Lithuanian Social Research centre

Institute of Human Geography and Demography

Regional differences of wellbeing and migration patterns in Lithuania

Donatas Burneika

Rūta Ubarevičienė Melvinas Shor

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ESPON COMPASS

COMPARING SPATIAL PLANNING SYSTEMS AND TERRITORIAL GOVERNANCE IN EUROPE: CASE OF LITHUANIA

Inspire policy making by territorial evidence

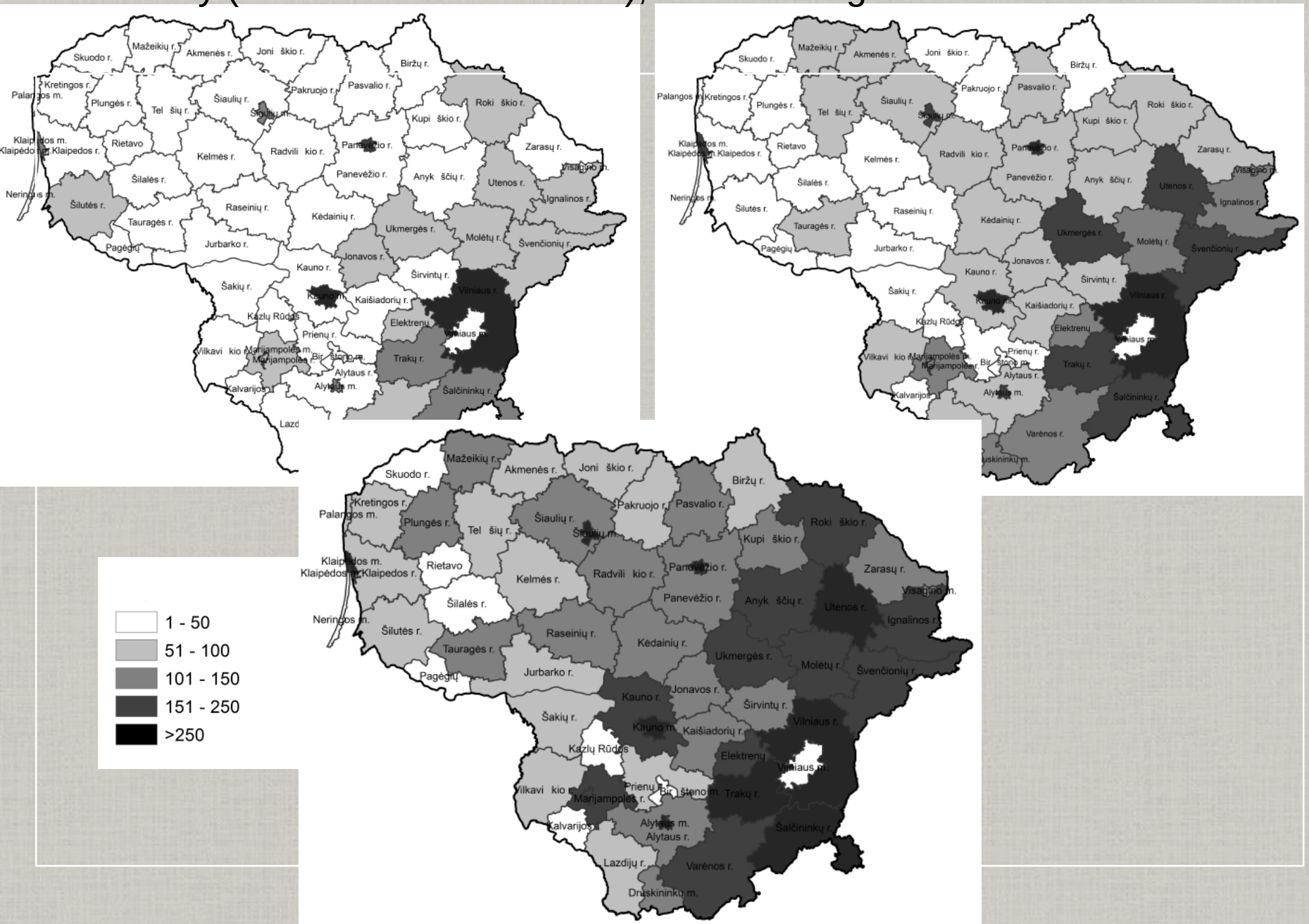
WHY TO LINK TERRITORIAL GOVERNANCE AND SPATIAL PLANNING

New economies and new societies in the context of changing core – peripheral relations at all levels impose a new spatial order of Lithuanian and this "weakly" controlled process is reshaping the country, its regions and localities.

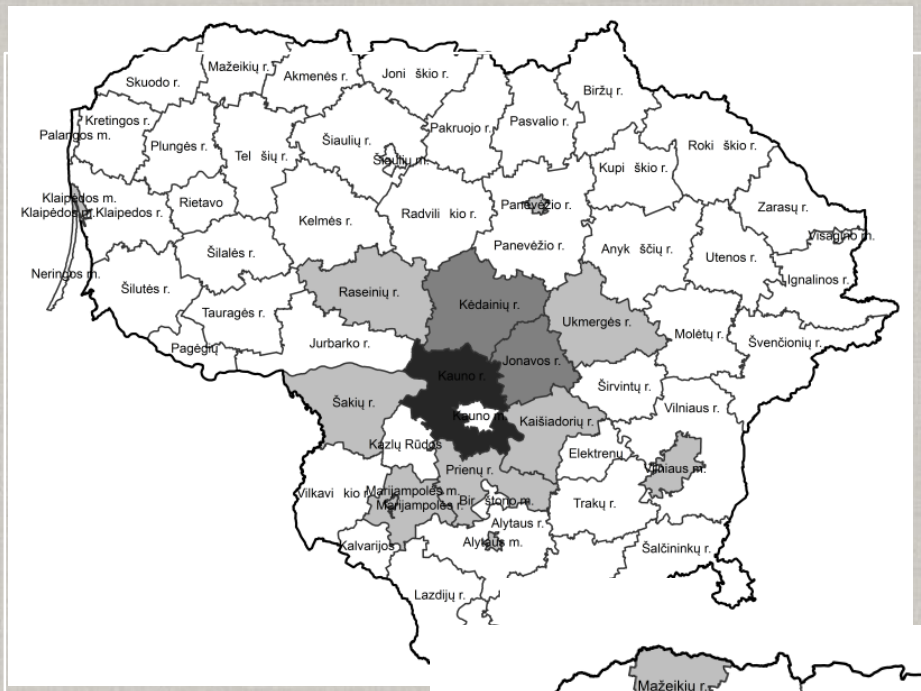
The chalange:

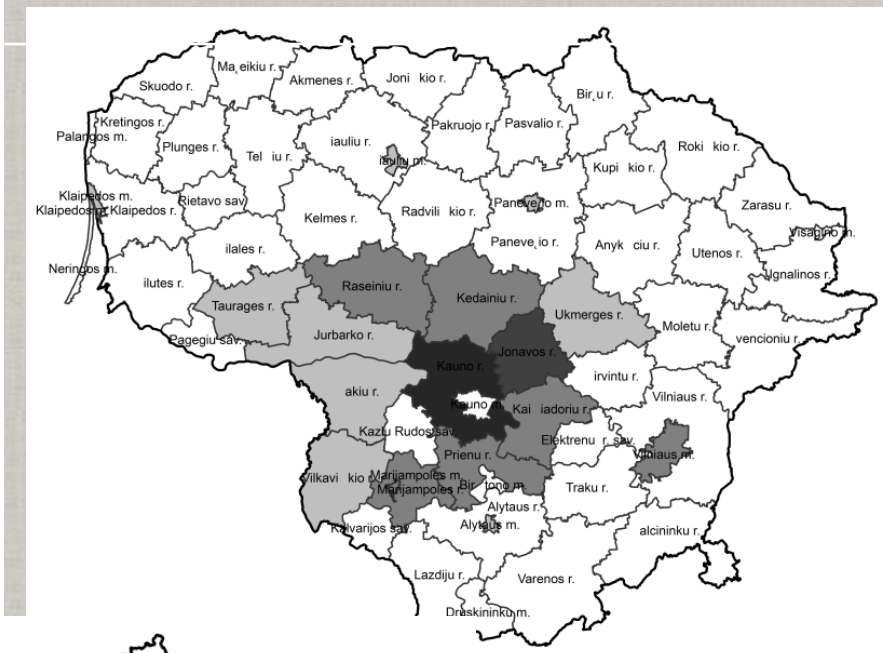
Governing and plannig these processes

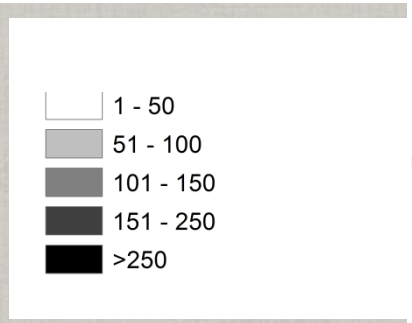
Migrations: Vilnius, Kaunas and Klaipėda play increasing role in whole country (2004 – 2010 – 2016 m.), which changes whole urban network

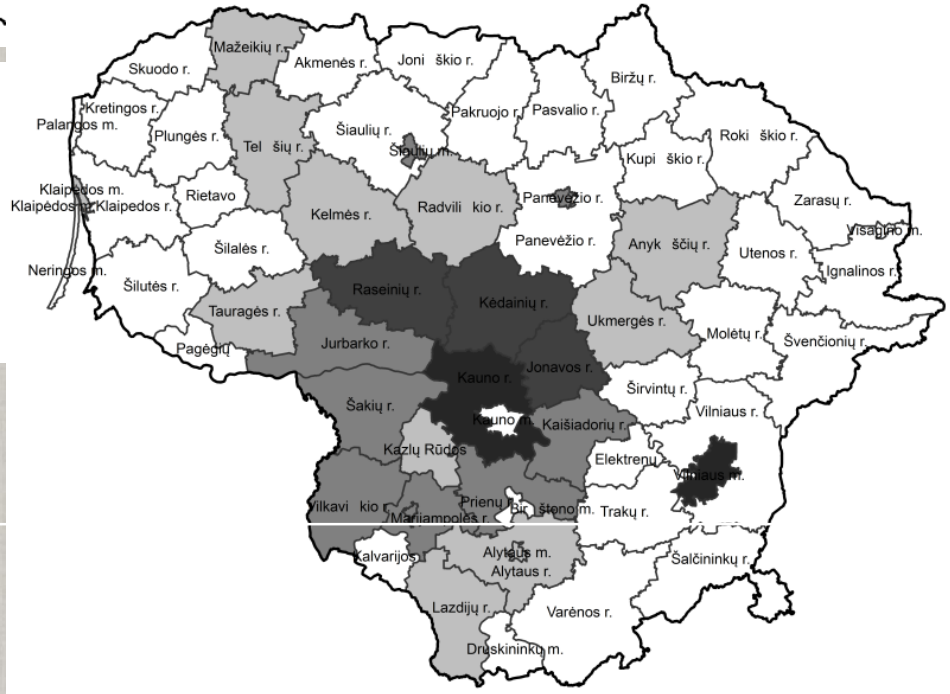


Kaunas 2004 – 2010 – 2016)

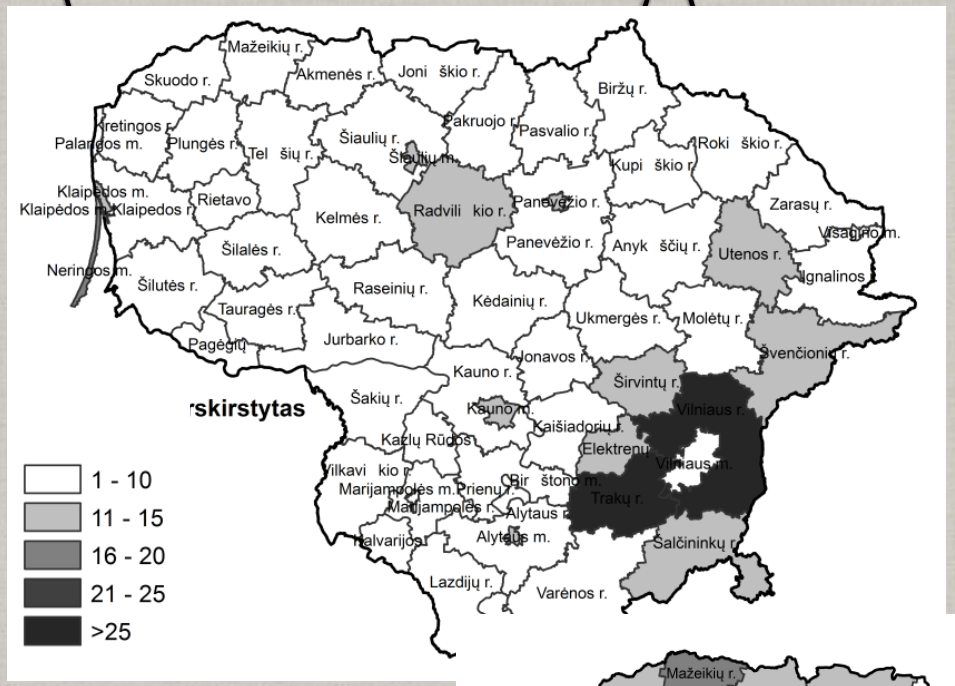


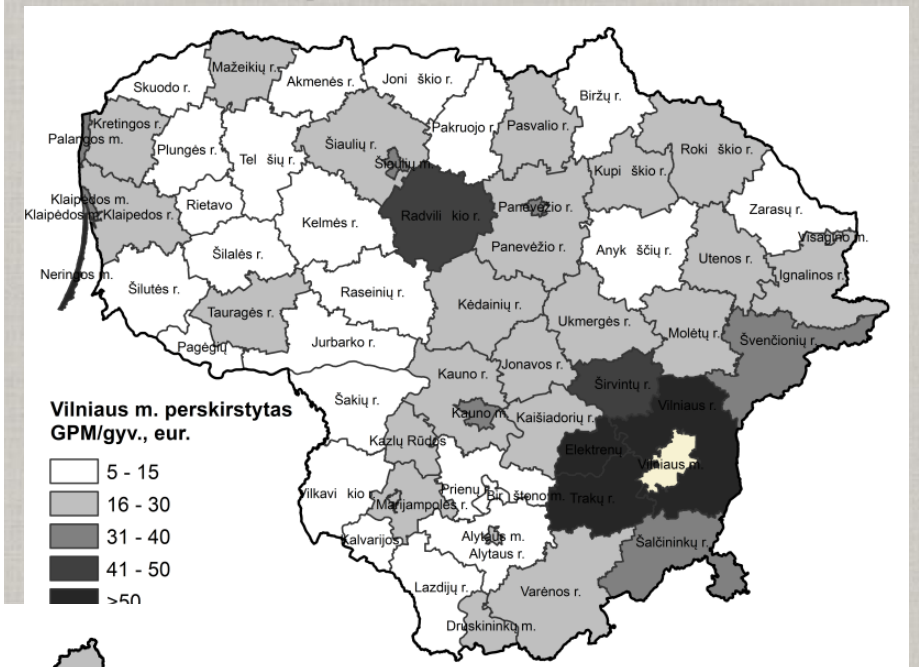


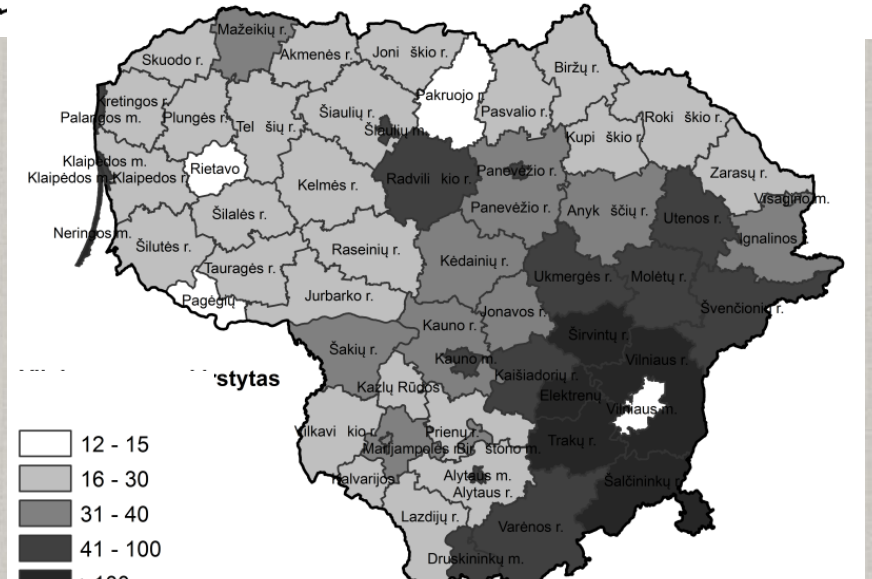




UNREGISTERED MIGRATIONS – REDISTRIBUTION OF INCOME TAX ACCORDING TO LIVING PLACE OF VILNIUS EMPLOYEES (2004 – 2010 – 2016) (EURO PER CAPITA)







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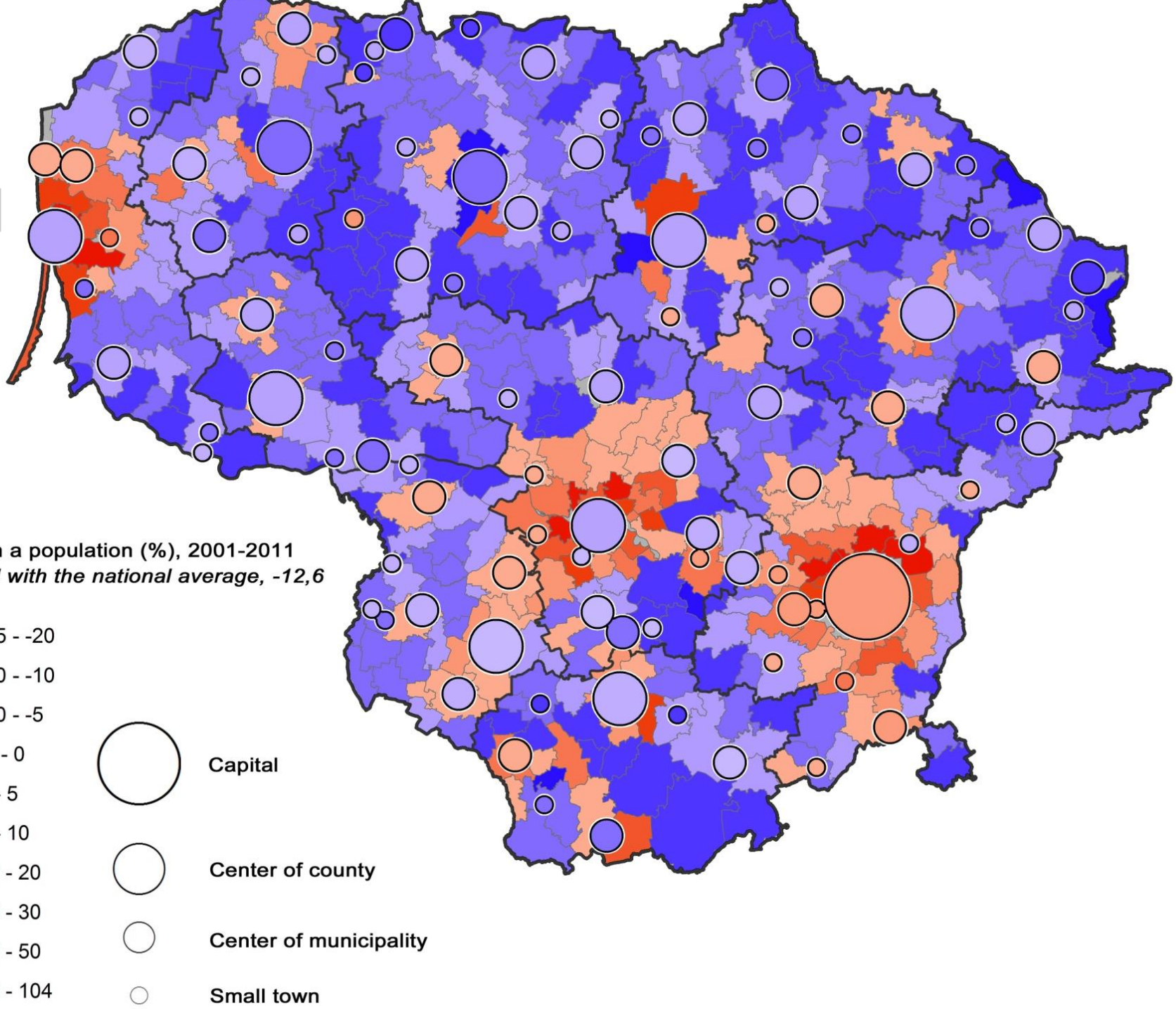
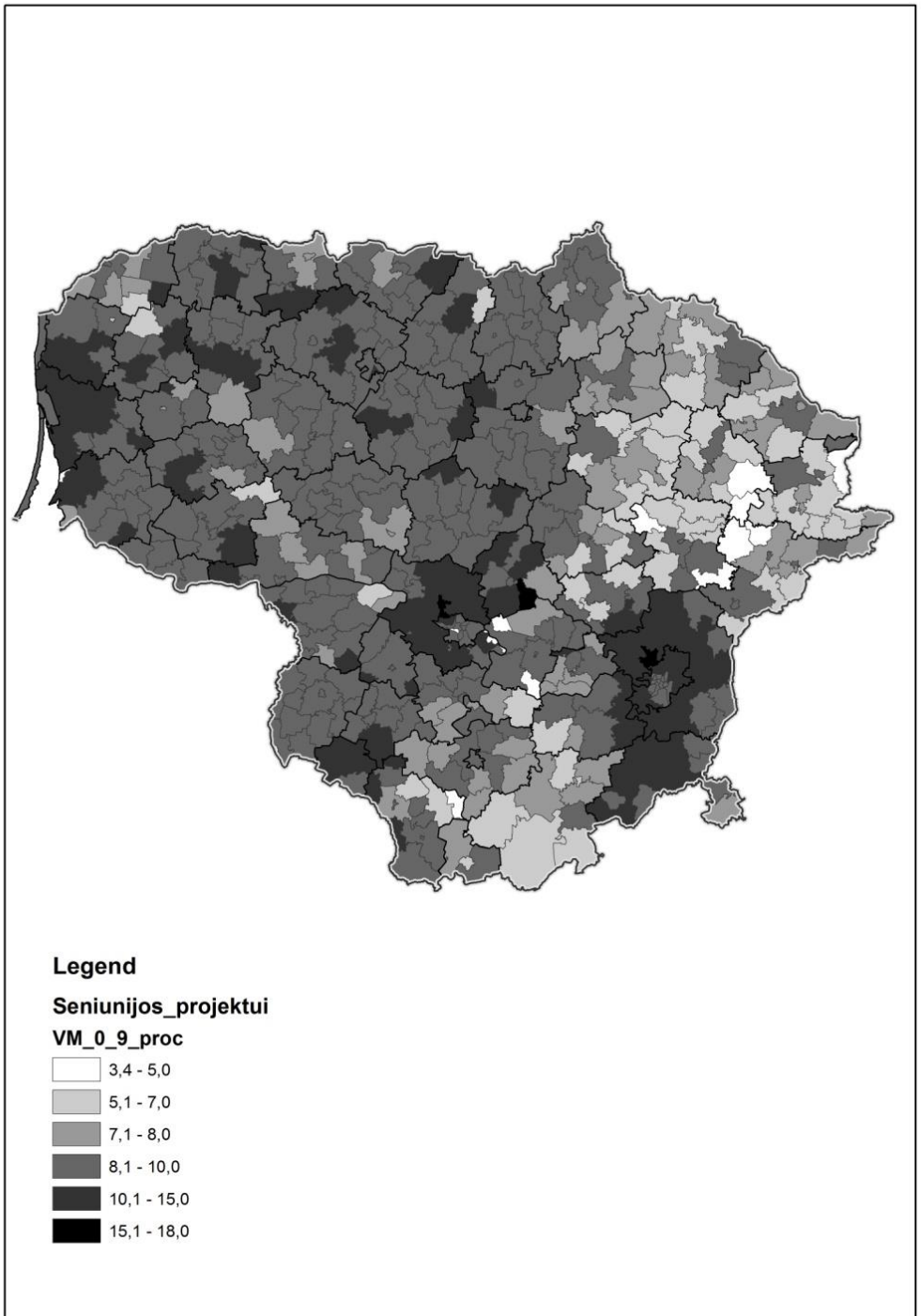


POPULATION UNDER 10 YEARS OLD, %

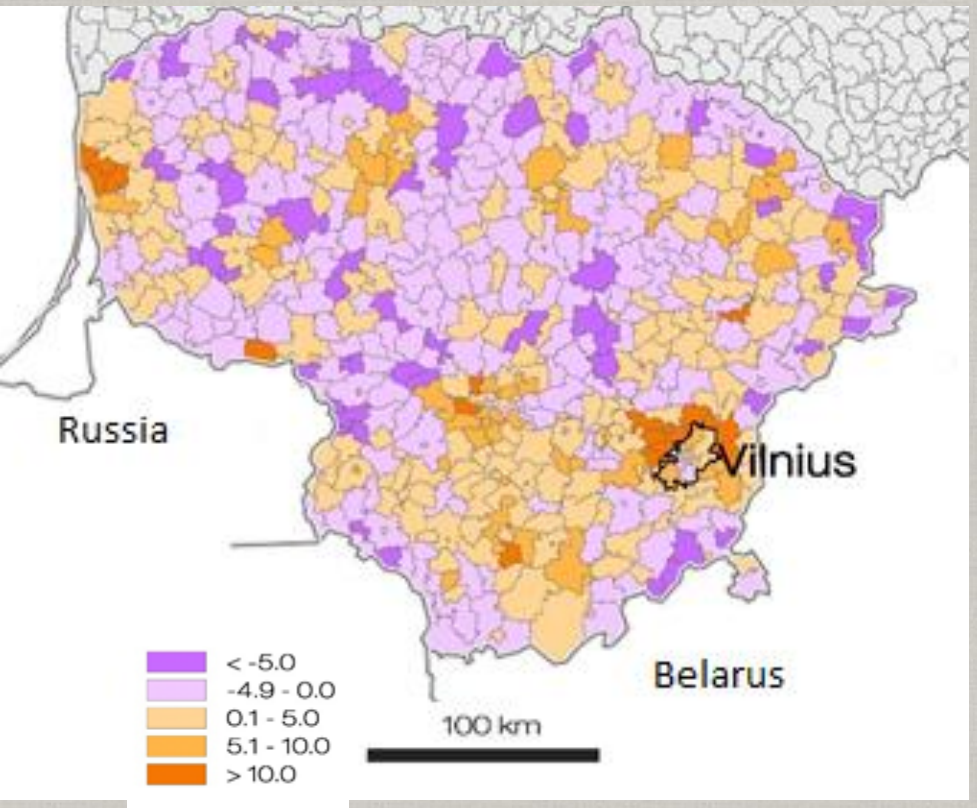
FUTURE:

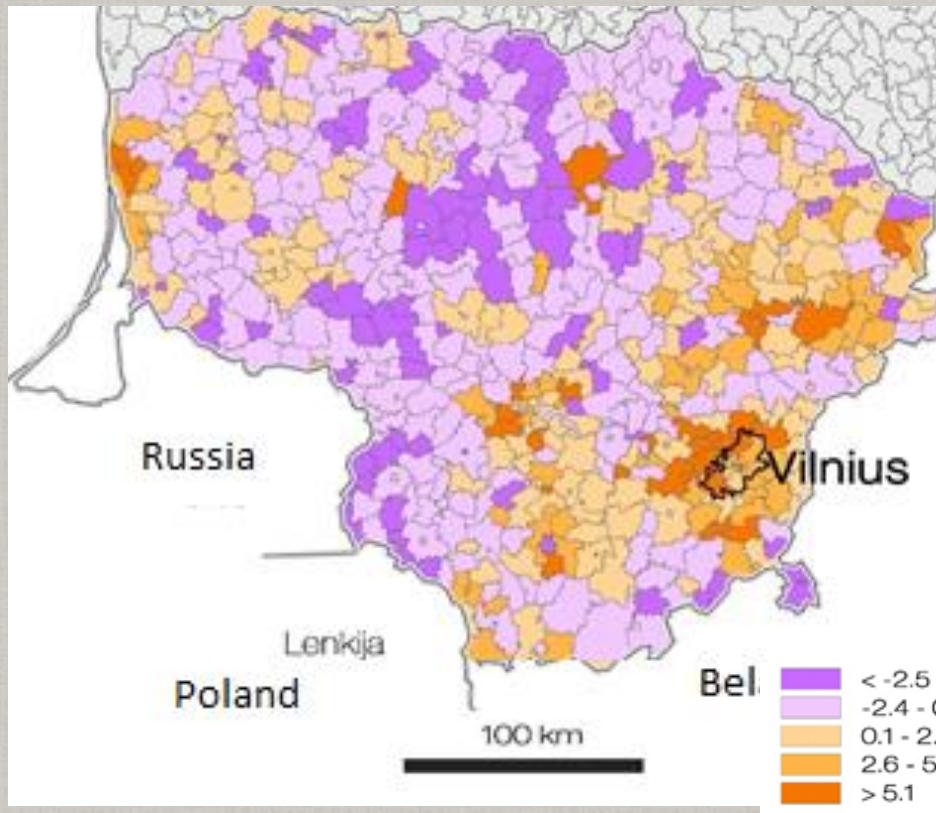
3-CENTRIC COUNTRY



SPATIAL CONSEQUENCES OF MIGRATIONS

CHANGE OF SHARE OF RESIDENTS WITH *HIGHER OCCUPATION STATUS AND HIGHER EDUCATION*

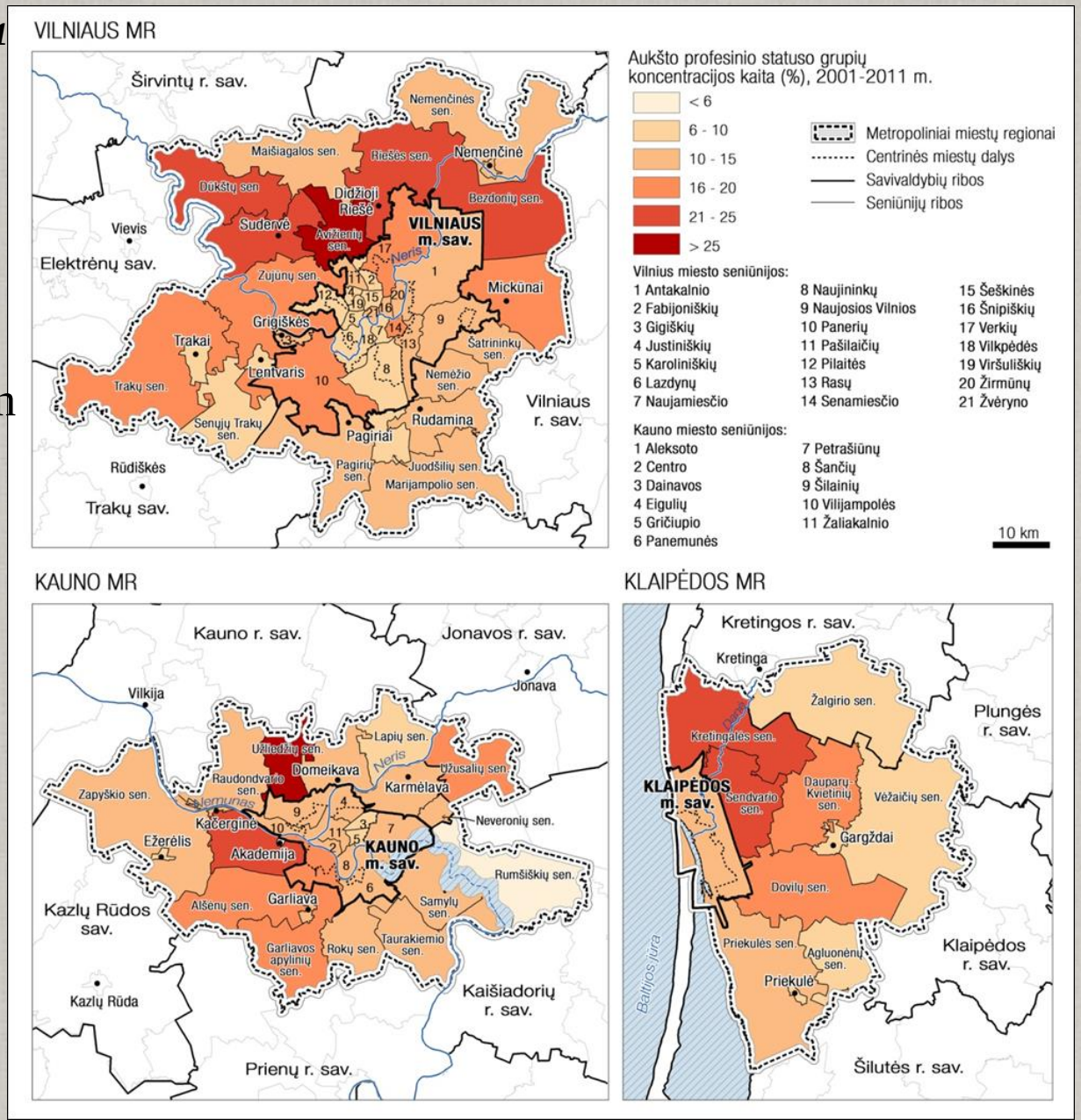




CHALANGES FOR TERRITORIAL GOVERNANCE AND SPATIAL PLANNIG – NEW INTER-REGIONAL URBAN REGIONS

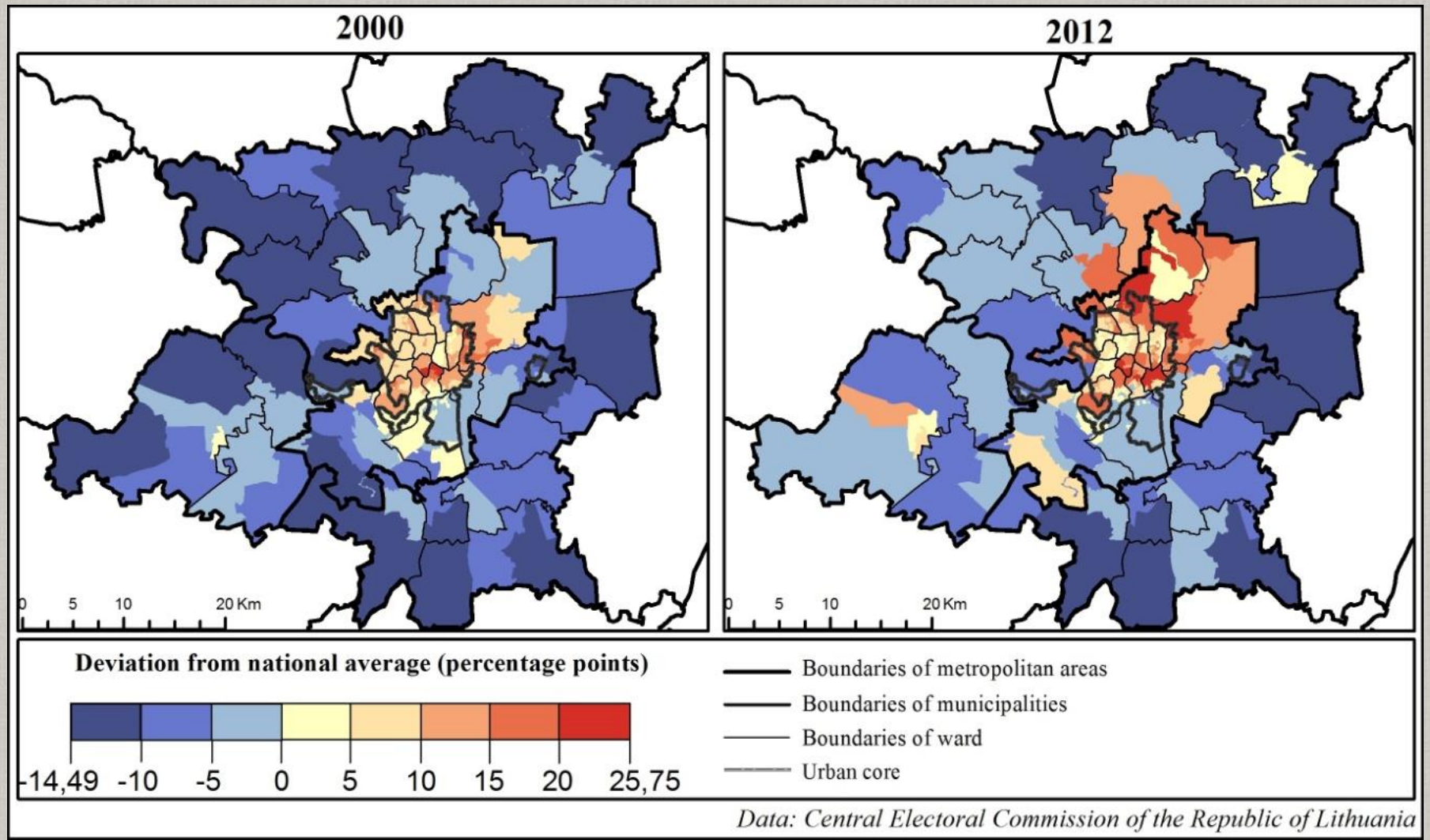
(CONCENTRATION OF RESIDENTS WITH THE HIGHER OCCUPATIONAL STATUS IN LAU 2 REGIONS IN 2001-201

Social „upgrading“ of Lithuanian metropolitan areas doesn’t result in upgrading of certain urban spaces

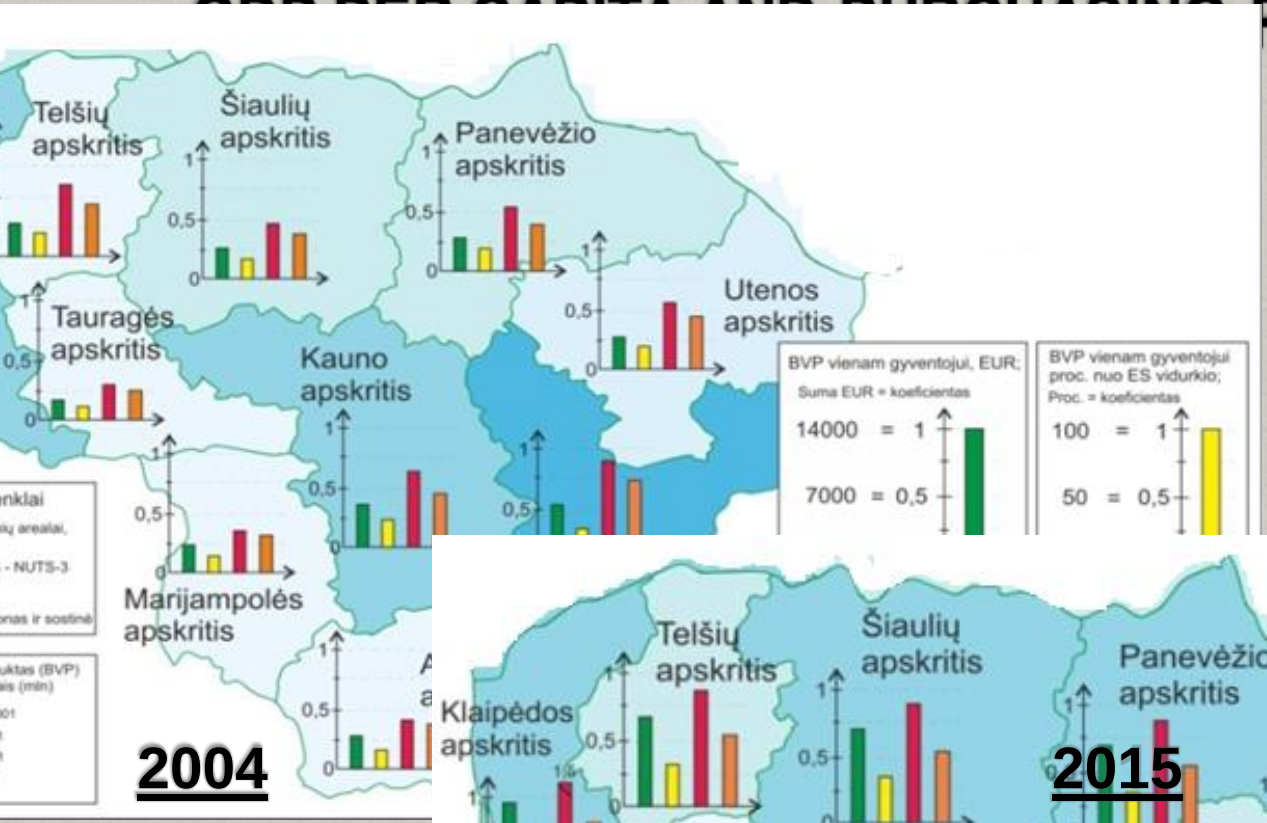


Another result: groving political differentiation – another chalage for TG and SP

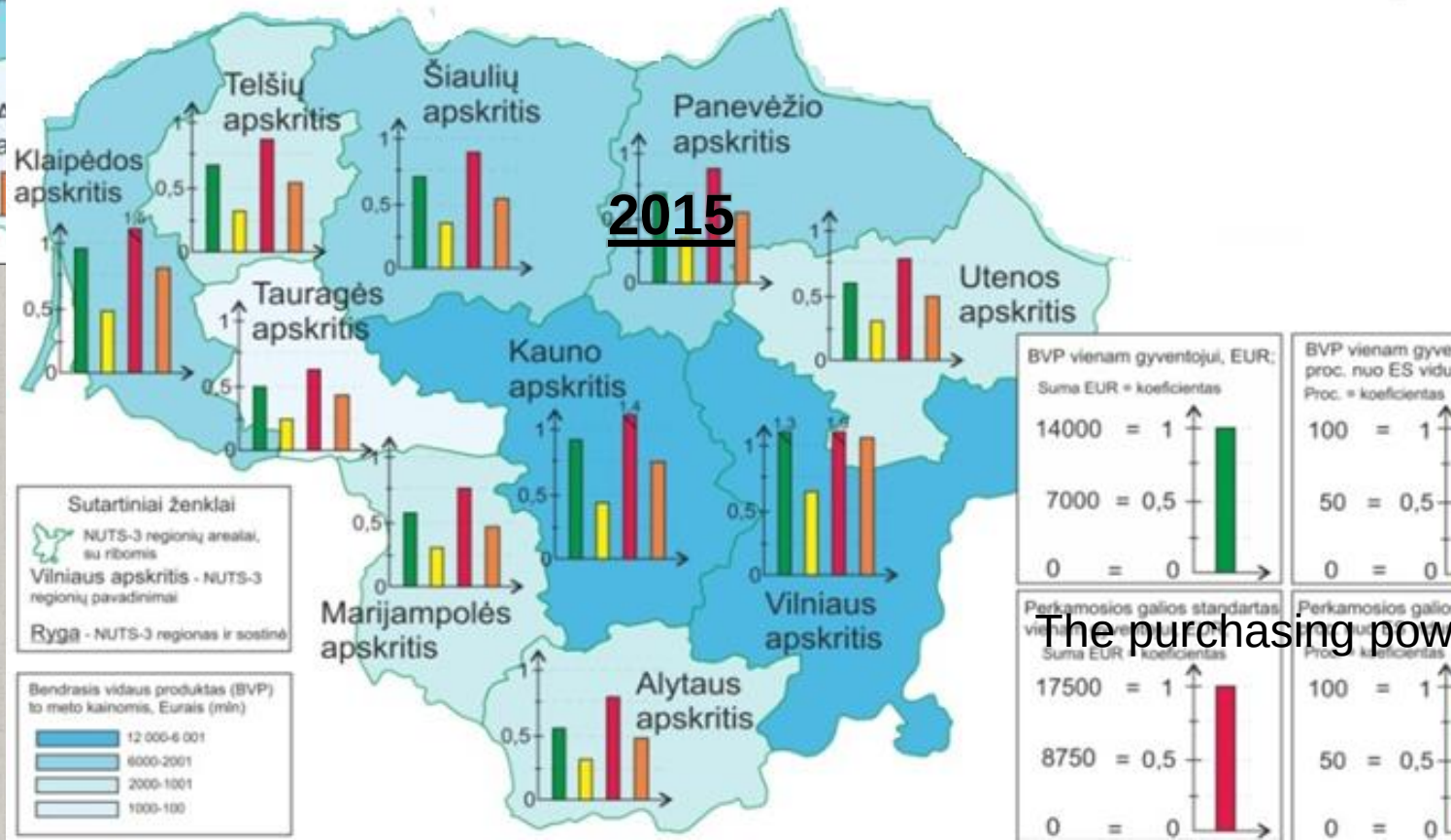
The support for centre-right wing political parties in Vilnius MA in 2000 and 2012



POWER



2004



2015

nal differences
UTS 3 level

The purchasing pow

ESPON COMPASS

Comparing spatial planning systems and territorial governance in Europe

- Case of Lithuania
- QUESTIONNAIRE PHASE 1

concentrates on the structure of the institutions for territorial governance and spatial planning and the external conditions that shape them.

- QUESTIONNAIRE PHASE 2
- concentrates on the way that territorial governance and spatial planning operates in practice (praxis) and the relationship between strategy, policy, decisions, outputs and outcomes

In each phase we deal with spatial planning systems, territorial governance and the relationships between them and EU policy.

THE QUESTIONNAIRE 1

- THE QUESTIONNAIRE ASKS FOR INFORMATION ABOUT THE STRUCTURE OF THE SPATIAL PLANNING SYSTEM IN YOUR COUNTRY AND HOW EU LAW AND POLICY HAS INFLUENCED THE SYSTEM.
- FROM 2000 TO 2016 AND WHAT CHANGES MAY BE EXPECTED IN THE NEAR FUTURE.
- IN PHASE 1 THE EMPHASIS IS ON THE FORMAL SYSTEM, THAT IS, THE INSTITUTIONS AND INSTRUMENTS THAT ARE ESTABLISHED IN LAW

- *A SPATIAL PLANNING SYSTEM IS A COLLECTION OF INSTITUTIONS THAT MEDIATE COMPETITION OVER THE USE OF LAND AND PROPERTY, AND REGULATES LAND USE CHANGE AND DEVELOPMENT TO PROMOTE PREFERRED SPATIAL AND URBAN FORM.*
- *TERRITORIAL GOVERNANCE IS ACTIVE COOPERATION ACROSS GOVERNMENT, MARKET AND CIVIL SOCIETY ACTORS TO COORDINATE DECISION-MAKING AND ACTIONS THAT HAVE AN IMPACT ON THE QUALITY OF PLACES AND THEIR DEVELOPMENT*

FIVE DIMENSIONS OF TERRITORIAL GOVERNANCE (POSTER)

ESPON TANGO PROJECT

THE FIVE DIMENSIONS PROVIDE A SIMPLE FRAMEWORK TO COMPREHEND TERRITORIAL GOVERNANCE. THEY HELP LOCAL, REGIONAL AND NATIONAL ACTORS ASSESS THE EXTENT TO WHICH THE TERRITORIAL DIMENSION MATTERS IN MULTI-LEVEL GOVERNANCE

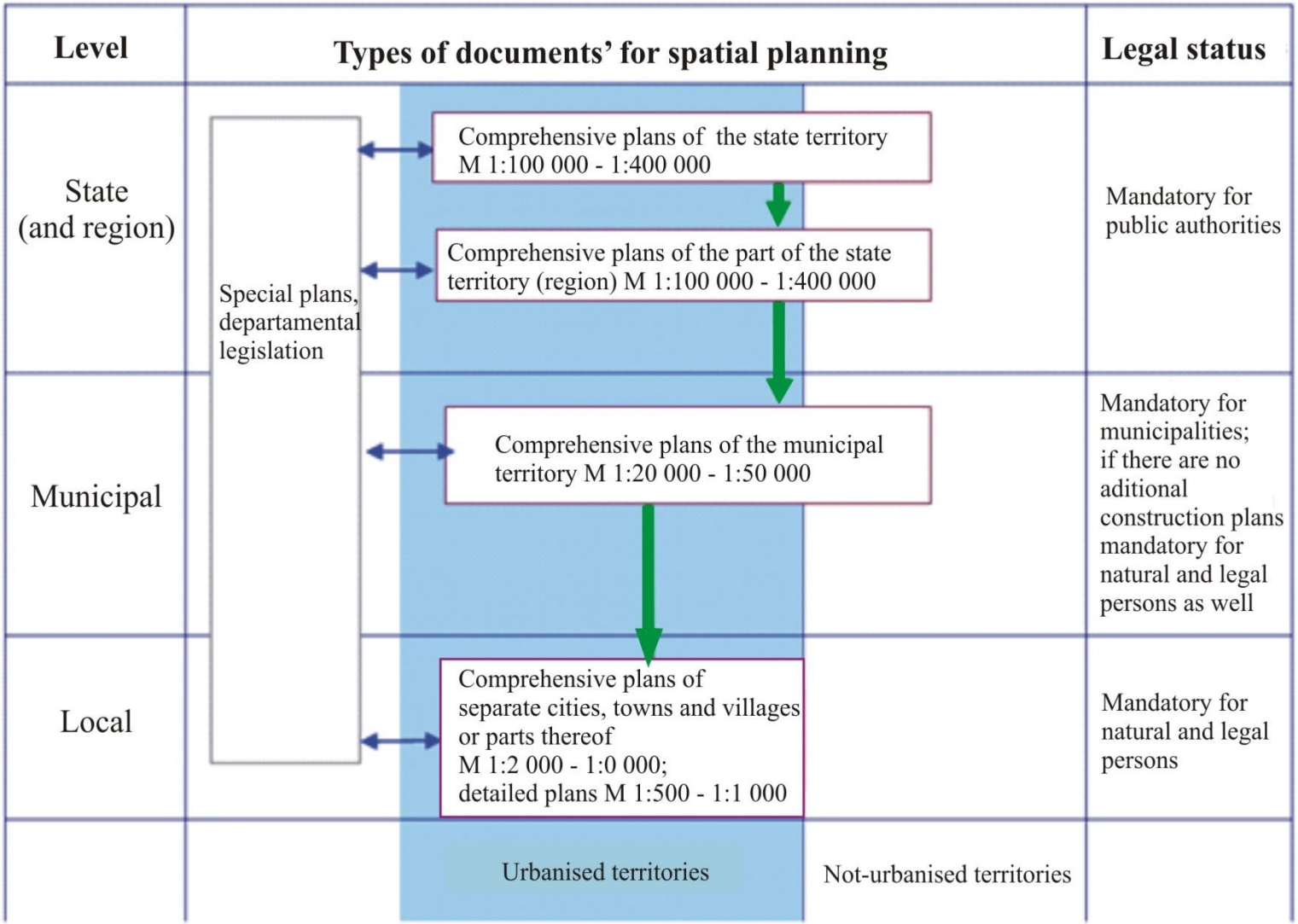
IN ORDER TO ALLOW FOR THIS VARIATION WE HAVE ADOPTED THE FOLLOWING CATEGORISATION.

- • EU – European Union
- • National – the nation-state that is internationally recognised as the 'country'
- • Sub-national 1 – the immediate level of government below the nation-state.
- • Sub-national 2 – a second level of government smaller than sub-national level 1
- • Local 1 – the first tier of local government
- • Local 2 – a second lower tier of local government

- Spatial Planning – national terminology and key policy discourses 5
- Overview of planning system 6
- The organization of the spatial planning system 8
- Spatial planning instruments 11
- National level 11
- Sub-national level 1 13
- Local level 1 17
- Local level 2 19
- Constitutional and legal framework for spatial planning 21
- The allocation of development rights (permit procedure) 22
- Influence of EU sectoral legislation 26
- Influence of EU policies 31
- EU urban policy 36
- EU rural development policy 37
- EU pre-accession and neighbouring policy 38
- Summary 39
- Overall assessment 40

- THE LAW ON SPATIAL PLANNING FORESEES THREE SPATIAL LEVELS OF PLANNING, HOWEVER THERE ARE ONLY TWO LEVELS OF TERRITORIAL GOVERNANCE WITH DECISION MAKING POWERS – NATIONAL AND MUNICIPAL. THEREFORE THE LOCAL LEVEL OF PLANNING (PARTS OF THE TERRITORY OF A MUNICIPALITY ARE PLANNED: CITIES (OR PARTS THEREOF), TOWNS (OR PARTS THEREOF), VILLAGES AND STEADINGS (COMPREHENSIVE PLANS OF SEPARATE URBANISED TERRITORIES OR TERRITORIES UNDER URBANISATION ARE PREPARED) IS IN A HANDS OF MUNICIPALITIES AS WELL

Spatial planning levels and legal status of planning documents in **Lithuania**



SUMMARY OF INFLUENCE OF EU LEGISLATION

- THE EU SECTORAL LEGISLATION HAS MADE A CERTAIN IMPACT ON DEVELOPMENT OF VARIOUS SECTORS IN LITHUANIA. THE INDIRECT INFLUENCE ON SPATIAL PLANNING IS OBVIOUS AS EU LEGISLATION INFLUENCES DEVELOPMENT OF SOME OBJECTS, AREAS AND FUNDS THE CONSTRUCTION OF OTHERS (I.E. INFLUENCES THE CONCRETE PLANS); HOWEVER THE IMPACT ON SPATIAL PLANNING SYSTEM, PROCEDURES AND REQUIREMENTS IS RELATIVELY SMALL

QUESTIONNAIRE PHASE 2

- EXAMINES THE REALITY OF SPATIAL PLANNING AND TERRITORIAL GOVERNANCE IN PRACTICE.
- THE FIRST PART CONCERNS THE 'PRAXIS' OF SPATIAL PLANNING AND THE RELATIONS BETWEEN THE OBJECTIVES OF PLANNING OUTCOMES FOR SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT.
- THE SECOND PART CONCERNS THE INFLUENCE OF EU SPATIAL PLANNING DISCOURSE AND PRACTICES ON DOMESTIC SPATIAL PLANNING AND TERRITORIAL GOVERNANCE, AND THE EXTENT TO WHICH INDIVIDUAL COUNTRIES HAVE INFLUENCED THE EVOLUTION OF EU LAW AND POLICY.

STRUCTURE

- THE PRODUCTION OF PLANNING INSTRUMENTS
- THE DEGREE OF INFLUENCE OF PLANNING INSTRUMENTS IN DETERMINING SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT
- 3. THE ROLE OF SPATIAL PLANNING WITHIN VARIOUS POLICY FIELDS
- 4. THE INFLUENCE OF SECTOR POLICY FIELDS WITHIN SPATIAL PLANNING

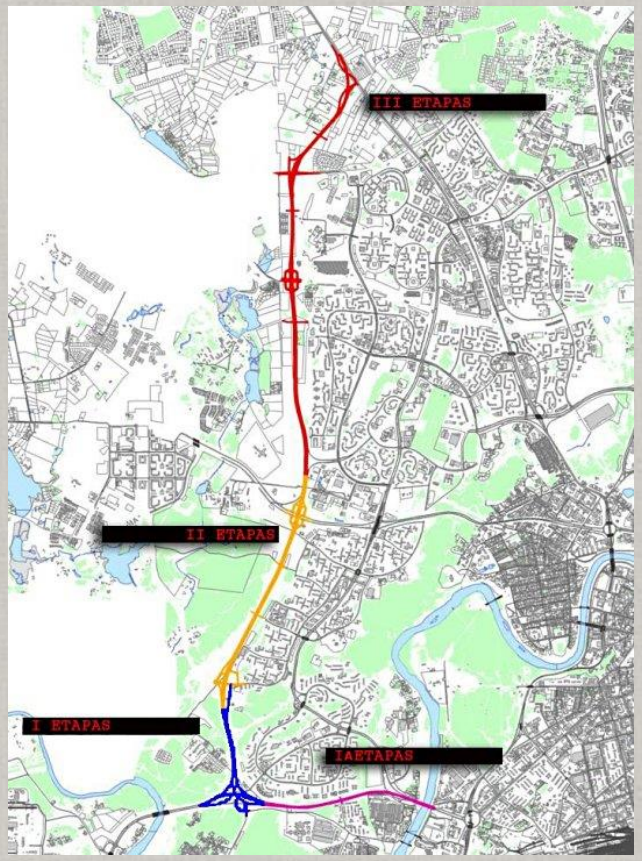
5. COORDINATION AND INTEGRATION ACROSS ACTORS, INSTITUTIONS AND POLICY FIELDS

- To assess the general performance of spatial planning and territorial governance (SP & TG) in integrating the territorial impacts of sector policies in your country
- Integration of the territorial impacts of sector policies was generally weak with some exceptions in 2000 until the Comprehensive plan of Lithuania was approved. The Environmental, transportation and agricultural development have been mentioned as the most suscessful examples of integration in 2016. The sectoral policy in the country is still dominating as ministries pursue sectoral goals. However the spatial planning documents play more than the role of providing information. Those decisions of sectoral policies, which have spatial dimensions are integrated quite well.

ACROSS ADMINISTRATIVE BORDERS

- MUNICIPALITIES HOLD QUITE A STRONG POWERS AND COMMUNICATION ACROSS THE BORDERS IS LIMITED. COOPERATION IN PLANNING HARDLY EXISTED IN 2000 AND SOME LEVEL OF COORDINATION IS GUARANTEED BY COMPREHENSIVE PLAN OF LITHUANIA AND COUNTY PLANS. GOVERNANCE ACROSS THE BORDERS IS VERY WEAK.

EXAMPLE OF A MAJOR URBAN DEVELOPMENT PROJECT THAT INVOLVES VARIOUS STAKEHOLDERS AND POLICY AREAS DUE TO ITS MULTI-FUNCTIONAL CHARACTER AND IMPLICATIONS (E.G. HOUSING, SERVICES, RETAIL, TRANSPORT, GREEN AREAS)



6. MOBILISING CITIZEN AND STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT IN SPATIAL PLANNING AND TERRITORIAL GOVERNANCE

- RESIDENTIAL/COMMERCIAL DEVELOPMENT INSTEAD OF ŽALGIRIS STADIUM

IT SEEMS THAT INVESTORS DIDN'T TRY TO INFORM AND INVOLVE STAKEHOLDERS INTO PLANNING PROCESS AND, AS IN MANY CASES, PRIVATE INTERESTS TO BUILD AS HIGH AND AS DENSE AS POSSIBLE WERE PREVAILING, THEREFORE THE PROCEDURES OF PUBLIC INFORMATION ARE ORGANISED IN A FORMAL WAY BASICALLY TRYING TO ATTRACT AS LITTLE ATTENTION AS POSSIBLE. INITIALLY ONLY MUNICIPALITY AND THE INVESTOR TOOK PART IN THE PROCESS…..

8. RELATIONSHIP WITH THE EU POLICY CONTEXT (I.E ESPON)

- THE FINDINGS ARE MORE IMPORTANT AS TOOLS SHAPING IDEAS AND VISIONS OF PLANNERS THAN AS DIRECTING DOCUMENTS FOR PLANS AND GOVERNANCE SCHEMES. THE FINDINGS ARE BEING PRESENTED FOR THE COMMUNITY OF PLANNERS AND IN LESSER EXTENT TO OTHER STAKEHOLDERS; THIS THEME IS PRESENT IN FORUMS AND DISCUSSIONS OF URBAN PLANNERS, SO IT IS MAKING IMPACT ON PLANNING AND GOVERNING, ESPECIALLY AT MACRO LEVEL AND METROPOLITAN CITY PLANNING.
- LOCAL: THE RESULTS AND FINDINGS OF ESPON PROGRAMME IS QUITE ACTIVELY USED IN INITIAL STAGES OF PLANNING AND PLANNING DOCUMENTS OF BIGGEST CITIES (ESPECIALLY VILNIUS). PLANNERS KNOW THESE FINDINGS AND USE SETTING GENERAL TARGETS AND OBJECTIVES OF COMPREHENSIVE PLANS, WHICH ARE UNDER PREPARATION

THE INFLUENCE OF YOUR COUNTRY ON EU TERRITORIAL GOVERNANCE

- ??? Joint meeting of the European Union (EU) Urban Development Group and the Network of the National Territorial Cohesion Contact Points also took place in Vilnius - EU territorial planning and urban development was discussed.
- The most evident impact is related to Urban agenda, as Lithuania supported the decision to start the official preparation of the Agenda. During the discussions of other territorial issues country held neutral position (as in case of directive on planning of marine territories
- Experts have only indicated, that Lithuania was among the leaders of inclusion of Marine territories into comprehensive plan at country level, what was taken as an example in other EU countries

THANK YOU FOR THE ATTENTION!

QUESTIONS ???