

Ministry of Environmental
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Methods and Instruments Used for Urban Revitalization in Latvia

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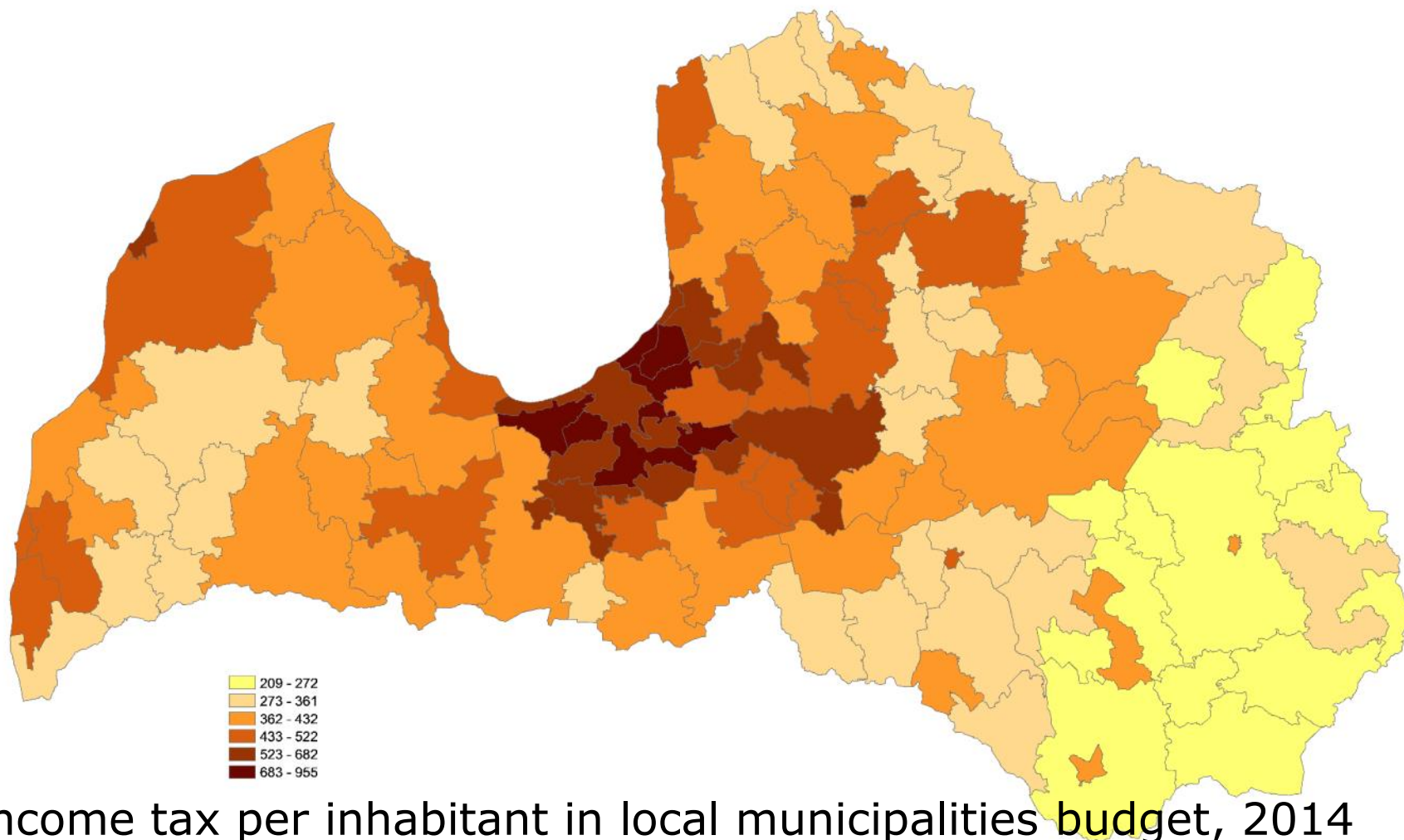
June, 2016





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Regional development tendencies

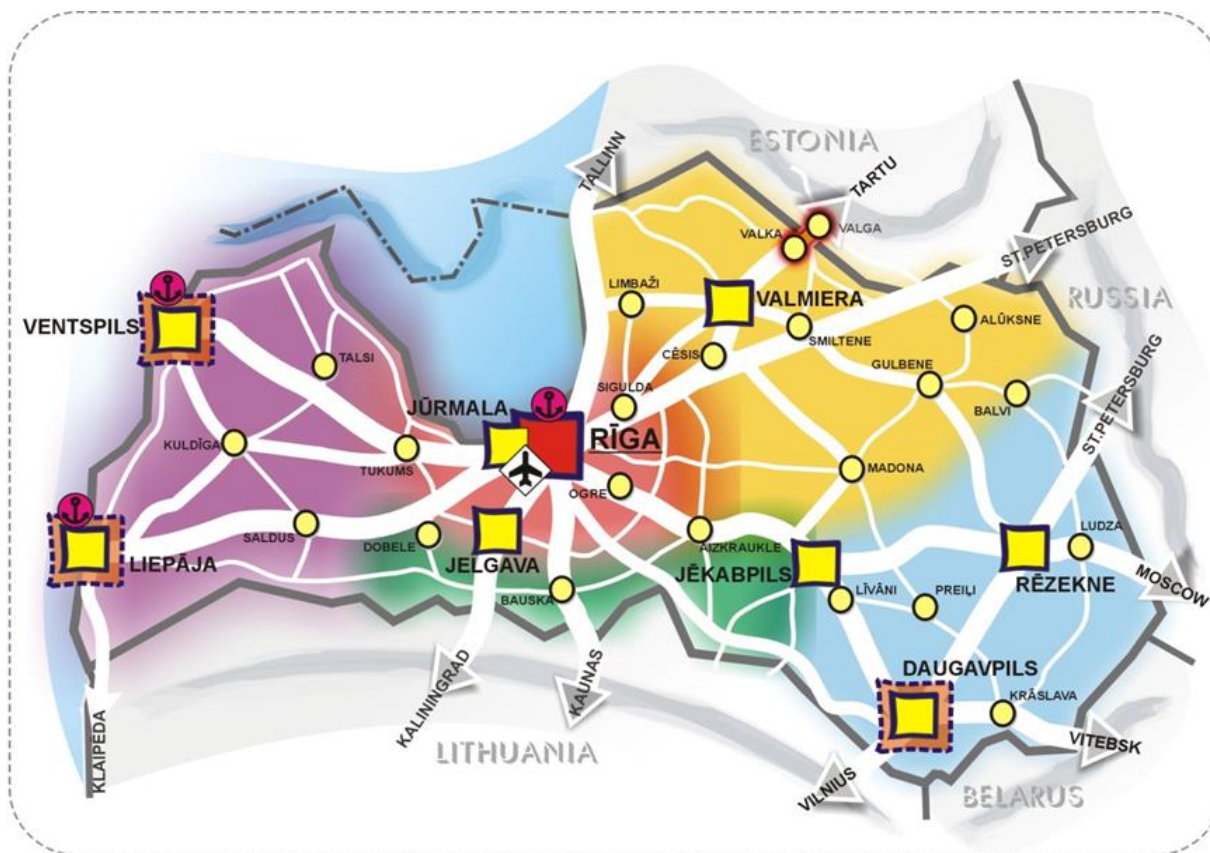


Income tax per inhabitant in local municipalities budget, 2014



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Regional policy framework





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Urban areas in Latvia

- ❖ 77 cities and towns, including:
 - ❖ 9 republican cities – more than 20 thousand inhabitants
 - ❖ 4 cities – more than 50 thousand inhabitants
 - ❖ 21 regional centres – 5 to 20 thousand inhabitants
- ❖ Largest city – Riga more than 640 thousand inhabitants
- ❖ Smallest town – Durbe 527 inhabitants
- ❖ Urban areas cover 11% of all the country
- ❖ Degree of urbanisation – 68 %



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The most urgent urban challenges

❖ **Economical and social:**

- ❖ high unemployment, increasing poverty rate,
- ❖ insufficient business environment and need for new jobs
- ❖ lack of skilled labour
- ❖ outdated infrastructure networks

❖ **Demographic:**

- ❖ population decline, brain drain
- ❖ ageing population, need to review the service network of local governments, etc.

❖ **Environmental and climate:**

- ❖ deprived and contaminated territories in former industrial areas
- ❖ low energy efficiency of buildings, poor condition of heating networks that causes high heat losses



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Largest cities demonstrate higher growth potential

Indicator	Republican cities	Municipalities containing regional centres	Other municipalities (without Riga agglomeration)
Unemployment level (%)	7%	9%	10%
Income tax per one inhabitant in municipalities budget (EUR)	531	407	339
Number of enterprises per 1000 of inhabitants	34	23	15



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Policy approach in strengthening urban areas

- ❖ Integrated local development strategies
- ❖ Investment concentration in development centres
- ❖ Wider use of place based and integrated solutions
- ❖ «Basket» of services for each level of development centres
- ❖ Thematic focus of investments
- ❖ More active role of municipalities in promotion of development



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Methods and instruments for urban revitalisation

- ❖ Planning
- ❖ Financial
- ❖ Fiscal
- ❖ Capacity-building





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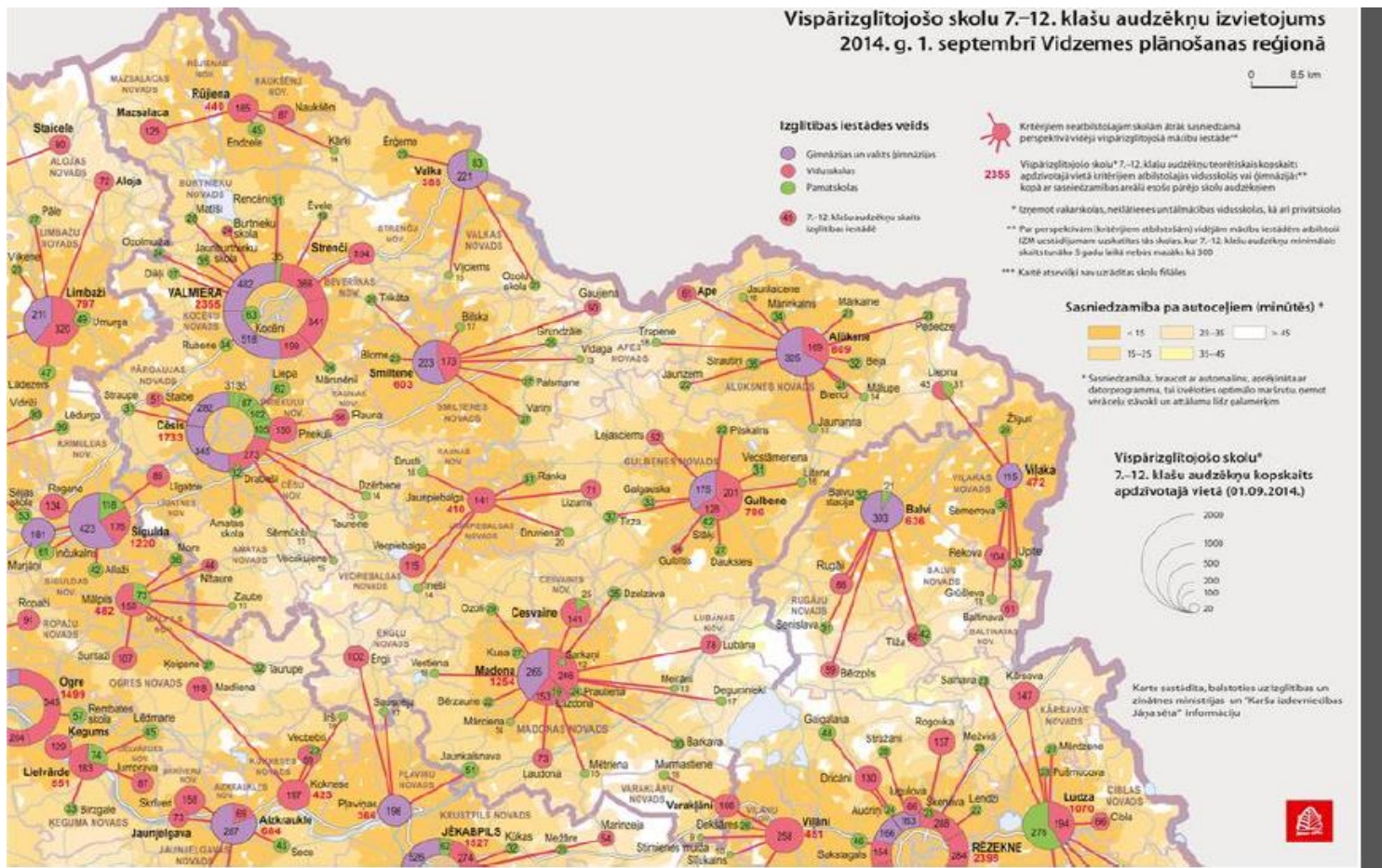
Development programs of local municipalities

- ❖ To assess challenges and resources at disposal of territory
- ❖ To present a clear vision and solutions for more efficient use of the resources
- ❖ To facilitate targeted planning of actions and investments
- ❖ To facilitate attraction of investments from all the available sources
- ❖ To facilitate recognizable image of the territory (territory marketing)

«Basket» of public services for investment



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- ❖ Differentiated amount of public services related to each level of settlement
- ❖ Basket of services defined for services in education, health, culture, social care, sports
- ❖ Higher levels of settlement should provide for wider amount of services



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Financial tools

❖ **EU funding – the main financial source** for urban development (incl. revitalisation)

2007-2013	2014-2020
Specific territorially targeted measures (Polycentric development)	Specific territorially targeted measures (Integrated Territorial Investments)
Sectoral measures	Sectoral measures



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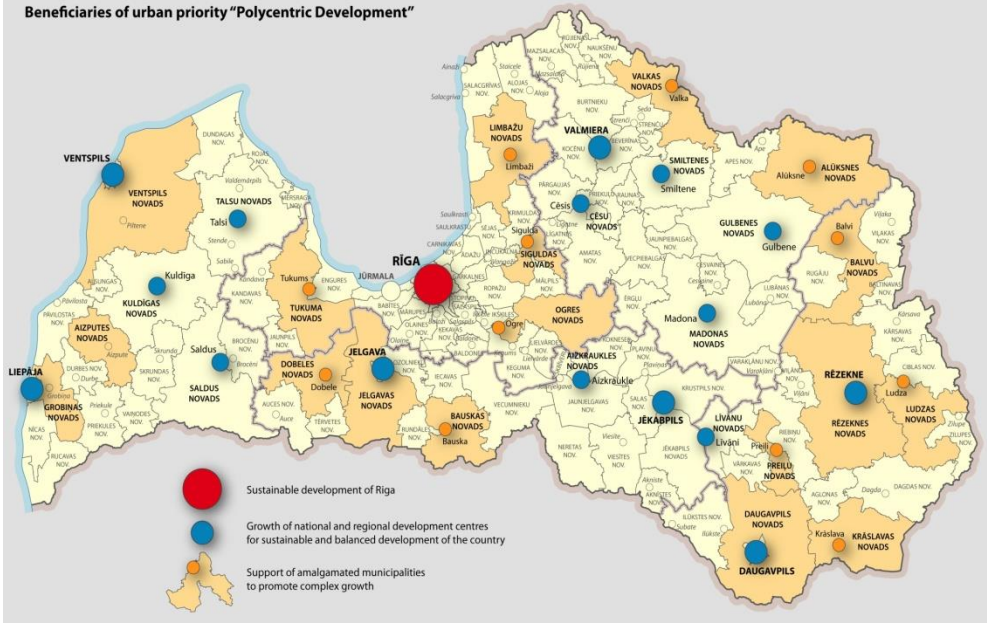
EU funds 2007-2013

ERDF priority "Polycentric development"

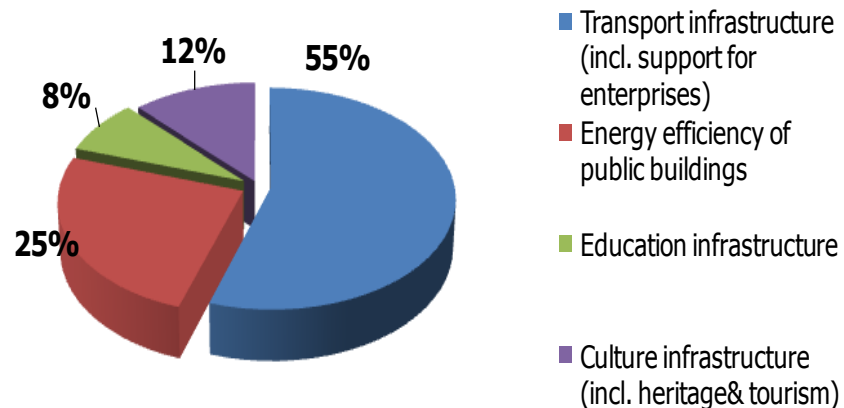
❖ Activities

- ❖ Sustainable development of Riga
- ❖ Growth of national and regional development centres
- ❖ Growth of amalgamated municipalities

Beneficiaries of urban priority "Polycentric Development"



Total funding: 323 M EUR





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EXAMPLE (I)

Riga city – complex renewal of deprived neighbourhood





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EXAMPLE (I) Renewal of the «Spīķeri» block

Before

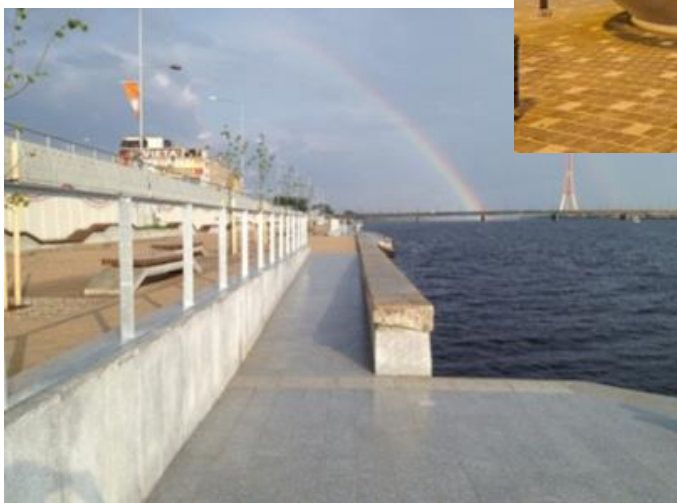
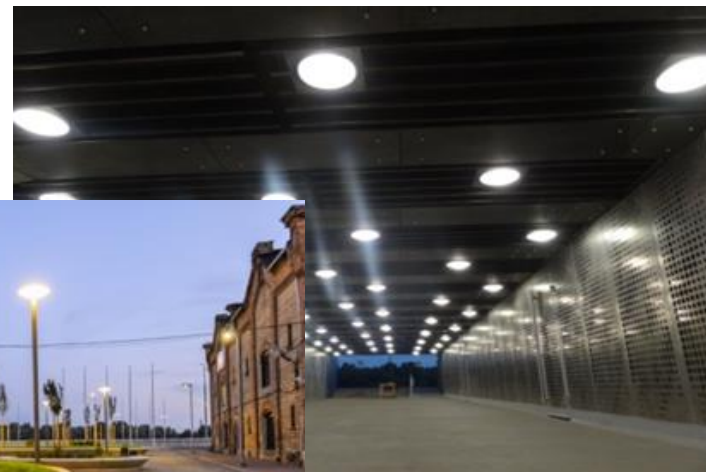




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EXAMPLE (I) Renewal of the «Spīķeri» block

After





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EXAMPLE (II) Daugavpils City – renewal of historical fortress area





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EU funds 2014-2020

Urban development – ITI investments

Specific Development Objective	ERDF	including 9 cities
3.3.1. Infrastructure for entrepreneurship	64 219 292	16 114 183
5.6.2. Revitalization of deprived areas	262 623 652	120 237 953
8.1.2. Infrastructure for general education	142 484 746	62 226 934
8.1.3. Infrastructure for vocational education	89 068 647	5 711 177
4.2.2. Energy-efficiency of municipalities	46 996 394	31 299 565
9.3.1. Social services	41 241 194	13 450 032



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Preconditions for public business support infrastructure

❖ **Business demand**

- ❖ Clear link between business demand and gap's in infrastructure
- ❖ Support for connections – not for the entire infrastructure of municipality
- ❖ Infrastructure has to show positive impact on entrepreneurs performance: number of job places and attracted private investments

❖ **Partnership with entrepreneur**

- ❖ Entrepreneurs as final beneficiaries
- ❖ Priority to exporters and manufacturers

❖ **Project ideas are part of Local Development Program and are selected by municipality**

EXAMPLE (I)

Trainings for employees



Building or reconstruction of premises

Equipment, technologies



Private investments

Public investments

Power supply, gas supply

Water supply and sewerage, rainwater drainage system, heating system

Access roads



Fiscal tool

❖ Real estate tax

- ❖ the right to local municipalities to vary the tax rate for individual private owners (0,2 - 3% from cadastral value)
- ❖ can be used as stimulus/motivation for private owners to develop their property





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Capacity building tools

❖ **ESF 2007-2013 activities**

❖ The purpose – to improve
development planning capacity

❖ **Norwegian financial tool 2013-2016 activities**

❖ The purpose:

❖ to improve the development planning skills

❖ to strengthen the ability of local and regional
authorities to improve the business environment,
providing necessary support to entrepreneurs





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EXAMPLE (I)

«Knowledge Angels» programme for local governments

- ❖ **The purpose** – to improve the skills of municipal staff responsible:
 - ❖ for consultative work with local community in development and commercialization of creative business ideas
 - ❖ advisory work to increase the competitiveness of existing companies





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EXAMPLE (III)

Future City Game

- ❖ Interactive methodology for urban development planning
- ❖ Involvement of different players in designing local development
- ❖ Generation, testation and presentation of innovative ideas for better living environment

Tērvetē divas dienas plānoja nākotni

Tērvetes novada kultūras namā 3. un 4. decembrī notikusi divu dienu darbs, kurā iedzīvotāji piedalījās izstrādājot nākotnes pilsētas spēles. Šīs spēles palīdzēs noskaidrot, kādas vietas apdzīvotības idejas rodas un kādas tās ir realizējamas.

Nākotnes pilsētas spēle ir Britu padomes un pilsētplānošanas jomā starptautiski pazīstams un veiksmīgs instrumentāls. Spēles laikā komandas, kas veidojas no iedzīvotājiem, izstrādā nākotnes pilsētas spēles. Šīs spēles palīdzēs noskaidrot, kādas vietas apdzīvotības idejas rodas un kādas tās ir realizējamas.

Iedzīvotāji

Spēles laikā komandas, kas veidojas no iedzīvotājiem, izstrādā nākotnes pilsētas spēles. Šīs spēles palīdzēs noskaidrot, kādas vietas apdzīvotības idejas rodas un kādas tās ir realizējamas.



Spēles vadītāja Vita Bračkova (no labās) un dalībnieki Anitrs Skalbiņa un Andrijs Veversis.

...kādas vietas apdzīvotības idejas rodas un kādas tās ir realizējamas.

Siepiet talanti

Daudz, ka mūsu spēles dalībniekiem un palīdzētājiem šīs spēles laikā kārtības sargi Katrīna Freimane, kura bija vienā no...

Milu resursi

Nākotnes pilsētas spēles laikā komandas, kas veidojas no iedzīvotājiem, izstrādā nākotnes pilsētas spēles. Šīs spēles palīdzēs noskaidrot, kādas vietas apdzīvotības idejas rodas un kādas tās ir realizējamas.



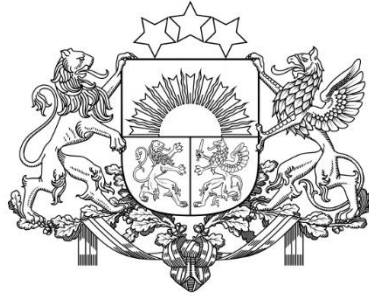
KOMANDAS GARS. Viktorija Priļuka (no kreisās), Dina Šalunova, Ingrida Renca, Jānis Nimanis un Elīna Krieviņa prezentē savu ideju par agraģurisma ieviešanu.

novada pievilcība, mājražotāju produkcijas popularitātes un tirdzniecības, vietējos iedzīvotājus, un tas viss notiek vietēnā, kurš ved no Rīgas gar Čakšu un pietur Priekules novada Lodes pieturā. Protams, lai ieviestu jebkāru ideju, ir vienādi jāstrādā, un šī nolūka spēle bija lieliska iespēja ne tikai uzrunāt katru no mums, iepazīt vairāk cieta, bet arī - nepieciešamības gadījumā - izstrādāt iedzīvotāju priekšlikumus, kas palīdzētu novada iedzīvotājiem veidot labāku nākotni. Par spēles pieredzi vietēnie var būt novada jaunie iedzīvotāji, jo daudzi viņi par šo vārdu...

Nākotnes spēle saliedē novada ļaudis



Edīte Išvārdie Montas Mastravas foto



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Thank you!

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