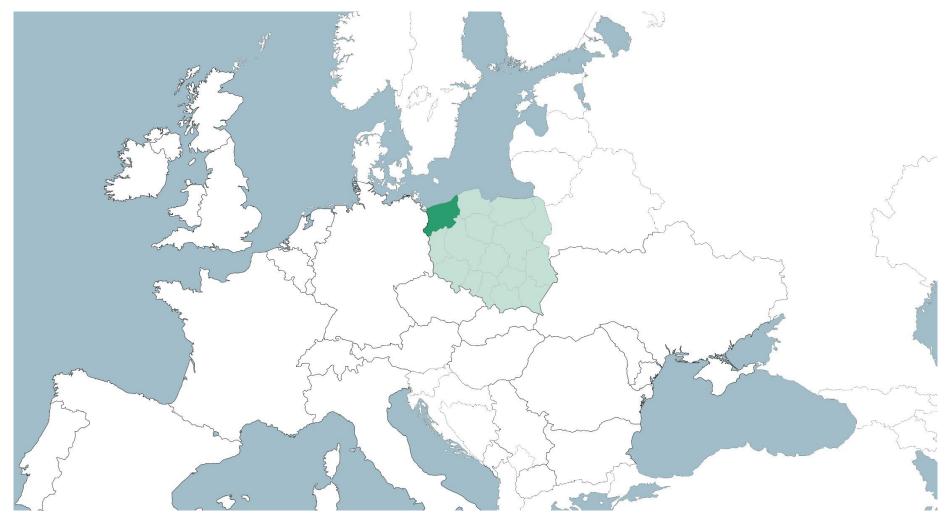


Regionalne Biuro Gospodarki Przestrzennej Województwa Zachodniopomorskiego w Szczecinie







## **Urban-rural relations. A "New Deal"?**

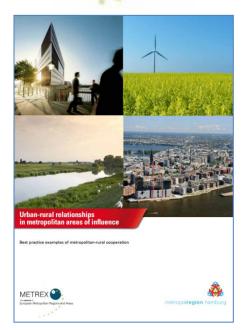
#### The URMA Group of METREX

Urban/rural relationships in metropolitan areas — Exploring an intergrated approach of cooperation. Development and implementation of common initiatives.

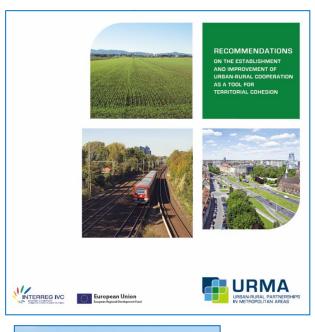


#### How to:

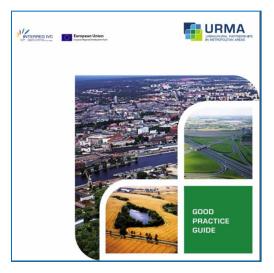
- deal with the complexivity?
- use a place-based integrated approach?
- conduct people-based interventions on neighbourhood level?
- overcome a democracy deficit?
- ensure the spread of innovation?
- overcome difficulties in accessing social services in remote rural areas?
- raise the awareness for the need and potential of large-scale partnerships?



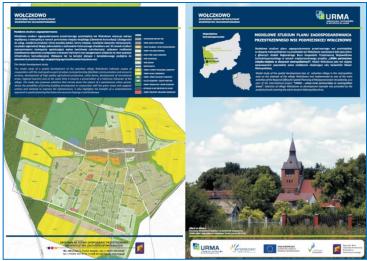


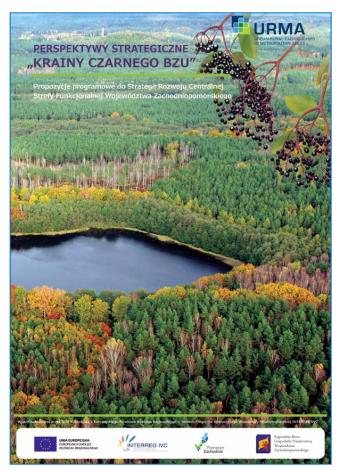


# Experiences from URMA Interreg 2012-2014













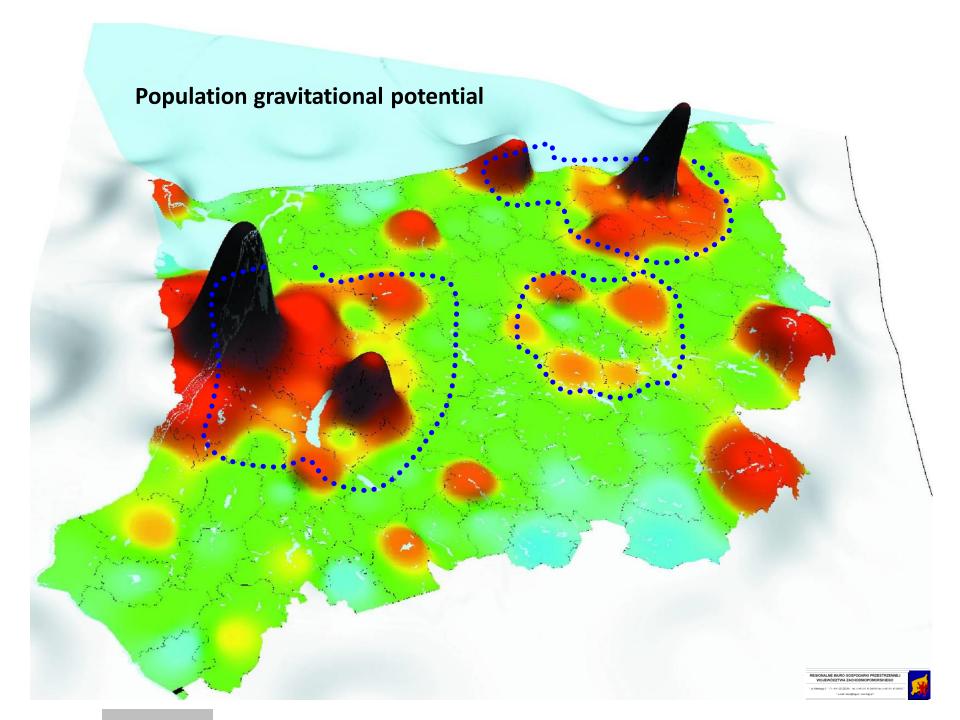
# Spatial Dimensions of rural-urban partnerships in West Pomerania

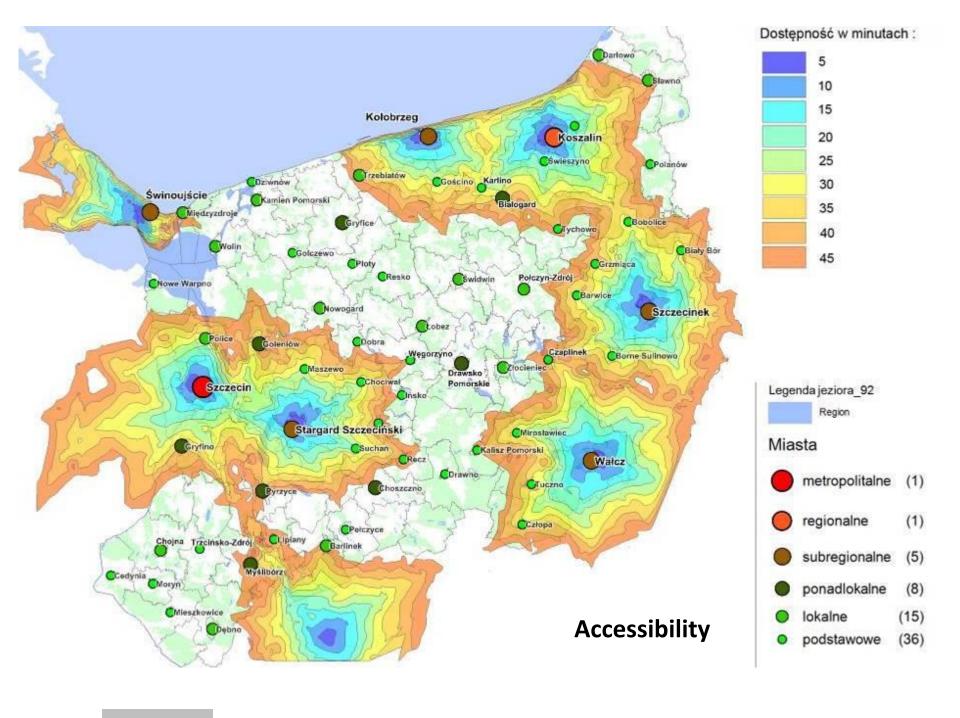
#### 1) Metropolitan regions and their neighbourhood:

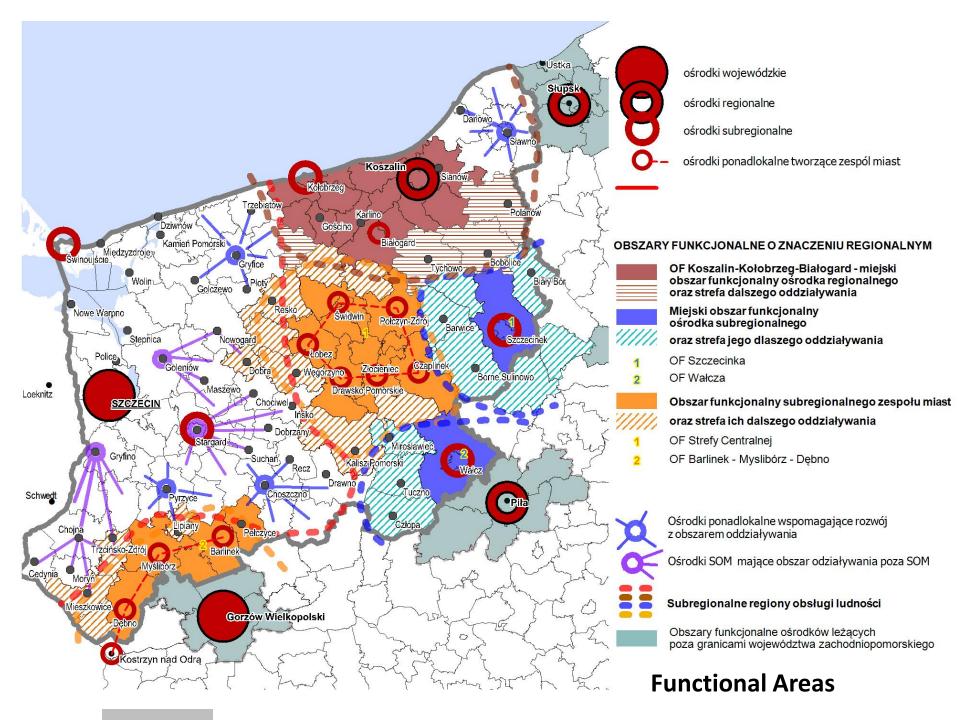
Rural Areas as service providers for the urban regions and urban areas supporting and providing services to rural surroundings (Szczecin, Koszalin, Wałcz, Szczecinek)

**2) Networks of small and medium-sized cities**: Rural Areas depend on urban services. The regional economy depends on resources located in rural areas with small towns acting as market points (Central Functional Zone)







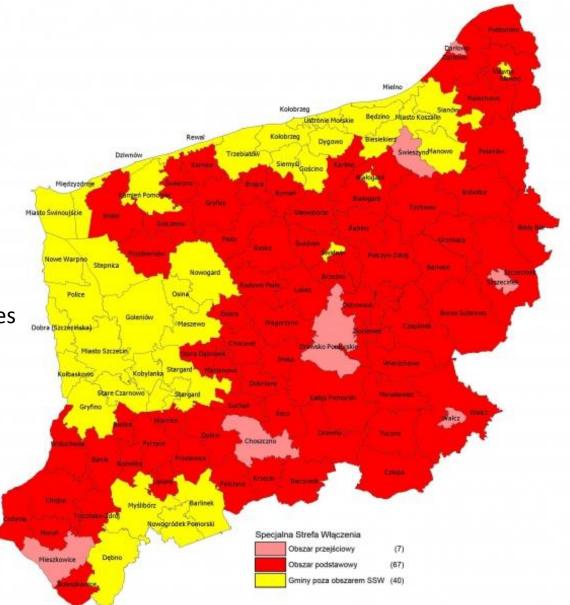






### **Special Inclusion Zone:**

- mainly rural areas
- cumulation of negative socialeconomic phenomena
- -depopulation
- -low transport accessibility
- -low accessibility to social services
- potential for bioeconomy (production resources)
- -potential for tourism





One size does not fit all. Urban-rural partnerships have to address specific local needs and potentials.

The multi-thematic character of urban-rural partnerships demands holistic approach.
Multilevel governance and crosssector organizational models are the appropriate solutions.

Urban-rural partnerships should be based on needs and not be forced.

The existing experience of urban-rural should be used as a source of knowledge and points of contact to build up further urban-rural partnerships.

Public national and regional institutions should play a strategic role and act as the facilitators and coordinators of urban-rural partnerships.

Urban-rural partnerships should be treated as functional and spatial entities and recognised in spatial planning at all levels. Urban-rural initiatives involving a wide range of stakeholders following the triple or quadruple helix approach should be encouraged and supported by public bodies, in order to ensure the proper embedding of such projects in various thematic fields.

Urban-rural partnerships should be regarded as a strategic approach at all levels of territorial cohesion policy.

Public funding should be used to remove existing barriers, improve communications and allow for matchmaking opportunities.



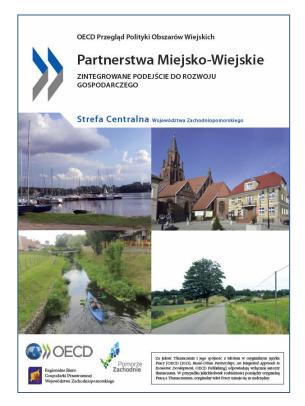


## **Lessons Learned in the Region**

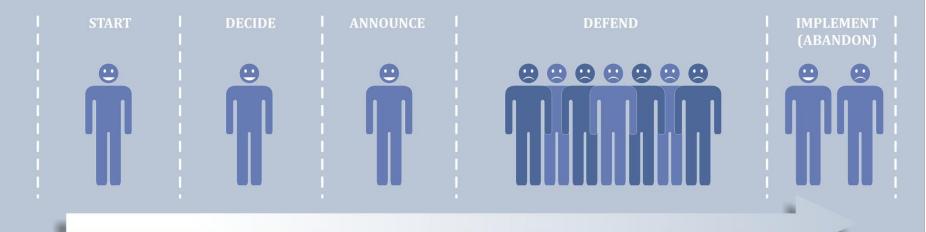
- → Awarness of decision makers, stakeholders, spatial planners
- → Spontaneous Cooperation
- → Project based solutions (Local shared)
- → Participation
- → Recognising mutual benefits
- → First drafts of common strategies and visions
- → Governance solutions

Rural-Urban Partnerships: An Integrated Approach to Economic Development (2013)

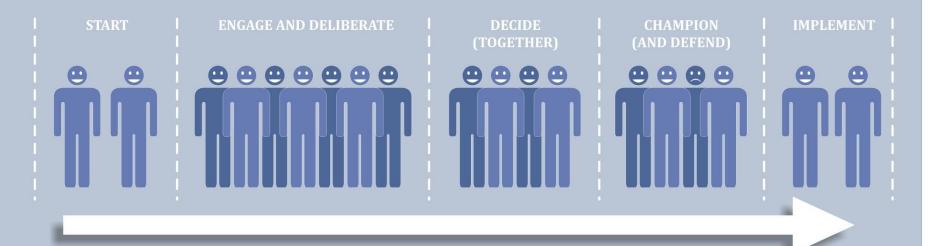
Rural Policy Review of Poland (2016)



### **DECIDE - ANNOUNCE - DEFEND**



#### **ENGAGE - DELIBERATE - DECIDE**





## Implementation in the Region











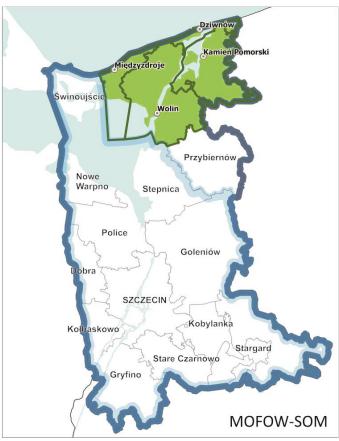






## Last Mile Sustainable mobility for the last mile in tourism regions







## **Baltic Energy Areas a Planning Perspective**



