

# Urban policy in Flanders

Carolina Stevens Head of Department The recognition of local authorities as the policy level closest to the citizen is an important pillar within the Flemish <u>integrated approach</u> to urban policy. In addition, the concept of urbanity is equally guiding. The philosophy behind urbanity – making use of urban qualities that allow tackling the complexity and multidimensionality of societal challenges – is illustrated through the holistic Flemish urban renewal approach.



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3.

4

Agency for Home Affairs

**Urbanity** 

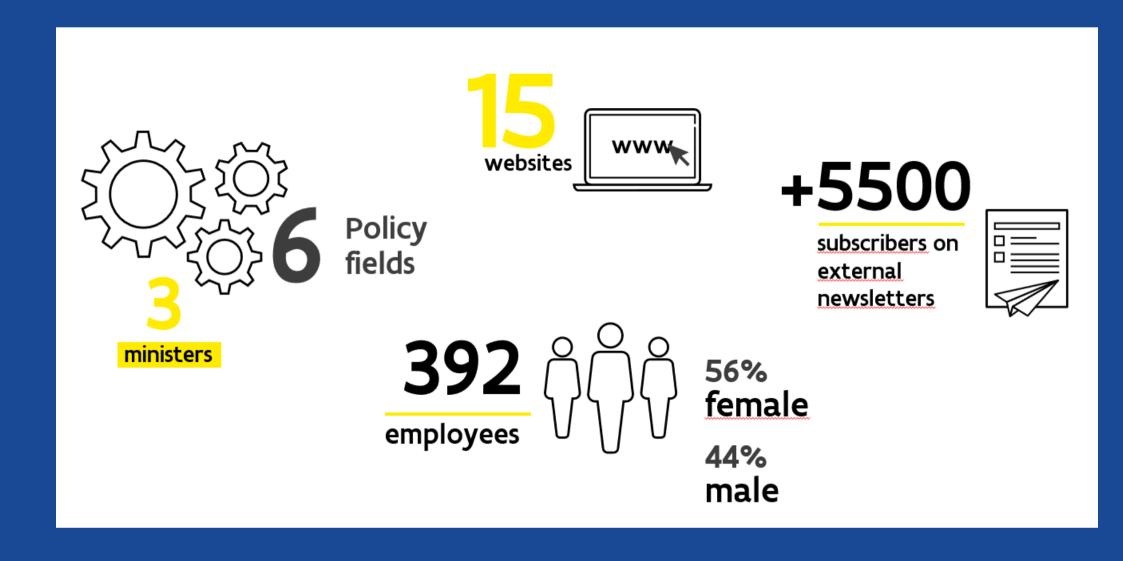
Case Study Urban Renewal Projects

Case Study Neigbourhood Improvement Contracts



## **Agency for Home**Affairs

## **Agency for Home Affairs (in numbers)**



#### **Urban Policy**

Annual budget of 60 M euros

#### 2 main tracks

- Grants
   Urban renewal, rural fund, metropolitan challenges
- Sharing knowledge and (open) data GSM, cities post covid, smart cities, cybersecurity

















<u>Urban Policy</u>

City post corona

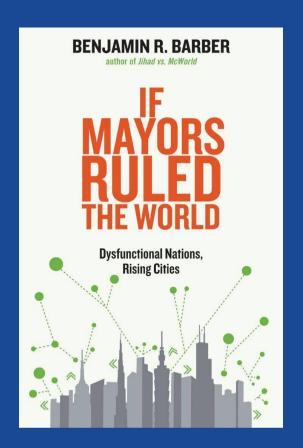
**Smart Flanders** 

**Municipality-City Monitor** 



## 01 Urbanity

"We're the level of government closest to the majority of the world's people. While nations talk, but too often drag their heels—cities act." Michael Bloomberg





### Why a specific 'Urban Policy'?

To improve the quality of life in the cities

- 36 % of the population living in 34 biggest cities in Flanders, on the other hand 85 % living in urbanized territory;
- Cities = places where new challenges occur first and the strongest
  - Laboratory function + possible leverage; room for experiment
- Therefore cities most suited to offer answers to complex challenges and transitions

How? Integrated; holistic approach tackling different challenges

- Importance multilevel governance cities taking the lead with other public and private partners; team and experts facilitating
- Ecosystem building (facilitating role)
- Systemic solutions



## **Concept urbanity (stedelijkheid)**



The concept describes characteristics of living together in cities based on the 5 D's (in Dutch):

- Density (dichtheid)
- Diversity (diversiteit)
- Sustainability (duurzaamheid)
- Democracy (democratie)
- Digitalization (digitalisering)
- + Sixth D: Services (dienstverlening)
- → related to idea of proximity, as a way of strengthening the relations between cities, governments and the people in cities



## Case study 1 – Urban Renewal projects

#### Urban renewal in general

- Placebased
- Integrated & multidimensional
- Social-spatial approach (not only bricks)
- Annual call
- Investments as leverage: innovative, ambitious, economic leverage

#### Case Louvain

- Several projects near station
- Housing, green park, bicycle friendly, culture, creative economy, energy, climate neutral (EU Mission), meeting places, innovation







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### Case study 2 - Neigbourhood Improvement Contracts

- NIC in general
  - Call towards vulnerable neighbourhoods dealing with multi-challenges/complexity
  - Room for experiment/derogation rules (temporarily)
  - o Multilevel governance: commitment local & Flemish authorities
- Case: City center Vilvoorde

Neglected core shopping area o Use local potential & diversity o Starters' home as center & motor of emancipation o Breaking negative spiral of degraded buildings by guiding owners











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