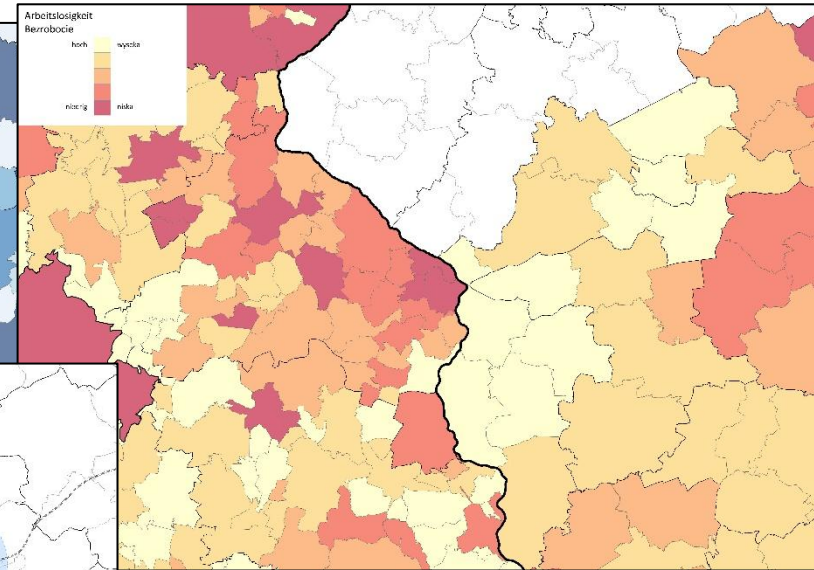
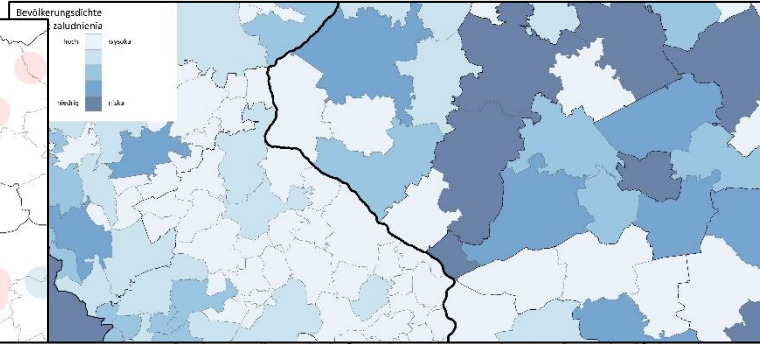
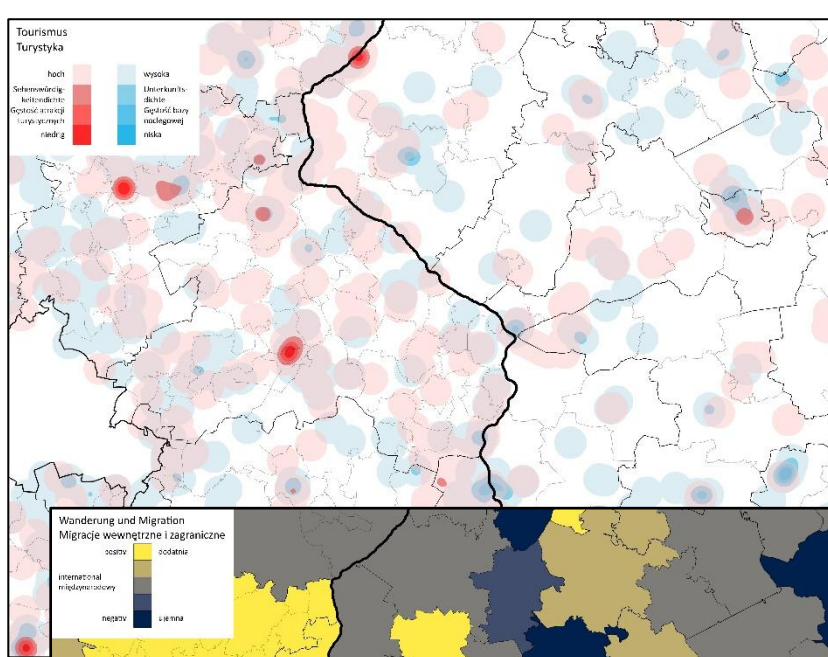


Methodological concept – Part 2: cause-effect chains and indicators

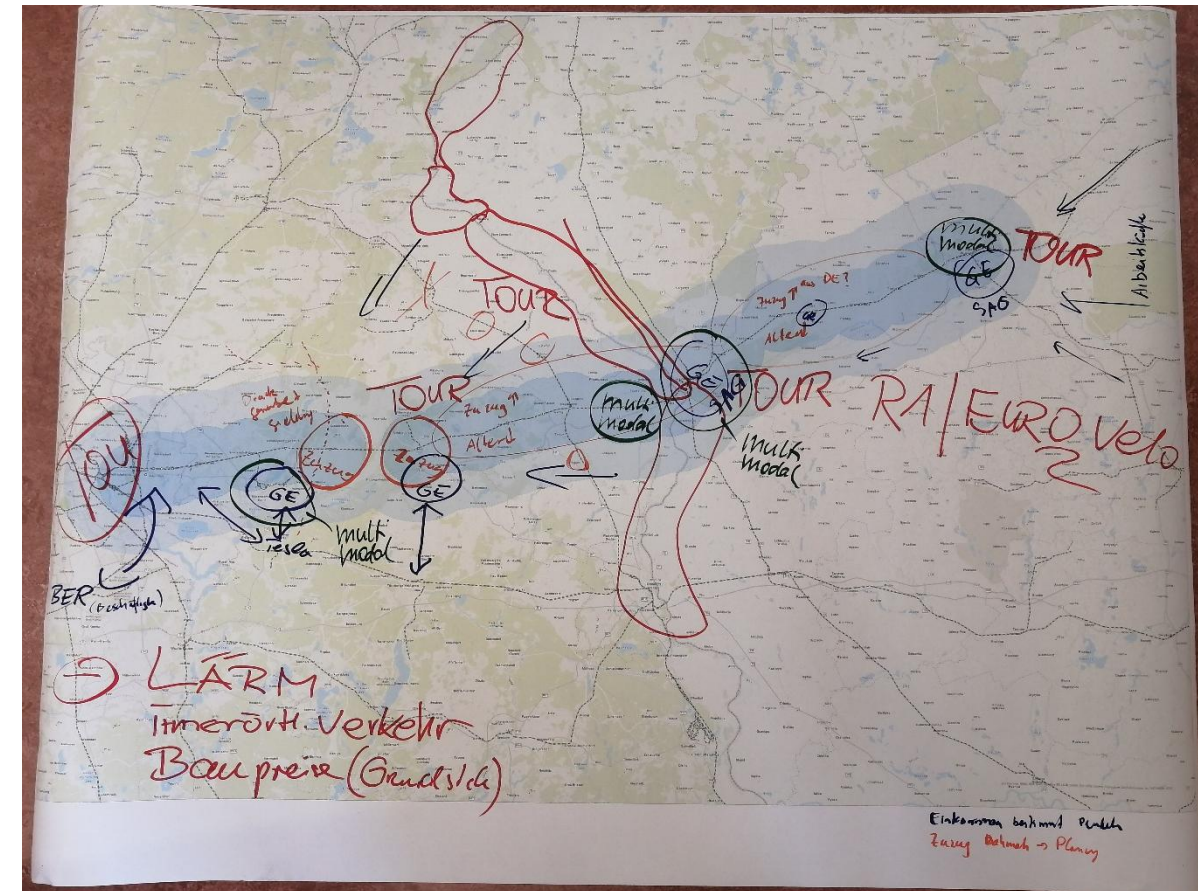


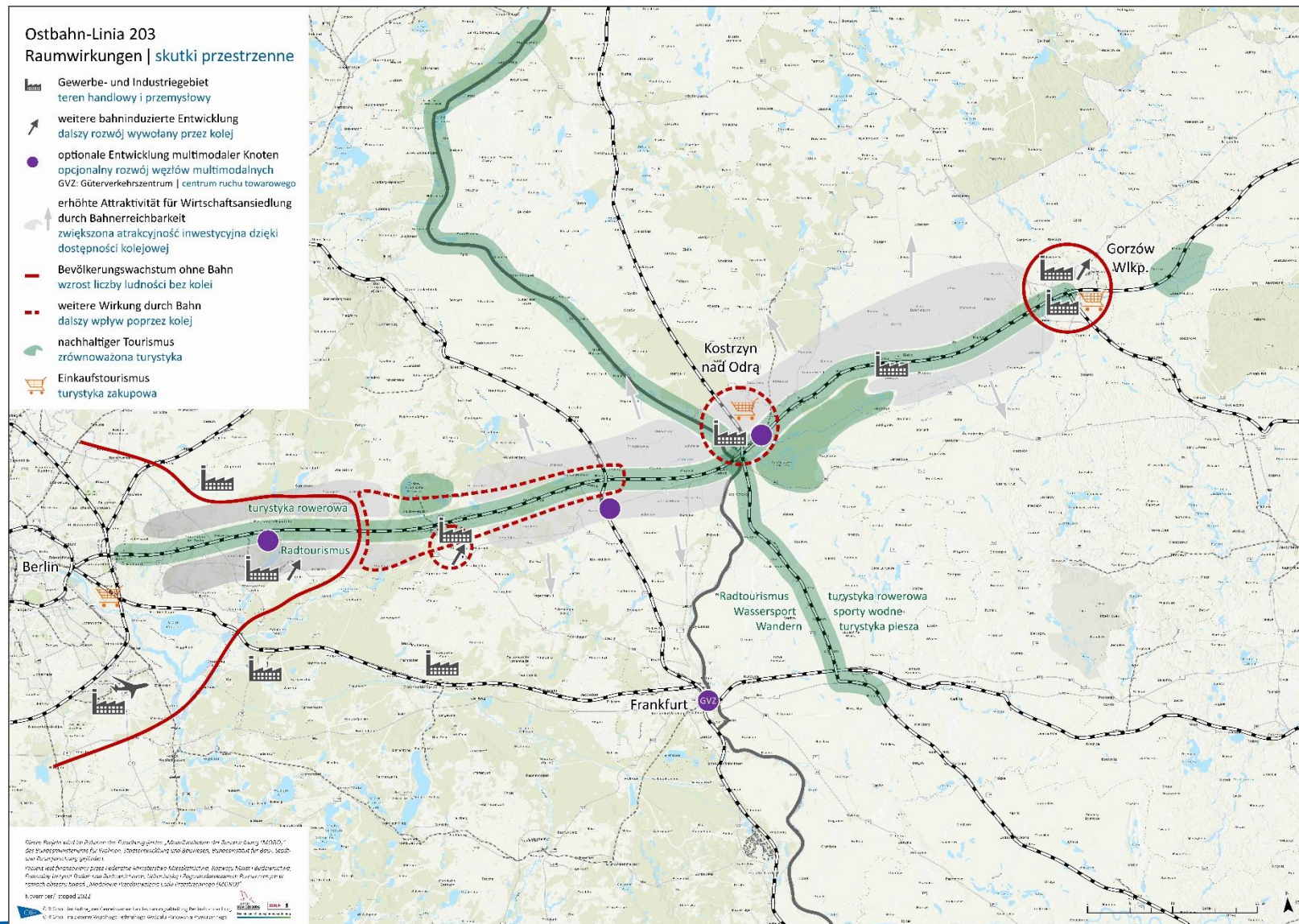
Methodological concept – Part 3: regionalisation of impacts and mapping

- ▶ Expert workshop
 - Assessing of regionalised impacts in a workshop setting
 - Input: sensitivity- and exposure maps
 - Output: rough visualisations of locations, regions, development directions etc. for impacts
- ▶ Visualisation: impact maps
 - GIS-based preparation of refined impact maps
 - Impacts covering Economy, Environment and Social dimension
- ▶ Synopsis
 - Analysis of workshop results and impact maps by the project team
 - Drafting of first conclusions on regional and urban impacts
 - Development of hypotheses for regional and urban development



Methodological concept – Part 3: regionalisation of impacts and mapping





Methodological concept – Part 4: conclusions and recommendations

Expert workshop for final validation and development of recommendations

- ▶ Conclusions
 - Validation of impact analyses
 - Discussion and agreement on hypotheses for regional and urban development
- ▶ Development of recommendations for different levels
 - for high-level planning authorities steering regional development
 - for municipalities for dealing with potential negative impacts and fostering positive ones
 - for infrastructure and transport providers
 - for authorities responsible for cross-border impacts and developments



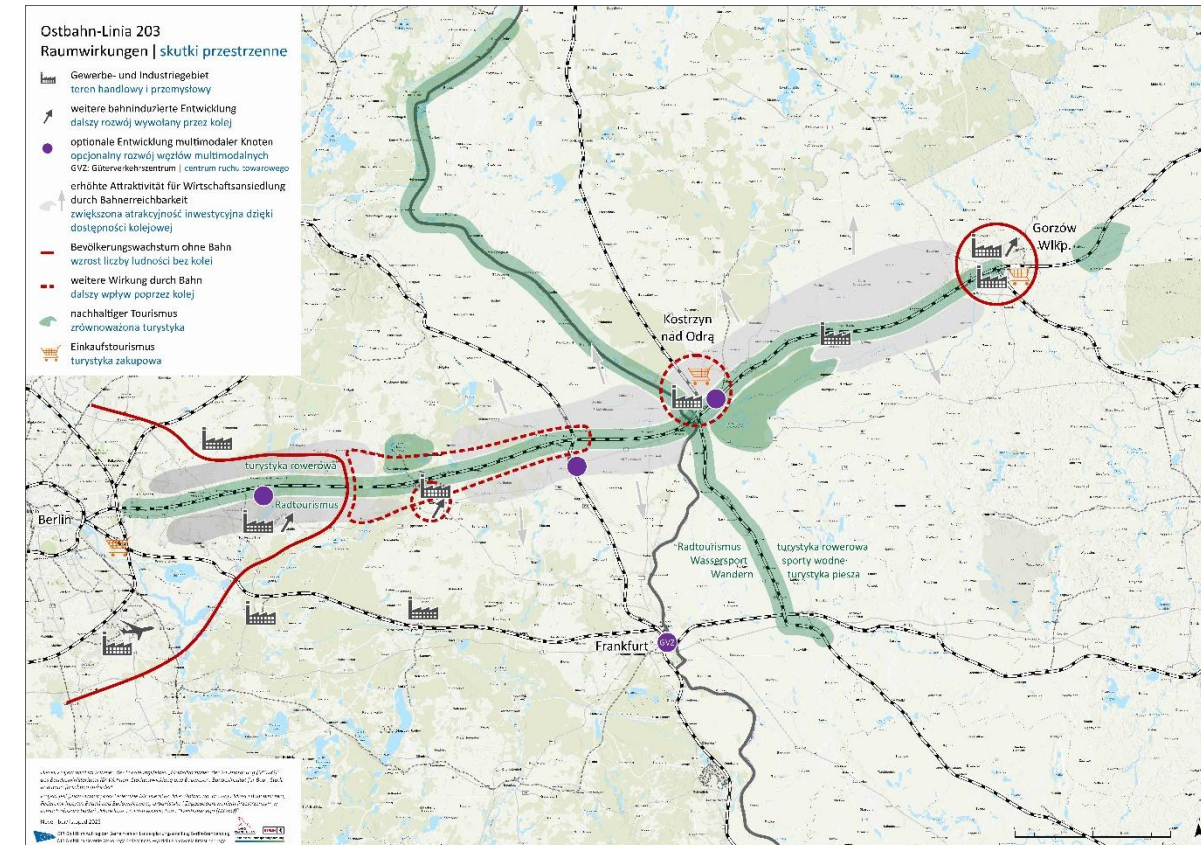
Methodological concept – Part 5: embedding in a wider context

- ▶ Documentation of results
 - Drafting of a final report
 - Documentation of results, process and methodology
 - Targeted input for decision makers and authorities
- ▶ Liaising with regional processes – Final conference
 - Active provision of input to responsible authorities
 - Providing input to regional development processes or development strategies



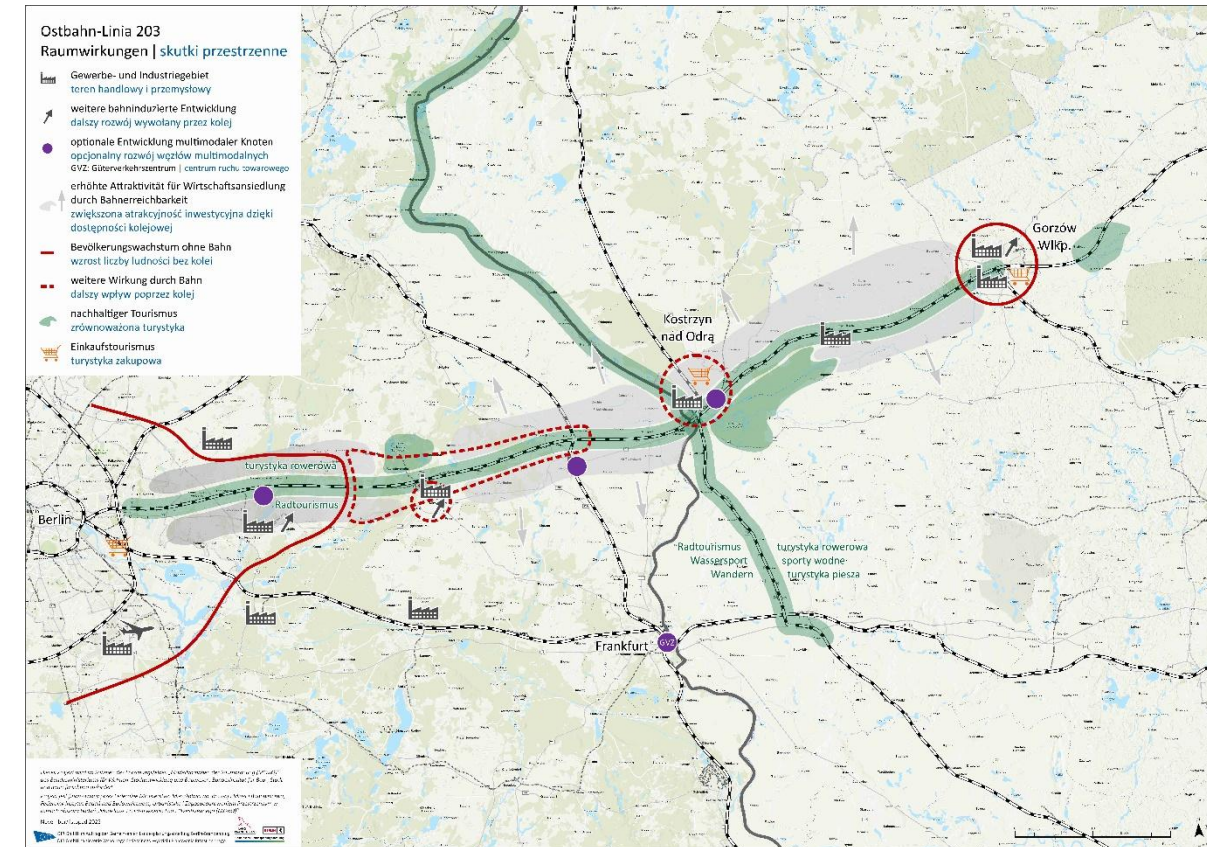
Results and planning recommendations

- ▶ Assessment of impacts for
 - Spatial development
 - Society and demography
 - Economic development
 - Tourism
 - Environment
 - Governance
- ▶ Impacts “with” and “without” supporting and supplementary actions
- ▶ Visualisation of spatial extent



Results and planning recommendations

- ▶ Urban development and spatial infrastructure 
 - Spatial development towards railway infrastructure for selected towns
 - Additional mobility solutions for selected towns (P&R, last mile)
 - Additional implications for urban “endpoints”
- ▶ Society and demography 
 - Childcare infrastructure requirements for selected towns
 - Improved urban-rural linkages
 - Improved cross-border linkages mainly through tourism and shopping



Results and planning recommendations

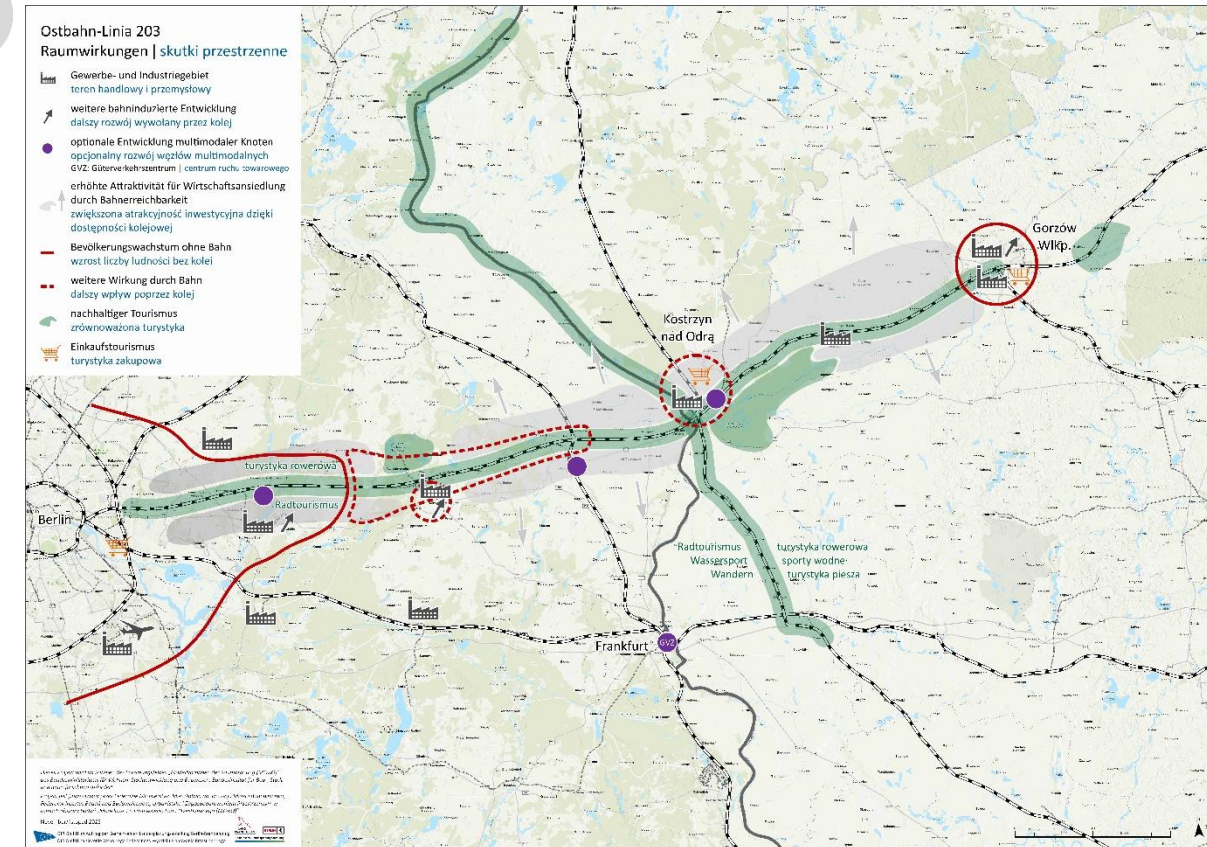
► Economic development

- Commuting towards urban endpoints requires specific infrastructure in the towns and improved interlinkages in the urban municipalities
- Limited economic effects in the intermediate space – prioritisation of urban development
- Requirement of direct railway connections for few economic zones



► Tourism

- Key touristic attractions halfway of the tracks
- Specific requirements for bike-infrastructure
- Adapted timeplanning for high-frequency bike travellers in the urban Endpoints and in the destination



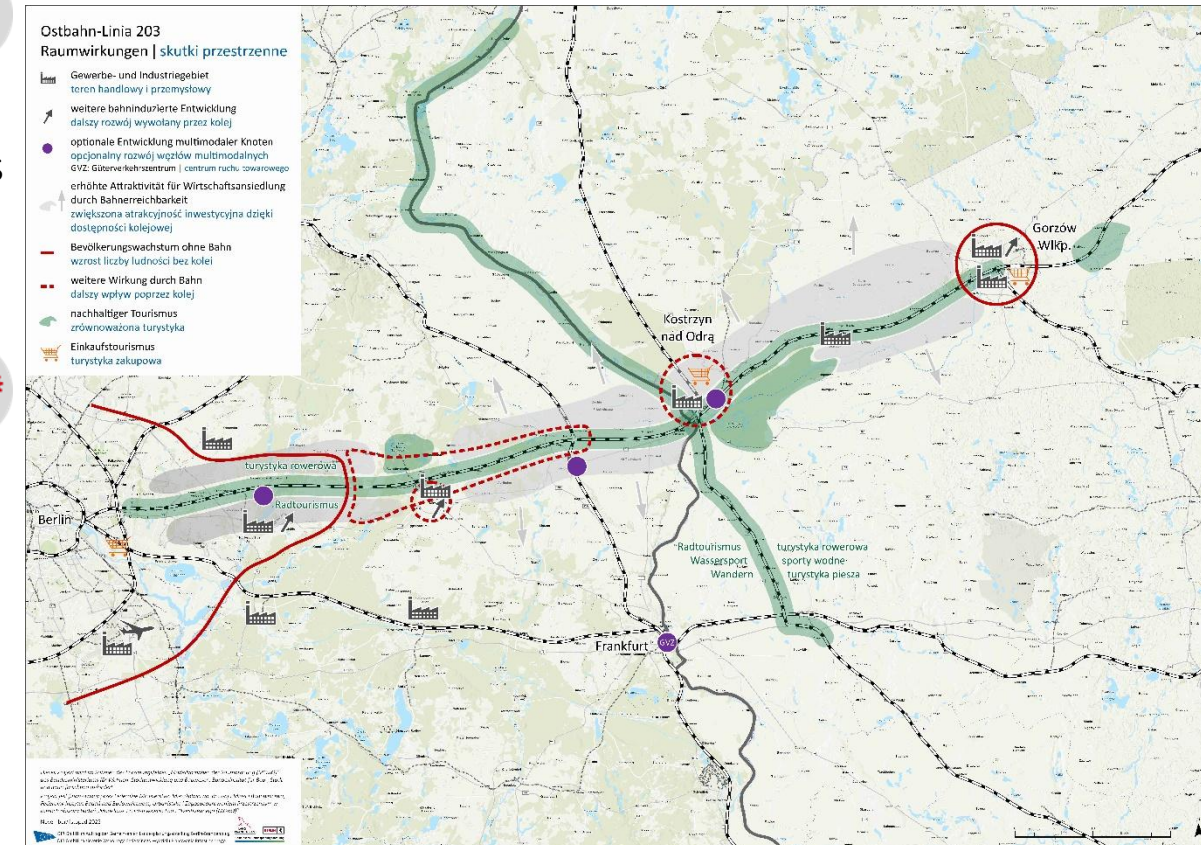
Results and planning recommendations

► Environment

- Positive operational effects through electrification
- Positive effects on modal split with additional measures
- Negative effects related to tourism pressure and increased frequency in rural and urban areas alike

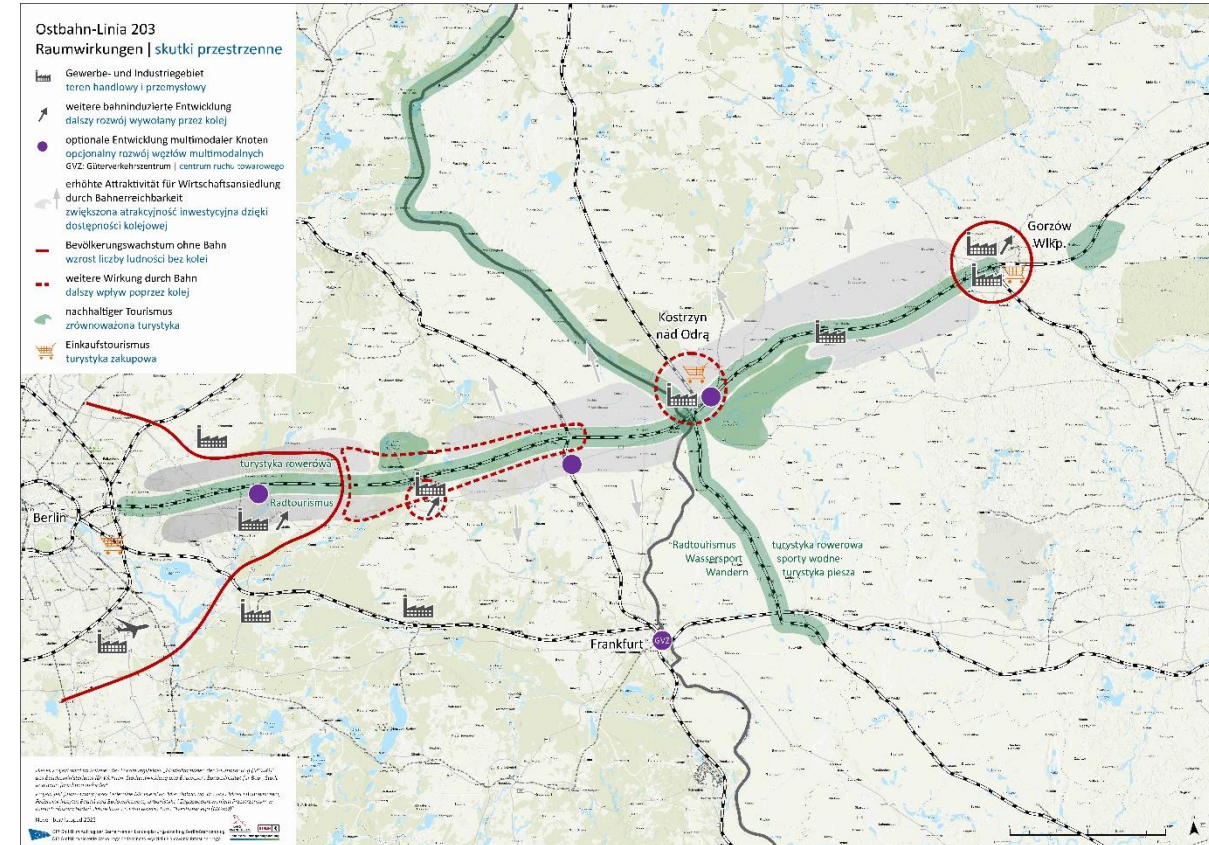
► Governance

- Improved capacity of the involved actors
- “Baseline” for improved cooperation across borders
- Cooperation between sub-urban municipalities is required to avoid negative impacts on urban development



Outputs and results

- ▶ Recommendations for stakeholders
 - Municipalities
 - Urban and regional planners
 - (Regional) planning associations
 - Transport operators
 - Tourism actors
 - Economic actors, business parks
 - State and federal level
- ▶ Networking between stakeholders – dispersal of knowledge
- ▶ “holistic thinking”



Methodological conclusions

- ▶ Methodological framework
 - useful for design of steps
 - “umbrella” to the approach
 - No major adjustments necessary
 - Minor importance for workshop participants

- ▶ Stakeholder involvement
 - Continuous involvement
 - “multipliers” and nodes of the regional network
 - Common interest
 - “Cross-border” requires balanced groups

Methodological conclusions

- ▶ Regional level data
 - Approach adapted to data availabilities
 - Low territorial level (below NUTS3) challenging
 - Regional level data is lacking resolution and thematic broadness
 - Dedicated models, data collections etc. improve results

- ▶ “Silo thinking”
 - Broad thematic expertise required
 - Thematic and national silos
 - Regional knowledge

Methodological conclusions

- ▶ Outputs
 - Clearly defining target groups
 - Tailoring of outputs to target groups
 - Role of the “finalised document”
- ▶ Future applications
 - Simplification?
 - Reduction of stakeholder involvement?
 - Guiding documents?
 - Supporting tools?

Additional information

ÖIR GmbH

Roland Gaugitsch

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1010 Wien, Franz-Josefs-Kai 27

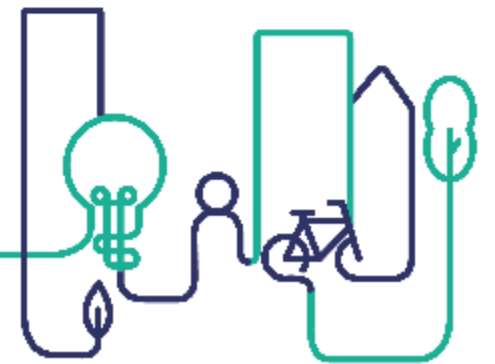
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Practice examples

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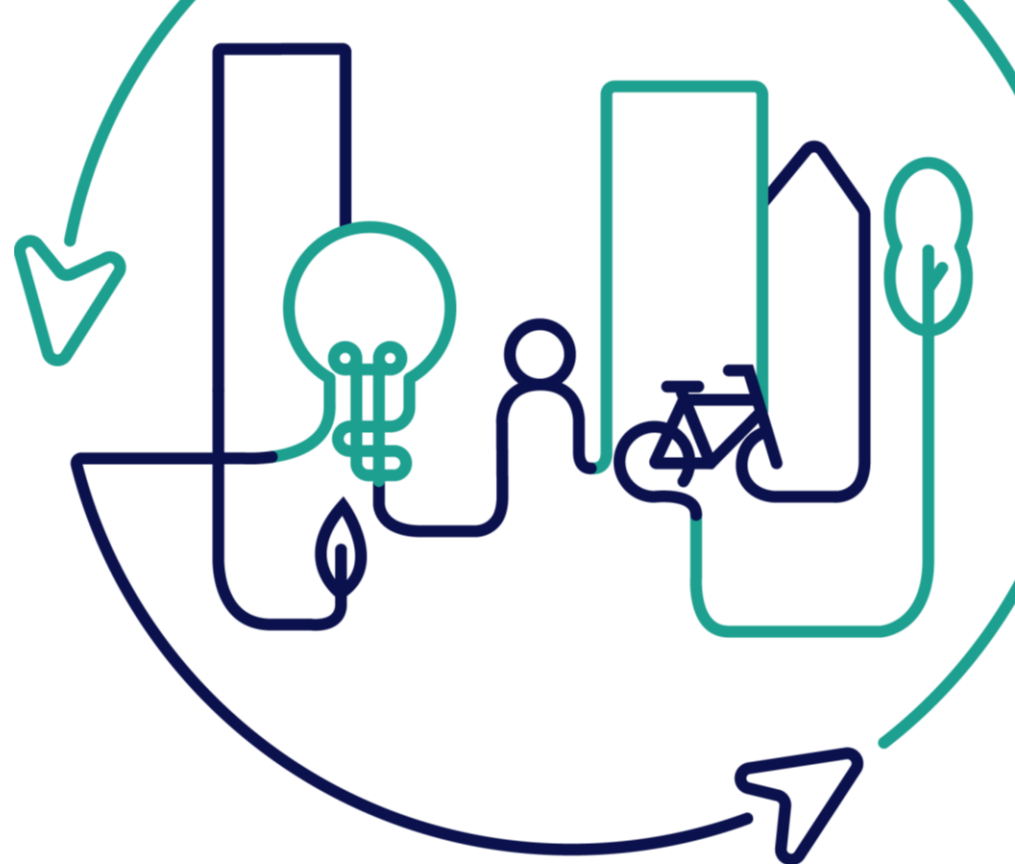


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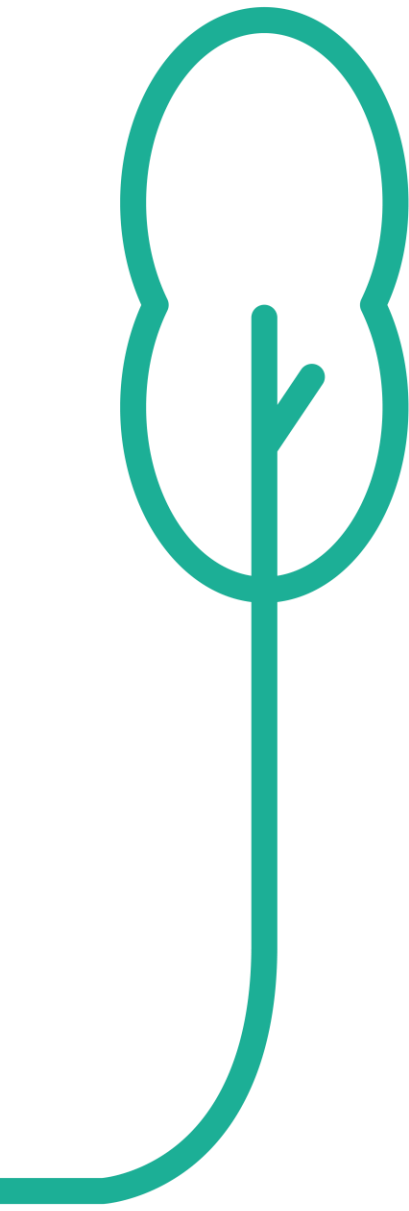
EUROPEAN U R B A N INITIATIVE

Information sources and approaches on TIA

Simona Cavallini



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The rationale behind for TIA

Why (ex-ante) TIA?

To identify, assess and address possible **asymmetric impacts of policies and legislation on the different territories** → ex-ante (in the design phase).

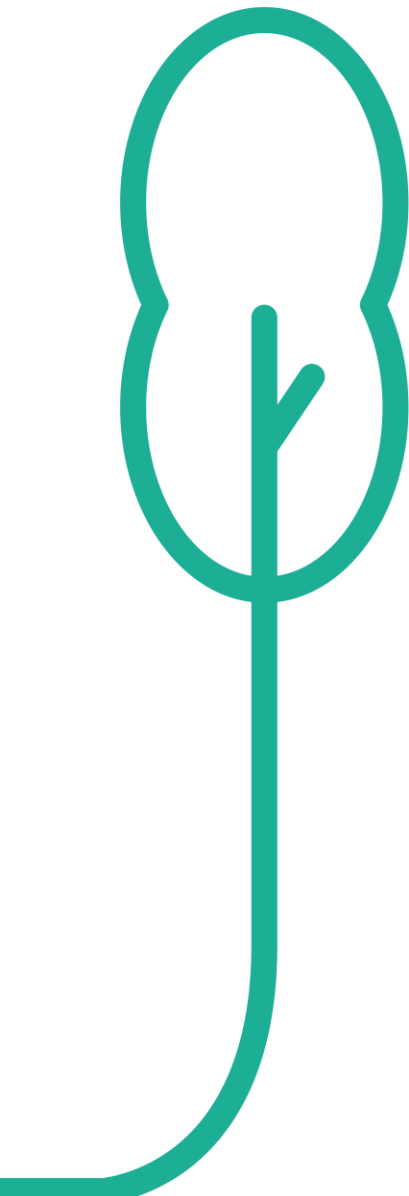
→ **Heterogeneity of territories and their socio-economic conditions.**

→ EU/national level. Cohesion policy.

→ **Regional/metropolitan/urban level?**

→ **Pioneering TIA exercises** considering the territorial perspective in the regional/urban context.

→ **TIA as a tool for regional/urban decision makers.**



Sources for TIA – The institutional perspective

The European Committee of the Regions (CoR)

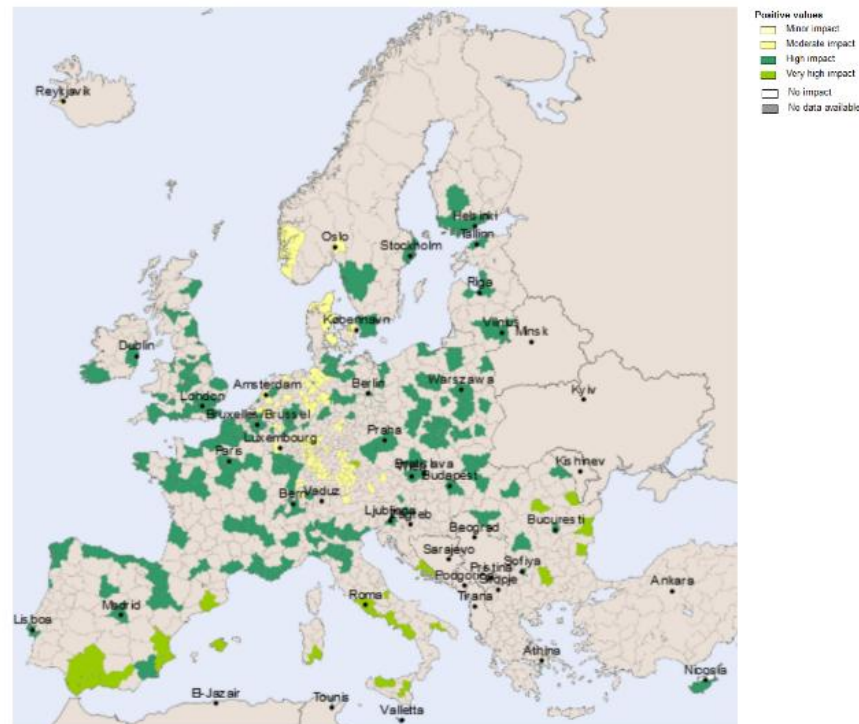
- CoR has carried out TIA since 2013 → Opinion "Assessing territorial impacts"
- A renewed TIA strategy (February 2023) based on two main objectives:
 - To provide CoR rapporteurs with relevant analysis and information that can be used **to improve the territorial perspective of CoR opinions**;
 - **To promote TIA among the European institutions** as an important element of Better Regulation
- TIA exercises on different policy domains (e.g., definition of legislative frameworks, revision of directives) (adopting the ESPON TIA Quick Check methodology).
- Some of them considered **urban impact assessment exercises** and others involved stakeholders at the urban level.

Sources for TIA – The institutional perspective

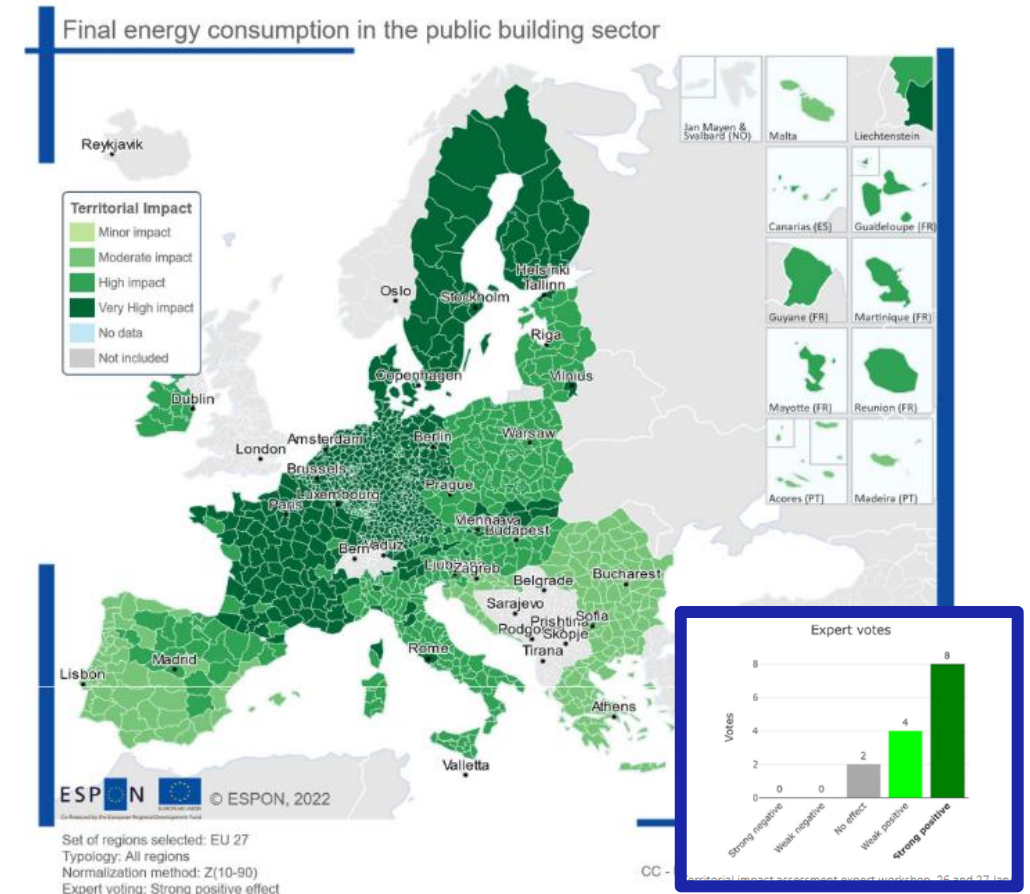
The European Committee of the Regions (CoR)

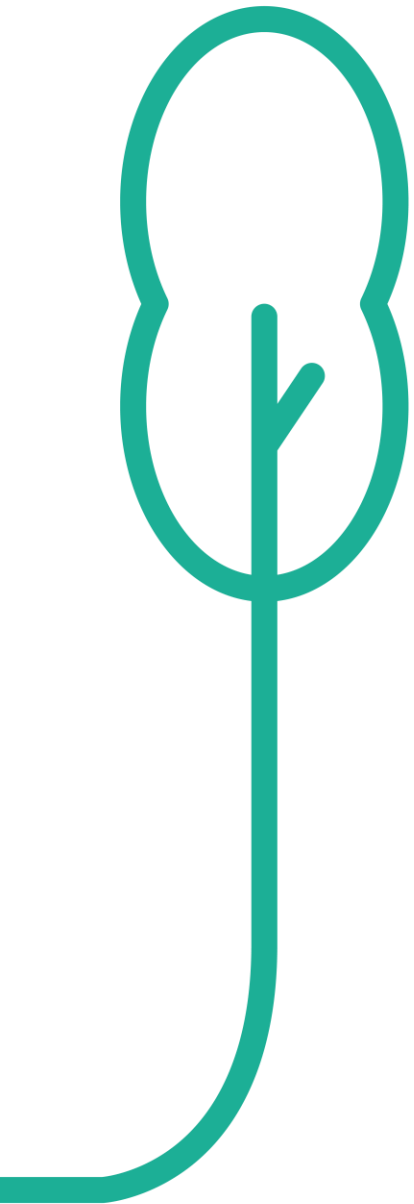
TIA for the New Skills Agenda for Europe (2016)

Map 7: 5.2. Young people not in employment, education or training from 15 to 24 years of age



TIA for the Revision of the Energy Performance of Buildings Directive (2022)





Sources for TIA – An operational approach

The European Observation Network for Territorial Development and Cohesion (ESPON)

- ESPON provides **webmaps, dashboards, data stories and applications** through the [ESPON portal](#).
- ESPON has been working on [TIA methodologies](#) since 2006.
- The ESPON TIA methodology referenced in the **European Commission's Better Regulation Guidelines** ([TOOL #34. Territorial impacts](#)).
- The [ESPON TIA web tool](#)
 - Accessible to all
 - Offering a necessity check
 - Providing impact maps
 - Allowing **urban impact assessment** (where cities are considered as FUAs)

Sources for TIA – An operational approach

The European Observation Network for Territorial Development and Cohesion (ESPON)



ESPON TIA TOOL

1.SETUP TIA 2.REGIONS & EXPOSURE 3.MAPPING 4.AGGREGATION 5.CONCLUSIONS

Workshop title Demo Workshop

TIA type

GENERAL TIA

CB TIA

URBAN TIA

Set of regions All Regions

Topic

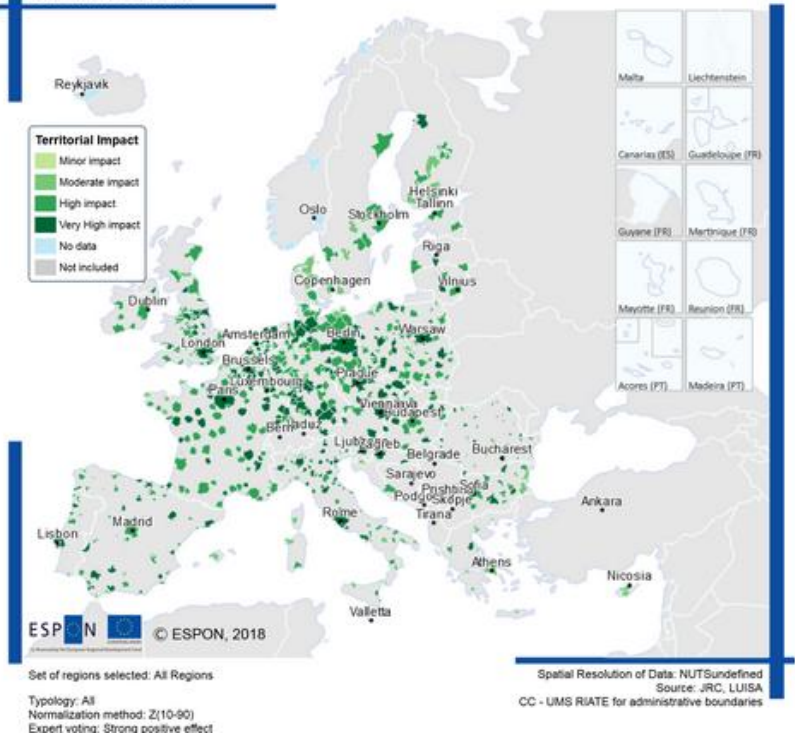
Location

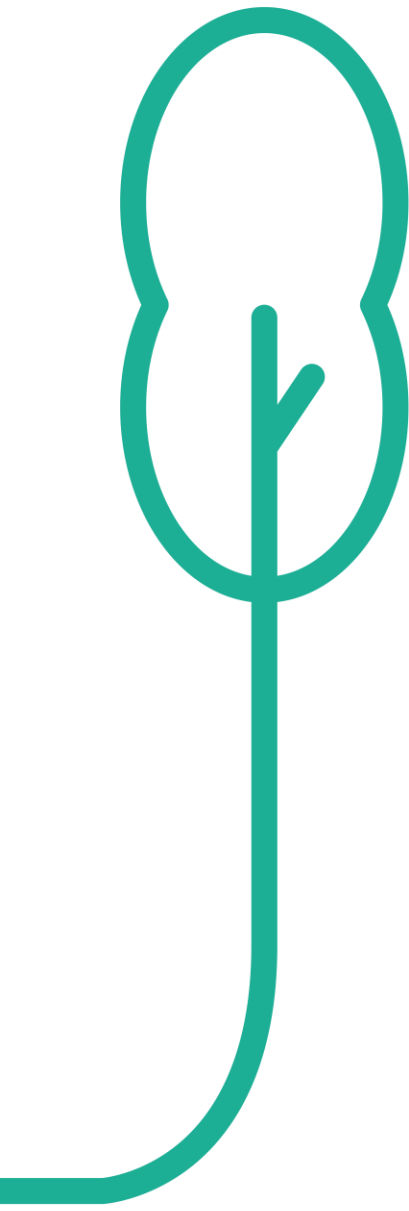
Description

ADDITIONAL INFO

NEXT

Urban Flood Risk





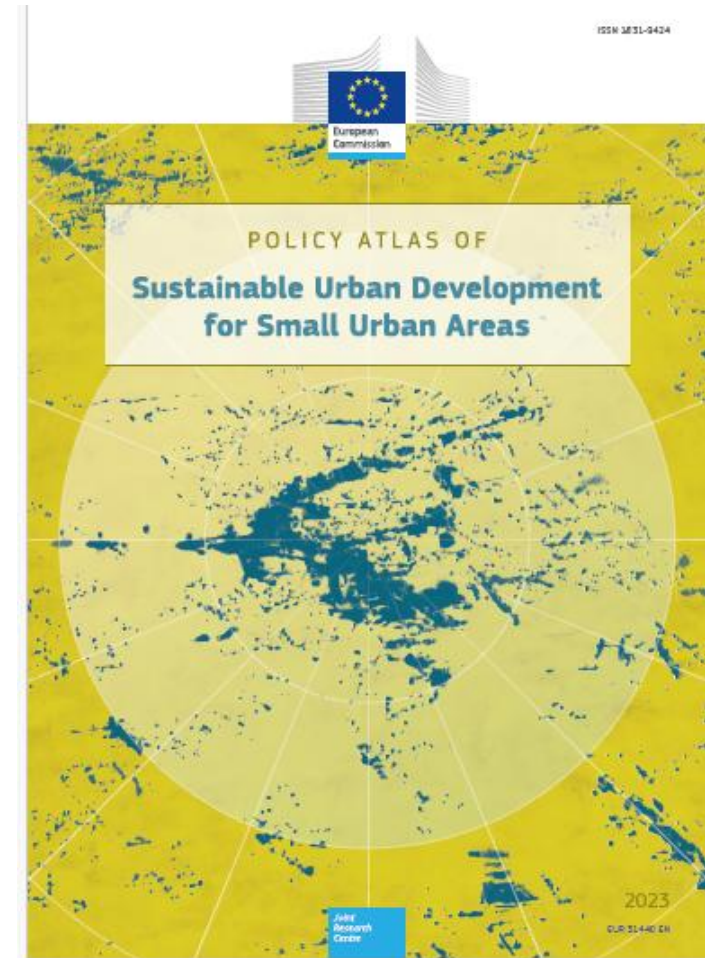
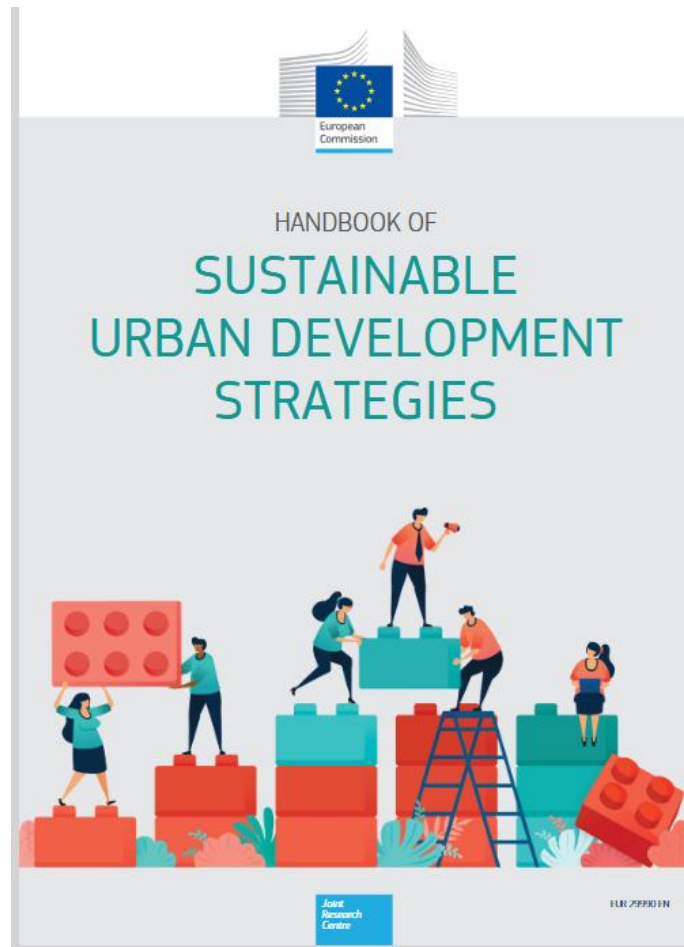
Sources for TIA – Scientific modelling and knowledge base

The Joint Research Centre (JRC)

- JRC provides **independent, evidence-based science and knowledge**, supporting EU policies to impact society positively.
- The **Territorial Data Analysis and Modelling (TEDAM) team** provides quantitative economic analyses and **policy impact assessments** with a focus **on the European territorial dimension** (up to the NUTS 2 regional level) → **RHOMOLO** (Regional Holistic Model based on the dynamic spatial computable general equilibrium model).
- Resources include a wide and accessible knowledge base for **urban and territorial development strategies**.

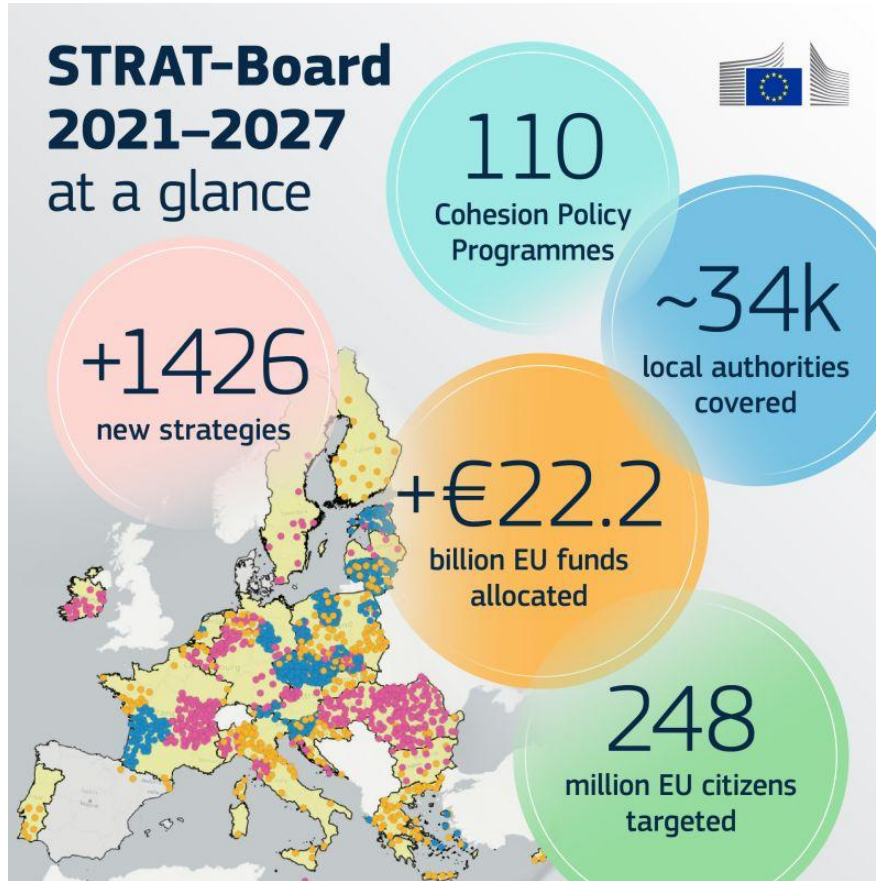
Sources for TIA – A scientific modelling and knowledge base

The Joint Research Centre (JRC)

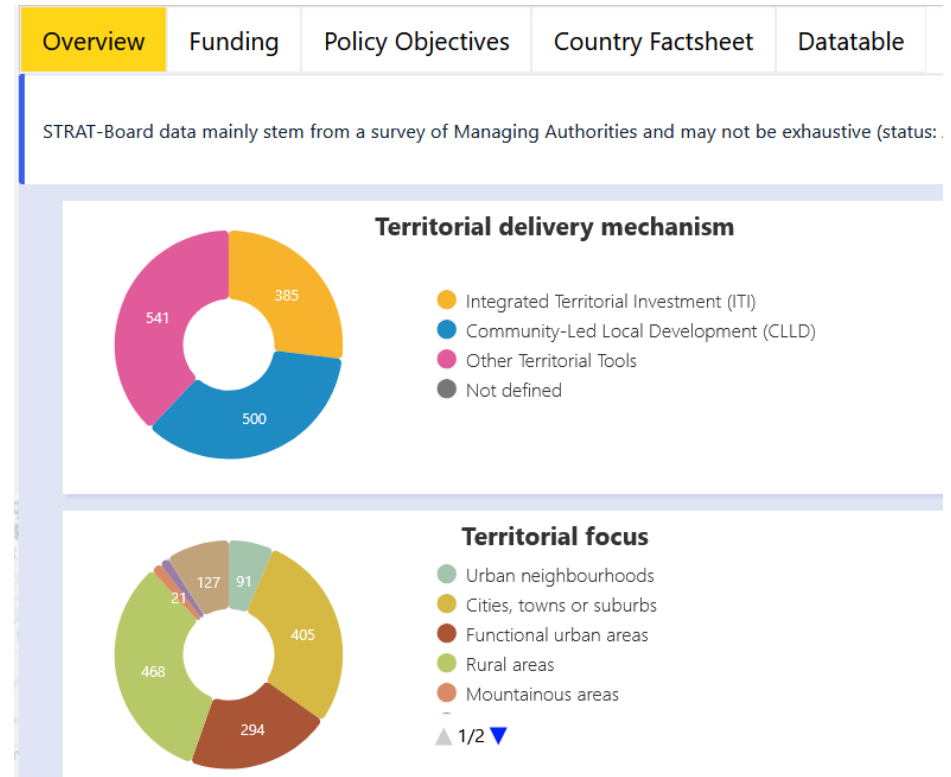


Sources for TIA – A scientific modelling and knowledge base

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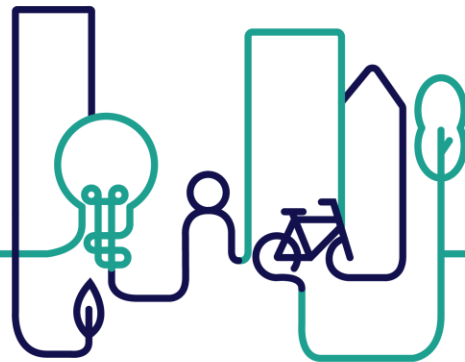
STRAT- BOARD



To investigate TIA more
Further readings

- Regulatory TIA: exploring the varied impacts of regulations across different territories (article on Territorial Agenda 2030)
- Marot, N., & Fischer, T. B. (2025). Territorial Impact Assessment – 20 Years on. Impact Assessment and Project Appraisal, 43(2), 95–101. <https://doi.org/10.1080/14615517.2025.2488089>
- Medeiros E., (2020), Territorial Impact Assessment, book in Advances in Spatial Science, Springer

Thank you!
Simona Cavallini



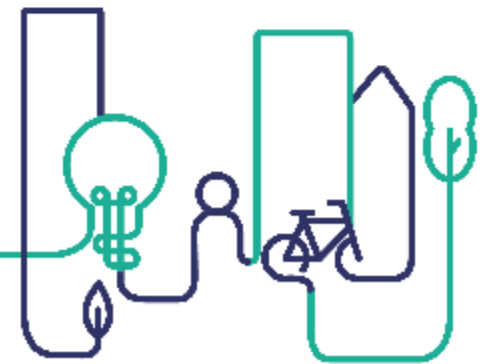
Workshop discussion

How to use and/or adapt TIA practices to local context

Jonas Scholze, European Urban Initiative Permanent Secretariat

Eilish O'Loughlin, European Urban Initiative Permanent Secretariat

Simona Cavallini, EUI Expert



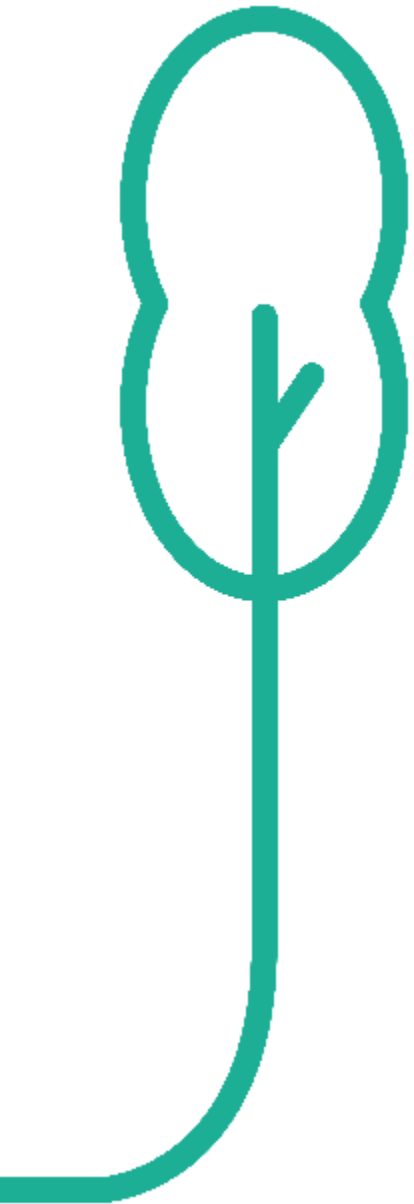
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Guiding questions

What is the added value of TIA for the urban/regional authorities?

- 1) How can a local/regional TIA help urban planning and local policy design?**
- 2) What is the purpose of the TIA, and who should be the initiator of a TIA process with a local/regional focus?**
- 3) Are there methodologies, approaches or lessons learnt that can be transferred to other cities/regions?**



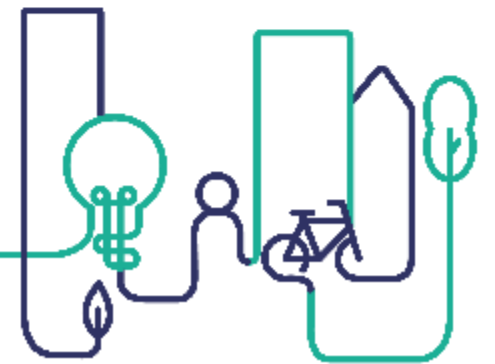
Guiding questions

What is needed for structurally adopting TIA at the urban/regional level?

- 1) What data should be considered for a TIA exercise, and what are the primary sources of information?**
- 2) How to get the relevant stakeholders involved and how to include decision makers?**
- 3) Which competences, skills and resources are needed for a TIA?**

Closing remarks

Jonas Scholze & Eilish O'Loughlin
European Urban Initiative Permanent Secretariat



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