

Background

Demographic change causes both

- the **decline** of demanders of public services of general interest (e.g. pupils)
- the **increase** of demands in other services (e.g. care for the elderly)
 - → problems of viability or of shortfall occur
 - → existing supply of public infrastructure is under drastic pressure for adaptation
 - → major political challenge for county or municipal administrations











Key questions

- How is the regional population distribution in 2020?
- What does this mean to (location-bound) infrastructure? f.e. schools, child care, doctors, care for the elderly, sports, culture
- How do distances and accessibility change?
- What are the costs of future infrastructure supply?
- How can quality be assured?
- What to do?







What is a Regional Strategy for the Provision of Public Services?

A process which is initiated by regions or counties,

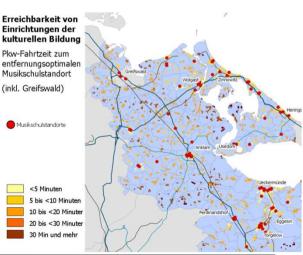
> to deal systematically with the impacts of demographic change or the different sectors of infrastructure of general interest.

→ to develop adaptation strategies

→ to ensure political and organizational implementation.

process of a strategic and medium-term planning of services of Erreichbarkeit von

general interest











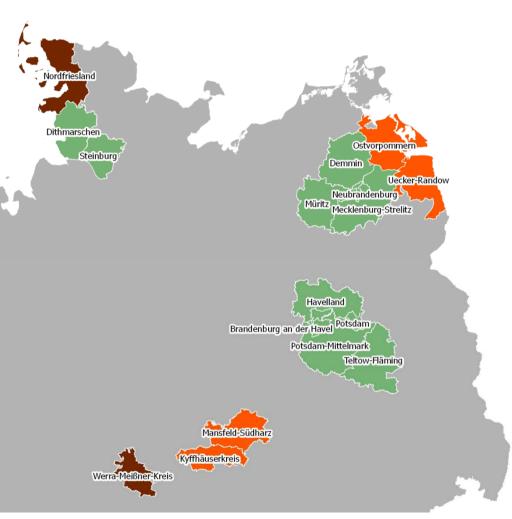
Regional Strategy for the Provision of Public Services – Where does it come from ?

 Methodological development within Demonstration Projects of Spatial Planning (MORO) financed by Federal Institute for Research on Building, Urban Affairs and Spatial Development (BBSR) / Federal Ministry of Transport, Building and Urban Development (BMVBS)

 Until now 17 counties and independent cities participated

 Since 2008 referred to as "Masterplan Daseinsvorsorge"

 Since 2011 referred to as "Regionalstrategie Daseinsvorsorge"









Infrastructures being dealt with until now in master plan processes	Dith- marschen/ Steinburg	Mecklen- burgische Seenplatte	Havelland	Stettiner Haff	Südharz- Kyffhäuser	Nordfries- land	Werra- Meißner- Kreis
Regional school planning							
Public transport							
Child care							
Care							
Handicaped people							
Health / practitioners							
Youth work							
Culture							
Fire defence / rescue							
Water / sewage							
Local (food) supply							
Settlement area							
Housing							





Regional Strategy for the Provision of Public Services – Another plan?

Regional strategy = a window of opportunity for strategical thinking

Demographic change (+ regional economic development)



Regional strategy: Discussion & Planning process with broader focus

School

Child-care centres

Sewage

Culture

Public traffic

Health care

Fire defence

. . . .

Regional school plan

Youth support plan

Local traffic plan

Health care plan

Political bodies and shaping of public opinion

Grafik: GGR









What does the broader focus mean?

Planning horizon longer than most sectoral plannings (e.g. 20 years)

- Considering interactions between infrastructures (e.g. school, public transport and health care)
- Forgetting about competences for a moment (without losing sight of them)
- Accepting and modelling adaptation strategies in the process, that are currently without legal foundations
 - → Regional Strategies can be driving forces for legislation









What does the regional strategy process want to achieve?

Enable creative thinking

Make decisions and take a stance









How to get there?





Make decisions and take a stance

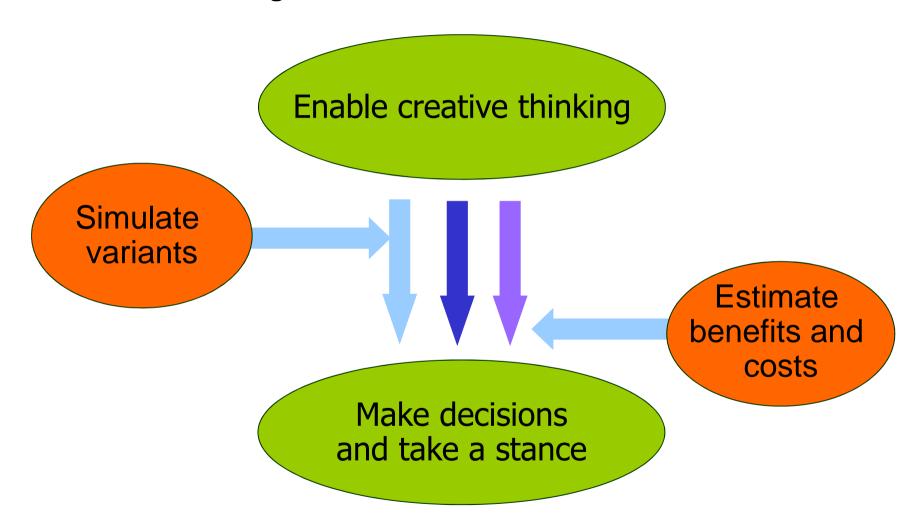








Often useful: working with scenarios

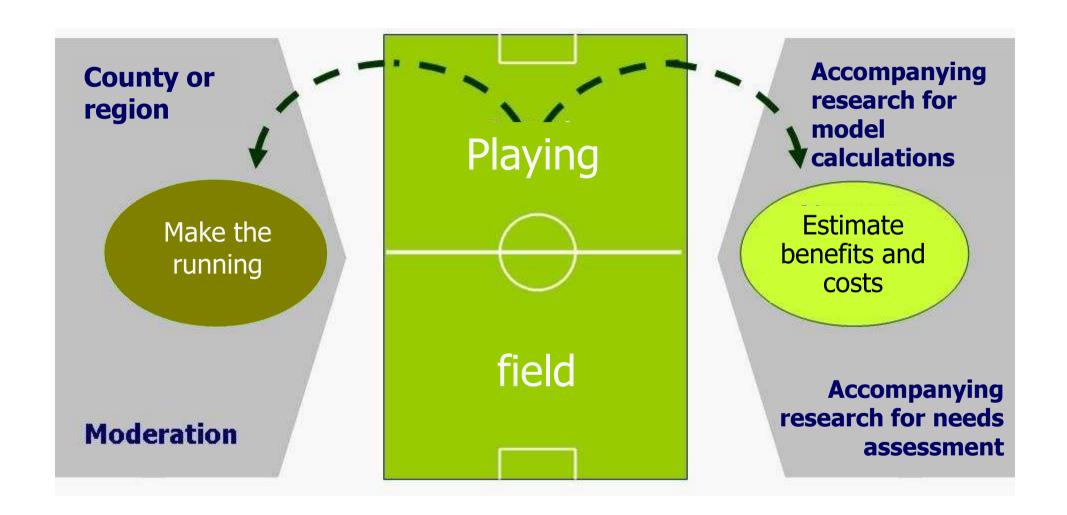
















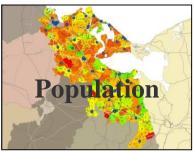




Modules

- → Small sized population forecast
- → Accessibility modelling
- → Estimation of costs
- → Needs assessment
- → Development and assessment of adaptation scenarios and strategies
- → Discursive, cooperative, interdisciplinary process with working groups to develop adaptation strategies for infrastructure sectors
- → Implementation, continuation



















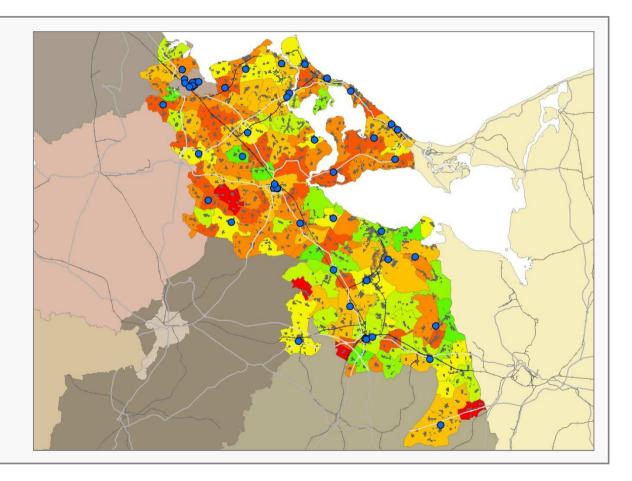
Methodical Module #1: small-area population forecast below county level

Population in 2020

Age group 6 to 10

Changes compared to 2008

More than 35% increase 25% to 35% increase 15% to 25% increase 5% to 15% increase 5% decrease to 5% increase 5% to 15% decrease 15% bis 25% decrease 25% bis 35% decrease More than 35% decrease













Methodical Module #2: detailed mapping of settlement structure

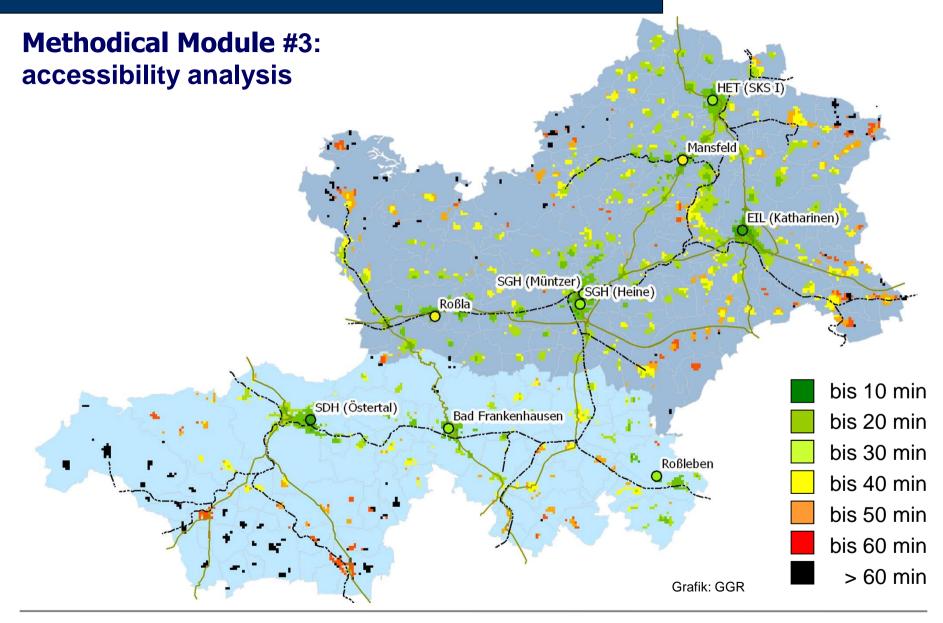
















Methodical Module #4: needs assessment Aims

- Additional quantitative supply parameters
- Determining desired qualities and (minimum) standards of supply, facilities and accessibility, of "pain thresholds"
- Assessing existing standards
- Determining the potential demand
- Collecting possible solutions for future infrastructure development
- → Results are considered in model calculations, development and assessment of alternative adaptation scenarios as well as for recommendations

Methods

- Structured expert interviews, expert discussions
- Group discussions, expert workshops
- Written questionnaires, household surveys
- Citizen workshops and citizen appraisals

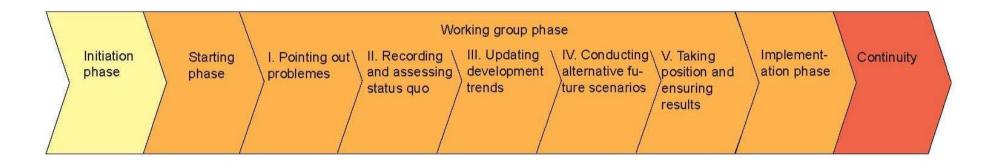








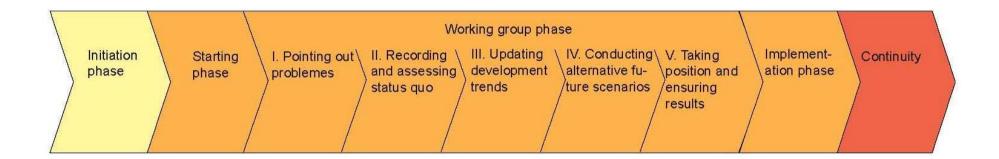








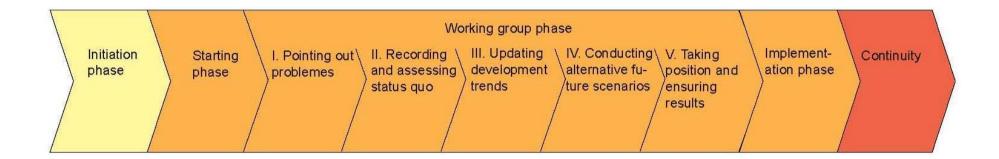




- Select Infrastructures to deal with
- Establish thematical working groups
- Set up time schedule





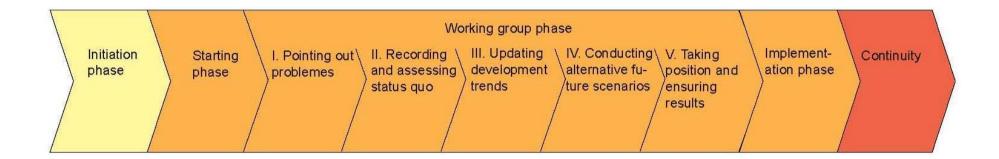


- Define problem, aims and a pathway to a solution
- Clear role allocation and responsibilities in the process
- Clear data availability







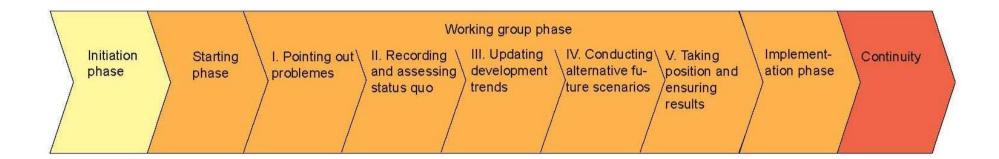


- Record locations, offers and costs of infrastructures
- Work out small-area population forecast
- Define quantitative and qualitative evaluation standards for infrastructures of services of general interest









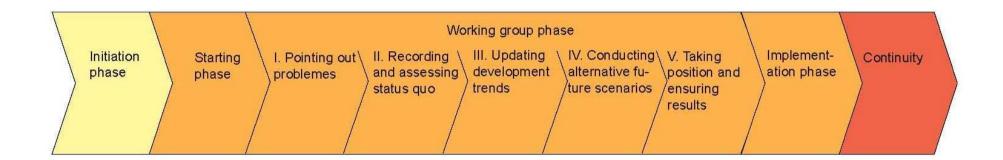
Work out and assess trend forecast

Outline first alternative strategies









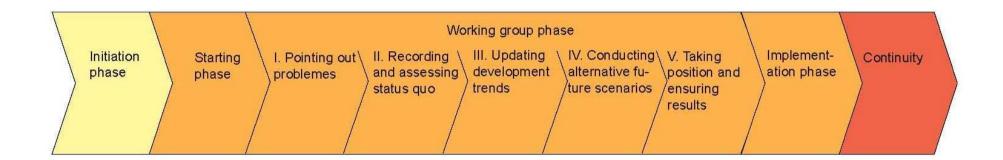
Develop alternative strategies iteratively ·

Determine achievable levels of — provision, qualities and costs

Select the preferable alternative and justify the choice







Work out professional recommendations

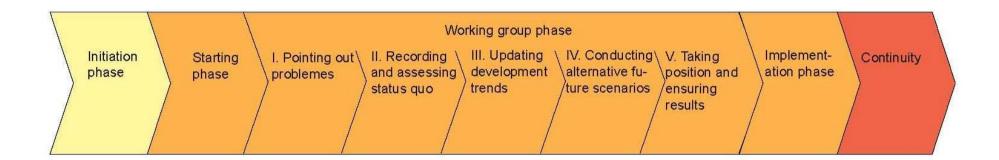
Document the derivation of the recommendation (analyses, model calculations, working process)

Develop an implementation strategy -









Comprehensive inform of political bodies

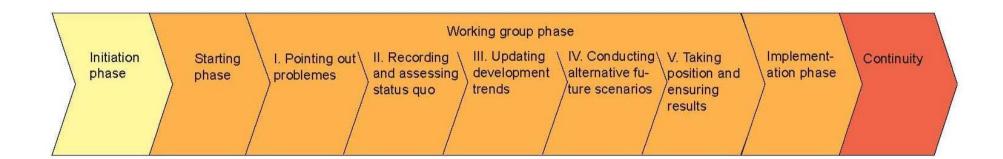
Bring about political resolutions ·

Integrate into technical regulations -









Implement successively -

Impact assessment (re-adjustment, if necessary)







How the results look like?

Rule of thumb: "The aim must be to bring every considered infrastructure at least one step forward".









Regional Strategy = "bring one step forward" (or several)

The kind of result depends on the upcoming step:

Recognize the problem

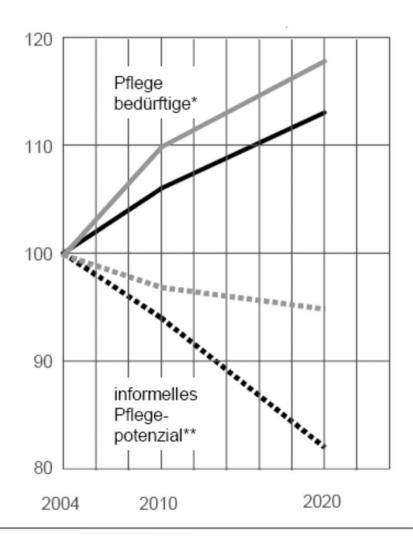








Care at home - Counties of Dithmarschen / Steinburg







Grafik: GGR

Regional Strategy = "bring one step forward" (or several)

The kind of result depends on the upcoming step:

- Recognize the problem.
- Make the problem public.









Fire defence – counties of Ostvorpommern / Uecker-Randow

Arrival time of a fire brigade unit after the start of a fire

Period of operation: on weekdays between 6 a.m. and 6 p.m.

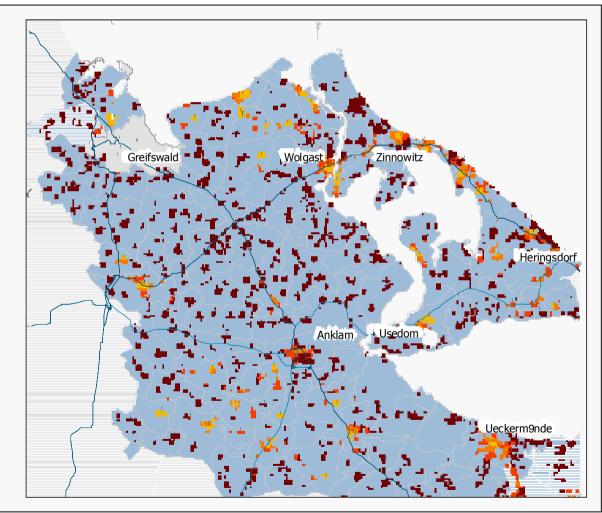
<10 Minuten

10 bis <13 Minuten

13 bis <15 Minuten

15 bis <17 Minuten

17 Min und mehr













Regional Strategy = "bring one step forward" (or several)

The kind of result depends on the upcoming step:

- Recognize the problem.
- Make the problem public.
- Formulate own position.









Formulate own position
Several sectors of infrastructure –
Dithmarschen / Steinburg

Co-ordinated unanimous decisions of the county councils











Regional Strategy = "bring one step forward" (or several)

The kind of result depends on the upcoming step:

- Recognize the problem.
- Make the problem public.
- Formulate own position.
- Prioritize locations.

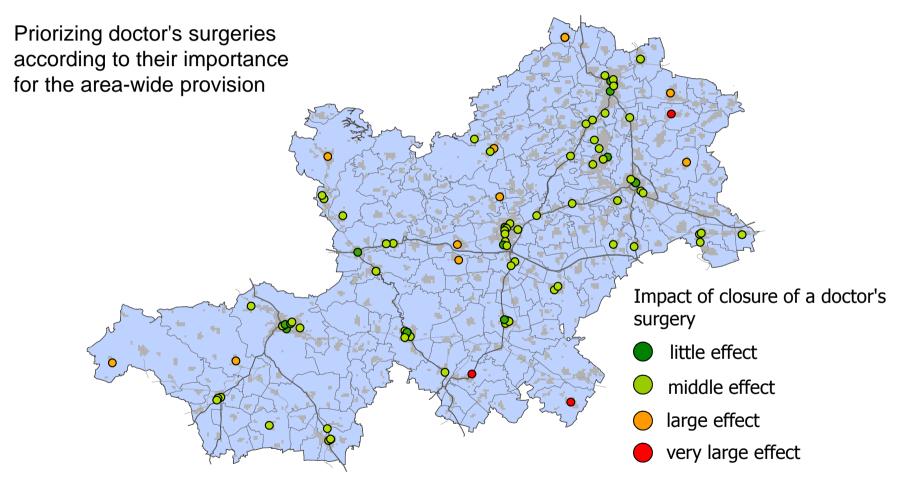








Supply of general practitioners – Mansfeld-Südharz / Kyffhäuerkreis













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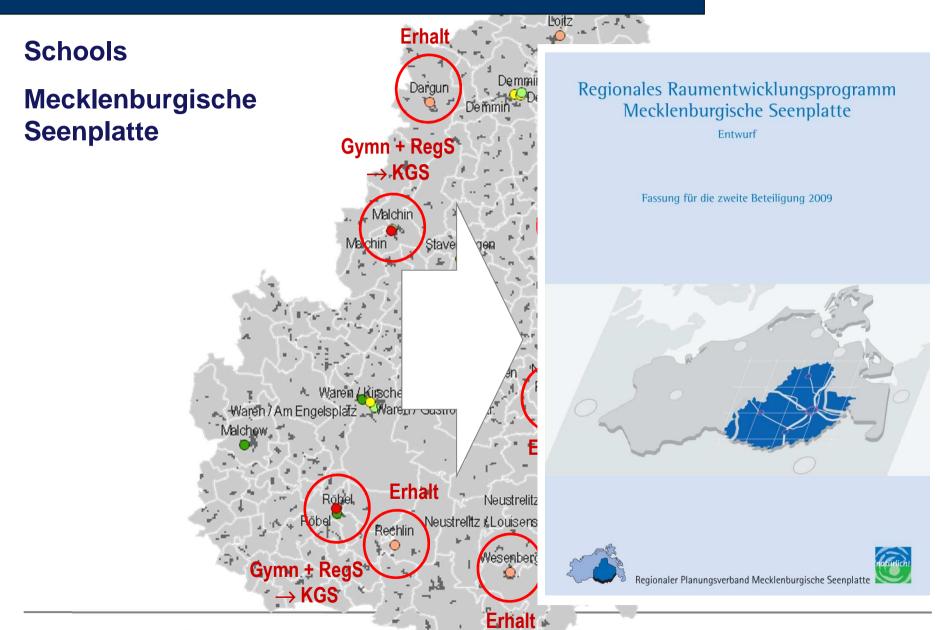
- Recognize the problem.
- Make the problem public.
- Formulate own position.
- Prioritize locations.
- Set locations.

















Regional Strategy = "bring one step forward" (or several)

The kind of result depends on the upcoming step:

- Recognize the problem.
- Make the problem public.
- Formulate own position.
- Prioritize locations.
- Set locations.
- Enunciate powerlessness (to initiate something).

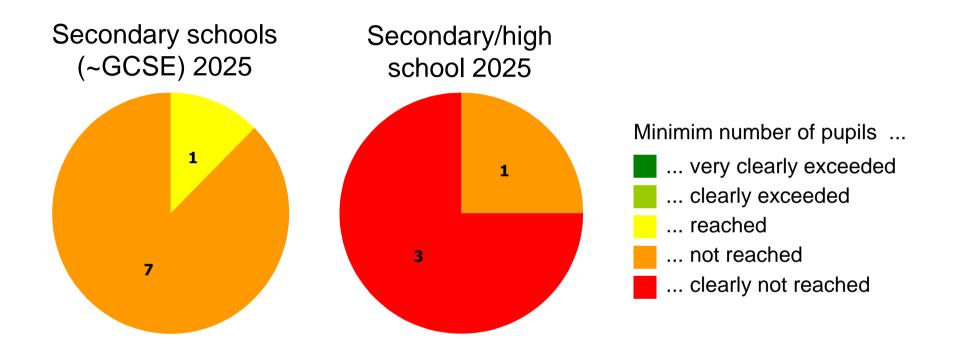








Secundary schools – Kyffhäuserkreis



But: Further closures of locations lead to too long ways to school.

Grafik: GGR





Regional Strategy = "bring one step forward" (or several)

The kind of result depends on the upcoming step:

- Recognize the problem.
- Make the problem public.
- Formulate own position.
- Prioritize locations.
- Set locations.
- Enunciate powerlessness (to initiate something).
- Try something "forbidden".

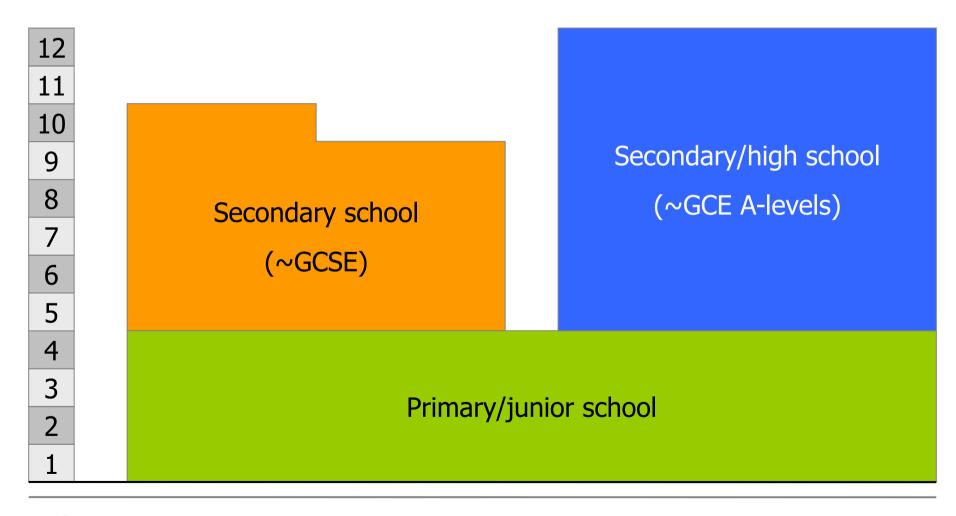








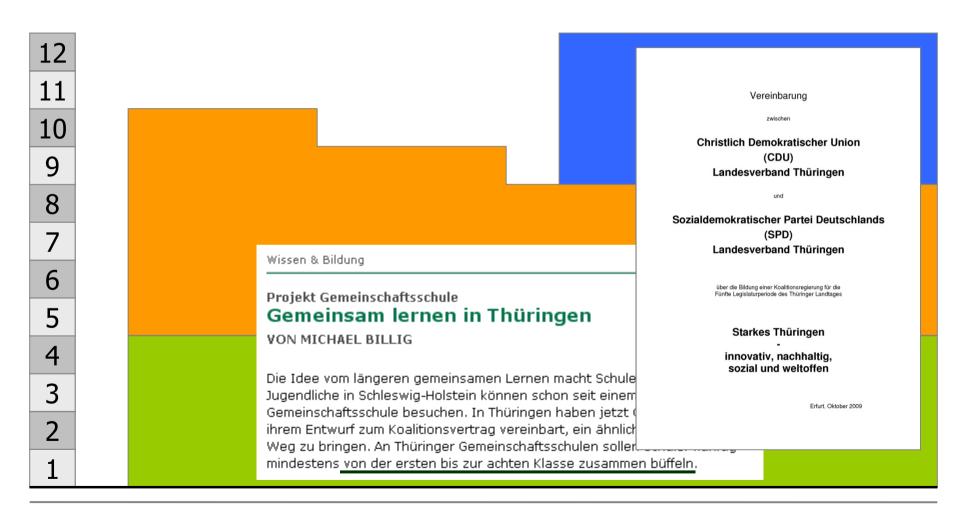
Secondary schools - Kyffhäuserkreis ("status Quo")







Secondary schools – Kyffhäuserkreis ("Scenario 3")







A few closing remarks:

Regional Strategy process / project: an opportunity you should use

Subject of a Regional Strategy process: services of general interest not business development

A successful Regional Strategy process depends on committed people

Don't be intimidated by the term "Regional Strategy", be inspired!









Further information:

www.bbsr.bund.de >Research Programmes > Demonstration Projects of Spatial Planning (MORO) > Fields of Research > Masterplan "Services of general interest" – Regional adaptation strategies

www.region-schafft-zukunft.de

www.regionale-daseinsvorsorge.de

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