



Smart Governance, the backbone of Smart Planning

A new Strategic Plan for the Cluj-Napoca metropolitan area

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Context

- Transition from government to governance new actors involved from outside the political arena [Davoudi, 2005]
- Transition of spatial planning from normative to strategic approaches [Albrechts, 2006]
- Urban and territorial planning defined as

 an integrative and participatory decision-making process which promotes local democracy, participation and inclusion, transparency and accountability, with a view to ensuring sustainable urbanization and spatial quality [UN Habitat, 2015]
- Participation of diverse stakeholders and multiple-source financing
- Planning becomes a meta-governance which aims to spatially coordinate different sectoral policies levels [Vigar, 2009]

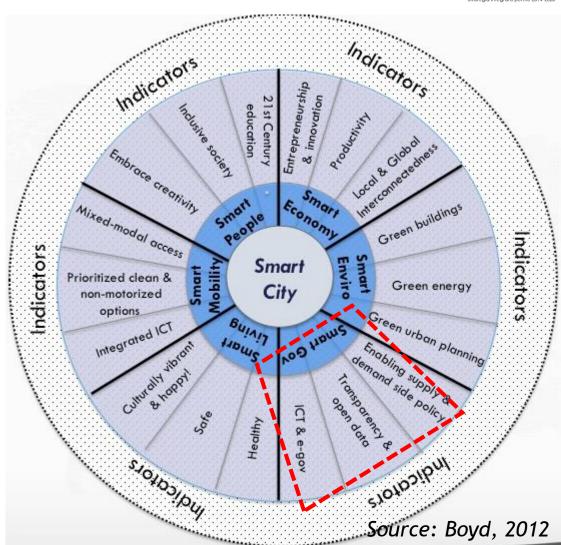






Smart Governance

- A pillar for Smart City approaches
- Successful construction of governance models is key to ensuring a sustainable development of cities and regions
- Smart governance = backbone for smart planning



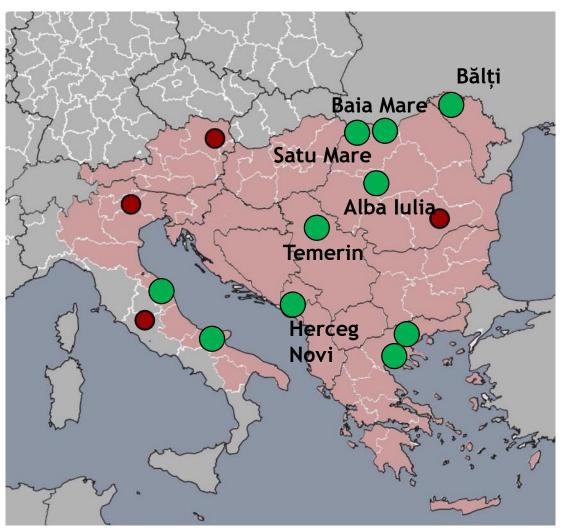






Origins: STATUS project

- Strategic Territorial
 Agendas for Small and
 Middle-Sized Towns and
 Urban Systems (STATUS) 2007-2013 South-East
 Europe Programme.
- Development of strategic plans through participatory planning instruments.
- Urban Task Forces -Arnstein's planning committees / URBACT LSGs











Stakeholder identification

Operational analysis

Policy analysis

INCEPTION PHASE

Networking + State of the Art

CLEAR FRAMEWORK OF AVAILABLE DATA, CURRENT PLANNING TOOLS AND POOL OF LOCAL ACTORS

Participative planning workshops:

- 1) Urban Problems
- 2) Possible solutions
- 3) Design of strategic agenda

URBAN PROGRA-MMING

Planning process results:

INTEGRATED ST/UA; POSTER PLANS, PRIORITY PROJECTS POTENTIAL FUNDING & PPP

Stakeholder groups operationalize **Urban Task Forces (UTF)**

Urban Centers (4 UC) are set up

URBAN CENTERS

Achievements:

SUSTAINABILITY
AND TOOLS FOR
IMPLEMENTATION

SEE WEB
PLATFORM

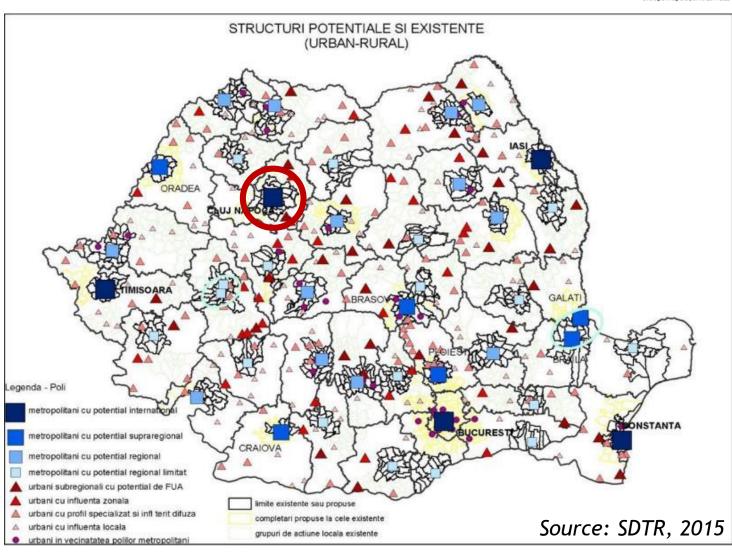
STATUS
BOOK





Cluj-Napoca Metropolitan Area

- 400,000 inhabitants
- 2nd largest city in Romania + 18 communes (rural)
- Only growing Growth Pole (2007-2013)

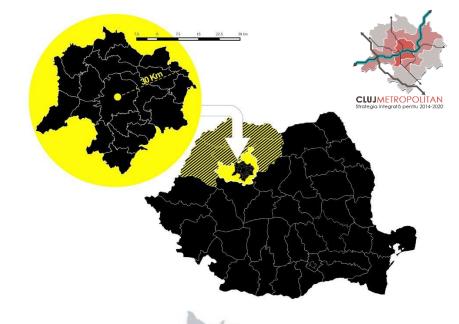






A different challenge

- Second most important economic center of the country.
- Artificial structure result of national Growth Poles policy to attract EU funds for urban development.
- Lack of trust within the metropolitan area: former programming period projects focused almost exclusively on the urban area.
- Strategy had to be drafted in just six months.











A participatory approach

- Thematic workshops with local stakeholders:
 - Local authorities
 - Decentralised public institutions
 - Public utilities' suppliers
 - NGOs (including cluster associations)
 - Universities
 - Private companies
- Workshops' focus:
 - 1. Identifying metropolitan problems
 - 2. Envisaging solutions
 - 3. Priority projects

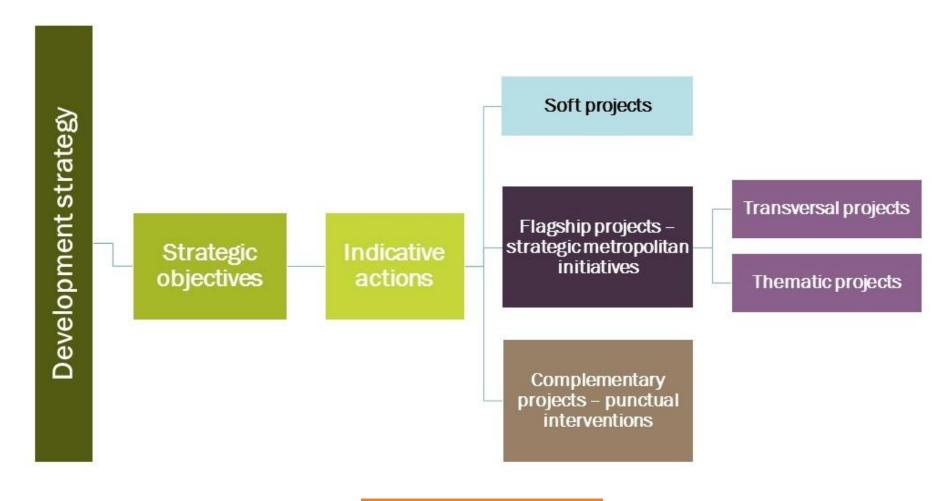
Additional meetings with stakeholders







Structure of the strategic plan

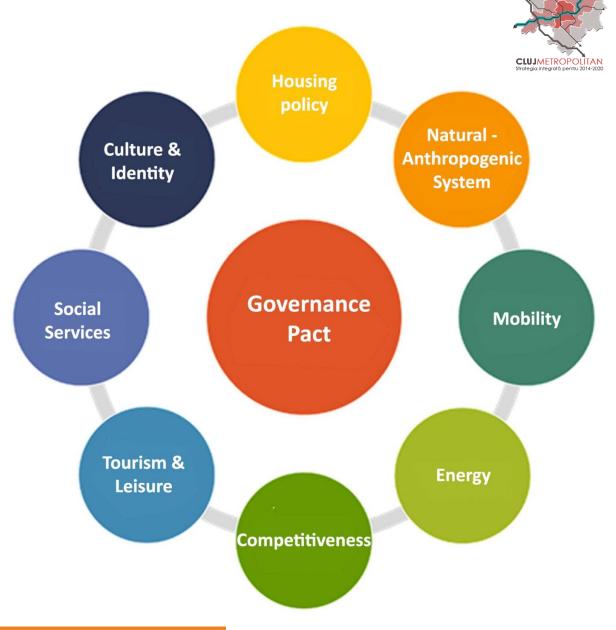




Main axes of the plan

 Nine sectoral strategic objectives, based on the themes approached in the participatory workshops

 The governance pact at the center of the strategic plan





Central and management authorities

Regional authority-ADR North-West County authority-Cluj County Council



Metropolitan committee: sectoral policies, financial instruments, coordination and integration, project proposals and si assessment of implementation.

METROPOL ITAN TASK FORCE Local public authorities

Utility companies

Set of locally proposed projects and fostering of PPP Action plan
enlisting feasible
projects, with
partnerships and
financing
opportunities

Area-based approach in design and implementation Neighbourhood scale

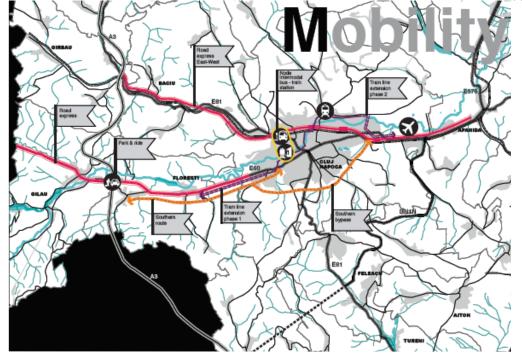
Municipality scale

Metropolitan scale

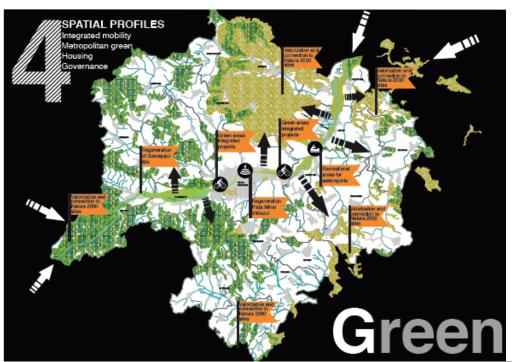
County / regional scale / impact

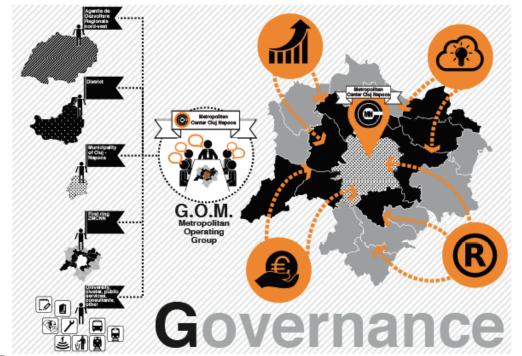
Private companies and investors, universities, research centers. Industry, banks, chamber of commerce. Professionals, civil society

Urban actors, population of the metropolitan area





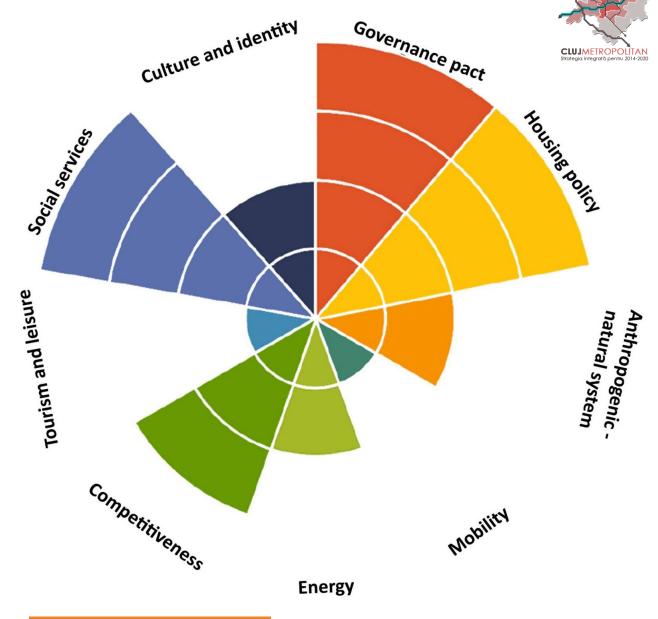






Self-assessment

- Proposed soft
 projects have had
 an important role in
 the innovative
 character of some
 development axes.
- A more classical approach, based on well-known bestpractice examples, was chosen for sectors such as mobility.







Conclusions

- There are some common challenges for urban governance in both small and medium-sized cities and larger metropolitan areas.
- Cluj-Napoca Metropolitan Area strategic plan just the start of a process;
 stakeholders now to make the transition from the co-design of the plan
 to the co-implementation of its projects.
- Wide stakeholder involvement can bridge the gap between industry and public administration and lead to integrated project ideas aimed at fostering territorial development.

