Assessing Territorial Impacts of Cross-Border Cooperation Programmes

Maastricht: 31 October
Territorial Impact Assessment - TIA

What is it?

- A tool to assess the main territorial impacts of projects, policies and programmes. It evaluates de ex-ante and ex-post effect of these projects, policies and programmes in several components of the main dimensions of territorial cohesion;

Why is it relevant?

- It goes beyond the sectorial impact assessment tools: socioeconomic impact assessment, risk impact assessment, environmental impact assessment, transports impact assessment.
Territorial Impact Assessment and Cross-Border Cooperation

IMPACT ASSESSMENT vs RESULTS

Road

Outputs: The Road

Results: Number of vehicles (day, month, year)

Impacts: Regional development (job creation, firms creation, quality of life)

Territorial Impacts: effects on economy, society, environment, governance, urban arrangement
Territorial Impact Assessment Dimensions

- Gender
- Health
- Social
- Life Cycle
- Odour
- Noise
- Sustainable Development
- Environmental
- Strategic Environmental
- Ecological
- Climate Change
- Air Quality
- Risks
- Energy
- Land use
- Transports
- Governance
- Economic
- SMEs
- Commerce R&D
- Globalization
- Regulatory
- Urban Areas
- Rural Areas
- Spatial Planning
- Society
- Environment
- Education
- Business
- Cultural heritage

Scale:
- World
- Continental
- National
- Regional
- Local
- Urban

- In Bold – the most relevant elements in available literature
Territorial Impact Assessment and Cross-Border Cooperation

TIA - CROSS-BORDER COOPERATION
What is Cross-Border Cooperation?

Not just another regional development programme but has special features and objectives:

- Specific on reducing the barrier effect along the borderline in all its dimensions: (institutional-urban; economic-technological; social-cultural; environmental-heritage; accessibilities);

- Fundamental in enhancing the border region territorial capital: institutional building; territorial articulation; socioeconomic cohesion; environmental sustainability.
Territorial Impact Assessment and Cross-Border Cooperation

Cross Border Cooperation – Goal 1

- Shared social equipment
- Culture events
- Language
- Legislation (education)

Accessibility

Cultural - Social

Environmental - Heritage
- National parks collaboration
- Tourism
- Heritage protection

Barrier Effect Reduction

- Public transports
- Road connections
- Rail connections

- Cross-border structures
- Urban networks
- Multilevel governance
- Labour market

Institutional - Urban

Economy - Technology
- Firms collaboration
- Commerce flows
- Knowledge and University networks
- Research and innovation
Territorial Impact Assessment and Cross-Border Cooperation

Cross Border Cooperation Goal 2

- Implementation of CB Committees
- Empowerment and entrepreneur culture
- Increasing participation of CB actors
- Attenuate legislation differences

Institutional Building

- Social infra-structures
- Increasing human well-being and income
- Economic growth and modernization
- Vocational training/qualifications

Socioeconomic Cohesion

Territorial Articulation

- Explore functional complementarities
- Support polycentric structures
- Promote balanced development
- Normalise different transport systems

Territorial Capital Valorisation

- Backup the use of clean energy
- Support energy efficiency
- Reduce the ecologic footprint
- Protect CB natural protect areas

Environmental Sustainability
Territorial Impact Assessment and Cross-Border Cooperation

Territorial Impact Assessment – The TARGET_TIA

4 = Very significant positive impacts
3 = Significant positive impacts
2 = Moderate positive impacts
1 = Low positive impacts
0 = Null impacts
-1 = Low negative impacts
-2 = Moderate negative impacts
-3 = Significant negative impacts
-4 = Very significant negative impacts
Territorial Impact Assessment and Cross-Border Cooperation

Territorial Impact Assessment – The TARGET_TIA

**EX POST:** \[ \text{TIM}_r = (\text{EIM}_p \cdot \text{Ip}) \cdot \text{Sp} \]

**EX ANTE:** \[ \text{TIM}_r = (\text{EIM}_{ql} \cdot \text{El}_p) \cdot \text{Sp} \]

\( \text{TIM} = \) Territorial Impacts of ‘p’
\( \text{EIM} = [(\text{EIM}_{ql} + \text{EIM}_{qt})/2] \) (for each ‘d’)
\( \text{EIM}_{ql} = \) Estimated Qualitative Impacts (for each ‘d’)
\( \text{EIM}_{qt} = \) Estimated Quantitative Impacts (for each ‘d’)
\( \text{EI} = \) Estimated Intensity
\( \text{S} = \) Regional Sensibility of ‘p’ (for each ‘d’)
\( \text{I} = \) Policy Intensity of ‘p’ (for each ‘d’)
\( \text{QSI} = \) Quantitative Synthetic Index (or statistic indicator)
\( \text{d} = \) Dimension
\( \text{p} = \) Policy/Programme/Project
\( \text{r} = \) Region
\( \text{in} = \) Initial
\( \text{fi} = \) Final
\( \text{max} = \) maximum

-4 \( \leq \) \( \text{EIM} \) \( \leq \) +4

\[ [(\text{QSI}_{\text{in}} - \text{QSI}_{\text{fi}})*4]/\text{QSI}_{\text{max}} \]

0 \( \leq \) \( \text{I} \) \( \leq \) +1

0 \( \leq \) \( \text{I} \) \( \leq \) +1

0 \( \leq \) \( \text{I} \) \( \leq \) +1
THANKS FOR WATCHING

emedeiros@campus.ul.pt