

SPECIFICATION

ESPON Applied Research Project 2013/1/24

The territorial dimension of poverty and social exclusion in Europe (2012 – 2014)

(o) Territorial challenges relevant for ESPON 2013 projects

The development of the European territory is facing several ongoing mega trends and impacts of policies:

- The integration of the EU in global economic competition is accelerating, offering more options for regions and larger territories in deciding on their development path as development is no longer a zero sum game for Europe.
- Interaction is growing between the EU territory and the surrounding neighbour countries as well as the other parts of the world, becoming apparent by e.g. migration pressure on more developed countries, which are themselves confronted with population decline and by access to and investment in new markets.
- Market forces and the evolution of society in general are supporting a geographical concentration of activities. The current economic downturn is having asymmetrical impacts on regions and cities, often mostly related to their national context and more local economic base.
- The ongoing demographic change with an ageing European population and migration is affecting the regions differently and boosts the competition for skilled labour.
- The occurrence of hazards is increasing due to climate change while different parts of Europe experience different types of hazards.
- Increasing energy prices and the emergence of a new energy paradigm have significant territorial impacts, some regions being more affected than others, some of which have particular potential for production of renewable energy sources.
- The enlargement of the EU to 27 Member States, and soon with additional countries, presents an unprecedented challenge for the competitiveness and internal cohesion of the Union.

ESPON results have revealed that territorial capital and opportunities for development are inherent in the regional diversity that is a characteristic of Europe. Consequently, different types of territories are endowed with diverse combinations of resources, putting them into different positions for contributing to the achievement of the Europe 2020 Strategy as well as to EU Cohesion Policy. Territorial diversity, particularly in the economic base, implies the need for tailor-made regional strategies building on

endogenous potentials and synergies through cooperation in order for regions, cities and larger territories to achieve smart, sustainable and inclusive growth.

The ESPON 2006 Programme provided integrated analysis and long term spatial scenarios which enriched the European policy debate and knowledge base. The results and observations produced by ESPON on territorial structures, trends, perspectives and assessment of EU policy impacts had not been fully evident before and supported a better understanding of the European dimension of territorial dynamics. Therefore, interest is growing among policy makers and practitioners for the information, knowledge and understanding ESPON can offer.

The ESPON 2013 Programme shall bring this knowledge base one step further by carrying out applied research and targeted analysis, indicator development and data collection, capitalisation events presenting results, etc. All these actions will be related to an improved understanding of territorial structures, development trends, perspectives and policy impacts.

The European-wide evidence provided by the ESPON 2007-2013 Programme will potentially benefit stakeholders all over Europe at all levels. Policy makers dealing with territorial development require sound evidence and comparable regionalised information as well as medium and long-term development perspectives in order to draw up sustainable and efficient integrated policy responses for their territories.

All in all, the European process moves towards a more integrated approach to policy making which makes the territorial dimension important for policy makers. The aim of territorial cohesion proposed by the Commission supports this approach by taking the territory as an element in the framework for policy making. Due to its provision of evidence based on analyses of territorial units the ESPON 2013 Programme is of strategic importance for the European policy development and cooperation.

By further extending and deepening the existing knowledge and indicators, the ESPON 2013 Programme will play a strategic role in supporting the policy process of the current period 2007-2013, namely by contributing to the development of Cohesion Policy.

(i) General objectives of applied research projects under Priority 1

The general objectives of applied research projects within the ESPON 2013 Programme are the following:

- Building new evidence based on comparable information about European regions and cities, including information on dynamics and flows, and covering the entire territory of EU 27, Iceland, Liechtenstein, Norway and Switzerland.
- Addressing major territorial challenges and political priorities providing comparable information covering the entire European territory, its regions and cities.
- Providing comparable regionalised information and possible policy options for making use of opportunities inherent in territorial structures; anticipating and counter balancing negative trends and structures, taking into account the diversity of the ESPON territory and considering institutional, instrumental and procedural aspects.

- Identifying types of territories, regions and cities that share common development challenges and are affected most (positively or negatively) by the identified structures, trends, perspectives and/or policy impacts.
- Contributing to the further identification of structures within the EU territory that represent options for exploring comparative advantages and provide synergy through territorial cooperation arrangements, involving regions and/or cities.
- Contributing to the improvement of the scientific platform for European applied territorial research by refining existing concepts, methodologies, indicators, typologies, European maps and models and by defining new ones.
- Providing the knowledge and competence capabilities needed to ensure scientifically validated results of the applied territorial research with the support of Sounding Boards¹.
- Supporting the use of and dissemination of results to an audience of policy makers, practitioners, scientist and experts.

This project shall contribute to these general objectives during its implementation, and in doing so make best use of existing ESPON results, new results in other ESPON projects as well as other research results and relevant studies.

(ii) Relation of this project to the ESPON 2013 Programme

The priorities describing the work-programme of the ESPON 2013 Programme are structured in four strands:

a) **Applied research on territorial development, competitiveness and cohesion: Evidence on European territorial trends, perspectives and policy impacts**

The applied research projects will create information and evidence on territorial challenges and opportunities for success for the development of regions. Cross thematic applied research will be a major activity integrating existing thematic analysis and adding future analysis of new themes. Territorial impact studies of EU policies will be another focus under this priority.

b) **Targeted analysis based on user demand: European perspective to development of different types of territories**

This priority responds to a clear demand of practitioners for user and demand driven actions within the ESPON 2013 Programme. By convening an analytical process where ESPON findings are integrated with more detailed information and practical know-how, new understanding of future development opportunities and challenges may arise, which could be transformed into projects and actions.

c) **Scientific platform and tools: Territorial indicators and data, analytical tools and scientific support**

The scientific platform and analytical tools built up within the ESPON 2006 Programme will be maintained and further expanded. New actions shall be

¹ For each applied research project a Sounding Board will be set up, accompanying the project throughout its life cycle and giving advice to the TPG on both, scientific issues as well as relevance for policy makers. Sounding Boards will normally be made up of one scientist and one practitioner. Their task will consist of assessing project proposals, giving continuous feedback to TPGs and commenting on their reports.

undertaken to develop current achievements and make use of the indicators, data and tools.

d) Capitalisation, ownership and participation: Capacity building, dialogue and networking

Under this priority, actions are foreseen that will be aiming at making the evidence and knowledge developed operational through measures raising awareness and involving stakeholders in the results and their practical use.

This project belongs to the first priority and holds a key position in developing evidence on the territorial dimension of poverty and social exclusion in Europe. The project builds further on knowledge developed by former and other ongoing ESPON projects, particularly the preparatory study on “Social aspects of EU territorial development” conducted in the framework of the ESPON 2006 Programme. Profound knowledge on the territorial dimension of poverty and social exclusion in Europe is vital for targeted policy development in the light of Cohesion Policy aiming at improved regional competitiveness and sustainable and balanced growth of the European territory.

Therefore a strong coordination and inter-linkage with other ongoing ESPON projects is crucial for achieving comprehensive results. A close cooperation with the Sounding Board set up for following and advising the project and the Coordination Unit shall as well be established as part of the project implementation.

(iii) Thematic scope and policy context

Combating poverty and social exclusion ranks among the main objectives of the European Union and its Member States. At the Lisbon European Council (March 2000) heads of state and government pledged themselves to making a decisive impact on the eradication of poverty by the year 2010. “*Despite the efforts deployed, a significant proportion of the European population still lives in destitution and has no access to basic services such as health care*” (European Commission, 2010, p. 1). In order to raise awareness for the problems related to poverty and the manifold social but also economic consequences this entails, the European Commission declared the year 2010 the European Year for Combating Poverty and Social Exclusion.

According to a definition agreed upon by the EU and its Member States, people affected by poverty have to get by on less than 60% of average national household incomes (<http://www.2010againstopoverty.eu/news/news/news8.html?langid=en>).

As for social exclusion, though, not only a clear definition seems to be lacking, but also there doesn't seem to be a systematic application of the concept in research. “*As a result there has been a tendency to use poverty as a proxy for social exclusion, thereby undermining the multi-dimensional nature of exclusion, in particular its emphasis on social and cultural relations*” (Atkinson, R. and Davoudi, S., 2000, p. 428).

The European Commission acknowledges that the concept of social exclusion “... *is a dynamic one, referring both to processes and consequent situations... . Social exclusion does not only mean insufficient income. It even goes beyond participation in working life; it is manifest in fields such as housing, education, health and access to services. It affects not only individuals who have suffered serious set-backs but social groups, particularly in urban and rural areas, who are subject to discrimination, segregation or the weakening of the traditional forms of social relations...*” (European Commission, 1992, p. 8; European Commission, 1993, p. 20).

The recent economic crisis has had a huge effect on millions of European citizens with many people losing their jobs, household incomes decreasing and consequently the risk of being affected by poverty increasing. As the European Commission acknowledges in its Europe 2020 Strategy, “... *the crisis has wiped out years of economic and social progress and exposed structural weaknesses in Europe’s economy...*” (European Commission, 2010, p. 3).

In order to avoid further economic and social decline in Europe, social exclusion and poverty have been given particular attention in afore mentioned recovery strategy that outlines the way forward to smart, sustainable and inclusive growth. Inclusive growth according to Europe 2020 is about “... *fostering a high-employment economy delivering social and territorial cohesion*” (idem). This priority needs to be translated into a multitude of actions at different scales that can contribute to reduce the rate of early school leavers, improve educational levels and employability, integrate women, older workers and migrants better in the labour market and ultimately create growth and reduce poverty.

Two flagship initiatives are put forward by the Commission in its Europe 2020 Strategy that should promote the achievement of inclusive growth, namely “An agenda for new skills and jobs” and “European platform against poverty”. The former addresses the modernisation of labour markets and the empowerment of people by lifelong development of their skills to increase labour participation and better match labour supply and demand. The latter initiative, strongly interrelated with the former, should serve to ensure social and territorial cohesion “... *such that the benefits of growth and jobs are widely shared and people experiencing poverty and social exclusion are enabled to live in dignity and take an active part in society*” (idem, p. 4).

A new Europe 2020 indicator should serve to monitor progress in the attempts to lift at least 20 million people out of the risk of poverty and exclusion. This indicator is a combination of the number of people who are at-risk-of-poverty and/or suffer from severe material deprivation and/or live in a household with low work intensity.

The first ESPON 2013 Synthesis Report identified territorial differences in wealth not only at the global and EU neighbourhood level, where they are most distinct, but also within the ESPON space of 31 countries. Considering national level data, there are major discontinuities between east and west, i.e. “... *those countries that joined the EU during the latest EU accession rounds have lower levels of wealth than older EU member states, though they tend also to have higher levels of wealth than neighbouring non-EU countries*” (ESPON 2013 Programme, 2010, p.56).

Looking at regional level data, though, considerable disparities in wealth also within countries emerge. Whereas social disparities seem to be less pronounced for instance in the Nordic Countries, there are higher levels of inequalities in the UK, Ireland, Spain, Italy, Greece and Portugal. As for the EU 10 and some candidate countries, the level of wealth is generally lower than the one of the EU 15 countries. Still, within this group, some countries reveal lower levels of inequalities whereas others are more affected by social disparities.

Even though “... *exclusion from the socio-economic circuit definitely has a strong territorial character...*”, the existence of these territories can be hidden within official statistics if they are part of larger administrative units (Territorial Agenda of the European Union 2020, 2011). It also needs to be taken into account that poverty and social exclusion are not exclusively confined to urban areas where vulnerable groups and ethnic minorities often concentrate in particular neighbourhoods. In underdeveloped

peripheral rural and sparsely populated areas disadvantaged social groups often suffer from segregation. This is why fair and affordable accessibility to services of general interest, information, knowledge and mobility in such regions is vital to achieve social and territorial cohesion.

Another aspect to consider is the integration of migrants from outside the EU which have recently been the main source of population growth in EU regions. As the Commission states in its Fifth Report on Economic, Social and Territorial Cohesion, “... *successful integration of the people concerned remains uneven and they have considerably lower employment rates than average in many Member States*” (European Commission, 2010, p. xxvii).

The thematic scope and policy context described above reveals the need to better understand the territorial pattern of poverty and social exclusion in European regions as well as its development over time. Territorial knowledge and evidence in this field can enable policy makers to develop appropriate measures for the respective regions and cities, following a place-based approach and taking account of existing development opportunities and potential barriers in that respect.

The project should therefore strive for a better understanding with regard to the following key policy questions for which it is expected to provide supporting knowledge and evidence:

- Which territories are confronted with high degrees of poverty or social exclusion?
- What policy recommendations follow from a territorial analysis of poverty and social exclusion?
- How can poverty and social exclusion be monitored at territorial level?

The results should provide policymakers and practitioners at different levels with evidence and recommendations to improve their strategies.

(iv) Analytical framework and deliveries expected

The project takes the thematic scope and policy context as described above as a starting point to provide evidence on the territorial pattern of poverty and social exclusion in European regions as well as its development over time.

Experiences and results of previous and ongoing research projects should be used as a starting point for the activities of this project. Namely, the SAMPLE² project developing new indicators of poverty and inequality as well as statistical models for estimating these indicators at the local scale should serve as important source for this ESPON project. By the same token, relevant work done by the World Bank’s “Development Research Group Poverty and Inequalities” should be considered, particularly the development of a methodology to estimate welfare indicators for small areas that has been piloted with success in some countries (see Existing access points).

The Transnational Project Group (TPG) should consider existing data and indicators for the analysis. Data, indicators and maps of the ESPON 2006 and 2013 Programme are important sources for this project. The project shall in particular be informed and make use of results from the following projects:

² SAMPLE (Small Area Methods for Poverty and Living Condition Estimates) is a research project funded by the European Commission under the Seventh Framework Programme (FP7).

- ESPON 2006 Social aspects of EU territorial development focused on investigating the interrelationship between social and territorial development in order to integrate social aspects in the territorial analysis.
- ESPON 2013 Services of General Interest (SeGI) Services of general interest traditionally comprehend electronic communications, postal services, electricity, gas, water and transport. Policymakers' more recent documents tend to be more comprehensive and also look at labour market services, education, health care, child care, social care, culture or (social) housing. This could be particularly relevant when assessing material deprivation and housing conditions.
- ESPON 2013 Future Orientation for Cities (FOCI). This project analysed the current state, trends and development perspectives for the largest cities and urban agglomerations within the European territory. It identified the driving forces of urban development which are the most relevant for understanding urban evolutions. This study can help by providing some evidence of concentrations of poverty in urban areas.
- ESPON 2013 Demographic and migratory flows affecting European regions and cities (DEMIFER). This project assessed the effects of demographic trends and migratory flows on European regions and cities and examined the implications for regional competitiveness and cohesion. The specific aims of the project were to assess future changes in population growth, the size of the labour force and the ageing of the population and to explore policy options aiming at regional competitiveness and social cohesion.
- ESPON 2013 Best development conditions in European metropolises: Paris, Berlin and Warsaw (BEST – METROPOLISES). This targeted analysis is looking, inter alia, at the social aspects of metropolitan development, particularly housing conditions and quality of life, socio-spatial disparities characterising European metropolitan areas and the factors determining them.

Furthermore, the TPG is requested to liaise with the TPG that will be implementing the applied research project on “European neighbour regions”, starting in parallel with this project. That project will be analysing the relationship between ESPON countries and their neighbour regions and, among others, look into migratory flows from these regions to the ESPON territory.

Likewise, the TPG is requested to liaise with the steering committee of the European Commission – World Bank project to map poverty in the ten³ Central and Eastern Member States to ensure a maximum of synergy between these two projects. This should lead to both projects using compatible methodological approaches and avoiding double work.

In order to create coherence with project findings of other ESPON applied research projects, the project should present the main final results in relation to different types of regions and cities. Therefore, in the analysis and where relevant, the project is expected to filter key results using the nine standard ESPON territorial typologies: urban-rural; metropolitan regions; border regions; islands regions; sparsely populated regions; outermost regions; mountainous regions; coastal regions; regions in industrial transition. These typologies should be used in order to test whether significant results related to

³ Estonia, Lithuania, Latvia, Poland, the Czech Republic, Slovakia, Hungary, Slovenia, Romania and Bulgaria.

specific types of regions are present. The first six were developed by DG Regio and the remaining three were proposed by the ESPON project on Typology Compilation. Moreover, the final results should also be presented for transnational cooperation areas under Structural Funds, and - where appropriate and possible - also for cross-border cooperation areas and inter-regional cooperation areas.

The project should strive for a comprehensive and integrated research approach, taking into account social, cultural, environmental and economic aspects. In addition a five-level approach (global, European, macro-regional, national, regional/local) to the analysis should be applied in order to support a clear presentation of results, which might vary depending on the geographical scale.

The project shall also strive to deliver innovative results which can support the policy development in the field of territorial development, competitiveness and cohesion. It should demonstrate an inventive approach with regard to the scientific answers to the policy questions and should aim at showing new development opportunities for the European territory. There should be a combination and interrelation of various sectors and territorial insights on the development in order to contribute to the creation of new development paths and visions.

In the concrete design of the applied research project and its work packages, the project is expected to deliver results on the following key research issues:

1. Mapping poverty and exclusion

- a) Develop a robust, but flexible small area estimation methodology building on the experience of the World Bank and the SAMPLE project to map poverty or exclusion at the NUTS 3 level or lower (for example LAU1) based among others on sources such as SILC, administrative data and the census.
- b) Create territorial poverty maps for all ESPON countries and regions where sufficient data is available and which will not be covered by the European Commission – World Bank project⁴.
- c) Identify to what extent these areas have changed over time and where bottlenecks of growth exist. This could be based on a comparison of different census years or the changes over time of the SILC figures by degree of urbanisation, among other issues.

2. Policy recommendations

- a) Identify areas on which policy, and in particular Cohesion Policy, should focus to reduce poverty and social exclusion and where opportunities exist to support smart, sustainable and inclusive growth.
- b) Analyse to what extent high poverty and exclusion areas have common characteristics. For example, are these areas more urban or more rural, do these areas have higher shares of employment in agricultures or industry? Is there a lack of higher education institutions, is their demographic situation similar?
- c) Identify an integrated poverty or exclusion policy package that could address poverty or exclusion in these deprived areas.

⁴ The European Commission World Bank project will create poverty maps for the 10 Central and Eastern EU MS (Estonia, Lithuania, Latvia, Poland, the Czech Republic, Slovakia, Hungary, Slovenia, Romania and Bulgaria) during 2012 and early 2013.

3. Territorial poverty monitoring

- a) Propose methodologies and indicators that could be used to monitor poverty and social exclusion in a territorial manner on an annual basis. This should take into account the available data sources per country.
- b) Create typologies of ESPON countries based on their poverty and social exclusion profile.
- c) Analyse reliability and policy relevance of the poverty and social exclusion indicators and where relevant make recommendations for improvements, particularly in light of the revision in 2015 of the poverty reduction targets of the Europe 2020 Strategy.

In order to receive more focused information on the above listed issues, a limited number of targeted case studies shall be included in the research. The case studies should serve to analyse in greater detail different territorial concentrations of poverty and exclusion, e.g. urban poverty. They should also deal with the integration of migrants coming from outside the EU. In particular, the case studies should look at the following aspects:

- The type of poverty or social exclusion;
- The obstacles faced by the inhabitants of areas with high concentrations of poverty and social exclusion;
- The policies used at different levels to address these problems.

The TPG is expected to present in the proposal an appropriate methodology and research approach that allows the project to answer the key policy questions and to adequately address the key research issues mentioned above. The methodology should take into account possible limitations in data availability which might require an innovative research approach.

The geographical coverage of the project should encompass all the countries participating in the ESPON 2013 Programme. Furthermore, the TPG should assess the data situation within their field of research for Croatia, for which the accession negotiations were closed, allowing for the signature of the Accession Treaty by the end of 2011, and in the EU Candidate Countries (i.e. The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Turkey, Montenegro) and/or the other countries of the Western Balkans (i.e. Bosnia and Herzegovina, Serbia, Albania, Kosovo under UN Security Council Resolution 1244), and report their findings in the Inception Report (see below chapter (v)). Depending on the respective data situation these countries would then be included in the analysis.

The deliveries of the project should make use of and complement the existing scientific platform and tools of ESPON, which are accessible on the ESPON website. The project may enhance the scientific platform of ESPON through the development of data and indicators and is expected to develop:

- Data input to the development, update and extension of the ESPON 2013 Database by additional data on poverty and social exclusion on NUTS 3 level or lower gathered within the project. Indicators need to offer compatibility with a map-making facility to provide a consistent, homogenous, reliable and up-datable database.

- Indicators offering additional information on the territorial distribution of poverty and social exclusion in European regions.
- Typologies of ESPON countries based on their poverty or exclusion profile.
- Territorial poverty maps for all ESPON countries where sufficient data is available.
- Maps for the case study areas.

Regarding the development of new data and maps and/or the use of existing data, the TPG is expected to cooperate closely with the TPG being in charge of the development of the ESPON 2013 Database.

The project is also expected to contribute to the ESPON 2013 capitalisation and communication strategy by providing at strategic moments during the project implementation the following:

- Slideshows explaining the assumptions, the methodology and the results of the project (one for the interim, draft and final delivery).
- A selection of 5-10 maps for the communication of project results and to be used for creation of posters, postcards, exhibition materials.

The results and conclusions of the applied research within the project should be formulated in relation to policy orientations present at European level and make use of the new typologies – if applicable – and maps resulting from the project.

Following the logic of the Territorial Agenda 2020, orientations for policy makers should refer to the respective territorial development opportunities and the available options to mobilise these for the benefit of the cities, urban agglomerations and surrounding regions in question. In this respect, references to future policy options should take account of European Cohesion Policy orientations, in particular expressed in the Community Strategic Guidelines on Cohesion 2007-2013, the Fifth Report on Cohesion, as well as (the debate on the) Green Paper on Territorial Cohesion.

Finally, the project should consider avenues for further applied research on the theme.

(v) Outputs and timetable

One of the main objectives of the ESPON 2013 Programme is to focus on research with policy relevance and to contribute to the development of relevant policies. Therefore, the outputs of the research project should be highly operational and coordinated in time, as far as possible, to fit into the relevant political agenda.

The proposal for the project is expected to reveal individual work packages on project coordination, research activities, and dissemination, as well as a schedule for project implementation based on the following indicative⁵ timetable and specification of outputs:

May 2012 (Inception Report):

Twelve weeks after the kick-off meeting, a more in-depth concept should be submitted by the TPG allowing for a detailed overview on the research approach to be applied, the

⁵ The final timetable for the project will depend upon the exact date of the project's Kick-off Meeting. At this meeting, the exact delivery dates for all project reports will be agreed upon with the Lead Partner.

methodology and hypothesis for further investigation, as well as a review of the main literature, data sources, etc. The Inception Report also presents the selection of case studies that will be in-depth analysed. It shall also include an overview of more detailed deliveries and outputs envisaged by the project as well as an indication of likely barriers that the project implementation might face. The report shall give clear orientation for the applied research previewed towards the Interim report. The research team should also report on the findings regarding the assessment of the data situation in EU candidate countries, the Western Balkans and Turkey and, on that basis, determine the geographical coverage of their research. Finally, the TPG should outline how it envisages making use of existing ESPON and other results that are relevant for this project.

November 2012 (Interim Report):

The content of the Interim report shall reflect the orientations given in the Inception Report as well as the results of the discussions having taken place with the Sounding Board. The report is envisaged to include at least the following elements:

- a) Main results on the basis of available data, developed indicators, typologies, and European maps, including:
 - An overview on concepts and methodology on analysing the territorial dimension of poverty and exclusion;
 - Poverty maps for a selection of countries with an emphasis on countries eligible for the Cohesion Fund;
 - Preliminary results of the case studies;
 - First indications on the conclusions and policy relevant options that could be the outcome of the project;
 - Data collection achieved, including an overview on statistical and geographical data collected by EUROSTAT, the Joint Research Programme and National Statistical Institutes etc.
- b) Plan for the applied research towards the Draft Final Report as well as the Table of Content envisaged for the Final report.
- c) Additional material to contribute to the ESPON 2013 capitalisation and communication strategy, including:
 - A lideshow explaining the assumptions, the methodology and the results of the project so far;
 - A selection of 5-10 draft maps suitable for the communication of project progress and results at the different stages on the ESPON website, but as well suitable to be used for exhibition materials.

November 2013 (Draft Final Report):

The Draft Final report will take into account feed-back on the Interim Report from an ESPON seminar and by the Sounding Board. The report is envisaged to include at least the following elements:

- a) Main Report (max 50 pages) that includes:
 - the key findings/analysis/diagnosis of the project and the most relevant outcomes of the case studies;
 - policy options for future EC Cohesion Policy;
 - policy options for national, regional and local authorities.
- b) Executive Summary (max 10 pages) summarising the main results of the applied research that can be communicated to a wider audience of stakeholders. This summary should be based on the Report mentioned above.
- c) Scientific Report documenting the scientific work undertaken in the applied research including elements such as:
 - Literature and methodology/theory used;
 - Typologies, concepts developed and used;
 - Data collected and indicators used, including tables with the exact values of indicators;
 - Maps produced in support of the results, covering the territory of EU 27, Iceland, Liechtenstein, Norway and Switzerland;
 - Models and other tools used or developed;
 - Detailed description of the case studies;
 - Roadmap for policy implementation and on the further research avenue to follow, including further data requirements and ideas of territorial indicators, concepts and typologies as well as on further developments linked to the database and mapping facilities.
- d) Appendices to the Scientific Report including detailed results of the separate case studies.
- e) Additional material to contribute to the ESPON 2013 capitalisation and communication strategy, including:
 - A slideshow explaining the assumptions, the methodology and the results of the project so far;
 - A selection of 5-10 maps suitable for the communication of project progress and results at the different stages on the ESPON website, but as well suitable to be used for creation of posters, postcards, and exhibition materials.

April 2014 (Final Report):

- a) Revision of the Draft Final report on the basis of comments received.

May – October 2014 (Dissemination):

- a) Dissemination of project results by the TPG in the framework of international conferences and seminars, e.g. transnational activities of the ECP Network, events organised by the CU. These activities need to be reflected in the budget proposed by the TPG for the implementation of the project.

The ESPON 2013 Programme foresees in Priority 4 also capitalisation of project results including events, printed reports, website facility, etc. At transnational level, the

Programme is supported in its capitalisation activities by the ESPON Contact Point Network. The Programme includes, in other words, substantial dissemination activities at Programme level which all projects should make use of and support. This means that the project's dissemination activities shall ensure consistency and avoid overlaps with and repetition of respective activities organised at Programme level. The project team shall refer to the objectives of Priority 4 of the ESPON 2013 Programme "Capitalisation, ownership and participation: Capacity building, dialogue and networking" when considering dissemination activities and closely coordinate these with the ESPON CU.

Irrespective of the above mentioned reports to be submitted at certain stages in the project life cycle, the TPG is expected to give presentations on the state of their research or/and the results in the framework of internal and external ESPON seminars. Therefore, when setting up the project proposal, the TPG should also allow for travel expenses for the attendance of ESPON seminars.

The MC and the Sounding Board will address the Draft Final report and eventually ask for clarifications.

(vi) Budget for the applied research project

The maximum budget foreseen for this applied research project is 750.000 Euro. Proposals exceeding this value will not be considered.

All real eligible costs incurred for carrying out the approved project will be refunded 100% by the ESPON 2013 Programme.

(vii) Existing access points

The ESPON Website (www.espon.eu) provides access to all available project results from the ESPON 2013 and 2006 Programme. Synergies and use of results from outside the ESPON regime also shall be sought.

The access points listed below can serve the purpose of providing the TPG useful information for preparing a proposal. It is by no means meant to be exhaustive, but should be considered as information that can be helpful in tracing additional useful background information:

- The OECD Website (www.oecd.org) provides access to the OECD Territorial Reviews.
- The COPTA Website (www.eu-territorial-agenda.eu) provides access to most relevant policy documents on territorial cohesion.
- European Commission (2010): Investing in Europe's future. Fifth report on economic, social and territorial cohesion. Brussels
http://ec.europa.eu/regional_policy/sources/docoffic/official/reports/cohesion5/index_en.cfm
- European Commission (2010): Europe 2020. A strategy for smart, sustainable and inclusive growth. Brussels
- European Commission (1992): Towards a Europe of Solidarity: Intensifying the Fight Against Social Exclusion, Fostering Integration.
- European Commission (1993): Green Paper. European Social Policy. Options for the Union.

- Eurostat (2010) Income and living conditions in Europe. Luxembourg http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/portal/page/portal/product_details/publication?p_product_code=KS-31-10-555
- Atkinson, R. and Davoudi, S. (2000): The Concept of Social Exclusion in the European Union: Context, Development and Possibilities. In: Journal of Common Market Studies, vol. 38, No. 3, pp. 427-48.
- Bedi, T., Coudouel, A., Simler, K.. (2007): More than a pretty picture: Using Poverty maps to design better policies and interventions. International Bank for Reconstruction and Development/World Bank, Washington DC.
- SAMPLE (Small Area Methods for Poverty and Living Condition Estimates) project: <http://www.sample-project.eu/>
- EUROSTAT Statistical Data matching project in the framework of the modernization of social statistics.
http://circa.europa.eu/Public/irc/dsis/ssd/library?l=/modernisation_statistic/2011-01-28/statistical_26jan2011/ EN 1.0 &a=d
- ESSnet, Small Area Estimation
http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/portal/page/portal/essnet/small_area
- Dr. Melinda Horváth. 2010 Discussion paper on the territorial aspects of extreme poverty: Drawing up a European extreme poverty map.
[http://romaplatform.net/files/DISCUSSION%20PAPER%20ON%20THE%20TERRITORIAL ASPECTS EXTREME POVERTY DRAWING EUROPEAN EXTREME POVERTY MAP.pdf](http://romaplatform.net/files/DISCUSSION%20PAPER%20ON%20THE%20TERRITORIAL%20ASPECTS%20EXTREME%20POVERTY%20DRAWING%20EUROPEAN%20EXTREME%20POVERTY%20MAP.pdf)
- Abridged Version of the Hungarian Urban Development Manual (State Secretariat for Regional Development and Construction Ministry For National Development and Economy March, 2009) see also:
http://portal.ksh.hu/portal/page?_pageid=38,566914&_dad=portal&_schema=PORTAL
- Eurostat work on mapping of poverty and exclusion, as a follow-up to Communication COM(2011)173 on a EU Framework for National Roma Integration Strategies up to 2020 <http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=CELEX:52011DC0173:EN:NOT>
- World Bank poverty mapping
<http://web.worldbank.org/WBSITE/EXTERNAL/TOPICS/EXTPOVERTY/EXTPA/0,,contentMDK:20219777~menuPK:462078~pagePK:148956~piPK:216618~theSitePK:430367,00.html>
- The measurement of extreme poverty in the European Union. 2011
<http://ec.europa.eu/social/main.jsp?langId=en&catId=89&newsId=982&furtherNews=yes>