

Berlin case study: Towards socially integrative urban development

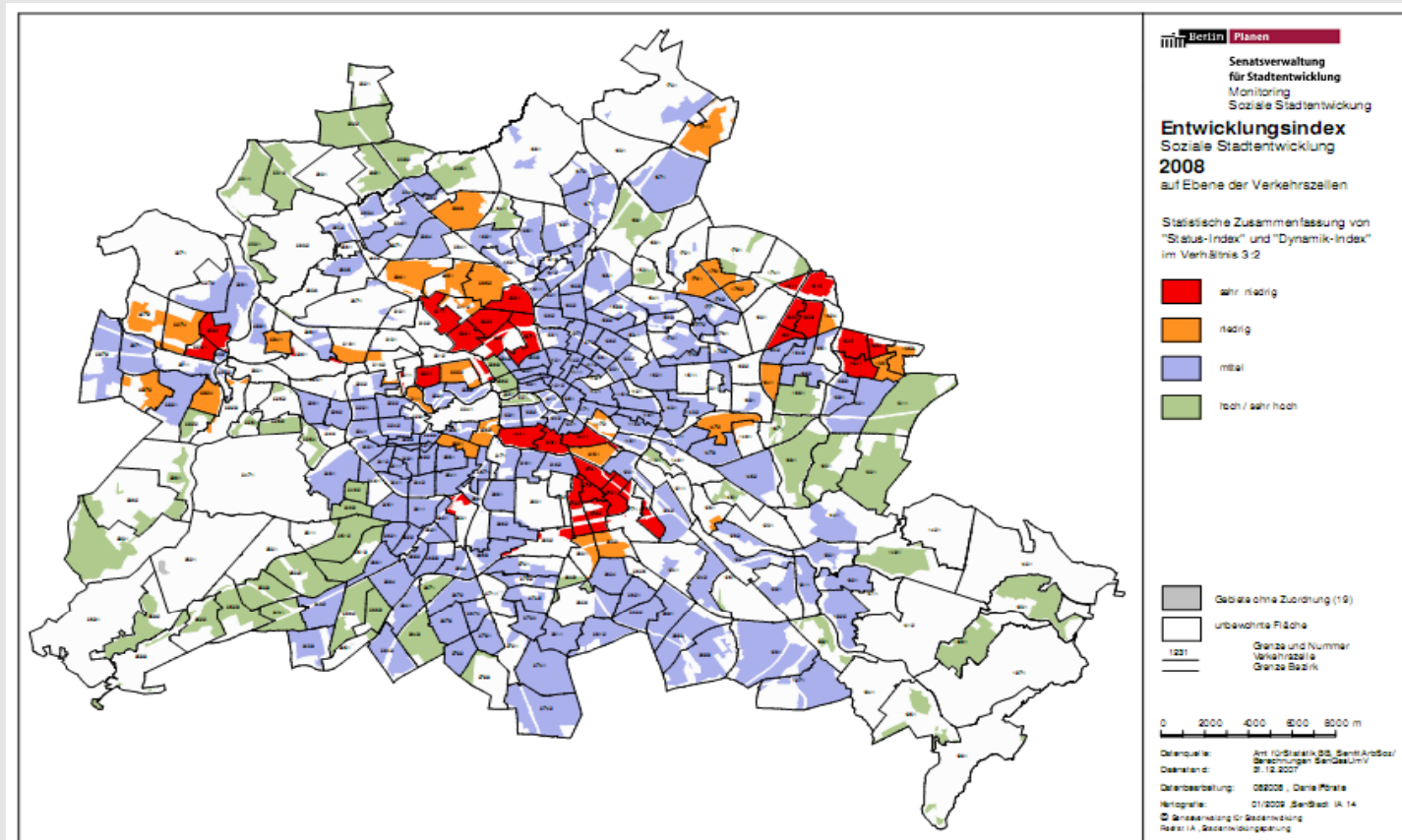
Towards socially integrative urban development

- Economic and socio-spatial background
- Principles and objectives of Berlin's socially integrative urban development
- Example of previous experience: Neighbourhood Management
 - Results and lessons learnt
 - Looking ahead

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Monitoring socially integrative urban development

Development index 2008



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Monitoring social integrative urban development

- Unemployment also decreased in low status areas
- Selective migration continues
- Segregation and polarization in some areas
- High incidence of child poverty concentrated in certain areas
- “Problem” areas on periphery of inner city and in outlying districts
- Particularly negative trends in large estates on city outskirts

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Socially integrative urban development - fundamental principles

Senate resolution (2008) on socially integrative urban development

Vision:

Attractive, socially balanced, culturally diverse, cosmopolitan city

In specific terms:

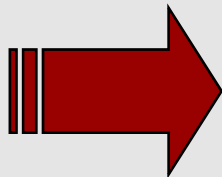
**Improving equality of opportunity
for all residents within the city as a whole**

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Socially integrative urban development - fundamental principles

Socio-spatially oriented approach

- Socio-spatial orientation
- Citizen cooperation and activation of potentials
- Interdisciplinary cooperation
- City-wide implementation, i.e. not merely restricted to programme areas as is the case with neighbourhood management
- 3 pilot districts



Target-group oriented planning supplemented by spatial orientation with a focus on social conditions

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Socially integrative urban development - fundamental principles

Fields of action by topic

- Living / social neighbourhoods / sport / security
- Education / childcare / supervision
- Employment / local economy / integration
- Associated topics:
Demographic shift, health, integration, participation and gender equality

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Socially integrative urban development - starting point

- Monitoring system for socially integrative urban development
- Socio-spatially oriented youth welfare
- Neighbourhood Management

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Neighbourhood Management – objectives

Programme targets

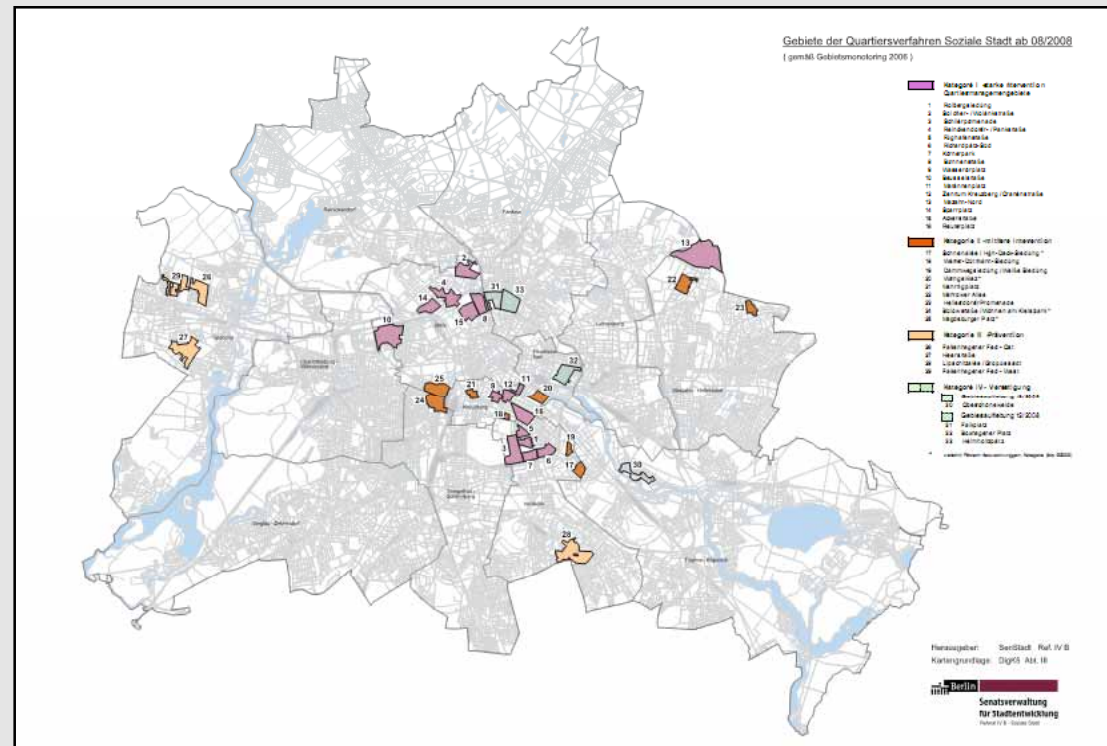
- Equal opportunities throughout the entire city
- Social integration
- Revitalization of neighbourhoods
- Participation in urban neighbourhoods

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Neighbourhood Management - areas

Areas

- 38 NM areas (2009)
- (2008: 33)
- 10% of the population
- €15 mill. per year



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Neighbourhood Management – fields of action

- Employment, qualification, local economy
- Integration and community
- Living, living environment
- Social infrastructure (esp. children, young and older people, families)
- District culture
- Health
- Security



Neighbourhood cultural activities

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Neighbourhood Management – core elements 1

6 core elements

- Integrated action plan
- Participation
- NM team
- On-site office
- Neighbourhood council
- Neighbourhood fund

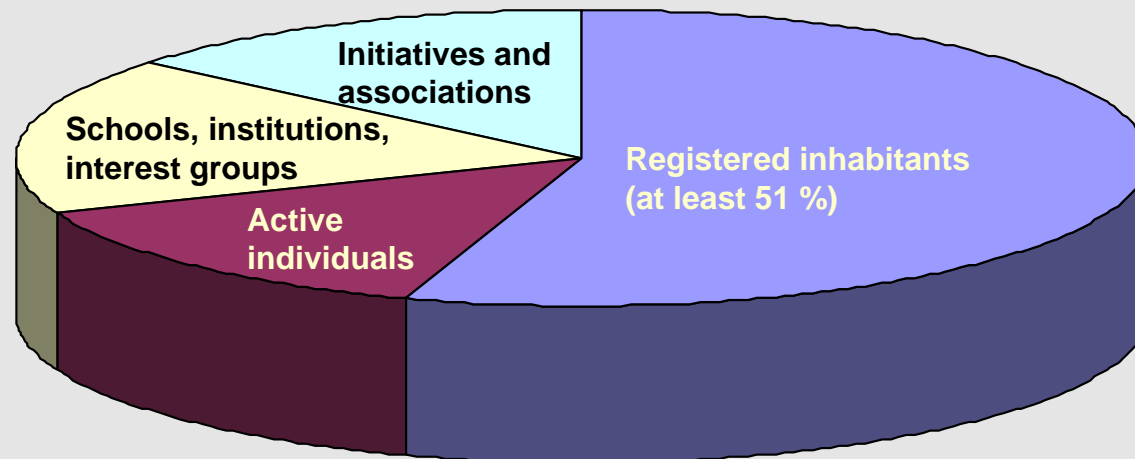


Neighbourhood participation

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Neighbourhood Management – core elements 2

Neighbourhood Management council



Size of council: 30 to 60 members depending on population

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Neighbourhood Management – results 1

Neighbourhood Management - Successes

- 4 out of 33 districts so far (2008) can be considered stabilized
- Empowerment and involvement
- Increased cooperation between players
- Interdepartmental cooperation within districts has given rise to positive impetus.

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Neighbourhood Management – results 2

Neighbourhood Management - Limits

- Unemployment and poverty cannot be resolved by NM; only negative effects can be compensated
- Spatially limited effects
- Rapid but short-term interventions
- NM cannot replace structural measures

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Neighbourhood Management - lessons learnt

- Important instruments: neighbourhood councils and neighbourhood funds
- Participation must be open to all citizens / all social groups
- Citizens' involvement can be engaged if participation brings concrete results
- (Financial) resources are important

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Looking ahead – the next steps

Framework strategy for socially integrated urban development

- Further enhancement of socially integrative urban development monitoring system
- Transfer of NM and pilot district experiences to other neighbourhoods
- Handbook
- Preparation of administrative units for “socio-spatial planning coordination” in the city districts

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**Thank you very much
for your attention**

