



Oslo and EUROCITIES perspectives

S. Tyrol / CoR: Rural and urban
challenges in developing
regional zero-pollution plans

Peter Austin, 11.05.2021



Functional urban areas (FUA)

Bolzano

City 107,000

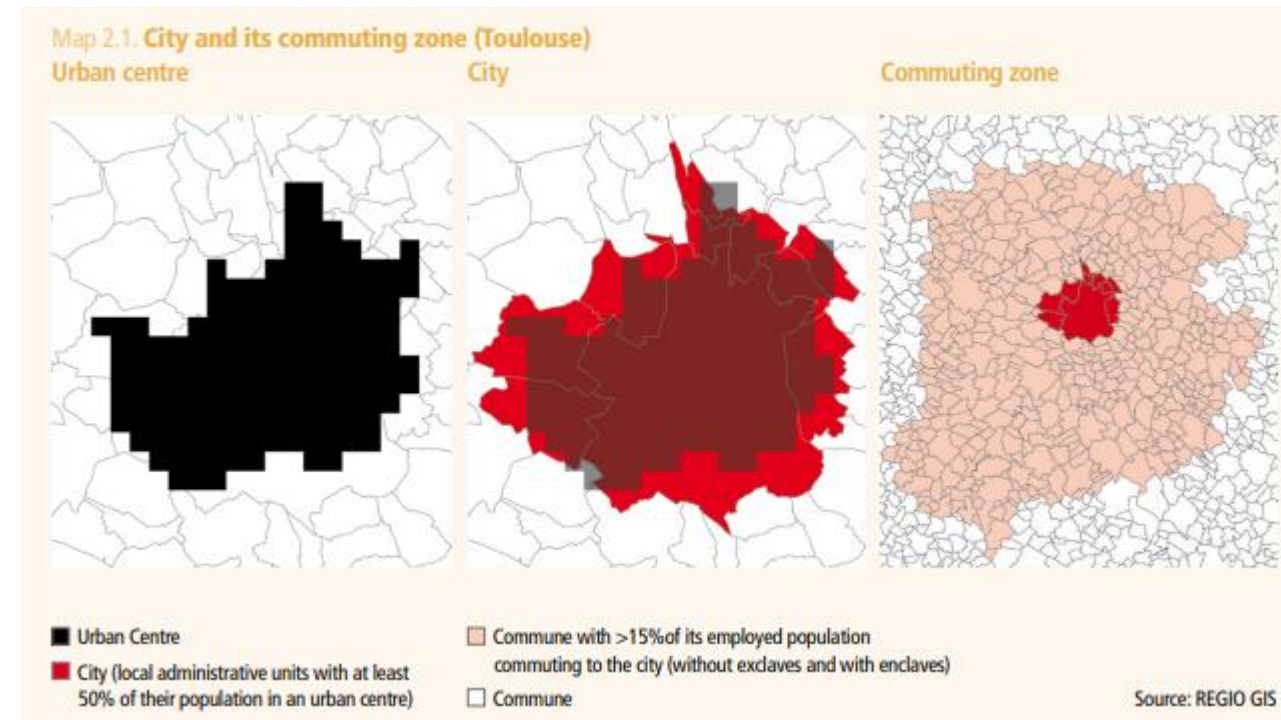
FUA 195,000

City = 53 %

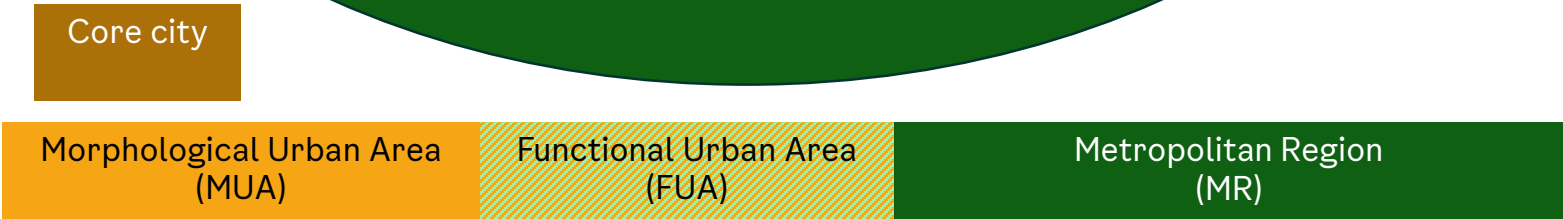
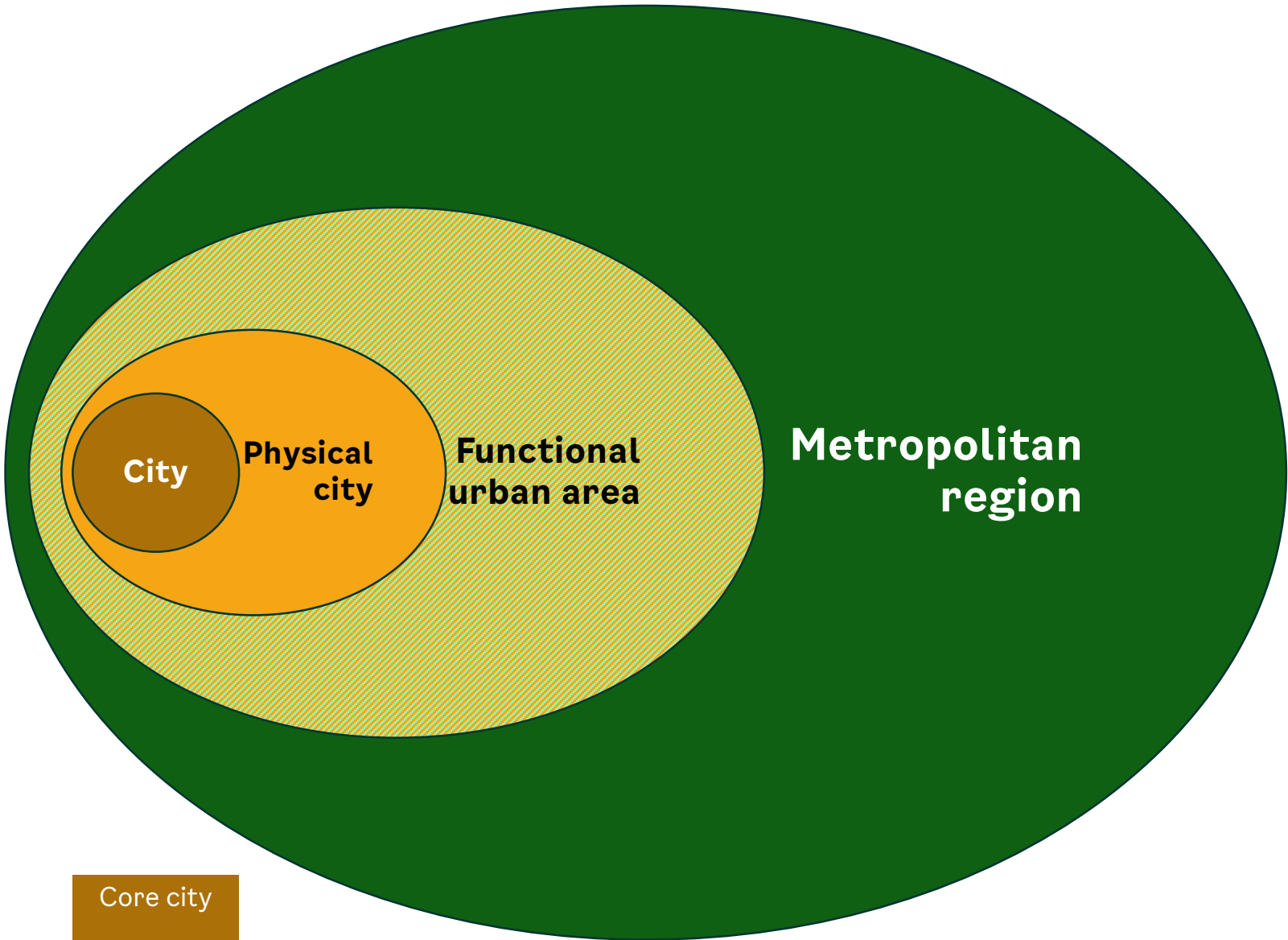
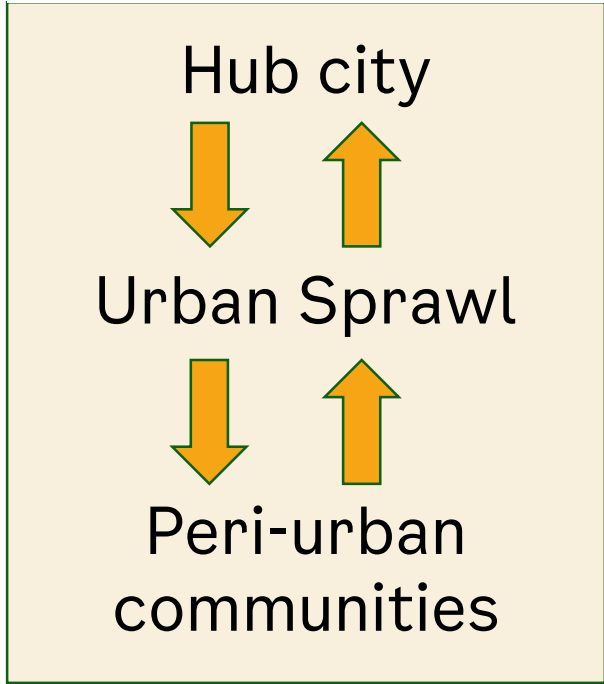


OECD approximation, 2012

- ▶ Cities grow beyond their boundaries
- ▶ Sustainability goals are often best resolved at the functional area level
- ▶ Commuting area is a good approximation of the FUA (OECD/EU 2012)
- ▶ Rural-urban governance models
 - Transport, planning, housing, environment, economic development, services
- ▶ EU recognition and support

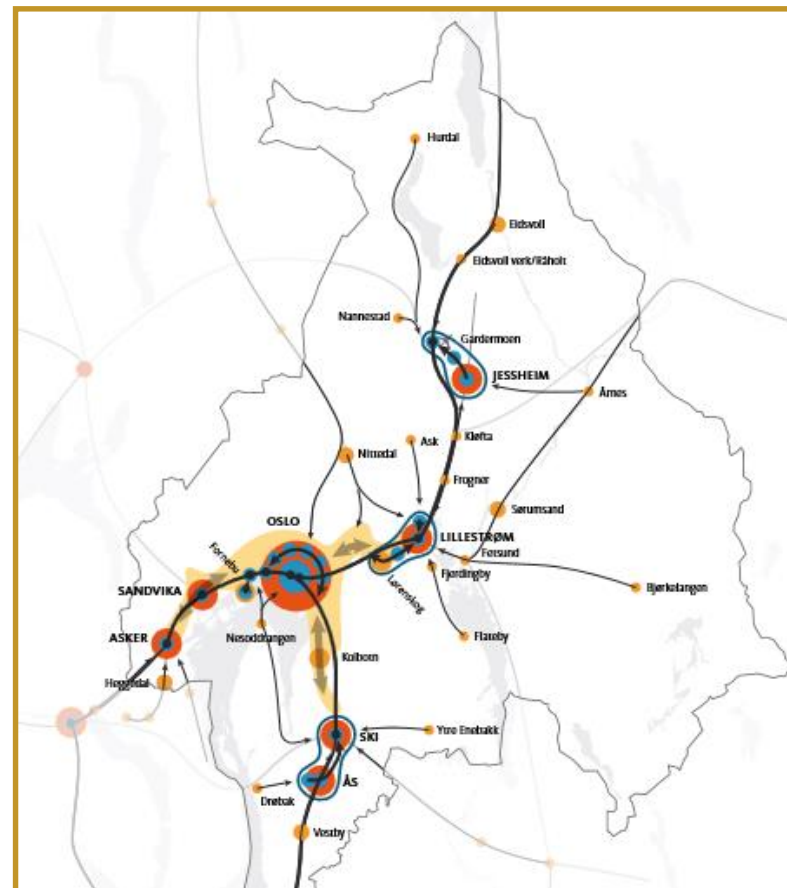
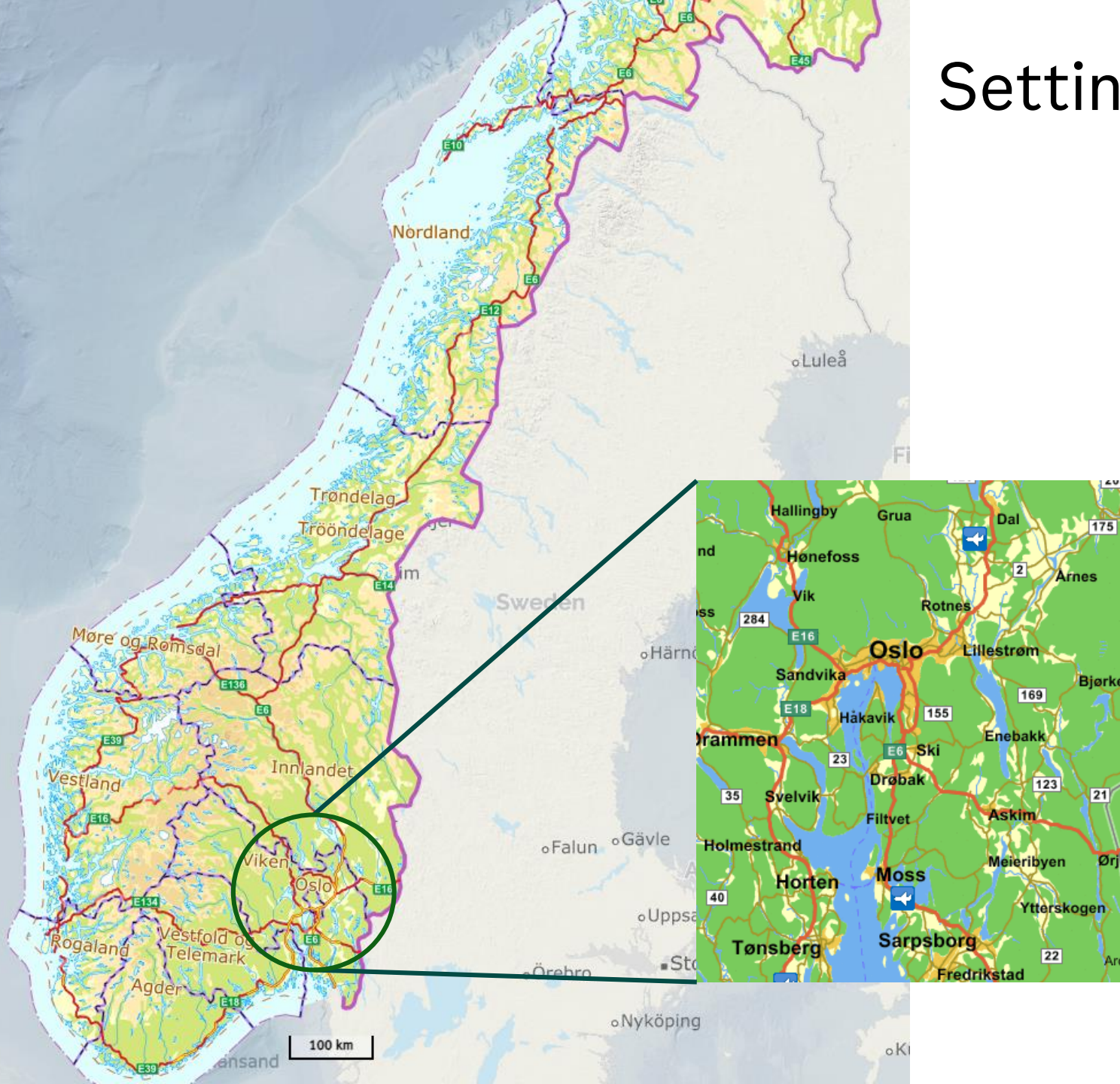


EU Commission, State of the Cities, 2016



Setting the scene – Oslo region

Regional Plan for Land Use and Transport



Oslo's regional strategy: Four pillars and one *big* achievement

- ▶ 2 Regional Plans (2015)
 - Land Use and Transport
 - Economic Development and Innovation
- ▶ Joint venture regional Public Transport agency (since 2008)
- ▶ Toll-ring, funding sustainable transport (since 1991)
- ▶ **Zero growth** in road traffic since 2010



Rural-urban cooperation: Join forces to achieve the Green Deal!

Why?

- ▶ Rural-urban cooperation across Europe is needed now
 - New EU policies and strategies
 - Key environmental policies + Covid-crisis
- ▶ Changing territorial relations
 - Blurred boundaries and updated perceptions
 - Territorial cohesion between hub cities and their surrounding communities

What?

- ▶ Strengthened delivery on
 - Green transformation
 - Smart / low carbon villages and cities
 - Economic development
 - Inclusion
- ▶ Innovative tools
 - Cohesion funding: ITI, ESPON, Interreg, F2F
 - Local governance solutions – including the città metropolitane
- ▶ Dialogue at all levels

Cross-border dimension

- ▶ Functional Coexistence and Common Identity
- ▶ Shared policies and goals - finely tuned to national positions
- ▶ Shared infrastructure and markets
- ▶ EU Treaties challenged by restrictions due to Covid-19
- ▶ Green Deal goals challenged by competitive forces (policy and market)

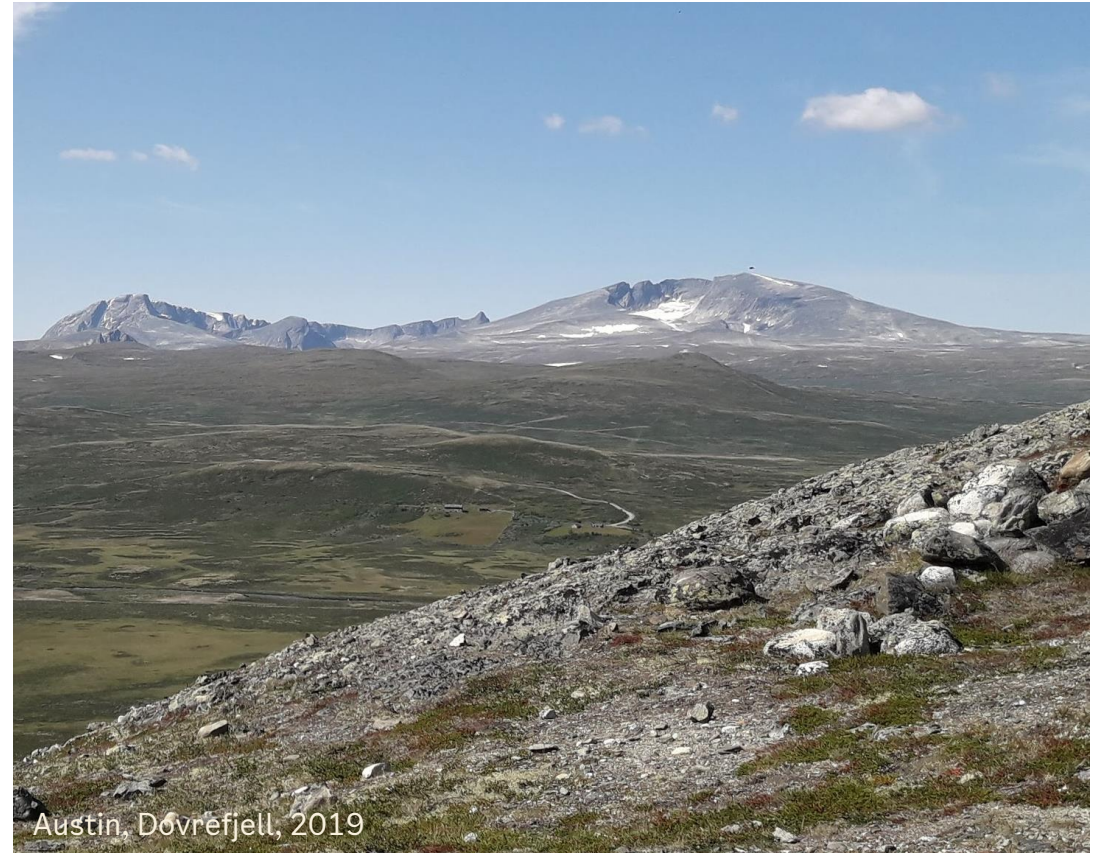


Gorizia / Nov Gorica, Austin 2018

Multi-level policy coordination

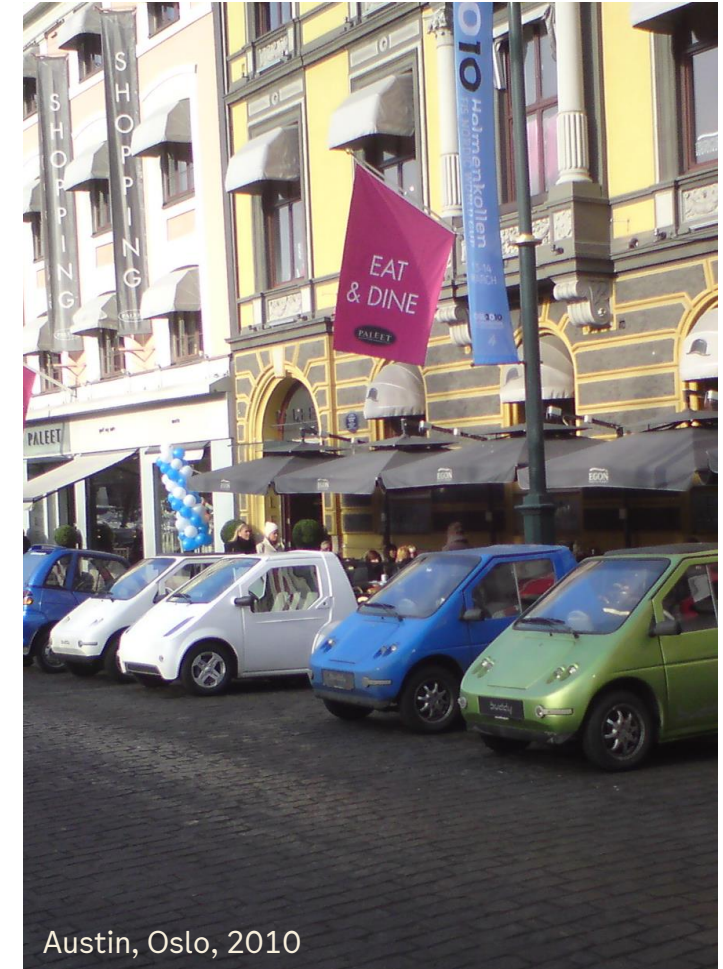
From power-struggles to multipliers

- ▶ Common visions at each level
- ▶ Recognition of roles and responsibilities
- ▶ Structured processes
 - Goals, challenges, SWOT, participation, transparency and inclusion
- ▶ Agreement on
 - Joint management
 - Negotiation framework
 - Adaptations if needed
- ▶ Shared financial responsibilities



What do net-zero emissions mean in reality?

- ▶ Global, European and national goals at the city / regional scale
 - We might not be able to envisage the end-state, but everyone knows the urgency and the direction
- ▶ So, **Involve the Stakeholders**
- ▶ Oslo's Climate strategy 2020 – 95% less CGE by 2030
 1. Identify key emission sources – as baseline for sector-specific strategies
 2. Manage natural areas for carbon capture
 3. Set realistic targets for energy reduction - mostly transport and buildings in Oslo
 4. Plan and invest in resilience to climate change
 5. Recognise the carbon footprint – indirect emissions, often higher than local
 6. Specific measures. <https://www.klimaoslo.no/2020/06/10/oslos-new-climate-strategy/>



Austin, Oslo, 2010

Three inspirational cases for South Tyrol:

- ▶ Trondheim region
 - International centre for excellence and research
 - Sustainable transport and land use
- ▶ Rennes Metropol
 - Strong urban-rural collaboration
 - Housing and transport policy
- ▶ Strasbourg Metropol
 - Cross-border collaboration
 - Industrial and international functions

Trondheim

City 182,000

FUA 271,000

City = 67 %



OECD approximation, 2012



Trondheim2030.no



VisitOppdal.no



Oslo





Oslo



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11.06.2021

11