## Appendix G. LUTI policy instruments of the Province of North Brabant

| Instrument name   | Description of instrument   | Resource interaction  |
|---|---|---|
| Brabant<br>Environmental<br>Strategy<br>(Brabantse                      | North Brabant is formulating an integrated environmental strategy.<br>The Provincial Council has ordered an inclusive visioning process<br>involving other tiers of government. A large variety of formal and<br>informal sessions were organized with municipalities to identify   | Horizontal and vertical transfer of knowledge and legitimacy resources                      |
| omgevingsvisie)   | shared, cross-cutting policy problems and formulate an environmental<br>strategy with widespread support among municipal councils. The<br>Brabant Environmental Strategy revolves around four major policy<br>challenges: the smart network city, a competitive and sustainable<br>economy, climate-proof Brabant and Brabant's energy transition. The<br>first challenge includes policy goals on urban development and<br>accessibility. Proximity indicators and multi-functional land use<br>strategies are adopted to decrease car-dependency and promote<br>sustainable and clean modes of transport.   |   |
| Concern strategy<br>(Concern<br>strategie)                              | Linked to the formation of an integrated environmental strategy, a concern strategy is an integrated strategic policy agenda at the provincial management level, supported by the directors of the different organizational clusters. LUTI is one of the policy topics addressed in this strategy.  | Horizontal transfer of<br>knowledge and legitimac<br>resources.                             |
| Area-oriented<br>policy approach<br>( <i>Gebiedsgerichte</i><br>aanpak) | The area-oriented policy approach comprises the development of<br>shared, cross-cutting policy problems from a regional perspective, i.e.,<br>considering the area as the relevant integration framework. Different<br>networks of actors are involved, depending on the scope and the<br>location of the policy problem addressed. Once a policy problem is<br>formally recognized by relevant public officials, the associated<br>network collectively formulates solutions and defines a programme to<br>implement these solutions. These regional policy programmes are<br>used to integrate the financial resources and organizational capacity<br>to execute the programme.   | Horizontal and vertical<br>transfer of knowledge,<br>legitimacy and financial<br>resources. |
| BrabantCity<br>(BrabantStad)  | BrabantCity is an informal collaborative network of the province and<br>its five largest cities (Breda, Eindhoven, Helmond, 's-Hertogenbosch<br>and Tilburg) which started operating in 2000. Its executive committee<br>comprises one provincial and five municipal council executives. They<br>have developed a shared strategic and executive agenda which<br>focuses on enhancing the attractiveness, accessibility and<br>competitiveness of the urban network. LUTI is one of the key<br>elements. BrabantCity Tuesdays are thematic sessions organized four<br>times a year. During these sessions, the municipal executives of the<br>five cities meet with the provincial executives to deliberate and form<br>informal networks. Another important role of BrabantCity is its lobby,<br>which targets the European Union and the Dutch national government<br>to acquire funding to achieve shared objectives.                      | Horizontal and vertical<br>transfer of knowledge<br>and legitimacy resources                |
| Regional<br>development<br>days<br>(Brabantse<br>ontwikkeldagen)        | At the instigation of the Provincial Council, Brabant has initiated<br>regional development days to integrate subnational decision-making<br>on land use and transport at the strategic and operational levels.<br>Traditionally, such decision-making occurred in separate discussions.<br>The province is divided into four regions: West, Middle, Northeast and<br>Southeast. Development days are organized by the province twice a<br>year. They involve provincial and municipal council executives, and<br>consist of a decision-making round and a development round. The first<br>round has a strong operational focus and is aimed at reaching<br>agreement on the programming and prioritization of infrastructure<br>and land use developments. The development round is more<br>strategic and is aimed at identifying cross-cutting regional LUTI-related<br>policy problems and formulating a shared regional policy agenda. In | Horizontal and vertical<br>transfer of knowledge<br>and legitimacy resources                |

| the future, the province also aims to use this instrument as a platform   for integrating subnational land use and transport budgets and for   formulating shared regional land use and transport implementation   programmes.   Area-oriented At the instigation of the Provincial Council, Brabant has adopted an |        |
|---|--------|
| formulating shared regional land use and transport implementation programmes.   |        |
| programmes.   |        |
|   |        |
| Area-oriented At the instigation of the Provincial Council, Brabant has adopted an Horizontal and ver   |        |
|   | rtical |
| project delivery area-oriented approach for its latest infrastructure development transfer of knowle  | edge,  |
| (Gebiedsgerichte projects. A provincial area impulse fund was made available to financial and legiti  | imacy  |
| <i>projecten</i> ) support it. The area-oriented development approach implies the resources.  |        |
| involvement of front-end stakeholders. As such, infrastructure  |        |
| development can act to kick-start adjacent land use developments.   |        |
| Using subcontracts, area agreements, intention agreements and   |        |
| conventions on implementation, stakeholders (usually public) commit   |        |
| financial resources and organizational capacity to integrated   |        |
| development projects. Involved public executives sign these interim   |        |
| agreements. There is a special public provincial development company  |        |
| for managing these complex area-development projects.   |        |
| Flocking Maintenance on provincial infrastructure is set out in long-range Horizontal transfe   | r of   |
| (Zwermen) programmes spanning several electoral cycles. Flocking describes the knowledge resour   | ces.   |
| intra-organizational process for finding possible synergies between   |        |
| these operational infrastructure programmes and other, land-use   |        |
| oriented, provincial programmes (e.g., Energy, Nature and   |        |
| Sustainability). By organizing knowledge transfer between different   |        |
| spatial programmes, Brabant aims to achieve operational integration   |        |
| and to benefit from the opportunities resulting from integrating  |        |
| programmed developments.  |        |