

D.T2.4.1: REPORT ON ACTIVITIES AIMING AT CAPACITY BUILDING CONCERNING MANAGEMENT STRUCTURES

Version 2
10 2018





1. What is Capacity Building in LUMAT?

In LUMAT, capacity building supports the establishment of integrated environmental management in FUAs for sustainable urban development which makes better places. This requires a critical reflection of the current state in FUAs and threats.

What is needed by the stakeholders in a FUA from capacity building? Capacity building includes the raising of awareness of the importance of soil threats among those who can change the status-quo and educating about the threats that exist in the FUAs and regions of Central Europe. Only by making stakeholders aware of the need for integrated environmental management can new capacities and responsibilities be seriously considered for implementation. Conferences, workshops and publications on the LUMAT goals and visions are methods for disseminating the theoretical and practical considerations.

Further, what is the situation in FUAs? What and where are the threats in need of being addressed? Urban sprawl with the associated non-sustainable consumption of land and the persistence of brownfield sites are two examples of threats in need of addressing for improving living standards in Central Europe. Analytical and scientific input, for example on the threats mentioned, should be gathered and properly communicated to stakeholders for capacity building. Legislative capacity building can include addressing the framework of brownfield revitalisation and dedicating more financial resources to integrated environmental management. Also stakeholders can be made aware of the benefits of strengthening cooperation between cities and regions (i.e. inter-municipal cooperation).

Technical solutions to capacity building exist as well; new systems and methodologies for the evaluation of environmental threats can be implemented into the servers of existing agencies. The creation of Europe-wide standardized methods is helpful for technical solutions, since they potentially can find application in any FUA of Central Europe. The existing technical solutions in a FUA region have to be documented. With this, LUMAT gathered information and data are to be made compatible with the existing technical structures of stakeholders. The goal is to enable the long term use of data and tools among the existing organisations and administrations of the FUA.

Capacity building empowers stakeholders to carry out integrated environmental management through new awareness, methods and tools for threat evaluation and action prioritization. The following sections present an overview of the capacity building activities of the LUMAT partners and the content that was focused on.

2. What Has Been Done for Capacity Building in LUMAT?

As developed in D.T2.2.8, The LUMAT goal of more liveable places is being pursued in a variety of ways in developed Action Plans. Capacity building has contributed to the content of Action Plans and the strategies of the partners in various ways and on various levels of territory. An overview of these can be seen in Figure 1.



LUMAT

Capacity Building for Action Plan Priorities for Sustainable Development

<p>FUA Chorzów, Ruda Śląska and Świętochłowice</p> <p>Action Plan: Blue and Green Infrastructure post-industrial revitalization</p> <p><u>Inter-municipal level</u> - collaboration for carrying out Action Plan priorities. Application for further funding.</p> <p><u>IT-activities</u> - Use of InViTo Tool for decision making support.</p>	<p>FUA Green Ring of Leipzig</p> <p>Action Plan: Integrated action / environmental compensation on threats</p> <p><u>State Level</u> - Creation of pilot feasibility studies for brownfield revitalization.</p> <p><u>Inter-municipal level</u> - Agreement of threats to land for integrated environmental management.</p> <p><u>IT activities</u>- Tool creation for management of threatened sites.</p>	<p>FUA Chierese-Carmagnolese</p> <p>Action Plan: Application of interactive planning support system for ecosystem improvement</p> <p><u>Supra-local</u> - Thematic expansion of existing political table with integrated environmental management.</p> <p><u>IT-activities</u> - Use of InViTo Tool for decision making support.</p>	<p>FUA Voigtsberg</p> <p>Action Plan: Urban green/ post-industrial revitalization</p> <p><u>Inter-municipal level</u> Agreement of the necessity to use management structures being created for future LUMAT goals (final form to be confirmed)</p>	<p>FUA Trnava</p> <p>Action Plan: Urban green/ brownfield revitalization for recreation areas</p> <p><u>Inter-municipal level</u> - Agreement of threats to integrated environmental management.</p>	<p>FUA Ostrava</p> <p>Action Plan: Eco-system services evaluation / improvement on brownfields</p> <p><u>Regional level</u> - Agreement of the responsibilities for Action Plan priorities with the respective ministries. Addressing legislative context for brownfield revitalization.</p>	<p>FUA Kranj</p> <p>Action Plan: Brownfield reactivation for productive uses</p> <p><u>Inter-municipal level</u> - Discussion of need to address processes of brownfield revitalization FUA wide.</p>
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Building Capacity for More Liveable Places!

Figure 1: Capacity Building in the FUAs of LUMAT



Capacity building is ongoing in the LUMAT pilot FUAs and continued engagement will further manage stakeholders in the project. Future work will focus on establishing the concrete steps of implementation for integrated environmental management in FUAs, for example the type of information technology (IT) systems used to carry out evaluation of the environment and threatened sites and the responsibilities which can be delegated to stakeholders in the future for improving threatened sites. These next steps are to be carried out within the rest of the planned WP T2 activities for the project.

3. Detailed Summary of Capacity Building in Partner FUAs

3.1. Austria

According to a planning specification of the province, Styria EC is not allowed to create a new administrative structure for LUMAT (condition for the co-financing by the office of the Styrian Government). Because of this, EC has to find a “creative solution” on which EC is working intensively. For this solution the political acceptance by the region is needed.

With the new „Steiermärkisches Landes- und Regionalentwicklungsgesetz 2018 - StLREG 2018“ a new planning structure (new/additional “Regional Development Association SZR/Central Region Styria) has to be created starting with June 2018. Also for the first time the planning region SRZ will have a dedicated budget; this means that PP6 has to postpone the local public events until to autumn after the conference of the mayors (“Bürgermeisterkonferenz”) has taken place at the beginning of November as the decision-making body.

Existing administrative structures are due to the small region are essentially comprised of by the cooperation of the stakeholders - the specific stakeholders decide on their projects (some of them have their own programs) themselves and inform the other stakeholders. The key stakeholders are to be involved with periodic information events (for example, periodical information at the REV meetings, information to the mayors, close contact with the regional management).

For the implementation of LUMAT, the regional development association Lipizzanerheimat (Regional Development Association) is responsible and decisive (these are the 5 mayors of the region). At the upcoming General Assembly in November, decisions will be made on the management structures.

With the new city-functional land management (also seen as a continuation of the land management agency of CircUse) which will start with the new budget funds for the SRZ, the necessary administrative structures for the capacity building should use the existing structures (condition of the spatial planning department of the Styrian Administration - no new structures!). The necessary harmonization is in preparation.

As a following activity the top key stakeholder will be informed. Participants will be: Regional Development Association (REV) Lipizzanerheimat, 5 municipalities (mayors, heads of administration), the new Regional Development Association SZR, the Regional Management Central Region Styria, LEADER Management Lipizzanerheimat, Wirtschaftsoffensive (“Economic Offensive”) of the district of Voitsberg, Chamber of Commerce Voitsberg as well as the top management of the district administration.

3.2. Czech Republic

The workshop on the management of implementation structures of Action plan for FUA Ostrava was held in Ostrava-Vítkovice on the 2nd of March 2018. In total there were 19 participants present and 9 representatives from LUMAT partner organisations (ARR Ostrava, IURS). Of the participants at the meeting, the following types of stakeholders were present:



- 1 - Local Public Authority
- 3 - Regional Public Authority
- 6 - Sectoral agency
- 1 - Higher education and research
- 4 - SME
- 3 - Business support organization
- 1 - Other

The main goal of the workshop was to set up implementation structures for an Action Plan for brownfield revitalization in FUA Ostrava. Every single priority/goal of the Action Plan (7 priorities) was discussed; it was established who should be responsible and the leading body of the priorities to fulfil the activities for the goals.

The workshop consisted of a visit of a local successfully reused brownfield. The former mine pit Jeremenko in Ostrava-Vítkovice is now a water pit used for the drainage of mine water which is used then afterwards for heating purposes. This is one possible revitalization of a brownfield.

The capacity building event also consists of the presentation of the Action Plan for brownfield regeneration in FUA Ostrava (Barbara Vojvodíková, IURS) and its main goals.

Working groups were established to set up priorities of the goals and explanation (why it is so?). Every group got one priority of the Action Plan and had to discuss about the institution/body who should be responsible for it, who should lead the activities continuously (even after elections).

The goals of the workshop were achieved: the priorities of the Action Plan were discussed, the importance of these priorities is understood and the institutions that should be responsible for managing the priorities to fulfil the goals and activities in the Action Plan have been identified. The Action Plan is now known among the main leading bodies and experts in FUA Ostrava; the Action Plan is positively accepted by them and it will be much easier to sign the Letter of Commitment at a planned later stage in the project.

3.3. Germany

In the German FUA region, there have been a number of meetings with stakeholders to develop capacity building. Many workshops took place with various departments of the city and regional (Green Ring of Leipzig) administration to develop an understanding of integrated environmental management for the FUA region and to gather stakeholder input. In addition, state level actors were involved and shown the LUMAT approach to site revitalizations in the FUA region. Such meetings have gathered a wide base of stakeholders to agree upon the type of implementation for integrated environmental management desired in the FUA region. LUMAT was also presented at various events dedicated to improving environmental management: conferences of the rural and urban areas, conferences for soil management in the states of Thüringen and Saxony, as well as others. Strengthening capacity building has also been contributed to by the publication of LUMAT results on online websites and magazines for the general public.

Technical aspects of capacity building have also been discussed. An initial scope of the technical systems present in the GRL was undertaken so that the LUMAT results would be implementable once completed. It was determined for example that a shape file would be the most appropriate file for future use in the GRL area. The city administration already has an existing database for the brownfields and the compensation measure sites in the city. The information of LUMAT is to be integrated into this existing system.

Further technical details were last discussed in the pilot region on the 19th of April 2018. On this day a capacity building session with stakeholders representing the Green Ring of Leipzig (GRL) took place. Present



at the meeting were the land manager for the GRL, Mrs. Krutzsche, as well as the technical administrator for the brownfield and the compensation database, Mr. Heiland. With these stakeholders present it was possible to discuss the orientation of the LUMAT project, the progress made in gathering information on threats for the entire pilot region as well as the technical compatibility of data and information. The participants were asked as to how these goals correspond to the goals of the city administration, for example: citizen participation, actions on threatened land and pursuing sustainable urban development in the pilot region.

During the meeting it was discussed that the municipalities of the GRL are to receive information on the mapped threats in their territories for evaluation. Then, in a dialog process with the municipalities and PP3, the threatened areas in the territory will be agreed upon for each municipality. This will aim at building an important step towards the evaluation of priorities for action, the building of trust for future cooperation and a common approach in the inter-municipal level for integrated environmental management.

Further, technical details regarding the integration of the LUMAT data on threats into the existing system of the GRL were discussed. In a first step a test file will be sent to the system administrators who are then to coordinate internally within their administration to integrate the information into the mapping system already present. It is planned that all of the municipalities will have access to the data. Further details such as the type of text descriptions needed in the attribute tables of the data as well as compatibility of the used coordinate systems for the geographic information systems were also discussed further.

The meeting also focused on the type of recommendations for threatened sites. The stakeholders present expressed their interest in the type of recommendations that could be offered by the LUMATO 1.0 tool. These are exemplified by the feasibility studies which were created by PP3 for six pilot sites for tool creation. The considerations shared during the meeting regarding revitalisation goals of the city of Leipzig will be taken into account for the future activities.

The meeting also established that the next meeting for LUMAT and the municipalities of the GRL to meet will be planned for May 2018. This meeting will be used for the dialog process with representatives from the thirteen municipalities of agreeing upon the threats in the pilot FUA and the recommendations for the alleviating of the threats in the area.

3.4. Italy

The Metropolitan City of Turin organised the local workshop in two sessions on:

- 17th of May 2017, in Chieri (one of the two main cities in the Chierese - Carmagnolese FUA). Participants: 30 (representing 20 different municipalities)
- 22nd of June 2017, in Chieri. Participants: 12 (representing 10 different municipalities)

The aim of the meetings was to prepare an integrated environmental management structure. The main audience of the capacity building events were deputy mayors, councillors and the staff of public administrations with technical skills in land planning and urban planning.

At the event held on the 17th of May, a first part of the workshop worked out the idea (later developed in the Action Plan) for the construction of an integrated environmental management structure for the FUA and illustrated this to the participants. The objective is to develop the new structure starting from the supra-local technical/political table already existing in the homogeneous zone (but which in fact had not yet started to operate on territorial and environmental issues). The concept of ecosystem services was introduced and a first explanation of the InVito tool was made. The advantages for the FUA territory to operate within the LUMAT project have been highlighted. A work methodology for the integrated environmental management of the territory was proposed to be adopted by the structure.



In the second part of the workshop the experimentation of the proposed methodology was started, and the participants were guided in a discussion in which each of them presented briefly the themes (and the sites) that they thought could be part of a territorial and environmental program for the FUA level. The themes and areas have been selected on the basis of the presence of environmental criticalities or opportunities for the development of FUA interest (from the perspective of strengthening environmental sustainability and value gained on the supra-local level).

At the event held on the 22nd of June, there were also two parts to the meeting:

- Part I: the participants were guided in defining a SWOT analysis regarding the environmental management objectives to be adopted in the FUA (guided discussion).
- Part II: the "Management Structure" worked to identify the priorities actions within the Integrated Territorial Program outlined in the previous meeting. It has been shown how the InVito tool can support the discussion, proposing an initial thematic mapping of the main environmental and territorial elements characterizing the whole FUA (GIS).

The aim of these meetings was to:

- inform the administrators and technicians working in the FUA on some issues not yet fully known (eg. ecosystem services),
- provide the technical/political table with a working methodology to operate on integrated environmental and spatial planning issues, with objectives for the protection and development of a large area (FUA), and
- guide the table/structure in the application of this methodology (eg. using of the LUMAT tools, SWOT analysis).

The technical/political table could therefore begin to see the advantages of operating as an integrated environmental management structure and provided a fundamental contribution to the implementation of the Action Plan.

3.5. Poland

The meeting for capacity building concerning management structures was organized with the participation of high level representatives of local and regional authorities on the 21st of March 2018. Three deputy mayors of three cities creating the Functional Urban Area of Chorzów, Ruda Śląska and Świętochłowice were present as well as representatives of the Silesian Metropolis including 41 cities and villages.

As defined in the meeting agenda, the Action Plan for strengthening and development of green infrastructure in the FUA was presented. Also the stage of preparation of the tool based on the InVito elaborated by the Italian partner was showed and then two presentations of the investment in Ruda Śląska as a pilot action: the first has shown the stage of work at the site and the second was concerning phytostabilization technology applied at the site.

The discussion was started with the presentation of the possibilities for financing the Action Plan. Mr. Michał Adamczyk from Ruda Śląska (PP2) has indicated three sources of financing: structural funds, LIFE and Norwegian Funds. Financing is one of the most important instruments of Action Plan implementation. The possibilities for financing are also an argument encouraging for co-operation, since it has showed that the larger area is applying the more chances are for getting support.

It has been decided that Ruda Śląska will take a lead in preparing relevant documents in agreement with the remaining two cities. The activities will concern preparation of an application for structural funds (until 29th of May 2018) and then also application to LIFE. The Norwegian fund did not announce the dates yet.



Also the mayors have expressed their interest in long-term co-operation of three cities especially in implementation of the Action Plan step by step. It is necessary to make an agreement concerning the stages of Action Plan implementation due to high costs. Therefore it is reasonable to prioritize the activities. It was also agreed that the summary of the Action Plan will be uploaded on the websites of the cities involved.

The participants stressed the importance of the green and blue infrastructure for the protection of health and improvement of the life quality. The Action Plan is an initial step for common activities which should lead towards integration of the city administrators' efforts concerning the development of green infrastructure. It is also important in the aspect of climate change adaptation. The cities are now participating in the project concerning creation of climate change adaptation plans, which is financed by structural funds. The Action Plan will constitute an important part of adaptation plans as green infrastructure is significantly increasing the cities' resilience to climate change impact.

The mayors have expressed their readiness for meeting in a smaller group to talk about the details of further co-operation and agreement.

3.6. Slovakia

The City of Trnava (PP8) organised the local workshop aiming at preparing integrated environmental management structure for Trnava FUA and the event for capacity building on the 26th of February 2018 at the venue of the ZOMOT association in Trnava, Slovakia.

All together **29 participants** attended both events - these were mayors of Trnava FUA municipalities: Biely Kostol, Bohdanovce nad Trnavou, Dolné Lovčice, Hrnčiarovce nad Trnavou, Jaslovské Bohunice, Malženice, Ružindol, Suchá nad Parnou, Šelpice, Špačince, Zavar, Zeleneč, Zvončín (13 mayors and 2 mayors of Brestovany and Bučany municipalities were excused because of illness).

Moreover, vice mayor of Trnava City and Head of the Trnava City Office attended as well, representing Trnava City as the biggest Trnava FUA municipality and the founder of ZOMOT association.

Also 2 representatives of ZOMOT association attended and the rest were professionals from the Trnava City Office from Department of Projects Management (ÚPM), Department of Spatial Planning and Strategies (OÚRaK), Office of Trnava City Mayor (KP), Department of Investment Construction (OIV), Department of Public Procurement (ÚtVO) and also 2 representatives of the company ESPRIT Ltd. Banská Štiavnica, Slovakia - external supplier of the Trnava FUA Action Plan.

Attendance in summary:

- 13 mayors of 13 Trnava FUA municipalities,
- 2 representatives of Trnava City,
- 2 representatives of ZOMOT association,
- 10 representatives of the Trnava City Office (professional departments),
- 2 representatives of external supplier,
- Total: 29 participants from 16 institutions.

In the **second part** of the event (workshop for capacity building), the Coordinator of Expert Activities presented a historical overview of natural resources exploitation and the relationship between mankind and natural environment through ages, coming to present times of the "Anthropocene" with necessity of integrated and sustainable attitude towards the natural environment exploitation and protection. Then this historical and general overview was followed by a discussion of the mayors and representatives of the Trnava City and external supplier on how to start building an integrated approach in environment/land use and protection in Trnava FUA and perhaps in Slovakia in general. This is because nowadays, the competences in



environmental protection and natural assets exploitation are divided between several state and public administration authorities who are responsible for different parts of natural environment: water, air, land/soil, biodiversity, etc.

All participants agreed that an integrated approach and coordination of investment and protection activities in the Trnava FUA area will be desirable. However, to be able to use such approach in the daily decision-making practice, such an integrated approach will need much deeper development and elaboration, starting probably from legislation level to elaboration of detailed processes at local level. All agreed that LUMAT Action Plan for the Trnava FUA is a very good starting point from technical/expert as well as management point of view. The whole topic will need to be further analysed and elaborated both within the LUMAT project as well as after its end during the sustainability period and beyond. A role of the ZOMOT association in this process has also been discussed and all participants agreed that this issue will need to be analysed and considered in more detail.

3.7. Slovenia

The workshop with stakeholders of the pilot FUA of Kranj and its region Gorenjska was organised on 17th April, 2018 in Kranj.

35 participants attended the workshop. Among them were representatives from:

- the Ministry of the Environment and Spatial Planning (4 persons),
- the Ministry of Economic Development and Technology (1 person),
- Municipal urbanists and heads of departments for spatial planning (12 persons),
- Development Agencies of Gorenjska (6 persons),
- Owners, investors and other support organizations (6 persons),
- UIRS (2 persons), and
- K & Z performers (4 persons).

The aim of the workshop was to increase awareness of the local/ regional stakeholders on the need for sustainable integrated land management in view of the emerging EU policies (zero land take) and regional spatial planning introduced with the newest Slovenian Law on Urban Planning. Also, inter-municipal co-operation and the use of deprived sites as a resource for future development in the FUA Kranj and Gorenjska region were emphasized.

At the workshop external experts presented an overview of the existing instruments, tools and practices that could be applied by municipal urban planners as well as owners and developers in the process of brownfield regeneration and urban spatial management. The key instruments were backed with the case studies from Slovenian practice.

The participants were actively engaged in the discussion which led to the following key conclusions:

1. There exists a need for regulating the non-existing management of old industrial and similar brownfield sites, in particular areas with dispersed ownership structure.
2. Brownfield regeneration is a complex and long lasting process which requires a competent manager and a team who are trusted by the stakeholders. The establishment of efficient co-operation between key stakeholders of all levels (owners, developers, communities, ministries, etc.) is critical for the success of brownfield regeneration.
3. It is mandatory to increase the efficiency and transparency of official bodies obtaining different consents and building permits.



4. For policy making as well as nationwide/ regional management of brownfields, a common definition and regularly updated database of derelict sites shall be agreed and established as soon as possible.
5. The regional manager in the FUA is looking for expertise and financial support from the ministry for the process of preparing strategical regional spatial plans as well as securing the coordination of the following two processes: the regional spatial planning and regional development programming after 2020.
6. The Ministry of Environment and Spatial Planning shall continue with capacity building exercises, targeted to regional and local stakeholders in respect to brownfield and land management. A tool for the collection and transfer of Slovenian practices is desired.
7. The new cohesion policy shall give priority to investments into brownfield / derelict sites and provide financial support to all urban areas, not just the larger municipalities, since the issue of brownfield/land management is also critical in medium and small sized towns.