Using Structural Funds for Community-based Regeneration
Cracow - 22 October 2010

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Glasgow Social Housing

Various approaches during 20th Century including:

- Large scale slum clearance

- Movement of people from private rented to social housing

- High rise tower block apartments by leading architects

- New housing schemes on periphery of city

- Creation of New Towns across central belt of Scotland

- Deliberate depopulation of city to improve living space

- Creation of 'sink schemes' where most anti-social tenants were housed

Lessons Learned

- Most housing initiatives failed because housing needs were approached in isolation and not linked to social and economic problems

- Strong, integrated local partnerships are required - We needed to invest in building local agencies before they could effectively deliver projects

- Involve communities: don't just give them what experts think they need

- We required a strategic approach – issues had to be addressed in the right order – but sometimes too much time was lost in planning

- **Stop doing things that don't work**

Structural Funds and Disadvantage

Funding examples using ERDF and ESF:

- Community-based organisations such as local (not regional) development agencies and community forums
- Capacity building for community-based NGOs
- Confidence-building, motivational and literacy projects; bringing training providers into communities
- Skills development: using local labour to create energy efficiency social housing, for streetscaping and refurbishment of community buildings
- Crime reduction and safety initiatives
- Developing transport linkages (linking need and opportunity)

Clyde Waterfront URBAN II Programme Experience

URBAN II Programme

- URBAN II Programme was a €12m ERDF-funded Community Initiative for local economic development in South Clydebank and Port Glasgow in Scotland

- Targeted support for urban communities and excluded groups

- Aimed to promote innovative ways to regenerate the economy and environment of local areas

- Was underpinned by local participation and capacity building

- Piloted new approaches and disseminated good practice

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URBAN II profile ...

- Previous shipbuilding areas

- Population of just over 28,000

- High rate of inter-generational unemployment and workless households

- High crime rate

- High levels of alcohol/drugs abuse

- Low business birth rates

- High decline in population since 1981

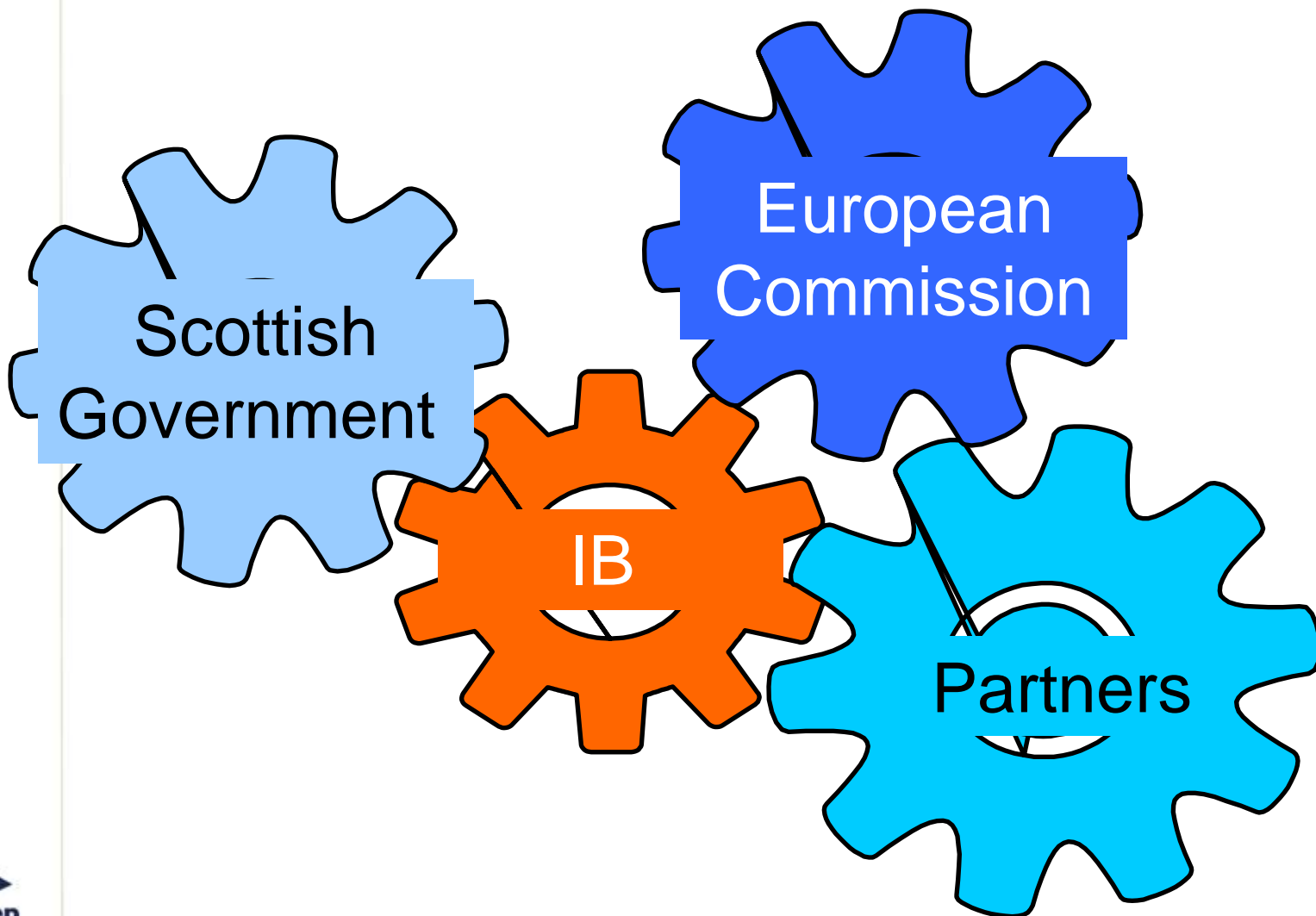- Low skills/qualifications attainment

Four Priorities

- Priority 1: Creating capacity (24% of budget)

- Priority 2: Creating opportunities through brownfield development (39%)

- Priority 3: Creating opportunities through local employment generation (29%)

- Priority 4: Technical Assistance (8%)

The Partnership Approach

- Over 50 organisations
  - Municipalities
  - Scottish Enterprise
  - Local Development Companies
  - Further & Higher Education
  - Housing Associations
  - Area Tourist Boards
  - NGOs (voluntary and community groups)
  - Scottish Government and national agencies
- Transparent, participative decision making

Process

Lowlands and Uplands Scotland Programmes 2007 - 2013

European Commission

Scottish Government

IB

Partners

Application Process

Lowlands and Uplands Scotland Programmes
2007 - 2013

Decide

Appraise

Assess

Apply

URBAN II PROGRAMME MONITORING COMMITTEE

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URBAN II ADVISORY GROUP

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STRATHCLYDE european PARTNERSHIP

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URBAN II PROJECT DEVELOPMENT GROUP

Roles

- Programme developed in a partnership of Scottish Government, Intermediate Body, local partners and EC
- Administration of the Programme:
  - Scottish Government was the managing authority
  - Day to day management devolved to Intermediate Body
- Partners (municipalities, housing associations, colleges, enterprise agencies, local NGOs) developed projects and bid for European Funds support
- Decisions on funding awards were taken by partnership committees

What did IB do?

- Pre-application advice and assistance
- Project development & managing the project life cycle
- Managing the decision making process and committee system
- Processing project applications, issuing offers of grant, processing claims
- Specialist support on project implementation, financial claiming and horizontal themes
- Disseminating good practice & learning
- Carrying out Article 4 checks on projects

URBAN II Project Examples

- Whitecrook Community Centre. A community-based housing association developed and delivered this project, which offered a purpose-built centre to provide health services, confidence and motivation classes, and an employment service.

- Dalmuir Park Lanes Project. Led by a local housing association, this project refurbished narrow and unsafe local streets by clearing garbage, providing lighting and safety features, and attractively landscaping the area.

- Robert Street Homezone. A municipality cleared an area of derelict land and provided safe play areas for children and streetscaping.

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Project Example

Project Example

St Stephen's Enterprise Centre – Project Activities

- Employability via multi-media delivery

- Online learning

- IT familiarisation and up skilling

- Experimental and open learning

- Job placement schemes

- Job search and core skills development

- Enterprise and study clubs

- Develop an entrepreneurial culture

Project Example

St Stephen's Enterprise Centre – Project Financing

- Funding partners developed in consultation with local community, public agencies and private sector

- Match funding was secured from public and private sector – local council, Scottish Government, IBM, National Semi-Conductor (UK) Ltd and T-Mobile

- Sustainability – public and private sector contributions, income generation via rental charges, hosting of conferences for business community

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Project Example

Lowlands and
Uplands Scotland **Programmes**
2007 - 2013

Project Example

Project Example

Project Example

URBAN II Programme – Lessons Learnt

- Involve the local community at the earliest opportunity
- Listen to their points of view and concerns
- Community 'buy-in' is a must
- Easy to understand guidance and application process
- Development Officers to assist in project development and implementation
- Continuous training in the requirements of Structural Funds
- Community representation on development, appraisal and decision-making committees
- Publicise and promote Programme successes
- Exchange of best practice

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