

# #TerritorialAgenda

## A future for all places

the ENRD  
Thematic Group  
on Rural Proofing  
19/05/2022

### PILOT ACTION

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



## #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

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



## Research areas

- Investment policies have higher territorial impact
- Sectoral policies differently impact different spatial structures
- Seemingly a-territorial policies are territorial
- Criteria for TIA vs national evaluation policies
- Relevance of the type of the territory/ level of the policy for TIA
- Criteria for national policy supporting functional areas
- Territorial environmental impact assessment
- Rural proofing
- National spatial development strategies vs TIA
- TIA for cross-border areas
- EC Better Regulation Toolbox

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# Take inspiration and  
inspire other



# 4 PHASES OF THE PILOT ACTION

## WHAT?

**Phase 1:** Exchange of knowledge, review of the existing TIA methodologies & the pilot project(s)

**Phase 2:**  
Development of the methodology

**Phase 3:** Testing / implementation of the TIA methodology

**Phase 4:**  
Dissemination

## WHEN?

2021 – May 2022

November 2021 –  
August 2022

August 2022 –  
November 2022

November 2022 –  
May 2023



# THE PILOT ACTION IN A NUTSHELL



## Research

- Desk research
- Case studies
- Existing TIA methods
- Expert knowledge

## Consultation

- Interviews
- Questionnaires
- Workshops

## Pilot projects

- PL-DE projects
- CZ project
- NL project
- SI project

**TIA Method  
and  
Manual for  
practitioners**

## Method

- Methodology for evaluating impact assessment of interventions / projects developed in CZ in 2016 (tiammr.cz)
- Combines quantitative and qualitative methods

## Region

- Microregion Jeseník (peripheral region on the borders with Poland)

## Policies / programs evaluated

- EU funds 14-20 in selected topics (highly relevant for chosen microregion)

## Type of assessment

- Ex-post





### # **Actualisation**

Actualisation of a previous study on the impacts of European policies and legislation on Dutch Spatial Planning by PBL

### # **NOVI cross-border area Zuid-Limburg**

Strengthening agglomeration formation by giving an impulse to elimination of inequalities from an approach to physical challenges in conjunction with transformation and sustainability of urban and industrial areas

### # **Territorial Impact**

A spatial image of Zuid-Limburg 2050: Using scenarios to visualize the spatial issues of the various foreseen tasks, while also looking for promising combinations of spatial requirements

# TIA pilot project in the Netherlands



# TIA PA SI pilot areas

## #RURAL BORDER AREA OBSOTELSKO

Stakeholder: sub-regional agency, 5 municipalities, Regional Agency from Croatia, Ministry of Culture

Policy: Si Cultural Heritage Strategy 2020-2023

Methodology: EATIA, 1st WS qualitative, 2nd WS qualitative

Status quo: TIA assesment completed, report on results will be available end of May 2022

## #URBAN CROSS-BORDER AREA NOVA GORICA-GORIZIA

Stakeholders: Municipality of Nova Gorica and Šempeter-Vrtojba, Secretariat of the EGTC GO from Gorizia

Policy: SI Strategy of Transport Development by 2030

Methodology: Combination of a problem oriented policy analysis (does strategy address needs of a territory) and TIA

Status quo: 1st WS in May 2022, 2nd WS in September 2022 (open to the interested stakeholders)







## 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 voivodships Lower Silesia, Lubuskie, Zachodniopomorskie and Wielkopolska in Poland**

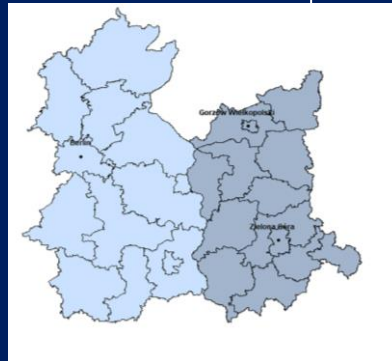
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## When:

- **late 2021 to May 2022-2023**

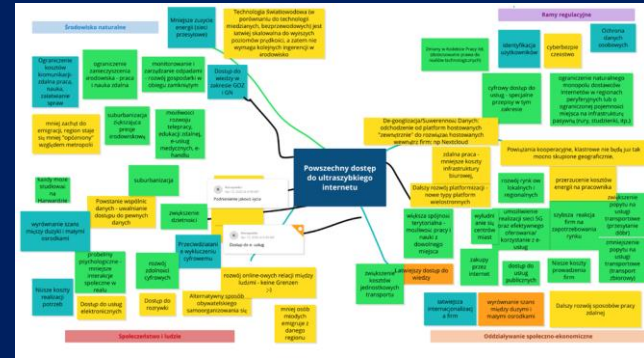
What:	How:
Minimum wage policy	TIA TARGET
Digital inclusion policy	TIA QUICK CHECK
Organic Farming support policy	ESPON TIA Tool
Transport policy East-Brandenburg – Western Poland – for cross-border rail connections	TIA for cross border infrastructure investments

## # PL-DE TIA pilot projects



# Discussion of intervention logic

- The discussion of the intervention logic, preceded by a brief characterisation of the analysed policy and a discussion of the policy documents is carried out by the workshop moderator with the help of a multimedia tool (e.g. ConceptBoard)
- The discussion is organized around 4 dimensions of possible policy impact, depending on the TIA tool chosen. The configurations used: (i) environment, regulatory framework, socio-economic setting, polycentricity, (ii) environment, regulatory framework, society and people, socio-economic impact, (iii) environment, institutions, economy, society
- The intervention logic prepared as part of the discussion enables the selection of exposure fields affected by the selected policy, as well as the selection of types of regions particularly sensitive to the policy (e.g. rural areas)



Intervention logic diagram of a policy to bridge the digital divide, prepared by participants



Intervention logic - outcome of the discussion at the organic farming support policy workshop of 29 April 2022

## Course of the model TIA workshop

The methods studied differ slightly in their implementation, but the pattern of their operation is similar.

The workshop scenario is built as follows:

- Project team briefly characterises the policies and documents involved
- Joint replication of the intervention logic by workshop participants - this aims to identify the areas and variables affected by the policy
- Choice (on the basis of discussions with experts) of the classification of areas to be analysed (urban/agricultural/border areas)
- Assessment (based on questionnaires) of variables affected by the policy ('areas of exposure') and direction of impact - these variables are selected from the data/data available in the tool employed and prepared in advance by the TIA team
- Processing and presentation of data, discussion of results

# Similarities and differences in the way TIA methods are implemented

	ESPON TIA Quick Check	TARGET_TIA	ESPON TIA Tool
Exposure fields available	Any, based on data collected by external researchers	Suggested by the author of the method, can be extended/reduced by researchers, external data	Ready-made database, can be extended with additional external variables
Selection of types of region	Any, can be multidimensional	Any, can be multidimensional	One-dimensional (dummy variables or 'fuzzy')
Identifying the vulnerability of regions	Based on expert knowledge	Based on expert knowledge	Predefined ("low index - high sensitivity")
Detail of results	Any, determined by the resolution of the input data	Any, determined by the resolution of the input data	Maximum NUTS-3
Method of implementation/generation of results	Manual, using Excel sheets, mapping using additional software, surveys using external software	Manual, using Excel sheets, mapping using additional software, surveys using external software	Partially automatic based on web interface, automatic map generation, surveys using external software



## Advantages and disadvantages of the different TIA methods

	Advantages	Disadvantages
<b>ESPON TIA Quick Check</b>	High flexibility of the method: flexible choice of exposure fields and flexibility in choosing the degree of sensitivity of regions, analysis of individual exposure fields.	Requires a significant amount of work (data preparation and results processing)
<b>TARGET_TIA</b>	High flexibility of the method: free choice of exposure fields and flexibility in the choice of the degree of sensitivity of the regions, <i>ex-post</i> evaluation as declared by the author, detailed or joint analysis of all exposure fields.	Requires a significant amount of work (preparing data and compiling results). A predefined set of indicators may not be appropriate for the policies studied.
<b>ESPON TIA Tool</b>	Easy-to-use interface, ready-to-use database with indicators, extensive documentation, detailed or combined analysis of all exposure fields.	Inability to determine degree and direction of vulnerability of areas, outdated data, part of data in low resolution, maximum accuracy at NUTS-3 level.

## Conclusions (1)

- The existing TIA tools are appropriate mainly for European level policy analysis (choice of variables, resolution)
- Availability of comparable data at local and regional level is problematic, in particular in the context of cross-border analysis
- TIA analysis should be carried out in the early stages of policy design
- Running several workshops for different policies (e.g. a separate one on intervention logic and a separate one for exposure assessment) may provide better results than single TIA workshop
- Territorial sensitivity assessment should be an integral part of the TIA process - the tool should allow territorial sensitivity to be presented alongside the policy impact assessment
- Tested methods do not allow for treatment of territorial diffusion
- The ESPON Quick Check method is the most useful of the ones studied - although it requires manual data processing, it allows great flexibility and appropriate territorial resolution of the analysis

## Conclusions (2)

- An assessment of the need for performing a TIA process for a given policy should be made at a relatively early stage of policy design (necessity check). This assessment should primarily evaluate the differences territorial sensitivity across regions and exposure of regions to the policy
- If there are indications that these characteristics are territorially differentiated in a significant way, then the policy can potentially have negative effects on the level of territorial cohesion and this warrants the full-scale TIA analysis
- The TIA method adopted depends on the policy used. Policies whose impact can be quantified using existing quantitative tools should be analysed using them, supported by expert knowledge and workshops. Rely entirely on expert knowledge only when quantitative analysis is too complex/costly
- It is important to incorporate in the TIA process the tools allowing to present regional and local statistical data, the assessment of which allows triangulation of territorial sensitivity and exposure

# 1.0 Comparison of selected TIA tools

**Table: Comparison of selected TIA tools**

Criteria		ESPON TIA Quick Check	EATIA	TEQUILA	STeMA-TIA	TARGET-TIA	RHOMOLO	LUIZA
Timing	Ex-post				✓	✓	✓	
	On-going							
	Ex-ante	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓/?	✓	✓
Type	Quantitative			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
	Qualitative		✓	✓	✓	✓		
	Participatory	✓	✓					
	Mixed		✓	✓	✓	✓		
Geographic coverage	NUTS1		✓		✓			
	NUTS2		✓		✓		✓	✓
	NUTS3	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓
	CB	✓	?					
	FUA	✓	?		✓			
Type of documents covered	EU strategies	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
	National policies	✓	✓	?	✓		✓	✓
	Regional strategy	✓	✓	?	?		?	✓
	Local programmes/projects	✓	✓	?	?		?	✓
	Possible assessment of territorial cohesion	?		✓	✓	✓		
Identification of left-behind regions	?	?					✓	
Type of assessed territorial impacts	Positive/negative	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
	Intended/unintended	?	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
	Short/medium/long-term	?	✓			✓	✓	
	Direct/indirect	?	✓					
	Cumulated	?	?	✓	✓	✓		
Identification of causal connection	✓	✓						
Resources required to conduct	Data			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
	Knowledge	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
	Finance						✓	✓
Possible to conduct by	National authorities	✓	✓					
	Regional authorities	✓	✓					
	Local authorities	✓	✓					
	Experts	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

Symbols used: ✓ - yes, ? – not confirmed/not tested





## #Some lessons learned

**Translational level: sharing information, experiences and TIA needs, learning from each other – possible use of TIA, possible approaches, EC (Better Regulation Toolbox, Rural proofing), ESPON, CoR**

**Pilot area level: Impacts of policy measures expected also in the adjacent cross-border areas**

**Sector involvement: TIA capacity building, understanding a territorial dimension and aspects of specific area needs**



**# TIA Pilot Action**



## # ABOUT

- ✓ responses collected in February and March
- ✓ 15 respondents from 13 countries
- ✓ 2 questionnaires incomplete

## # Countries covered

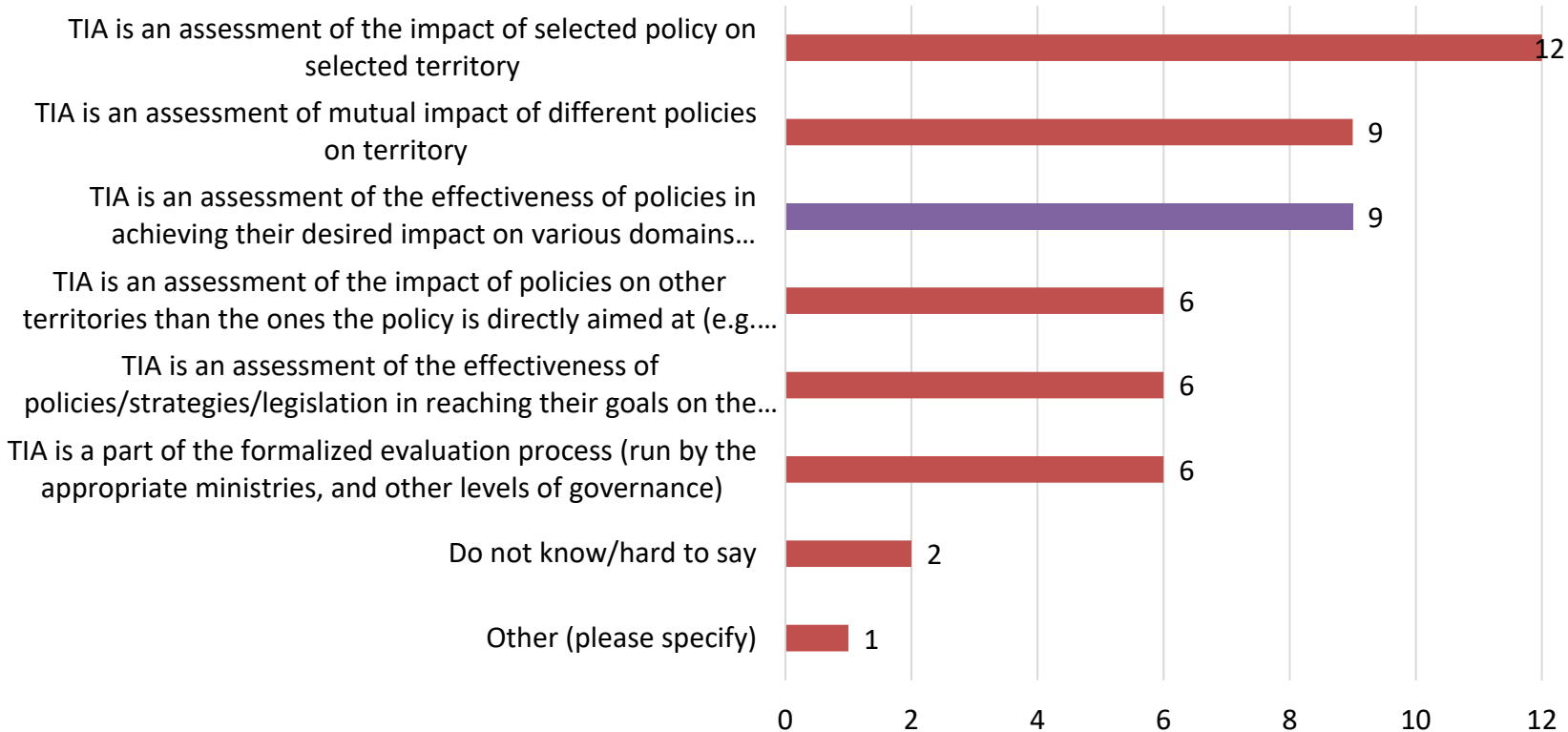
- Croatia
- Czechia
- Estonia
- France
- Germany
- Latvia
- Netherlands
- Poland
- Romania
- Slovenia
- Spain
- Sweden
- United Kingdom

# # Questionnaire on territorial impact assessment methods: Summary



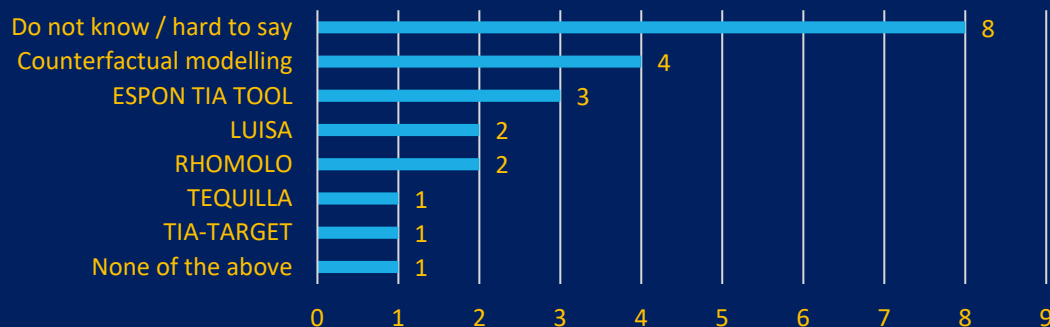
# THERE ARE SOME OVERLAPS IN THE UNDERSTANDING OF TIA AND RURAL PROOFING, WHICH IS A REASON FOR EXPERTS AND PRACTITIONERS TO COLLABORATE ON THEM

## Definition and aim of TIA (select all that apply) (n=15)

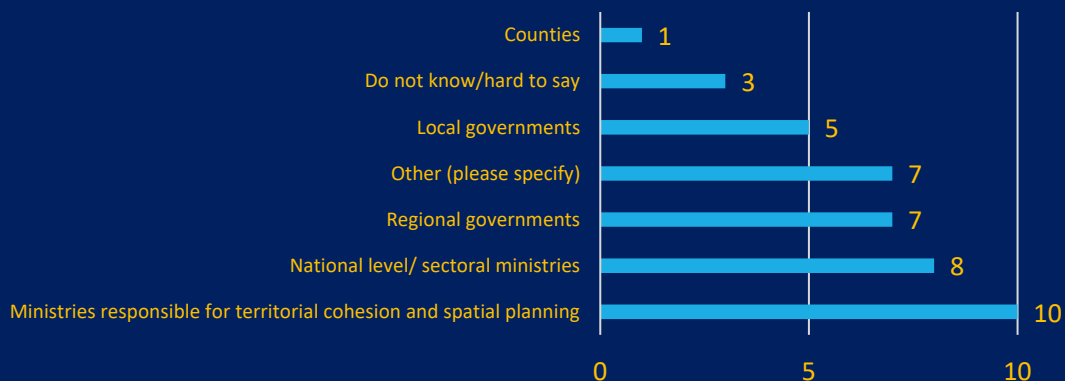




## What TIA methods/models have been previously employed in your country (select all that apply) (n=12)



## Which levels of government perform TIAs in your country (select all that apply)? (n=15)



### # HIGH AWARENESS

All respondents know the term „TIA“.

### # LIMITED SCALE OF IMPLEMENTATION

Counterfactual analyses can be applied outside the TIA context, hence their possible relative popularity.

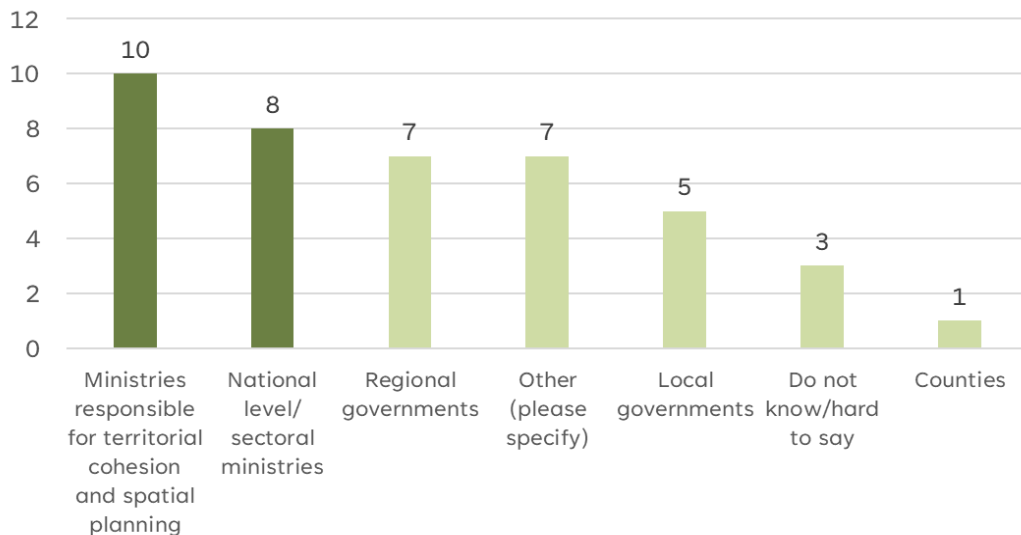
### # BIG CAN DO MORE

Performance of TIAs positively related to the administrative level of the entity that performs them (the higher the level of government, the more often the TIA is declared to be performed).

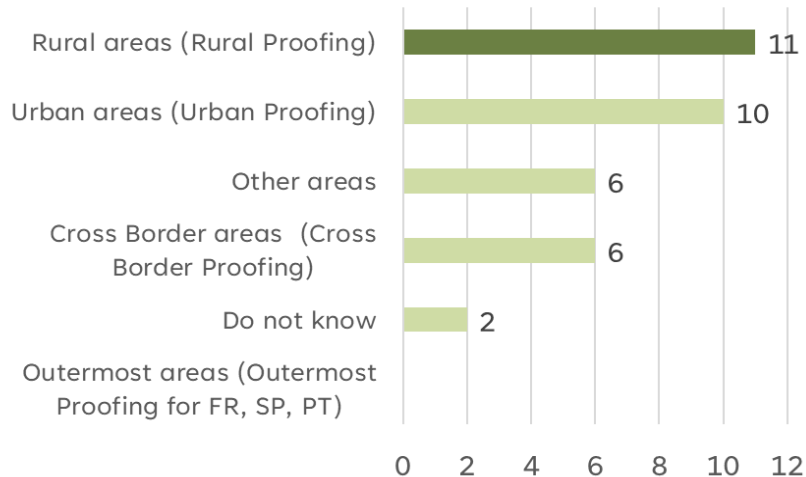


# TIA: primarily implemented at higher levels of public administration and... most commonly applied to rural areas!

Which levels of government perform TIAs in your country (select all that apply)? (n=15)



Which territories is TIA covering in your country (select more than one choices if applicable) (n=15)



## NEED TO SHARE EXPERIENCES, NOT UNIFY SOLUTIONS

*I believe it is more important to have a flexibility in this sense and useful to adapt TIA methods to specific context and needs of each certain country/region and policy*

*Territory matters - so a one size fits all method wouldn't work*

*No need for a uniform model which perhaps would be too burdening in practice. But learn of experiences to find best way under national conditions.*

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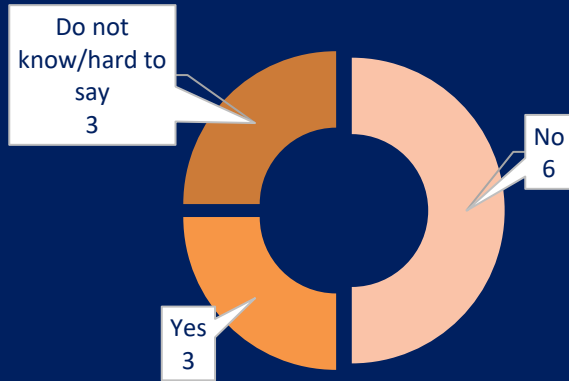
Is the creation of a **universal TIA method**, for all member states/regions, necessary? (n=12)



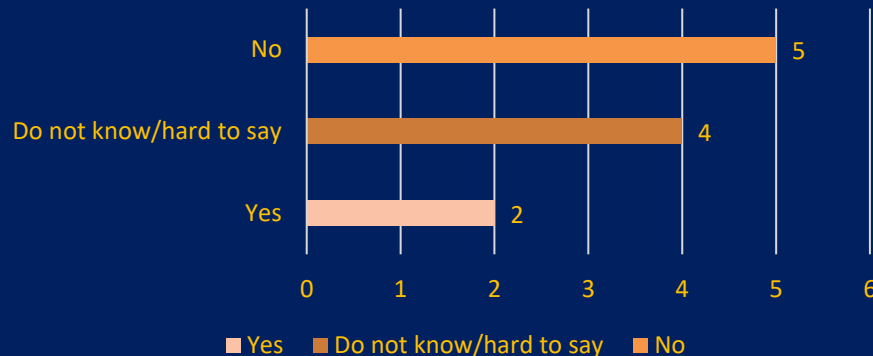
Should all country and regions use the **experience of EU** and apply the same TIA method/ model as the commission does? (n=11)



## Is the creation of a universal TIA method, for all member states/regions necessary? (n=12)



## Should all countries and regions apply the same TIA method? (n=11)



## # INDIVIDUALIZED STANDARDIZATION AS A SOLUTION

The need to define methodological guidelines, disseminate knowledge and exchange experiences between different institutions implementing TIA

The need to take into account the specificity of the **territory**, the analyzed **issues** and the specific **institution**

The proposed solution should be seen more as an **approach** to TIA than a specific, very detailed procedure



## What is currently on the PA agenda

- Analysis and dissemination of the questionnaire
- Workshops on the TIA methods – ongoing  
=the pilot projects and ESPON=
- First report on the existing TIA methods – end of May 2022


Want to know more about the TIA pilot action?

Visit: [www.territorialagenda.eu](http://www.territorialagenda.eu)

# Quo vadis...TIA & rural proofing

- What is the specificity and sensitivity of the rural areas?
- How to address sector policies to different types of rural areas?
- Typologies of rural areas
- What indicators should be used to best assess the sensitivity and typologies of rural areas?
- The collection of relevant data, institutional cooperation and knowledge exchange
- What methods should be used to best answer to the sensitivity/ specificity and different typologies of rural areas?



A satellite-style map of Europe and its surrounding regions, including parts of North Africa and the Middle East. The map shows terrain, coastlines, and major bodies of water like the Mediterranean and the Atlantic Ocean. The text is overlaid on the map.

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THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION

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Further information:  
Patrycja.Artymowska@mfipr.gov.pl

MINISTRY OF DEVELOPMENT FUNDS AND REGIONAL POLICY