

Urban Innovation Zones as Instruments to support Urban Transition Pathways

Paper for

JPI URBAN EUROPE URBAN TRANSITIONS PATHWAYS SYMPOSIUM:
SHAPING COMMON GROUND IN URBAN SUSTAINABILITY?

27th October 2016, Brussels

Ib13/06bAIT

Version 4.02, 8.03.2017

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We would also like to show our gratitude to Cappellaro Francesca, Roberta Chiarini, Carmelina Cosmi, Claudia Meloni, Filomena Pietrapertosa and Monica Salvia who provided insight and expertise that greatly assisted the research.

Title: Urban Innovation Zones as Instruments to support Urban Transition Pathways

Abstract:

The paper discusses the conceptual building blocks for new kind of policy instrument in support of urban transition. The working title for this instrument is “Urban Innovation Zone” (UIZ). The main intention is to address one of the core issues of the symposium, namely the providing of tools and methods to support cities in the implementation of most promising strategies (transition pathways). The paper can be seen as a first attempt on the way to develop a new kind of policy tool for an integrated transition policy, in order to overcome structural and transformational systems failures (Weber and Rohracher 2012). At least from the point of view of research communities in STI- and Sustainable-Transition studies (and particularly for those dealing with related governance issues), there is a big question mark regarding how transition processes can be supported/governed effectively by public intervention and/or support¹ and adequate democratic legitimation.

Integrated approaches which aim at complementarity of instruments applied in relevant policy arenas and between administrative levels (e.g. challenge driven RTI-policy, energy policy, climate policy, regional policy) as well as temporal synchronisation and coordination are lacking.

Introduction

¹ What seems to be quite clear is that urban transition processes (be they envisioned as sustainable cities, resilient cities, low-carbon cities etc.), although needing substantial engagement by private actors and civil society, cannot take place without some kind of support from “the state” (including the urban level). Assuming a particularly strong role for policy makers regarding the governance of the urban transition, the change process cannot be driven by public actors in a traditional top-down government style (command and control). The change process cannot be steered by policy actors at only one administrative (e.g. the city administration) thus needing a multi-level governance approach, as well as horizontal coordination between a broad range of policy fields on the multiple levels of administration.

The idea is to frame **Urban Innovation Zones (UIZs)** as a **new policy instrument** and to elaborate on how to further develop this out of existing examples. This is very much driven by the need of policy makers to get on with their policy design and development of new instruments to foster the co-evolution of technological solutions and social innovations for systemic change, more specifically system innovations to speed up the transition towards low-carbon urban regions.

In order to implement transition strategies, as well as research and innovation agendas, policy makers are nowadays confronted with the following questions:

- *How can current governance processes be improved to better support actors and stakeholders involved in the transitions towards more sustainable and liveable urban regions?*
- *How can current policy instruments be improved to trigger the appropriate innovations leading towards more sustainable and liveable urban regions?*

These are the underlying questions and challenges behind this paper. Hence, in search for new and adequate transition policy and governance, **this paper on “Urban Innovation Zones” (UIZ) wants to conceptualise new approaches and policy instruments and related governance processes**, which can be adopted to speed up the processes of innovation, upscaling, transfer and replication, ultimately leading to large-scale implementation of new solutions for urban transition pathway.

The paper wants to outline how UIZ could be framed as an urban transition policy instrument. For this purpose it **will investigate available empirical work** on activities that could become part of an UIZ instrument and outline an agenda for further research in this field.

First conceptual thoughts – A work in progress

What do we mean by Urban Innovation Zones (UIZ)?

Urban Innovation Zones can be framed as an **orchestrated set/mix of complementary policy actions** combining R&I instruments and instruments of urban policy on the one side and concrete economic activities including (public and private) investment and innovation (infrastructures, products and services) on the other side. UIZ provide an **arena for innovation** based on intentional interventions in regulatory frameworks (e.g. tariffs, building regulations etc.) and/or other framework conditions (e.g. creating an atmosphere of active participation). The intervention need not be permanent but can be of temporary nature. It may aim at exceptional framework conditions which are limited to the UIZ.

Why cities matter?

Cities are legislative, administrative and functional economic units, as well as objects of social patterns and a location for various social and economic developments. A city is not a 'place per se', but the result of (and at the same time also the precondition for) the (co-)actions of stakeholders, spatial structures and social processes (Haindlmaier 2014). New forms of transferring knowledge into policies and concrete innovation oriented action on the basis of a governance approach are emerging. At the same time traditional structures and instruments of urban planning are at a loss with respect to their impact on urban development². Consequently, the governance process of urban development is altering, and the governance approach based on municipal top-down control of resources (e.g. steering by means of subsidies) and regulation (e.g. steering by means of land use plans, zoning plans, development plans) need to be adapted. It necessarily needs supplemented by involving other actors, stakeholders and by applying other instruments than top-down steering such

² E.g., deregulation processes (see Helbrecht 1994) lead to increased privatization of municipal tasks and public services and thus to less room for maneuver for traditional planning.

as control on resource-distribution/allocation and binding plans. an orchestration mode, which is needed to coordinate the larger group of stakeholders besides the municipality. The latter includes (or should include) the creative and flexible combination of different visions and strategies for urban development of the stakeholders in the new governance process. Thus the new integrative governance approach for urban development is based on these complementary modes (orchestration, public-resources' allocation/distribution, regulation). Especially at the urban level, it can be observed that promoting a certain vision and providing information to orchestrate the respective stakeholder groups and providing a framework in order to increase mutual trust and reduce uncertainty (Elcock 2008: 78) are key issues of pro-active steering of urban development in a complex environment.

Policy and decision making in this new urban governance processes not only include administration which is legitimised through processes of representative democracy such as the city legislative bodies. Increasingly also economic actors, i.e. (public and private) investors in/and owners of property and infrastructure, make use of their economic power within policy making processes (e.g. multi-national companies letting cities compete for investment opportunities). Furthermore, policy influencers from Civil Society play an important role in developing policies and in implementing them at city-level (e.g. through local initiatives representing citizens, residents and other inhabitants in foresight processes and citizen consultations).

“Urban Innovation Zones” are meant as possible instrument of steering integrative urban development based on new modes of regulation, control and orchestration aiming at ensuring innovative solutions to tackle societal challenges and to mediate between conflicting interests of different groups of actors and their respective roles.

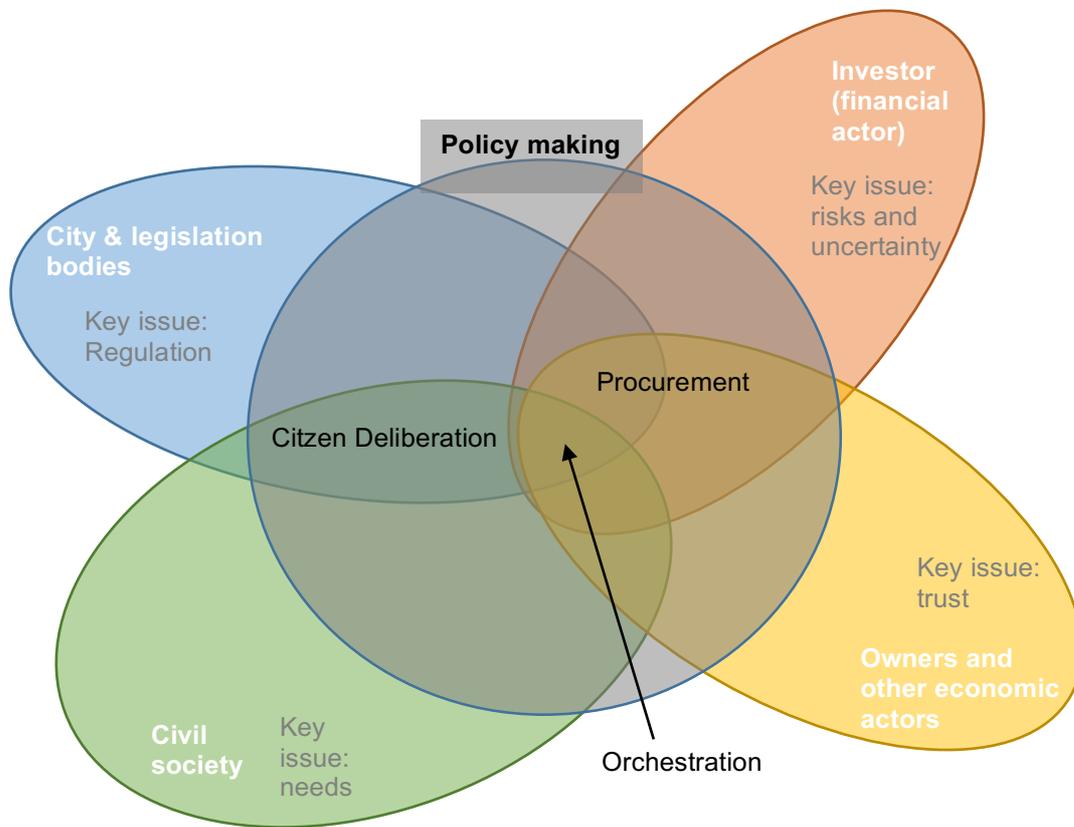
The various types of actors and their key issues include (see Figure 1):

- (1) City and legislative bodies - key issue: regulation, control
- (2) Property owners (and other economic actors) – key issue: trust in other actors
- (3) Investors (and other financial actors) - key issue: risk and uncertainty
- (4) Civil society – key issue: needs

Actors in the governance process can partly overlap with those stakeholders in Urban Innovation Zones engaged in innovation activities from their individual angle. These various groups of actors shape the innovation eco-system and – besides innovative enterprises – become active in the **innovation process** as well as include e.g. owners, investors and the population of a city.

These various groups of actors are also stakeholders in the **governance process**: The owners can either be public entities (the municipality as owner of (vacant) land) or private ones (e.g. land owners for private usage, real estate companies) and they are those responsible for the procurement process thus (not) taking risk inherent in innovation activities (technological, organisational and societal, market, financial and/or turbulence risks) depending on their level of risk appetite and awareness/perception. It needs to be noted that public procurement of innovation is supposed to include technology but also addresses non-technological innovation and complex systems on various spatial scales, which again calls for a multi-level-governance perspective. Not only the owners but also the investors within the innovation process can either be public bodies or private ones (real estate developers, businesses or other financial capital). Finally, the local residents of a UIZ are those affected by the outcomes of innovation activities (positive or negative externalities) as well as they can act as stakeholders within governance processes.

Figure: Stakeholder groups and their overlapping roles in urban governance processes



At city level this overlap of actor roles between urban governance processes and engagement in innovation processes becomes obvious in the role of city administration. Depending on the degree of privatisation and unbundling of formerly publicly owned property (e.g. public housing) and infrastructures (energy, water, sewage ...) city administrations can become actively engaged in innovation processes. City administrations in its role as investors (e.g. communal sewage system in a green-field development) could act as risk-takers (i.e. the financial department may provide bank guarantees or subsidies and loans). They can also influence innovation processes in the role as procurers of new solutions that go beyond the best-available-technology (e.g. by innovation oriented public procurement, thus creating a new market from the demand side). Those considerations show that it is necessary to distinguish UIZ from other possible concepts of

“innovation zones”³. It furthermore shows that depending on the legal framework and economic conditions within cities pro-active actors in the UIZ might come from both the public and the private sector.

Depending on the power relations within the governance of urban development the role of regulation, risk-taking and formulation of needs (demand) can be different and functions within the innovation process and in the innovation eco-system can be taken by public and private actors.

Regulations could either be liberalised (e.g. Free Zone in the widely privatised City of Amsterdam), or it could also be influenced in a way which serves policy goals such as climate mitigation (e.g. subsidies for rooftop PV and passive houses in Vienna)

An integrative policy strategy targeting at activating potentials of urban innovation zones needs to take into account that cities are to be seen as socio-technical dynamic systems. This means that there is an interlink between materiality (elements, functions and interactions) and social construction (perception, assessments, attitudes). Urban innovation zones can address (a) urban structures (material and environmental conditions), (b) urban performances (e.g. public services) as well as (c) social values, norms, rules and attitudes of different actors (with respective needs, aims and possibilities of taking action). By taking this into account, sustainable and balanced development can be fostered instead of isolated solutions.

From an urban governance perspective, the effective steering of innovation and transition processes needs adequate favourable local framework conditions (incl. supportive innovation eco-system and market rules).

³ In cases where “innovation zones” or “technology parks” are established as locations to concentrate start-ups to experiment with their product ideas, those locations often function as office space for entrepreneurs independent of their environment and the needs of people in their neighbourhood or users of their new products or services. The roles are quite clear. Entrepreneurs are engaged in their innovation and start-up activities and institutional players such as funding agencies providing favourable framework conditions to attract new businesses.

Case-study methodology applied:

The case studies intend to clarify, if postulated specifications of UIZ can be found in existing initiatives and instruments and if we can learn from it. The current paper cannot go in all details and – with the small number of cases screened in this paper – the evidence is still in an anecdotal way.

The following questions were addressed for each of the cases we want to analyse comparatively, based on secondary sources.

- Which economically, socially and environmentally viable and sustainable solutions (Urban System Innovation) is envisaged in the case?
- Which innovations are envisaged and/or applied (technological, social, product, service)?
- Which urban infrastructures are concerned (buildings, energy-supply, mobility & logistics, communication, open space, water, waste, education & science...) as part of the envisaged solution?
- Who is involved in financing the solution and which investments are made or planned by whom (private, public, institutional, public-private, ...)?
- Who is involved and which kind of vertical coordination activities between administrative levels and with users and stakeholders (incl civil society) are taken?
- Who is involved and which kind of horizontal coordination activities between policy makers (including stakeholders) from different policy fields are taking place?
- What kind of temporal synchronisation/coordination measures are taken? (e.g. national and city levels, RTI programs and regulatory measures, ...)
- Which RTI instruments are applied? (Categories could be: R&I-funding, coordination mechanisms, R&I-infrastructure, strategic intelligence, rules, norms, ...)

- Urban policy and other policy-field instruments are applied? (Categories could be: funding, coordination mechanisms, infrastructure, campaigning, rules, norms, ...)

The information is summarized in a table in the Annex and should help to ...

- Clarify if the case can be considered as UIZ according to our definition
- Identify which kind of policy-mix/ policy instruments are used to establish and run an UIZ-like undertaking
- Identify which kind of (driving) actors/networks are involved
- Understand what kind of coordination/orchestration mechanisms are applied

What are the insights?

In the urban context, some instruments have been applied which might be understood as close to what we conceptualise as UIZ (Freezone Amsterdam and IBA); others deal with framework conditions which might lead to UIZ (Sanpolino District in Brescia and Smart Basilicata-Smaterera). Some cases have been identified in which a coordination between regulatory aspects and RTI-programs for pilot- and demonstration projects have been achieved, which would require vertical coordination between different levels of policy making (Innovation Deal).

Collected evidence is summarized in the table provided in the annex of this paper

Freezone Amsterdam:

One of the instruments that were expected to be quite close to the idea of UIZ was Freezone Amsterdam. A freezone for sustainability should be established and the need to considerer regulation as a critical issue⁴. The concept of Free Zone Amsterdam has been established in 4

4 <http://oud.amsterdamsmartcity.com/projects/detail/id/48/slug/laws-and-regulations-in-zuidoost?lang=en>

different areas (same concept, different goals and slightly varying focus)⁵. From the secondary sources we were analysing we can say that some regulatory issues which can be tackled at the city level were addressed in a deregulatory manner to allow business to explore business ideas which previously were not allowed. Trust building measures were taken and municipality and businesses in dedicated zone signed special agreements. However, loosening regulation did not went as far as providing new framework conditions for this zone with long term effects like would be needed to build infrastructures, e.g. houses, in different ways than under normal regulations.

The case shows that it is important to consider issues of trust between stakeholders and that new business ideas may depend on trustworthy framework conditions. Unlike in the UIZ concept, administration only plays a role in providing favourable framework conditions but does not engage in the innovation process as actor in the innovation process (e.g. in the demand formulation as procurer or investor).

Internationale Bauausstellungen (IBA)

In the German speaking world (D-A-CH), international exhibitions for urban architecture (Internationale Bauausstellung) have become part of urban innovation promotion activities for several decades. The activities include activities from academic research and discussion fora to planning and building of concrete infrastructure projects which are promoted internationally through IBA. In recent years sustainable development and climate change issues become driving themes in IBA. Currently Vienna⁶ and Basel⁷ have started their IBA activities until 2020. In this paper we investigate the case of the IBA Hamburg that took place from 2006-13⁸.

5 The Freezone Jan Evertsenstraat (first pilot area, focus on mixed use commercial/residential), Freezone Rijnstraat (focus on vacancies of shops), Freezone Centrum Nieuw-West (shopping and leisure area) and Freezone Amsterdams havengebied (focus on start-ups and on turning the industrial port into a mix-use area).

6 <http://www.iba-wien.at/>

7 <http://www.iba-basel.net/de/iba-basel-2020.html>

8 http://www.iba-hamburg.de/fileadmin/Die_IBA-Story_post2013/iba_meets_iba/IBA_meets_IBA_Memorandum.pdf

The case shows that horizontal as well as vertical coordination between stakeholders can be successful and that concrete innovative projects can emerge from it. It still remains to be analysed in how far regulatory aspects are treated in IBA and if some municipal regulations have played a role in the innovation activities. What seems to be important is to have an active IBA management that takes care of the whole process and coordinates with municipalities effectively.

Innovation Deals for a Circular Economy

This is a new instrument of the EC with the main aim to overcome regulatory bottlenecks hindering innovation⁹. In a concrete pilot the EC focuses on circular economy which is also relevant for urban system innovation. Any innovator, or group of innovators seeking to introduce a circular economy-related product or service to the market but has encountered a perceived regulatory obstacle is invited to apply for a so-called ‘Innovation Deal’. Innovation Deal is a soft governance measure to provide non-monetary support and to connect those who are willing to innovate with those who either have funding resources or who can help with regulatory matters.

The case shows that the EC has become aware of the limitations and obstacles of current regulations and wants to help to explore the room for innovation in current legislation and regulation. The EC also sees the need for soft coordination between stakeholders including those who have the financial means without necessarily providing direct funding.

Universities as fields for experimenting

Several cases show that universities are increasingly seen as places for experimenting. The case of the University of Bologna shows some aspects where decision making and internal processes in a university to become more sustainable are coordinated with industry. This has consequences for the

⁹ <https://ec.europa.eu/research/innovation-deals/index.cfm>

role as educational institution as well as place for experimentation. Regulatory issues are not touched by this.

Participatory planning and decision making in urban districts

The last type of cases is related to processes of participatory planning and decision making in urban districts. Deliberate participation of urban social networks shall be institutionalised through ICT.

The two Italian cases, Smart Basilicata Project and Brescia Smart Living, are two projects under development in Matera city and in Sanpolino district of Brescia city (Italy). The innovative technology tool is called Social Urban Network (SUN) and it is expected from SUN4MATERA task and from the Sanpolino demonstrator district task. It is oriented to promote social cohesion, and to improve the organization among local resources and local needs. They focus on establishing the institutional framework for democratically legitimised deliberation of dwellers in planning processes (sustainable urban development plans and action plans). As such the cases might not be seen as UIZ, but rather an institutionalized form to set the framework conditions for UIZ. It would be worthwhile to explore in how far such processes can also develop and legitimize exceptional framework conditions for future UIZ.

Preliminary Conclusion:

It should be noted that for the purpose of the symposium this paper and the underlying empirical evidence is still in a preliminary stage. However, evidence collected provides first insights that Urban Innovation Zones might/should become part of a portfolio instruments fostering urban transition processes as aimed at by JPI Urban Europe. Still further research both with respect to the conceptual clarity and the empirical evidence for learning from previous and ongoing activities is needed. To sum it up, the paper and its case studies have identified the following key analytical

features of such UIZs' that can be assumed in terms of governance (of the urban innovation and transition ecosystem):

- **Multi-level, multi actor governance:** Orchestration is needed along new lines considering multiple administrative levels, social networks and incumbent as well as new actors
- **Horizontal policy coordination:** Policy fields interacting: Innovation Policy, Urban policies (urban development, housing, energy, water)
- **Public-private coordination** (City administration, Innovative firms, Investors, Financial sector, Civil Society ...)

Approaches and policy-instruments include

- **Challenge-driven RTI-policy making:** Linking RTI-instruments with e.g. urban policy issues, other complementary instruments,...
- **Policy Labs:** (Urban) zones as specified (policy) areas in which “real-world” experimenting takes place in terms of new governance approaches and mechanisms

Outcomes:

- Urban System Innovation as solutions tackling an urban society's challenge:
Economically, socially and environmentally viable and sustainable solutions to tackle urban society's challenges and transitions of urban socio-technical systems, **implemented in a real world context with real people under real framework conditions**
- Urban Innovation & Transition Ecosystem:
New constellations of actor-networks covering a broad range of societal subsystems (economy & finance, policy, science, law, civil society, media)

- New Policy Instrument:

Experimental zone established for a limited time (but longer than conventional project periods) in order to apply ...

- new **governance approaches** fostering transition (e.g. broader participation, ...)
- New **transition-policy mix** (e.g. urban soft planning, pre-commercial procurement processes, innovation oriented public procurement)

References: [to be completed]

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Free zone Amsterdam:

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ANNEX

	Urban System Innovation (sustainably viable solutions)	Urban Infrastructures concerned / Innovations (technological, social, product, service) applied	Investment (planned) by... (private, public, ppp, ...)	Vertical coordinatio n activities	Horizontal coordinatio n activities	Temporal synchroni sation	RTI instruments applied: (rules & norms, money, coordination, infrastructure and information)	Other policy-field instruments (rules & norms, money, coordination, infrastructure and information)
1. urban districts and buildings								
Free Zone Amsterdam ¹⁰	Fostering of innovation by less municipal regulations (temporarily limited for 2	The concept of Free Zone Amsterdam has been established in 4 different	No specific amount of investment planned; no direct financial support	Advisory board (consists of	independent arbitration board	Flexibly allocate zoning	Attached to the Amsterdam Smart City initiative,	Signing of an agreement (all involved partners,

¹⁰ The concept of Free Zone Amsterdam has been established in 4 different areas (same concept, different goals and slightly varying focus); namely the Freezone Jan Evertsenstraat (first pilot area, focus on mixed use commercial/residential), Freezone Rijnstraat (focus on vacancies of shops), Freezone Centrum Nieuw-West (shopping and leisure area) and Freezone Amsterdams havengebied (focus on start-ups and on turning the industrial port into a mix-use area).

	years), providing space for creative innovations both by local businesses and citizens	areas (same concept, different goals and slightly varying focus); namely the Freezone Jan Evertsenstraat (first pilot area, focus on mixed use commercial/residential), Freezone Rijnstraat (focus on vacancies of shops), Freezone Centrum Nieuw-West (shopping and leisure area) and Freezone Amsterdams havengebied (focus on start-ups and on turning the industrial port into a mix-use area).	for innovation projects Accompanied by investments of the municipality (such as refurbishments) or investors (construction plans on shopping area); independent from Freezone	residents and businesses in the neighbourhood; provides information, advices and mediation; members can change during time Local area manager as main contact person (financed by the	(includes municipal ombudsman, a lawyer and a resident), rules on conflict cases and gives binding advice	(only in havengebied)	University (Centrum voor Energievraagstukken at the Faculty of Law) as knowledge partner	residents and the municipality) launched the respective Freezone
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				municipality ?!)				
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IBA Hamburg 2006-13	<p>Three overarching topics:¹¹</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - COSMOPOLIS demonstrated, how living together in a metropolis could look like in the future - METROZONES showed, how to provide how to provide space for growth in the city region and how to offer short ways between living and working places - CITIES IN CLIMATE CHANGE proved that it is possible for big cities to grow in a climate-friendly way by producing renewable and decentralised energy 	<p>METROZONES¹²</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Identification of hidden potentials in the border and transitional parts of the metropolis -demonstration how inner peripheries can be transformed into neighbourhoods with a high quality of life - COSMOPOLIS¹³ new teaching approaches and concepts in immigrant districts - new educational facilities, main focus on the networking of 	<p>Total investment: 1 billion €, 1/3 from public sources, 2/3 from private sources¹⁵</p> <p>The organisational body “IBA Hamburg GmbH” had a budget of 90 Mio €. In addition to that, 30 Mio € were acquired from different R&D funds.¹⁶</p>	<p>A <u>participatio</u> <u>n council</u>, consisting of 24 local residents and nine politicians, was set up¹⁷</p> <p>So-called “citizen dialogues” were held several times per year in the</p>	<p>- IBA Hamburg GmbH, a subsidiary of the City of Hamburg, as managerial body²⁰;</p> <p>- The heads of several municipal departments were on the management board²¹</p>	<p>Several coordinati on groups were set up to ensure the implemen tation - for “Sprung über die Elbe”. - for internatio nal exhibition s</p>	<p>The IBA Hamburg as “temporärer Ausnahmezustand” (temporary state of opportunity).²³</p> <p>Strong links to local universities, A temporary university institute established in the neighbourhood. A Scientific Advisory Panel ²⁴ and an IBA Consulting</p>	<p>At the beginning of the process, the City of Hamburg adopted a memorandum including goals and targets for the IBA. ²⁶</p> <p>Linkages with several urban planning processes (e.g. with the climate action plan, the urban development plan, the “Leap</p>
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¹¹ <http://www.iba-hamburg.de/en/story/iba-hamburg.html> , 5 March 2017

¹² <http://www.iba-hamburg.de/en/nc/projects/cosmopolis.html>, 5 March 2017

¹³ <http://www.iba-hamburg.de/en/nc/projects/cosmopolis.html> . 5 March 2017

¹⁵ IBA Hamburg GmbH: Die IBA geht – ihre Projekte bleiben (press release), 1 November 2013

¹⁶ <http://www.iba-hamburg.de/en/story/iba-hamburg.html>, 6 March 2017

¹⁷ https://de.wikipedia.org/wiki/IBA_Hamburg, 5 March 2017

	thus using its own resources more efficiently	protagonists - Innovative housing projects, for a wide range of income and lifestyle groups CITIES IN CLIMATE CHANGE ¹⁴ - 100% Renewable Wilhelmsburg: studies, projects and measures aiming at energy autonomy at district level		project area. ¹⁸ Thematic “IBA Labs” and “IBA for a” were organized on specific subtopics. ¹⁹	- Strong interaction with several municipal departments on the operational level	- “Education offensive” - Local economy and employment ²²	Committee for Energy ²⁵ , both bringing together high level international experts.	over the river Elbe” project) and infrastructure planning (Different kind of quality criteria were included in public tendering documents ²⁷
Brescia, The Sanpolino District	Innovative advanced methodology and tools for	Social Networks, Web portal, Mobile APPs,	Public found from MIUR for the development of	Bottom-up, cross	Target groups of	Coordination of	Social Urban Network for the	Sustainable urban development

²⁰ <http://www.iba-hamburg.de/en/story/iba-hamburg.html> , 6 March 2017

²¹ <http://www.iba-hamburg.de/en/story/actors/management-board.html> , 5 March 2017

²³ <http://www.iba-hamburg.de/en/story/iba-hamburg.html> , 6 March 2017

²⁴ <http://www.iba-hamburg.de/en/story/actors/iba-advisory-panel.html> , 6 March 2017

²⁶ Behörde für Stadtentwicklung und Umwelt (2005): Sprung über die Elbe. Hamburg auf dem Weg zur internationalen Bauausstellung – IBA Hamburg 2013, Hamburg: Selbstverlag

¹⁴ <http://www.iba-hamburg.de/en/nc/projects/cities-and-climate-change.html> , 5 March 2017

¹⁸ https://de.wikipedia.org/wiki/IBA_Hamburg , 5 March 2017

¹⁹ Ibid,

²² <http://www.iba-hamburg.de/en/story/actors/coordinating-committees.html> , 6 March 2017

²⁵ <http://www.iba-hamburg.de/en/story/actors/iba-consulting-committee-on-climate-and-energy.html> , 6 March 2017

²⁷ IBA Hamburg GmbH (o.J.): IBA-Exzellenz - die sieben Qualitätskriterien eines IBA-Projekts

	decision making and public participation	Smart nodes	ICT tools; public participation and needs solutions, Sanpolino's public spaces	sectoral, multilevel governance	customer to drive smart participation by a bottom-up approach	local policy	city of Brescia through Sanpolino demonstration district	plans, Action Plans
Smart Basilicata-Smatera: The Social Urban Network	Innovative advanced methodology and tools for decision making and public participation	Technological, Social, Products and Services: Social Networks, Web portal, Mobile APPs, Smart nodes	Public funds for R&I and Public/PPP for the development of ICT tools; public (envisaged) for interactive installations located in Matera's public spaces	Bottom-up, cross sectoral, multilevel governance	Target groups of customer to drive smart participation by a bottom-up approach	Coordination of local policy	Social Urban Network for the city of Matera (smart participation)	Sustainable urban development plans, Action Plans
Other related areas								

<p>University of Bologna</p>	<p>Systemic innovation in the field of Higher Education Institutions, concerning the Terracini Campus at University of Bologna. Making sustainable development an integral part of university system means to connect different but interrelated elements such as education, research, campus operations, community outreach, on-campus life-experiences, assessment and reporting instruments</p>	<p>Design of several sustainable solutions and infrastructures, such as green infrastructures, innovative techniques for water supply, water and groundwater saving, wastewater recovery, raw materials recovery, solid waste treatment, valorisation and recycling.</p>	<p>The solution was mainly funded by university funds, provided by the Energy and Environmental Sustainability Plan. Some funds have been also provided by research projects (i.e. green roofs projects) and European Project (Climate KIC).</p>	<p>Involved other stakeholder s from municipality of Bologna to other Italian universities engaged in sustainability. Collaborations with research centres (i.e. ENEA), engineering associations and citizens movement</p>	<p>The transition team is a multifunctional and transdisciplinary team that has engaged different members of the university community. The establishment of a formal institutional structure is still under study.</p>	<p>?</p>	<p>Some funds have been also provided by research projects (i.e. green roofs projects) and European Project (Climate KIC</p>	<p>SEAP (Sustainable Energy Action Plan of City of Bologna). The Terracini initiative has organized several events aimed at improving sustainability awareness and open to everyone inside and outside university.</p>
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<p>EU - Innovation Deals for a Circular Economy</p>	<p>Aims at overcoming regulatory bottlenecks. Relevant for urban system innovation: any innovator, or group of innovators seeking to introduce a circular economy-related product or service to the market but has encountered a perceived regulatory obstacle is invited to apply for an Innovation Deal</p>	<p>Product, Service Innovations. Targeted actions will be taken in priority areas such as plastics, food waste, construction and demolition, critical raw materials, industrial and mining waste, consumption and public procurement</p>	<p>No funding intended, but support in accessing other funding sources in envisaged.</p>	<p>Bottom-up, cross sectoral, multilevel governance (EU-wide)</p>	<p>Innovators and all innovation-relevant actors</p>	<p>Does not explicitly target temporal coordination activities. Yet it is expected that time from idea to market is considerably shortened</p>	<p>Voluntary guidance and coordination: pilot multi-level, multi-actor coordination mechanism – initiated by the EC, ideas/innovation generated bottom-up jointly by all actors and stakeholders involved</p>	<p>Better Regulation</p>
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Urban Innovation Zones as Instruments to support Urban Transition Pathways

Paper for

JPI URBAN EUROPE URBAN TRANSITIONS PATHWAYS SYMPOSIUM:
SHAPING COMMON GROUND IN URBAN SUSTAINABILITY?

27th October 2016, Brussels