MIS-ETC-CODE171 PROJECT – COMMON STRATEGY FOR SUSTAINABLE TERRITORIAL DEVELOPMENT OF THE CROSS-BORDER AREA ROMANIA-BULGARIA (MIS-ETC CODE 171)

PROJECT PARTNER 9 – ASDE-ECOREGIONS

WP2 – Development of a common methodology and monitoring system for territorial development ; Activity - Preparation of the common methodology for strategic planning process and monitoring

August, 2012 – PP 9

INTRODUCTION

In accordance wit:
- the approved project application form;
- best national and EU practices, harmonized with the specific priorities, capacity and potential of both countries;
- the challenges and aims of the European strategy 2020, in particular the Danube Strategy;
- the collaboration with EC-JRC and under European urban management networks (ERANET), especially URBAN-NEXUS;
- the preliminary exchanged ideas and expert opinions during bilateral meetings and workshops; on the main challenges in the cross border area and basic principles for analysis and strategically development of the common Bulgarian – Romanian Danube space/territory, the ASDE-Ecoregions as Project Partner 9 propose their input for the WP 2 – "Development of a common methodology and monitoring system for territorial development" as an approach coordinated and integrated with the methodology for WP 3 –"Development of common resources for territorial planning analysis and strategy".

Proposed by the Lead Partner(LP)context table :

Macro-regional context	
A. globalization	European recommendations in field of territorial development
	EU Strategies
	Transport corridors
	Gateways
	Territorial dynamism (trends)
B. challenges	Demographic challenges
	Climate change
	Urban sprawl/vulnerable natural, landscape and cultural heritage
	Economic disparities
	Connectivity
Cross-border context	
A. the structure of territory	The localities network
	The infrastructure
	Transport
	Utilities
	The environment
	Risk areas
	Natural risks
	Industrial risks
B. the socio-demographic structure	Evolution of population:&demographic potential
	The human resources
	The medical access
C. the structure of activities	Agriculture
	Industry
	Tourism
	Economic service

Proposed additions by PP9

Macro-regional context	
A. globalization	European recommendations in field of territorial development/ **Integrated Risk management**
	EU Strategies/**BG and RO strategies/ Foresight**
	Transport corridors
	Gateways
	Territorial dynamism (trends)- **LC monitoring change analysis**
B. challenges	Demographic challenges/**Educatioon/Health**
	Climate change
	Urban sprawl/vulnerable natural, landscape and cultural heritage;/ **Saving national resources**
	Economic disparities/**Social policy**
	Connectivity
Cross-border context	
A. the structure of territory	The localities network
	The infrastructure
	Transport
	Utilities
	The environment
	Risk areas
	Natural risks
	Industrial and **anthropogenic** risks
B. the socio-demographic structure	Evolution of population & demographic potential
	The human resources; **Social policy**
	The medical access
C. the structure of activities	Agriculture
	Industry
	Tourism
	Economic service

SUSTAINABLE TERRITORIAL DEVELOPMENT

FIRST APPROACH FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF METHODOLOGY FOR SUSTAINABLE TERRITORIAL MANAGEMENT AS AN INTEGRATED ELEMENT OF THE CROSS_BORDER COMMON STRATEGY
(PROPOSED BY PP9-ASDE)

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I. GENERAL OVERVIEW

Definition – "Sustainable development is development which meets the needs of current generations without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs". It contains within it two key concepts:

- **"needs",** to which overriding priority should be given but under the control of:
- **„limitations",** imposed by the state and society in terms of environmental and natural resources protection, economic development, high technology implementation and social protection. They should be organized in a way not to hamper the ability of the environment to meet current and future needs of the state, community, humanity. "

II. INTRODUCTION

Twenty years ago the United Nations rose up the idea of "sustainable development" as a philosophy of the only possible way that will ensure the survival of Civilization on Earth. Sustainable development policy implementation is one of the most complex tasks and challenges, first of all because of its comprehensive nature. It is very difficult to move from theoretical concept of sustainable development to decision making level, followed by implementation of activities sustainable for the Earth's Civilization. The main difficulty comes from the necessity to bind together both economic development and environmental protection with high socio-economic and cultural status of citizens. All these components are separate but as elements of sustainable development they are interconnected. Such a binding should be happening everywhere not only at isolated "paradise island", moreover – it's uneven process that is depending on a number of specifications of the spot.

There are different theoretical concepts and methods that could be applied to strategic, in particular those orientated towards sustainable development. Each one of them is obliged to use the nature and mathematic science the related to them applied engineering and technological science. However sustainable development requires serious social component. The state social problems associated with scientific knowledge and its practical application are based on different but interconnected elements: real-time observation and data base, resources (financial and natural, operative, social), administrative capacity/motivation, models. Sustainable development analyses should be based on a systematic/ integrative approach that is combining detailed analysis of particular components.

As a good practice of a common theoretical model and the related frame for modeling and management of the process, the developed by the World bank model for sustainable development could be used (see Appendix 1).

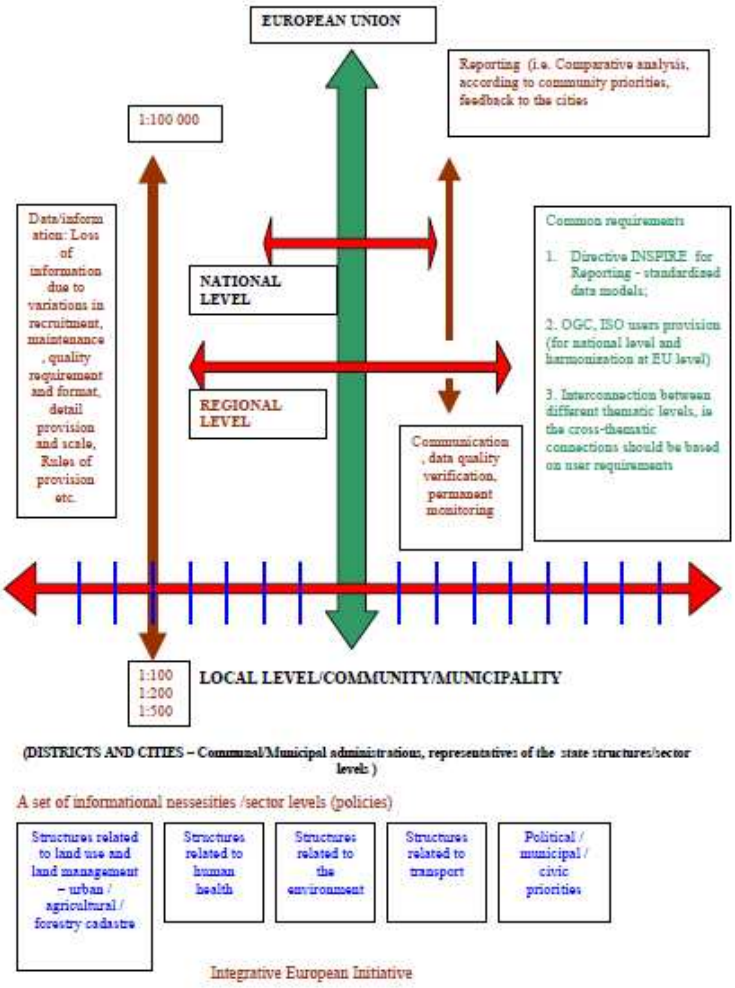
III. APPROACH

The current methodology should impose extensive research and expert approach (both in common systematic and individual component context). It is based on a minimum number of generated lines, which development and mutual complementarity extend the activities on sustainable management trough detailed contemporize.

The comparison between different development scenarios and their application in the common development strategy preparation is based on this minimal but functionally completed data base.

The common territorial development strategy is taking into consideration the regional characteristics of the two Member States – both Bulgaria and Romania. If necessary, some corresponding nationally-determined corrections are made. Subsequently the harmonized integrated planning schemes and development plans will be available for the two countries (by individual components or complex) and

their relevant cross – border areas. Compulsory it follows some mechanisms to be included - mechanisms for quality and accuracy verification of data and information, mechanisms for strategy implementation monitoring, as well as monitoring of the regional changes especially those related to land – use, land-cover and natural environment protection. A clear set of measurable indicators for assessment and verification of the progress is needed.



IV. OBJECTIVES

The main objectives are "Achieving economic, social and spatial sustainability". It is important to highlight the interdependence between economic development, environment, quality of life, instead of the separate individual goals. In pursuit of perfect equilibrium, a balance is sought between the three pillars of sustainable development – economic, social and environmental sustainability of a particular region. This balance is achieved by following the main directions of the general theory of management ("Management will, not power") – Observability and manageability of individual

processes in compliance with the integrated approach/ relationships of the components. Additional key processes are identified:

A) equity between generations (social balance);
B) positive development of the social organism;
C) sustainable environment and biodiversity conservation, including climate change adaptation;
D) intensive utilization of non-biological mineral resources
E) dynamic efficiency (in economic and environmental balance),
F) and others, such as risk management and systems' security.

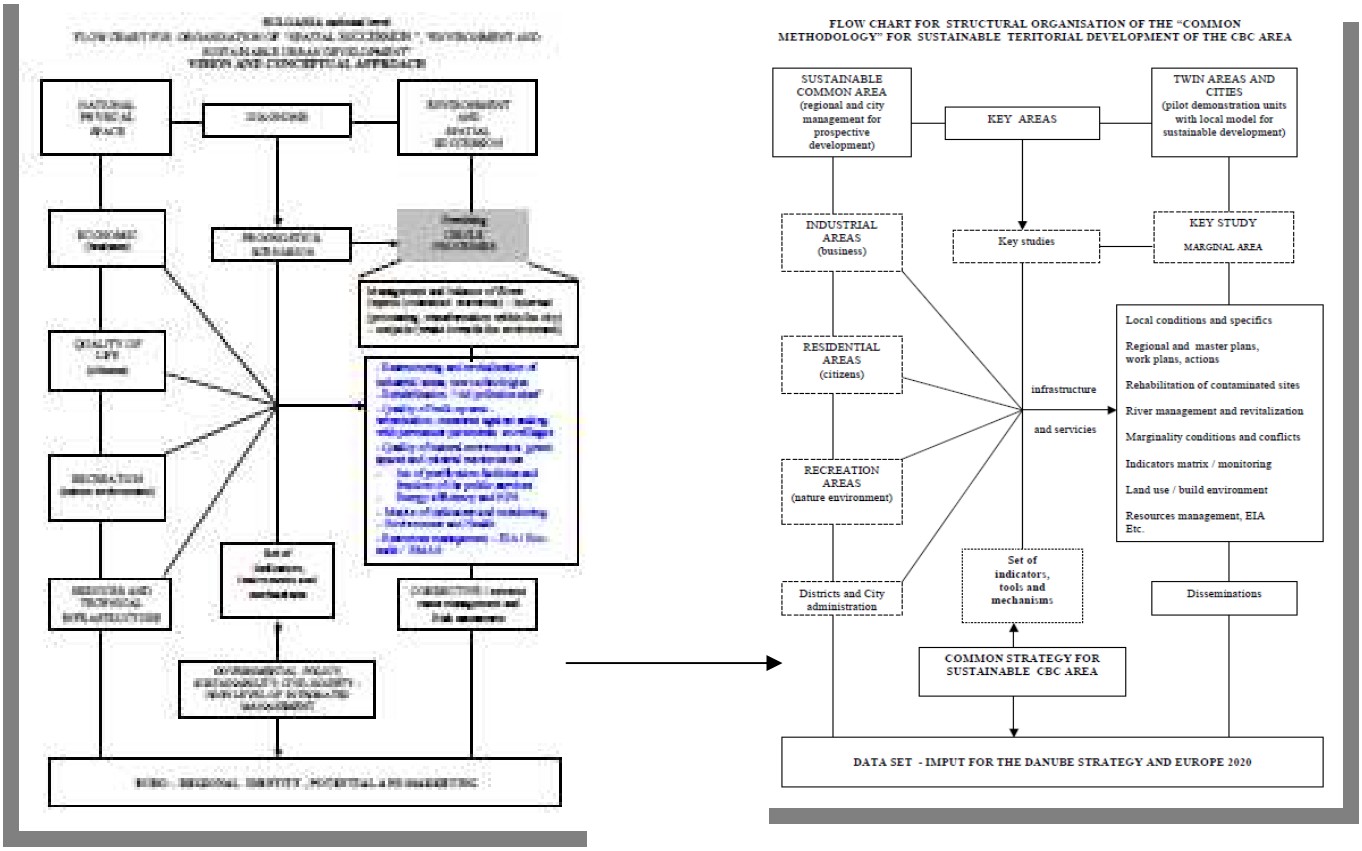
There are different proposals for sustainable development criteria such as:

A. **The society wealth,** including human capital, knowledge capital (which does not decrease with the time) and natural capital (such as financial financial or material and technical capital)

B. **Natural resources and biodiversity of the land cover (including anthropogenic component**,

But, they all take into account individual components, rather than integrated matrix. It should be clearly stated that practically every integrated matrix is always PARTIAL in terms of its coverage, because on one hand multidimensionality makes the task more insoluble in its complexity, and on the other hand an additional complex matrix can always be identified. For the the particular cross-border region Bulgaria - Romania these resources are based on strong natural component – Danube river, both large water resource and transport corridor, but also a powerful factor – a barrier surmountable by the cost of a significant investment, in terms of accessibility and flood risk prevention.

Schematic presentation of the possible elements of the common methodology :



1. General overview of the project and its 6 work packages

The methodology has been developed for the purpose of the Bulgarian-Romanian project. Therefore a short overview of the key elements of this project should be used as binding framework for compiling its draft version should be provided.

1.2 Strategic character of the project

The project is defining and building the cooperation framework in order to use the territorial capital to facilitate the competitiveness and innovation for the entire program area and also, to protect and improve the environment.

The project is not addressing administrative limits but is treating a specific functional area overriding the constraints imposed by national barriers. Having a holistic approach, taking into consideration the social, economical, environmental elements, the strategic character of the project is obvious and strengthened by its activities: identifying the potential elements, the main problems, building a data base and a strategy for the all cross-border area, putting together the authorities, the citizens and all stakeholders relevant from the both sides of the Danube

Also, this strategy can be use as a more focused part of the EU Strategy for the Danube Macro-region. This project helps the next financing period (2014-2020) for the two countries by identifying and prioritizing the interventions with a big impact for the cross-border are in relation with the EU development context and priorities.

The strategic character of the project is given also by the participation in the project as lead partner and partner of two national central administrative bodies, responsible with regional development, territorial and urban planning national policy in Romania and Bulgaria.

1.1. Project context:

The cross-border areas are marginalized areas, separated by a state border and in our case study by a natural frontier – river Danube. The Romanian – Bulgarian cross-border area is affected by many challenges, but the main problems come from a lack of power of the big towns in structuring the territory, in 71.390 sq km are only 2 big towns with more than 300.000 inhabitants – Craiova and Constanta. Related to the cities network, another problem is the decline of the urban centers, especially those along the Danube, as a result of industrial decline, many of these cities being monofunctional. This led to massive loss of population -demographic change - an important part of young workforce migrating to other larger cities from Romania or Bulgaria, or in many situations, to other states.

Lack of connectivity is another major problem of the area, along the Danube is only one bridge, (in conditions, which, for example, only in Budapest are found 9 bridges) and also the lack of adequate transport infrastructure along the Danube.

Another important challenge is how the area is affected and how will tackle the climate change problems created - by important flooding (especially in the Romanian side) and the desertification of agricultural land - driven by the lack of irrigation infrastructure.

However, there are elements with great potential that need to be reinforced. The Danube represents a big potential for tourism; the existence in the studied area of an important development corridor, an urbanization corridor of - Bucharest - Giurgiu - Rousse - Veliko Tarnovo. In accordance with the development trend of the last century, Bucharest is developing strongly on a north-south axis. In order to obtain a balanced urban development pattern, the major projects of the municipality are located in the southern part of Bucharest, which means there is a concentration of population, activities and services. There are also important city pairs present on the two sides of the Danube - Vidin-Calafat, Turnu Magurele - Nikopol, Calarasi - Silistra, that through cooperation could strengthen the regional role, following the example of a mature model of cooperation - Giurgiu - Rousse.

Last but not least must be taken into account the territorial and cultural diversity and to transform it into an added value element.

At European level, the framework documents on territorial planning - Territorial Agenda and the Green Paper on Territorial Cohesion (by overcoming the factors of distance and division), is supporting transnational and cross-border cooperation, in order to diminish the regional disparities within cooperation on specific areas, using the functional boundaries, not administrative.

Considering all these issues, and the opportunity given by the Danube Strategy which is established by the European Commission, the need to prioritize actions for the next financial year 2014-2020 and considering the financial crisis, it is essential to adopt a territorial development strategy in the cross-border area as a result of the multi-level governance cooperation, which would ensure a coherent approach of the two riversides of the Danube.

The drafting of this territorial strategy would ensure the creation of a common framework, a common vision for a territory that has common characteristics and would transform the peripheral area in a connector of flows in Southern and Eastern Europe.

1.2. Project objectives:

Objectives	*Rationale*
1.3.3Realize a comprehensive evaluation of the social, economic and territorial cohesion and economic competitiveness of the Romanian-Bulgarian Cross-Border area	Making a diagnosis of the area surveyed by formulating a clear picture of existing situation with identification of potent strategy that will support and highlight problems that need solution -these are essential elements in the formulation of cross-border strategies. Also, comparing the current situation, both in territory under study and with neighboring territories, identifying inter- and intra-regional disparities - that helps the measures to sustainable and balanced territorial development.
1.3.4Elaborate the Territorial Development Strategy for the sustainable spatial and economic development of	It is essential to elaborate an integrated planning document for the cross-border area In order to limit the territorial disparities and to ensure the competitiveness, Drafting a common territorial strategy, based on the diagnosis of the area, tackling the specific problems of the region and proposing territorial development policies in order to ensure

the Romanian-Bulgarian Cross-Border area	a coherent and synergic approach of the two riversides of the Danube. To achieve this planning it is necessary to establish a set of strategic objectives, to identify directions for action, prioritize actions, to establish policies and programs for cross-border area, with relevant actors and revealing taking into account human, financial and time related framework.
1.3.1.Setting up a comprehensive and operational territorial database for the Romanian-Bulgarian Cross-Border area	To provide a clear picture of current situation, in order to have a prospective approach and provide a basis for the investment, it is absolutely necessary to create a common database and its interpretation, that is accessible to all stakeholders, whether central or local government employees, educational institutions and research or business.
1.3.2.Developing and implementing efficient and sustainable territorial monitoring instruments	In order to ensure the implementation of actions set out in the strategy it is essential to identify and develop monitoring tools. These monitoring tools will lead to folding strategy needs and the potential border area.
1.3.5.Developing and implementing relevant pilot project as a major input for further a durable implementation	To implement strategic pilot projects in the eligible area of the programme and in this manner to validate and verify how the Strategy can be implemented. Also the pilot projects begin the operating capacity of the strategy, increasing the connections on both Danube riversides.
1.3.6 Rising awareness in the Romanian-Bulgarian Cross-Border area for common problems and sustainable solutions in the area and for an efficient promotion of the region	To ensure effective decisions and to build the conditions for territorial competitiveness, the cooperation of all relevant actors is essential, as territorial development strategies need to be completed by functional areas, , overcoming the factors of division and transforming cultural diversity in a feature bringing added value. Border areas require attention and development to ensure continuity of flows and need cross-border cooperation.

1.3. Project activities:

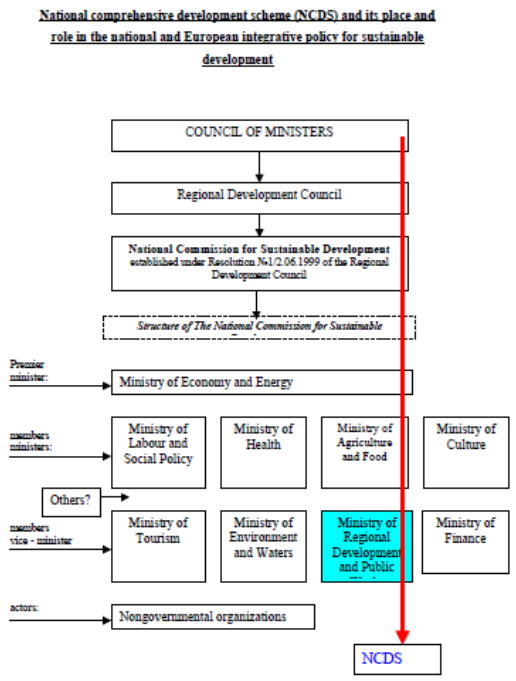
No	Activity
0	**Project preparation**
1	**Management and communication - project formal services** …-
2	**Development of a common methodology and monitoring system for territorial development (main target of the proposed methodology as a draft decument)** - Preparation of the common methodology for territorial analysis and diagnosis - Preparation of the common methodology for strategic planning process and monitoring **- Training and working meetings for efficient use of the CBA methodology (out of scope now)** - Preparing complementary instruments for territorial monitoring and development
3	**Development of common resources for territorial planning analysis and strategy** -Assessment of internal equipment and training needs for setting up databases and processing:

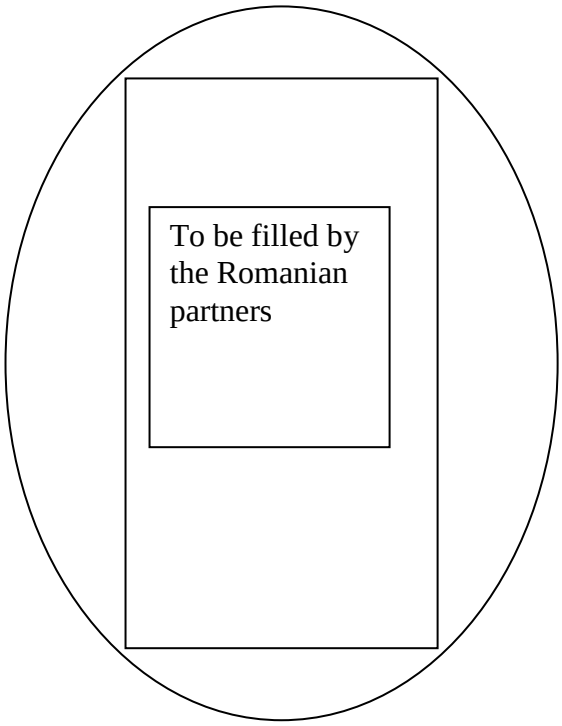
	-Acquisition of necessary hardware equipments and software for territorial databases: -Elaboration of a harmonized common territorial and land cover database for the Ro-Bg CBA.
4	**Analysis and diagnosis of the current situation in the cross-border region** - Preparing of a common and harmonised cartographic support of the CBA -Territorial analysis and data collection -Elaboration of specialized thematic studies -Identification of problems and territorial disparities -Identifying needs and potential in the relevant areas of the CBA
5	**Elaboration of the Romanian-Bulgarian Cross-Border Region Territorial Development Strategy and policy recommendations** -The elaboration of common TDS -Building partnership for the TDS -Public consultations and environmental assessment of the TDS -Subcontracting of specialised services -Drafting an Action Plan -Drafting a Green Paper of the CBA -Approval of the TDS
6	**Developing and implementing pilot projects in the Romanian-Bulgarian cross-border region** -Integrated territorial pilot projects developed at county/district and municipality level - Developing and implementing sector/thematic pilot projects Area

No.	Activity	Description of the activity
1	**Management and communication**	Out of the scope
2	***Development of a common methodology and monitoring system for territorial development***	**Preparation of the common methodology for territorial analysis and diagnosis** - Identifying and correlate the Romanian and Bulgarian planning system; - Setting up the system of analytical indicators; - Setting up the system of cartographic and graphic representations; **Preparation of the common methodology for strategic planning process and monitoring** - Identifying the relevant stakeholders; - Measures and methods to setting up an efficient partnership for CBA strategic planning; **Training and working meetings for efficient use of the CBA methodology** - 2 training sessions for all PPs - 1 workshop with PP and stakeholders to present methodological guidelines **Preparing complementary instruments for territorial monitoring and development** - Establish a Territorial Impact Assessment (TIA tool); - Preparing guidelines to setting up a CBA territorial

		observatory; - Preparing an action plan for setting up a Territorial Observatory and other support instruments to assess social and economic environment.
3	***Development of common resources for territorial planning analysis and strategy***	Out of the scope
4	***Analysis and diagnosis of the current situation in the cross-border area***	Out of the scope
5	***Elaboration of the Romanian-Bulgarian Cross-Border Area Territorial Development Strategy and policy***	Out of the scope
6	***Developing and implementing pilot projects in the Romanian-Bulgarian cross-border area***	Out of the scope

While writing the draft the activities mentioned above were used as reference information.





Bulgaria ⟷ Romania

Similarities and differences with the Romanian spatial planning system

2. Methodology for sustainable territorial development from the WP 3 point of view

The recently celebrated 20th jubilee of UN movement for "sustainable development" is considered a common framework for the development of methodology for sustainable territorial development. It is supported by various international institutions (including the World Bank). A brief description of is presented in Appendix 1.

The proposal is based on the following logical sequence of priorities for regional spatial development (**within the context of Euroregion "Lower Danube"):**

- **Common spatial development within its components "Environment", "Economy" and "Society" and a common stage of "Capitalization" with priority "Conservation". The pillars are:**

A. Natural environment

The following main components can be distinguished:

A1. Legal components: Existing legal aspects within the legal framework of both neighboring countries that facilitates/prevents the cross-border regional sustainable development.

– protected areas, NATURA 2000, FFH, Ramsar convention sites, Danube River Protection Convention, ICPRD, etc, waste and tourism, other relevant EU Directives, including the Danube Strategy.

(The role of regional/ district administration, local administration, and national administration as a source of information and operational capacity for environmental impact)

A2. Observation and control system of each component in the individual neighboring countries. Within this context it is possible to differentiate both administrative operational approach (different local authorities participating in the project), and applied science approach - remote and indirect methods for monitoring and control, including remote sensing (satellite or aero-capturing in different spectra and physically-based sensors)

LCCS/LCML

- Bulgarian participants in the project - (Municipality of Veliko Tarnovo and Pleven) – working with administrative and operative observation, and (ASDE, and other partnes) – using remote sensing observation methods, in particular LCCS application for the purpose of monitoring and operational control

A3. Operational capacity and activities for environmental protection

In this aspect different participants could be identified from the Bulgarian side (Basin Directorates, RIEW and others).

B. Society (human resource, cultural and historical heritage. education, science, etc.)

Three aspects could be distinguished – legal component, observation and monitoring system and operative system with its measurable capacity – for each topic. Essentially the following thematic sub-directions could be identified:

- Spatial distribution of population
- Social infrastructure – cadastre and other administrative databases
- Research and development (R&D) and culture and historical infrastructure.

Each of the two neighboring countries have their own legal frameworks for these sub-themes, which to some extend are compatible (for example, due to European harmonization of the legislation).

Taking into consideration the monitoring and observation, while the various (including administrative) data sources have some national mutual incompatibilities, the application for remote sensing, storing and interpreting data are practically compatible. LCCS/LCML system might be used as a method for mapping static objects (in agriculture and forests regarding land-use, in urban areas - as density of assets and, if necessary – hierarchical subdivision of basic elements (e.g, identification of schools, universities and residential buildings). Important contributions to the informational compatibility of cross – border projects might be provided by such remote approaches, in contrast to the traditional administrative hierarchy, where part of the active operators have no capacity, or local classification systems that prevent the integrative management of this development should be used.

C. Economics

Three aspects could also be distinguished – legal component, observation and monitoring system and operative system with its measurable capacity

Regional Economic Development - it is usually associated with the increase of "artificial" component, anthropogenically determined, which intensively enhances the capacity of transforming the environment.

- Territorial development as a common part of the economic development (common system level) divided into individual components (industrial classification) - Spatial infrastructure development / roads, products, energy and other networks, logistics, etc.
- Spatial development of urban areas / urban cadastre (establishment of urbanized area)
- Spatial development of agriculture and forestry / land and forest cadastre - associated with
  - Spatial distribution of natural resources / cadastre for mining of raw materials
  - Key role of Danube River in the economic plan

Monitoring of almost all subcategories could be successfully performed trough remote sensing, ie by using LCCS / LCML.

D. Integrated development management for capitalization and conservation of the Danube cross – border area Bulgaria – Romania

Essential component of the integrated territorial development, except for material and capacitive aspect (for example, presence of population as consumer, industrial base and infrastructure as building blocks) including cultural traditions as a supporting element - appears to be the contemporary spatial and urban planning. This intellectual component itself establishes the basic requirements for spatial developed informational maintenance – establishing, maintaining and providing significant databases and knowledge bases, used in assessment and optimization of object-associated physical capacity for energy-material world transformation.

Fundamental part in this project appears to be the establishment of interoperable basic database. The emphasis is put upon three basic directions:

D1. – methodology for completing the database / both classical approach based on extracting primary information from different levels of local and national administration and by using remote sensing methods and techniques for interpretation and classification of the mechanically collected information;

D2. – Methodology for structuring the gathered information into an interoperable form by using standardized INSPIRE information conceptual model and effective software for database;

D3. – Methodology for updated status storage, alternative development scenario package and the ability to be used in decision making process for operative activities at different administrative levels (virtual urban models, industrial models).

The concept of strategic planning highlights the possibility for development and storage of different versions of local strategies and plans for small and large regions and territory of the region as a whole, as well as the ability for modeling and virtual assessment of local strategies interaction for the purpose of informational optimization of strategic planning before actual expensive investments in material and energy aspect.

Detailed analysis for the purpose of WP3 and the use of LCCS and INSPIRE

- Spatial distribution of the basic economic assets – population, industrial capacity (both in production and consumer aspects)
- Specific spatial distribution of agro-assets-agriculture
- Spatial Infrastructure Development/roads, bridges, product canals, energy and other networks, logistics etc./ (technological level - **component 1**)
- multi-variation model for small areas descriptions storage (including municipal and regional areas) along with their specifications on some key lines related to population, industry, natural environment and the ability to interface to a "strategic optimizer" of elements within the common regional strategic model.

3.a database "Architecture"

The database architecture must correspond to the European specifications for interoperability. This could be done easily trough obligatory usage of INSPIRE recommendations/standards. Integrating the INSPIRE model as a basic model would ensure not just functional completeness but mostly simple cross-border interoperability. The need for publishing metadata for such databases is highlighted as an essential additional component (under Regulation 1208/2008) as well as supporting common standardized structures services under this Directive.

3.b Applications for modeling the strategic

These applications are set by the Romanian side and from a Bulgarian point of view, can include, spatial data imagery system – multilayer maps of the area, and systems for virtual 3 D landscape modeling, urban areas under different territorial development scenarios.

4. Main project beneficiaries:

- Public administration of the Republic of Bulgaria and Romania - concerning the governing policies
- Local administration for monitoring and control, parts of the local policies
- Business structures - for perspective investment
- Civic organizations - for monitoring and control
- European Commission structures/EUROSTAT - for governing policies, monitoring and control
- European networks – ESPON and others - for exchanging good practices and governing policies

Some potential technologies are determined within this data set. On one hand they should maintain the system responsible for gathering and information coding (spatial, population statistics, economic) and on the other hand specialized programme products for modeling and calculating optimized strategic sets from separate operative and tactical development projects.

- Users within LCCS framework

Comment of the basic LCCS elements. The collected information is presented in **Appendix 3.**

- Users within INSPIRE framework

Comment of the basic elements of **Requirements application under Directive 02/2007/EO – INSPIRE** are presented in Annex 2

- **Summarized and combined - Requirements application 1089/2010/ЕК,** 102/2011/ЕК

  Regulation 1089/2010EC as a part of INSPIRE Directive – Appendix 1. Each one of the Member States is obliged to implement the Regulation quoted.

It is assumed that the main database developed (by the Bulgarian side) within this project is related to land cover and new methodology application – description of LCCS/LCML. The database should cover both sides of the cross-border area – Bulgarian and Romanian sides. It should allow the data harmonization, sharing and common use for the purposes of developing an overall territorial strategy. Spatial databases should be harmonized and shared according to the adopted Directive and the supporting documents (European and national). Therefore, the following documents shoud be taken into consideration:

- Regulation 1089/2010/EC (structural data under Annex1)
- Regulation 102/2011/EC (structural data nomenclature under Annex 1)
- D2.8.II/III.4 Data Specification on Land Cover – Draft Guidelines
- D2.8.III.4 Data Specification on Land Use – Draft Guidelines
- D2.8.II.1 Data Specification on Elevation – Draft Guidelines– for digital land cover
- D2.9 Guidelines for the use of Observations & Measurements and Sensor Web Enablement-related standards in INSPIRE Annex II and III data specification development – for remote sensing data collection
- D2.8.II.3 Data Specification on Orthoimagery – Draft Guidelines – for remote sensing data collection
- Other specifications under Annex 2,3 (under development – in addition to Regulation 1089)

From this point of view the decision makers from both Bulgarian and Romanian side should be alarmed about the importance of this development, which is also relevant for the whole European Union. Therefore it'll be proposed to the European Commission to adopt this idea as a pilot project for the development of a cross border data base for the whole Union.

VI. MEASURABILITY AND INDICATORS FOR MONITORING , ASSESSMENT AND CONTROL

Despite the numerous indicators and other measures, there are no clear evidence for the sustainability of our society. At the best case, we might say that our current activities are not sustainable. However, one appropriate, well defined and harmonized set of indicators for each individual component is the only way to look for assessment of the sustainable territorial development. These indicators should be identified and corrected through empiric observations and mechanism for continuous monitoring of objectively measurable data – in this case the project partners (ASDE and the rest of the Bulgarian and Romanian partners) suggest two very important indicators related **to a basic mechanism for verification and control – reference land cover layer utilization:**

- Monitoring model of a key INSPIRE thematic directions partially trough other thematic directions (standardized version of the LCCS/LCML land cover as indicator for changes in other directions – land- use, production and industrial facilities, sources of energy, soil, agricultural and aqua cultural facilities)
- Harmonization and data quality provision (DQA) under the Regulation for data and information quality;
- The process of structuring the information into a database, which is interoperable with the INSPIRE model, is a significant step towards information quality control, at least in terms of identifying spatial data indicators and the subsequent good documentation of data related to its quality and origin or other additional transformations.

Three main priority areas must be under permanent monitoring and update:

- A. Data quality assessment (DQA);
- B. Earth Observation - Monitoring of land cover/land use changes;
- C. Integrated risk and security management;

The methodological approach and practical realization of the 3 areas will be based on the best practice . training and capacity of JRC IPSC(in integrated risk and security management) and JRC-IES-MARS Unit GeoCap Team (in DQA and land Monitoring).

Draft proposal, t.b.c. :

PRELIMINARY SELECTION OF INDICATORS

Based on such accepted priorities and the survey of wide spectrum of systems of indicators (UN, OECD and other European towns) preliminary indicators for sustainable development will be elaborated, and which can be modified after the time as a result of gathered experience. They will be differentiated in two sections:

STRUCTURAL INDICATORS

—ensure stability of the global system and ecological balance;
—relatively permanent and unchangeable;

FUNCTIONAL INDICATORS

—ensure the action and viability of the system and read the disproportion in the eco-balance;
—relatively changeable, reflecting the dynamics in the processes of the social – economical life, the consuming of the resources and the regulating mechanisms.

A matrix of chosen functional indicators of the process of Local Agenda 21 is suggested, and has to be filled up and accepted as a set of indicators of state and of aim wanted;

C. MATRIX OF FUNCTIONAL INDICATORS

Class and leading indicators	Concrete indicator/ index for pressure and state		Aim indicator/ index for answer wanted	
	Quantity value	Quality valuation	Quantity value	Quality valuation
1	2	3	4	5

VII. EFFECTIVENESS: DQA, MONITORING, EVALUATION AND CAPACITY

..... T.b.c. .....

VIII. RELATIONS TO AND OTHER EUROPEAN NETWORKS AND INITIATIVES





From the project fiche:

Project coherence with other programmes/strategies/projects

Level of strategies/ programmes/projects	Title of strategies/ programmes/projects	Rationale for coherence
EU	Cohesion Policy	Territorial cohesion is one of the most important goals of the project; the activities within the project are launched in order to limit the disparities between cross-border area and the regions from Romania, Bulgaria and from other parts of the EU.
	Territorial Agenda	Strengthening the regional identity, making better use of regional diversity, development of a polycentric urban system and a new type of urban-rural relationship, ensuring equal access to infrastructure and knowledge, sustainable development, protection of natural and cultural heritage, all these are challenges launched by the Territorial Agenda as well as structuring elements of the project strategy.
	Green Paper for Territorial Cohesion	The aspects mentioned in the Green Paper for Territorial Cohesion: Concentration: overcoming differences in density, Connecting territories: overcoming distance, Cooperation: overcoming division, are objectives that will be included in the operational policy proposal in the future Territorial Development Strategy of Romania-Bulgaria Cross-border region.
	EU2020	The territorial strategy, in order to achieve the expected results, must be drafted in a smart approach – find innovative solutions for achieving the competitiveness conditions; in a sustainable approach – following the main elements in order to obtain territorial development: infrastructure, cities network, protection of the cultural and natural heritage; and in an inclusive approach - ensuring equal access to infrastructure and knowledge, tackling the social segregation issues.

	European Union Strategy for the Danube Region - EUSDR	The project will contribute to the implementation of the EUSDR ensuring at the level of the Romania-Bulgaria crossborder area the operationalisation (detailed analysis, guidelines, priorities etc) of the 4 objectives of the EUSDR: connecting, protecting, building prosperity, strengthening the Danube region. The Romania-Bulgaria Cross-border Region Territorial Development Strategy, that will be the result of an integrated spatial planning process will ensure a development balance between infrastructural and economic aspects on the one hand with environmental and social aspects on the other hand.
	ESPON	A comprehensive and up-to-date territorial database is one of the main results of the project. Also, research regarding territorial aspects has a crucial task in elaborating the analysis and in identifying the potential elements and the main problems.
	GMES	A comprehensive set of services on global monitorin of environment and security – SEEurope regional center
National	National Spatial Planning Plan (PATN) – Romania/ National Development Plan - Bulgaria	These documents establish strategic guidelines for the national territory and ensure the territorial dimension of the sectoral policies in long term. More than 16% from Romanian territory and more than 25% from Bulgarian territory is covered by the project, in this idea, the results of the project must to be taken into account in the revision of the National Plans for territorial development in order to obtain a balanced territorial development, and limit the disparities.
Regional	Regional Spatial Planning Plan (PATZR) – Romania/ Regional Development Plans - Bulgaria	These strategic and territorial planning documents are the basis of the regional policy within the two countries. The Romania-Bulgaria Cross-border Region Territorial Development Strategy will ensure an added value, through the cross-border cooperation and will contribute at the elaboration of the future regional strategic planning documents for 4 regions in Romania and 3 regions in Bulgaria.
Local	General Urban Plans (PUG) – Romania/ Municipal Development Plans - Bulgaria	These documents represent the development strategies of the localities regarding the land use rules. In the Common Strategy for the Sustainable Territorial Development of the Cross-Border Area Romania-Bulgaria, cities plays a key role in the implementing the strategy, in accordance with their role as engine for territorial development and competitiveness.

IX. EU REGIONAL POLICY –COHESION POLICY AND INTEGRATED RISK AND SECURITY MANAGEMENT

..... T.b.c. .....

X. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

X. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMENDATIONS

Along with the proposed bilateral - coordinated methodology for implementation of cross-border project in the region of the new member states of southeastern Europe "Lower Danube", we believe that EU will dispose of a specific viewpoint and approach towards contemporary model for sustainable spatial development, based on regional specifications and common European values.

APPENDIXES :

1. **o**
2. **o**

t.b.c. ..... **Sofia, 31. 07. 2012**






Common Strategy for sustainable territorial development of the cross-border area RO-BG Project MIS ETC CODE 171

Appendix 1

Application methodology for sustainable development concepts made on the World Bank's good practices in sustainable development planning (the application is aiming the bulgarian sources of data):

1. – Common trans-border development model as a variant of common sustainable economic development in the context of the documented WB' sustainable development template
    a. Presence of fixed economic and customs oriented borders, with some people, services and products transport limitations
    b. Presence of language or information exchanges barriers, linked to the national border
    c. Presence of infrastructures interconnection limitations linked with the national border.
2. - Stratification of multy-hyerarchy of elements using the primary components of sustainable society, as follow:
    a. Population by age, economic and professional classification both as consumers and as producers (Data from National Statistics and Census studies)
    b. Urban infrastructure , city cadatre and dwellings stock
    c. Transport, primary material and utility infrastructure (elictric-, water-, gasoil- ways or lines)
    d. Industrial infrastructure (producers- and concumer-market, production capacity, consumption capacity, local materials supply, energy supply, workforce supply, industrial ecology consumption and framework.
    e. Urban infrastructure and services (consumers and suppliers market), helthcare, education, culture services
    f. Agry-infrastructure (with land-cover interlink)
    g. Financial and economic cadastre (mainly consumer market, credit market, consomation capacity, and productiuon capacity.
    h. Ecological infrastructure and natural bio-resources (in combination with a),b),f)) and with link to Land-cover as indirect data source
    i. Non-ecological infrastructure and mineral primary ressource (in combination with c),d),e),f.,)
    j. Urban administrative infrastructure (security, tax and administration infrastructure).
3. - Information available for main components of sustainable society over the hierarchy
    a. data available from National Statistics covering Population, but not on NUTS level – required for LAU1,LAU2 level: for community, village or even part of a village
    b. Data available for Land use (from Ministry of Agriculture) covering the subsequent studied areas
    c. Data available for dwellings stock from National Statistics , Urban cadastre, Ministry of buildings and Regional development – at the level of community, village or even part of a village
    d. Data available for transport and "underground lines& links" cadastre from communal cadastres, , Ministry of buildings and Regional development , Ministry of transport & communication, Electrical energy distribution administration etc.
    e. Data available for the "economic" cadastre – from Financial Ministry, Ministry of industry and economy and the like administrations and registries
    f. Data available for financial investment by spatially formed areas and regions (from National Statistics, Financial Ministry , National Bank) at the smallest possible fragmentation
    g. Data available for local administrative services (metadata for administrative services and administrative databases at lowest administrative levels of structuring)
4. Available data on information quality covering main components of the hierarchy
    a. Presence of accessible and unaccessible databases
    b. Conformance and interoperability of the available data towards World standards and especially interoperability with INSPIRE
    c. Other standards an regulations data conformance (to be documented and analyzed for interoperability)
    d. The "value' of the information – information processing capacity of the local administration
5. Database conceptual model & database structure corresponding to components from p.1,2
    a. Database conceptual model to be applied
    b. Structuring data access policy and data access applications

Appendix 2

A. European regulations for data presentation

Main framework - **INSPIRE** related classification
(Annex 1 p.7 Transport
Annex 3 p.4 Land Use
Annex 3 p.6 Utility and Governmental services
Annex 3 p.20 Energy resources))
And Regulatrion 1089/2010 -(Annex 1 p.7- Transpor),

B. Ecology of the territory (technological level for **component 2**) – place of LCCS/LCML – **mail application** for territory mapping, partially – for territory monitoring and land use control

Main framework - **INSPIRE** related classification
(Annex 1 p.3 Geographical names,
Annex 1 p.9 Protected areas
Annex 2 p.2 Land Cover
Annex 2 p.4 Land Use
Annex 3 p.6 Utility and Governmental services
Annex 3 p.7 Environmental monitoring facilities
Annex 3 p.11 Territory management)
And Regulatrion 1089/2010 (Annex 1 p.3 Geographical names,
Annex 1 p.9 Protected areas)

C.- Territorial expansion of urbanized areas /urban cadastre (technological level for **component 2**) – place of LCCS/LCML – partially applicable for big facilities , per example – sealed/green territory disrimination, type of urbanization, type of land use

Main framework - **INSPIRE** related classification
(Annex 1 p.3 Geographical names,
Annex 1 p.4 Administrative units
Annex 1 p.6 Cadastre parcels
Annex 2 p.2 Land Cover
Annex 2 p.4 Geology
Annex 3 p.2 Buildings
Annex 3 p.4 Land Use
Annex 3 p.6 Utility and Governmental services
Annex 3 p.11 Area management zones and reporting units
Annex 3 p.12 Natural Risk Zones
Annex 3 p.20 Energy resources
Annex 3 p.21 Mineral resources)
And Regulation 1089/2010 (Annex 1 p.3 Geographical names,
Annex 1 p.4 Administrative units
Annex 1 p.6 Cadastre parcels)

D.- Territorial expansion of agricultural and forest zones /agricultural and forest cadastre (technological level for **component 4**) – place of LCCS/LCML– **mail application** for territory mapping, partially – for territory monitoring and land use control of specific zones and regions

Main framework - **INSPIRE** related classification
(Annex 1 p.3 Geographical names
Annex 1 p.4 Administrative units
Annex 1 p.6 Cadastre parcels
Annex 1 p.9 Protected sites
Annex 2 p.2 Land Cover
Annex 3 p.3 Soils

Annex 3 p.4 Land Use
Annex 3 p.9 Agricultural and aquaculture facilities
Annex 3 p.11 Area management zones and reporting units
Annex 3 p.12 Natural Risk Zones
Annex 3 p.19 Species distribution
Annex 3 p.20 Energy resources)

And Regulation 1089/2010 (Annex 1 p.3 Geographical names,
Annex 1 p.4 Administrative units
Annex 1 p.6 Cadastre parcels
Annex 1 p.9 Protected sites)

E. Territorial population distribution (technological level for **component 5) Here** LCCS/LCML could be a supporting secondary approach in big facilities mapping, p.e. green territory discrimination, type of urbanization

Main framework - **INSPIRE** related classification
(Annex 1 p.3 Geographical names,
Annex 1 p.5 Addresses
Annex 3 p.1 Statistical Units
Annex 3 p.2 Buildings
Annex 3 p.4 Land Use
Annex 3 p.5 Human health and safety
Annex 3 p.6 Utility and Governmental services
Annex 3 p.8 Production and Industrial facilities
Annex 3 p.9 Agricultural and aquaculture facilities
Annex 3 p.10 Population Distribution - demography
Annex 3 p.11 Area management zones and reporting units
Annex 3 p.12 Natural Risk Zones)

F.- Territorial distribution of mineral and energy resources (technological level for **component 6)** - **Here** LCCS/LCML could be a supporting secondary approach in big facilities mapping, p.e. green territory discrimination, type of urbanization

Main framework - **INSPIRE** related classification
(Annex 1 p.3 Geographical names
Annex 1 p.4 Administrative units,
Annex 1 p.6 Cadastre parcels
Annex 1 p.9 Protected sites
Annex 3 p.1 Statistical Units
Annex 3 p.4 Land Use
Annex 3 p.5 Human health and safet
Annex 3 p.8 Production and Industrial facilities
Annex 3 p.9 Agricultural and aquaculture facilities
Annex 3 p.11 Area management zones and reporting units
Annex 3 p.12 Natural Risk Zones
Annex 3 p.20 Energy resources
Annex 3 p.21 Mineral resources)

And Regulation 1089/2010 (Annex 1 p.3 Geographical names,
Annex 1 p.4 Administrative units
Annex 1 p.6 Cadastre parcels
Annex 1 p.9 Protected sites)

Common Strategy for sustainable territorial development of the cross-border area RO-BG Project MIS ETC CODE 171

Appendix 3 Land Cover Classification System v. 3 (or Land Cover Meta Language)

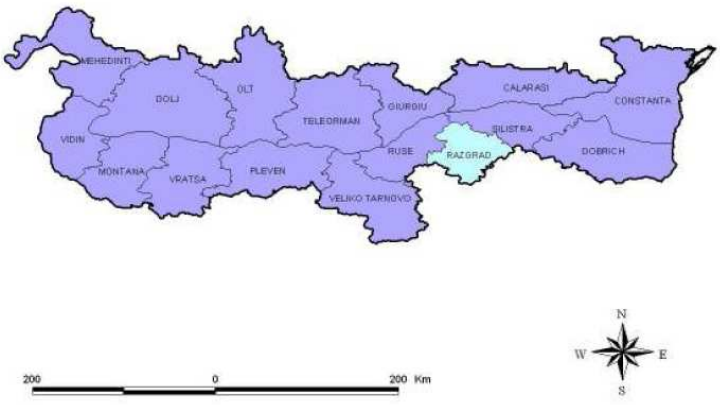
Currently, the member states are using different conceptual frameworks to define and map the Earth surface, combining land cover and land use. This results in a large number of different classifications, categories and legends, which very ofter are relevant in a particular context and only for a particular territory. This is due to the different geographic characteristics, climate, agricultural practices and land management practices all over Europe.

To set a common framework for quality assessment and a system for presenting the land-based data (SPLBD) in general, a universal identification and description of the Earth surface is needed. This could be achieved through classification not of the land use layers but of the land cover of a particular territory. The harmonization of the different classification systems so that the data from different sources and data developed in different environment and applications, could be compared and integrated, is of primary importance for the SPLBD. Each GIS product in the best case represents the surface in details with ambiguity to some extend and summarizing the information due to interpretation of the experts who worked it out. The standardization of the land cover information is a key factor for the achieving adequate communication between the organizations working with SPLBD and SPLBD users regarding the information stored in the SPLBD.
The experts from the JRC (Joint Research Center), EC propose that the land cover classification system (LCCS) of FAO (Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations) is used for mapping the land potentially eligible for subsidies.

The LCCS is a standardized classification system designed to address the user needs no matter the scale or the means used for mapping. The classification uses a set of independent diagnostic criteria which allow full compatibility with the existing other classifications and legends.
The land cover classes are defined through a combination of different independent diagnostic criteria – the so called classifiers, arranged hierarchically, in order to provide high geographical accuracy. Due to the heterogeneity of the land cover the same set of classifiers can't be used to define all available land cover classes. The hierarchical structure could differ for the different types of land cover.

The last version of LCCS – the Land Cover Meta Language (LCML) was recently released. It aims at transforming the LCML into standard - ISO TC211 (part of ISO19144).
The main advantage of LCML is that it allows to be presented with one single UML diagram which is easier readable and understandable in non-technical context, than the mathematical formalization used for LCCS. Moreover, the objective-oriented structure of the UML is the basis for applying it using languages such as JAVA or C++. The final LCML version is easy readable "on picture" without any restrictions between the separate elements, forming the particular land cover class.

For this text was used information from:
http://marswiki.jrc.ec.europa.eu/wikicap/index.php/FAO_Land_Cover_Classification_System

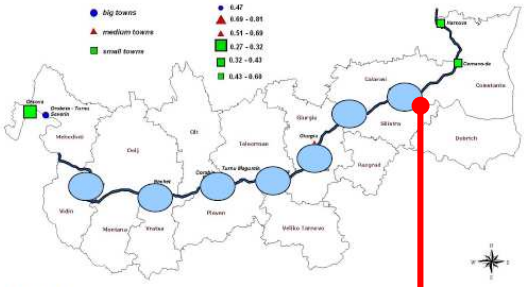


http://www.glcn.org/ont_2_en.jsp

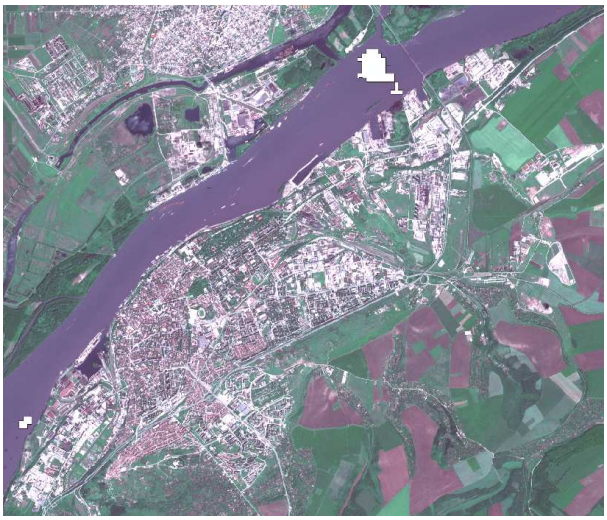
Appendix 4: Twin cities challenges

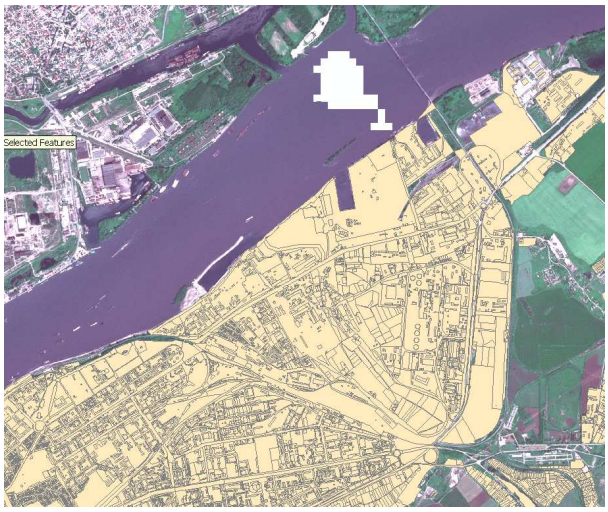
Mile-stones

- **TWIN CITIES**
- Road infrastructure
- Harbours
- Tourism
- Use the Danube potential
- Biodiversity
- Economic competitivity
- Inovation, research, renewable energy

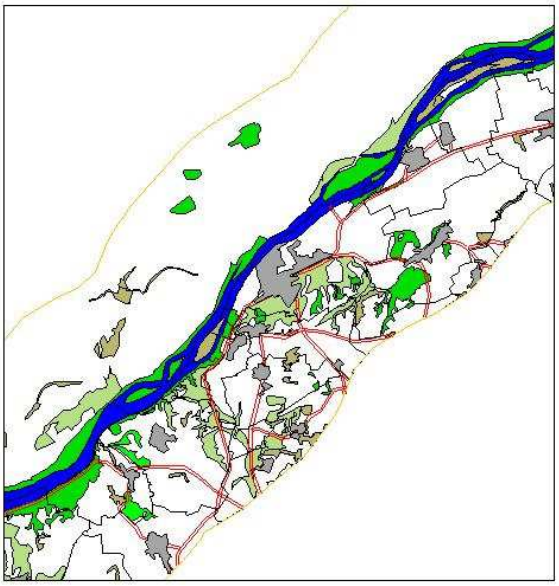


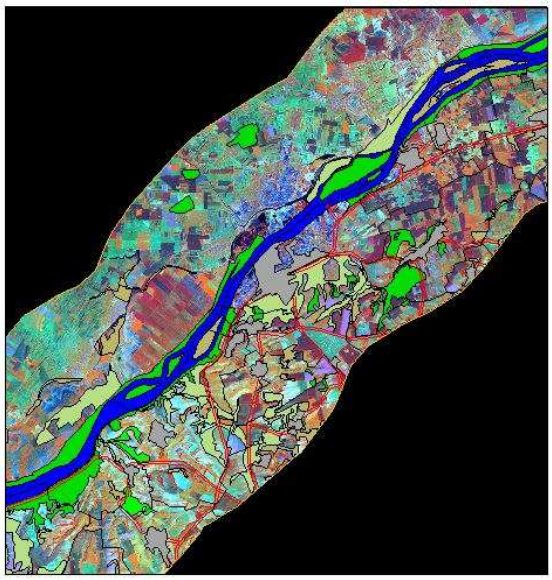
EXAMPLE FOR TWIN CITIES AND KEY STUDIES
RUSSE – GIURGIU



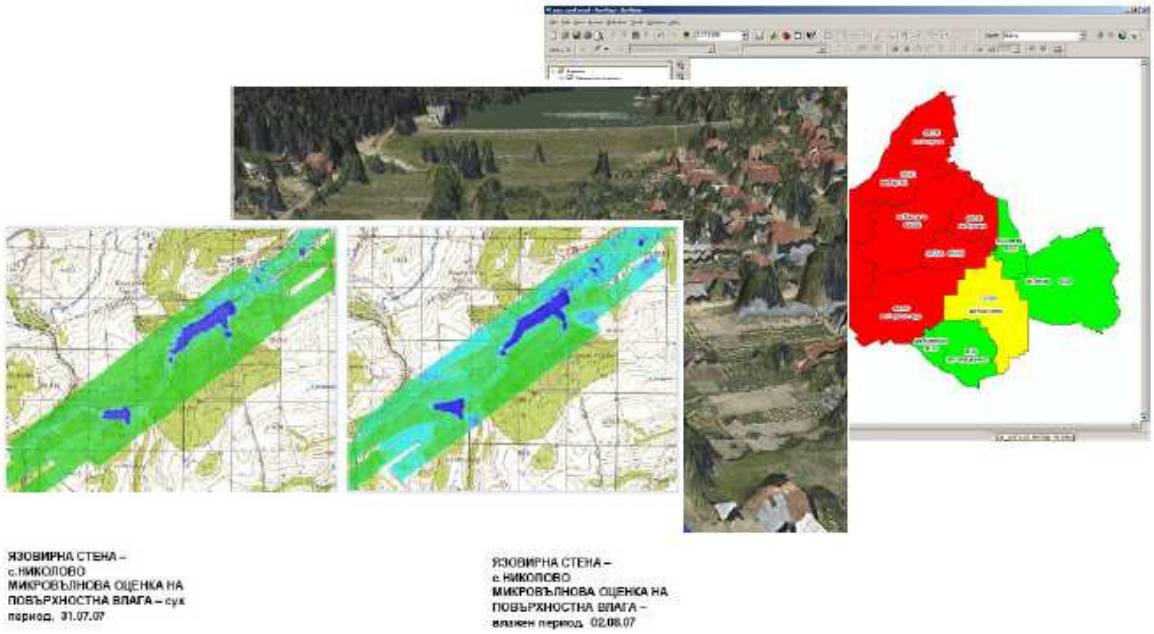


Appendix 5: **Some other examples and illustrations:**

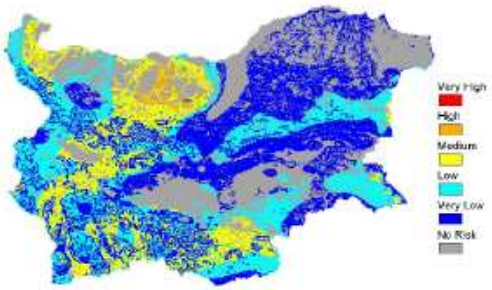


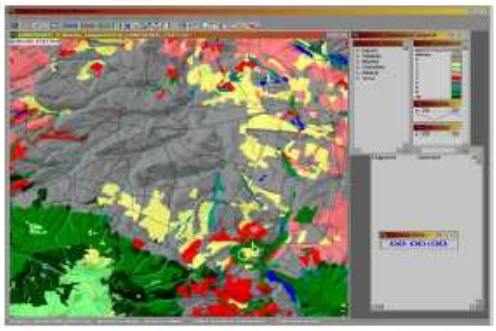


Example VI - GEO-PORTAL – INTEGRATED APROACH - PRIORITY – GMES RISK&SECURITY MANAGEMENT -BULGARIA –DIRECTIVE 2007/60– EO-monitoring environment, urbanised areas, security, risk management, estimation of the municipal critical infrastructure readiness, voice technology, navigation



Examples III– FOREST FIRES RISK -Simulation models, real time information system, fast track mapping





Model of spreading of a forest fire in Sofia for 31.07.02



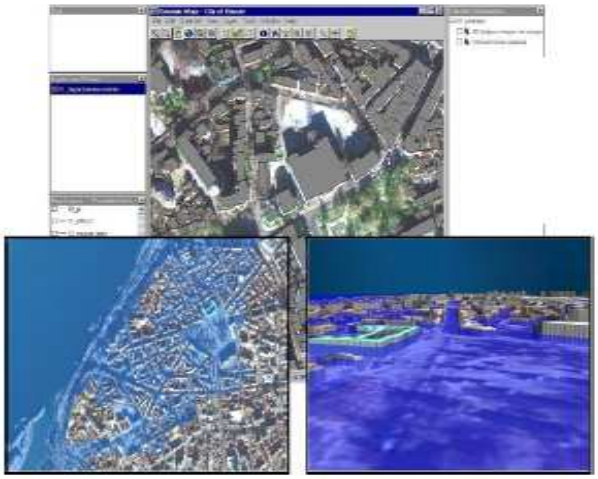
<u>During the hazard:</u>
Exact localization of the fire;
Prognosis of the fire conduct and development, forecast and proposal of future measures to be taken;
<u>Information in real time:</u>
Meteorological situation and satellite images; information on all meteo-elements;
<u>After the crisis</u> :
Estimation of the losses

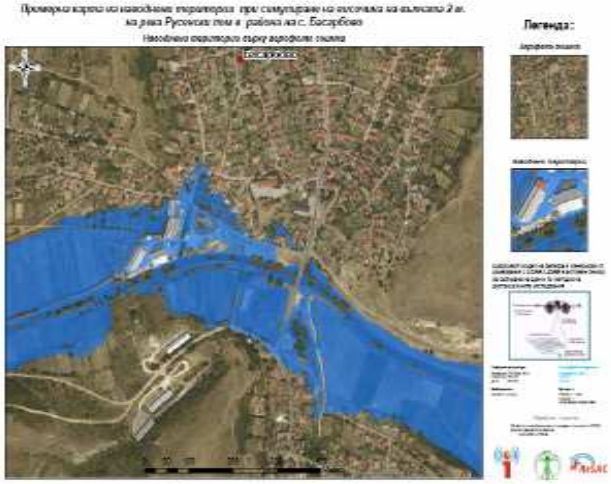
Example IV - GEO-PORTAL - REFERENCE LAND COVER DATABASE and INTEGRATED MANAGEMENT OF TERRITORY AND RESOURCES – BULGARIA

Regional towns have land cover map to be harmonised with the cadastre



Example II-FLOOD RISK - Rapid maps/Simulation models/ Thematic mapping-assets, past flooded areas, etc







Example II-FLOOD RISK - Rapid maps/Simulation models/ Thematic mapping-assets, past flooded areas, etc



Appendix 5

METHODOLOGICAL APPROACH OF THE COMMON STRATEGY FOR SPATIAL/TERRITORIAL DEVELOPMENT

CBC AREA BULGARIA –ROMANIA 2012 - 2020 Г. (ОКПРТ-БГ-РУ)

(as well as common policy)

Part A. CONCEPT AND CONTENT

1. Methodological approach

The integration and the achievement of an organic coherence between spatial planning and strategic planning of regional and local development is a key factor for economical, social and territorial cohesion. It's financed by the Cohesion fund and is based on the following documents: European Spatial Development Perspective (ESDP), The Territorial State and Perspectives of the European Union and EU Territorial Agenda; Green book of territorial cohesion; ESPON Programme 2007-2013; Leipzig Charter on Sustainable European Cities; macro-regional EU strategies such as – EU strategy for the Baltic Sea Region and the new Danube Strategy as well as the Europe 2020 - the EU's growth strategy for the coming decade.

Key characteristics of the methodology used in developing КПРТ-БГ-РУ include:

- The sustainable, balanced and harmonizeddevelopment requires the enhancement of the full potential of the Lower Danube region and its municipalities and particular areas;
- Spatial development objectives include better quality of life, strong and competitive economy and high quality of the natural environment.

2. Correlation between the spatial development concept and strategic planning documents for regional development

Some correlations between relevant strategic documents and schemes at national and regional level are partially defined in our legislation. Therefore, the territorial basis of different plans, operational programs and major projects is still far too fragmentary or missing. (for example in Bulgaria – National Complex Spatial Development Scheme, regional and specialized development schemes under LSP (Spatial Planning Act/Law), while in Romania....???...).

The development of the КПР should give rise to a structured and systematic process of interaction between the processes of territorial spatial planning and regional development strategic planning.

2.1. Common concept for spatial development (CCSD) – National strategies for regional development (NSRD) Interaction CCSD-NSRD defines an indicative framework of key regional priorities with medium term duration as territorial basis for developing strategies, plans, programs and major projects for regional and local development and interaction between different sectors.

2.2. Regional scheme for spatial development of the region at level 2 – Regional development plans (for regions at level 2) Regional schemes for spatial development of the region at level 2 cover territorial aspects and dimensions. In addition specialized spatial schemes should be developed for the transport, energy

networks and renewable energy resources, environmental infrastructure, antipodes and axes for urban agglomeration areas development (Danube twin cities), tourism.

a. ***Regional scheme for spatial development (region at level 3)– Regional Development Strategies.***

Regional schemes for spatial development with medium-term objectives and priorities for integrated sustainable spatial development of the respective region should be developed for the region at level 3.

2.3. Conception for municipal spatial development - Municipal Development Plan (MDP)

The concept for municipal spatial development defines medium-term objectives and priorities for spatial development with guidelines for developing, implementing and updating the general development plans (GDP). For major municipalities there are integrated spatial schemes for urban reconstruction and development (process launched in Bulgaria, while in Romania - ...? ...).

3. Elements within the scope of CCSD. Phases/stages of development - minimum:

- Urban network structure, in particular urban centers structure (Danube twin cities est..), including with European and macro-regional significance (SE-Europe, Danube, Balkan and Black Sea regions);
- Aglomeration units and their zones of influence, especially those with cross-border characteristics;
- National and cross-border major and minor antipodes and axes of development;
- Transport corridors, networks and infrastructures - national and international;
- Cross-border and interregional cooperation areas (joint planning and management);

4. Description of main elements, structure and content

In terms of content and structure CCSD includes several key elements:

Part 1. Introduction - necessity, objectives, CCSD regulatory framework, planning principles.

Part 2. Spatial Development Status (in global, European and regional context)

Part 3. Strategic development perspectives - spatial development pattern for the Lower Danube Euroregion.

Part 4. Policies location - key sectores and territorial dimensions.

Part 5. Planning regions and districts participation in the spatial pattern and policies development- focused at Level 2.

Part 6. Application of CCSD-management mechanism, financing, monitoring and evaluation.

5. Information and technical security

For the development and implementation of CCSD, including periodic updates, it is necessary to build and maintain a system for collecting, processing and analysis of the current information at cross-border level, national and regional level. If necessary, separated para-European, state structure could be established. It will follow the principle of PPP in order to unite and apply methods for analyzing and foresee the spatial

development, information and communication technologies (including use of GIS, LCCS, etc. Databases and the corresponding interface should allow connection to data and requirements of the EU directive - INSPIRE.

6. Methodological approach for analysis of cross-border territory status

Approaches/elements/tools for analysis:

- Macro-regional and analytical methods economic situation research,

- Social status and influence assessment (SIA), territorial impact assessment, strategic environmental assessment

- international research approaches including infrastructure networks,

- SWOT analysis (sector and territorial).

7. Methodological approach for developing common strategy for spatial development:

- Overview of the strategic documents and their spatial development relevance;

- Identification of strategic directions, vision and positioning;

- Envisage the role and perspectives for developing different types of territories;

- Long – term infrastructure pattern.

8. Activities and recommendations for achieving an integrated spatial development model

- Developing a joint contemporary regulatory framework for development and implementation of strategic documents for spatial development and strategic planning of the regional development;

- Creating conditions for more effective information security processes in the planning at national / regional level and integration of social and economic development in the EU context;

- Developing more simplified documents for spatial development at regional level, but with highlighted strategic orientation;

- Achieving integrity of the process at sectoral and regional planning, synergic effects and higher added value with clear territorial dimension.

9. Guidelines for establishing a common (cross-border) capacity for monitoring, control and evaluation

System and methods for evaluation should be addressed at:

- Improving the regional development management process and adaptation towards current and future financial instruments and mechanisms, especially towards the EU structural instruments, the dynamics of market processes and accelerate investment, well-oriented and transparent;

- Improving the conditions for preparation and implementation of projects co-financed by EU funds;

- Better interaction between the governing bodies and policy efficiency for regional development and spatial planning within the context of Lower Danube Euroregion;

- Strengthening the territorial aspect, sustainable and integrated impact of investment programs and projects with actual impact on society and efficiency of finances from public sector.

10. Institutional establishment and management process

It's appropriate to utilize positive aspects of the experience (for example CBC programes), capacity and mechanisms for coordination and partners participation in the management of regional development for the purposes of spatial planning.

The governing bodies of both countries such as Council of Ministers, Ministers of Regional Development, GD and regional units of ministries, Regional and District Development Councils and Municipal Councils should play a key role in consultation, negotiation and adoption of strategic documents for spatial development at national, regional and local level. This is a place not only for territorial planning councils of experts at regional and municipal level, but also for civic, branch organizations and other NGO's. (for example this is the reason for the wide range of participants in this project – code 171).

Part B. CORRESPONDANCE BETWEEN FUTURE PROJECT ACTIVITIES AND IMPLEMENTATION APPROACHES WITHIN THE METHODOLOGY PROPOSED

The current detailisation of the methodological proposal is made in accordance with technical and functional requirements for fulfilling the project objectives listed in the application form.

Task: Methodological approach for developing concept as a tool for strategic spatial planning and development – PP9 contribution to WP 2

PP 9 proposal: Under the motto for "Comprehensiveness not omnivorousness" and" Will for integrated management not for power ", this project proposes the use of good European practices in particular German and French experience and approach which are traditionally the closest to the Bulgarian and Romanian practice. The methodological scheme will follow the logic and European documents hierarchy - national politics – sector politics – legal basis - planning security - business activity - applicability - efficiency - and verification. In terms of content and structure CCSD will cover elements specified in Part A, item 4:

Task: Description of the relationships between spatial development concept and strategic planning documents for regional development.

PP 9 proposal: Detecting direct and reverse links – " Goal setting - Available tools - Results". A critical analysis (SWOT) of available documents for strategic planning and regional development schemes is prepared as a prerequisite for an efficient General Conception for spatial development.

Task – Definition of territorial elements that will be covered by the concept.

Phases and stages of development

PP 9 proposal: After a comprehensive analysis on the above mentioned items followed by consultation with the Leading Partner and the European structures - JTS, a selection will be made among the

following appropriate spatial-functional groups for fragmentation territory elements and common physical space of Lower Danube region – appropriate form for LCCS system:

- NUTS (1, 2 and 3), or
- In accordiance with the administrative and territorial division
- In accordiance with urbanized areas, rural and agricultural areas, forest areas or
- in accordiance with the geographic characteristics - mountains, plains, coastal areas , or
- in accordance with the stage of capitalization: (areas with strong or weak structure), urbanized areas (agglomerations), rural regions, border areas, or

Basic phases and stages of development:

1. Selecting of a functional spatial group

2. General classification of territory elements

3. Elements specification listed in point 3.4, with reference to the compatibility with European requirements and current national information and registration systems (cadastre, property register, etc..)

Task: Description of basic elements, structure and content

PP 9 proposal: Following the group of elements selected above some postulates will be written. This will be done in accordance with framework requirements from the 20s adapted by the authorities (including criteria and indicators), for example urbanized territories: by major functional areas by zones of influence, etc.

Detailization will follow standard system for land cover classification (Korine LC or FAO's LCCS). It is linked with 2007/2/EU Directive - INSPIRE and relevant Bulgarian Law for access to spatial data (LASD) and the Romanian legalislation ...?., The future objective is related to the development of classification system connection pattern, that should be based on infrastructure with operative database for maintaining spatial objects and their administrators (access rights, different types of updates, etc..). The proposal is based on the experience of establishing uniform procedures to facilitate users.

Task: Information and technical security, including GIS.

PP 9 proposal: Based on the classification of structural elements of the territory listed above in

- Cadastre ,

- covered with ortho-rectified images and

- integrated into GIS environment

The common project will describe and present a framework for CCSD information and technical security, in accordance with 2007/2/EU Directive and relevant Bulgarian and Romanian ? Law for access to spatial data (LASD), is an important condition for coordination, consistency and accountability to the EU.

Methodological approach for elaboration of analysis on the current condition of the cross-border region and the going on processes, addressing the problems and the options for the future territorial development; making use of GIS-based tools for analysis of the territory.

PP9 Proposal: The methodological approach along with the steps presented so far will be upgraded by:

1. Suitable method for processing of the data collected from both Bulgarian and Romanian Regional development ministries and municipalities (regional development plans and strategies), from the National statistics, other government institutions, own resources and others;

2. Conduction of objective monitoring based on the ortho-rectificated satellite/aerial images and other terrestrial tools/means while the needed quality and accuracy of the data is provided;

3. The available know-how and licenses for obtaining and interpretation of the satellite/aerial images and presenting them in GIS environment in combination along with other GIS-based applications and information systems of both countries institutions.

On first place should be considered the objectivity and the quality of the data used. The data quality assessment is very important. This should be the basis of the main concept of the common strategy.

Task: Methodological approach for the elaboration of a prognosis for the development of the different territorial systems and the spatial development of the common trans-border area; Developing a common vision and a spatial development strategy as well as a model for the future development of the region.

Proposal from PP9: Taking into consideration the results achieved so far and the objective, actual and quality information, and the 20 postulates (incl. criterias and indicators) from the additional appendixes, a methodological approach and guidelines will be provided for the elaboration of scenarios and alternative spatial models for choosing the most suitable strategy, indicators and criteria for the spatial-functional groups (in point 3.3.) regarding the:

- separate territorial units

- different functional systems

- for the whole cross-border area of the Danube region

Task: To determine the needed actions and recommendations for achieving an integrated and sustainable development of the cross-border territory on the basis of the initially chosen spatial development model.

Proposal from PP9: The project team will propose the main steps for achieving the aims of the ОКПР, independently of the chosen spatial development model which by all means should include:

- Long term framework of the measures, incl. priorities for:

- Long term and short term action plan taking into consideration its financial provision and economical compatibility;

- Organization and mechanism of the integrated management for the whole cross-border region as well as the central government structures from both sides and also decentralized – for the separate districts/regions and municipalities.

Task: Methodological guidelines for the development of a monitoring system for assessment and control on the implementation of the strategy (the common concept).

Proposal from PP9: The project team will elaborate the framework of the common methodology of the system for monitoring, assessment and control, based on the objective distance monitoring and land cover classification, and also on the periodical audit of the progress, taking into consideration the particular audit standards of INTOSAI (International organization of supreme audit institutions) for auditing projects and activities in the public sector or other relevant system.

Task: Determine the main management bodies – their role, functions and the financial support of the Common Strategy/Concept – guidelines and recommendations for the development of this part of the future document.

Proposal from PP9: Together with the described above organizational structure of the integrated management on central level, also the way of managing on decentralized level and the financial possibilities, should be pointed out.

The guidelines and recommendation for this will comprise the following:

- competences, responsibilities and financial estimations on central level for both countries as well as

- by districts and municipalities – delegated rights, public-private partnership, compensational measures etc.

- by priority directions and intervention areas of ОКПР, such as:

    - structurally weak territories

    - agglomeration centers and axes (twin-cities)

Special attention should be pay on the cohesion policy of the European Union and the on consuming its financial resources.

For PP9: Sofia 13/07/2012

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Appendix 6:

Additional themes

Integrated Development Planning for Local Government
(IDP)

Local governments work:

- Developmental local government
- Understanding local government
- Ward committees
- Municipal budgets and finance
- Municipal service delivery

1. WHAT IS INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT PLANNING?

Local municipalities have to use "integrated development planning" as a method to plan future development in their areas. The past 40 decades left us with cities and towns that:

- Have racially divided business and residential areas
- Are badly planned to cater for the poor - with long travelling distances to work and poor access to business and other services.
- Have great differences in level of services between rich and poor areas
- Have sprawling informal settlements and spread out residential areas that make cheap service delivery difficult.

Rural areas were left underdeveloped and largely unserviced. The new approach to local government has to be developmental and aims to overcome the poor planning of the past.

Integrated Development Planning is an approach to planning that involves the entire municipality and its citizens in finding the best solutions to achieve good long-term development.

An Integrated Development Plan is a super plan for an area that gives an overall framework for development. It aims to co-ordinate the work of local and other spheres of government in a coherent plan to improve the quality of life for all the people living in an area. It should take into account the existing conditions and problems and resources available for development. The plan should look at economic and social development for the area as a whole. It must set a framework for how land should be used, what infrastructure and services are needed and how the environment should be protected

All municipalities have to produce an Integrated Development Plan (IDP). The municipality is responsible for the co-ordination of the IDP and must draw in other stakeholders in the area who can impact on and/or benefit from development in the area.

Once the IDP is drawn up all municipal planning and projects should happen in terms of the IDP. The annual council budget should be based on the IDP. Other government departments working in the area should take the IDP into account when making their own plans.

It should take 6 to 9 months to develop an IDP. During this period service delivery and development continues.

The IDP is reviewed every year and necessary changes can be made.

The IDP has a lifespan of 4-6 years that is linked directly to the term of office for local councillors. After every local government elections, the new council has to decide on the future of the IDP. The council can adopt the existing IDP or develop a new IDP that takes into consideration existing plans.

The executive committee or executive mayors of the municipality have to manage the IDP. They may assign this responsibility to the municipal manager.

In most municipalities, an IDP co-ordinator is appointed to oversee the process. The IDP co-ordinator reports directly to the municipal manager and the executive committee or the executive mayor.

The IDP has to be drawn up in consultation with forums and stakeholders. The final IDP document has to be approved by the council.

2. WHY IS IT NECESSARY TO DO AN IDP

There are six main reasons why a municipality should have an IDP:

- **Effective use of scarce resources**

The IDP will help the local municipality focus on the most important needs of local communities taking into account the resources available at local level.

The local municipality must find the most cost-effective ways of providing services and money will be spent on the causes of problems in local areas.

For example, a municipality may decide to allocate resources to building a canal that will prevent homes being damaged during the flood season. This will reduce the financial burden placed on the municipality's emergency services.

- **It helps to speed up delivery**

The IDP identifies the least serviced and most impoverished areas and points to where municipal funds should be spent. Implementation is made easier because the relevant stakeholders have been part of the process.

The IDP provides deadlock-breaking mechanisms to ensure that projects and programmes are efficiently implemented. The IDP helps to develop realistic project proposals based on the availability of resources.

- **It helps to attract additional funds**

Government departments and private investors are willing to invest where municipalities have clear development plans.

- **Strengthens democracy**

Through the active participation of all the important stakeholders, decisions are made in a democratic and transparent manner.

- **Helps to overcome the legacy of the totalitarianism**

Municipal resources are used to integrate rural and urban areas and to extend services to the poor.

- **Promotes co-ordination between local, provincial and national government**

The different spheres of government are encouraged to work in a co-ordinated manner to tackle the development needs in a local area.

For example: The Department of Health plans to build a clinic in an area. It has to check that the municipality can provide services like water and sanitation for the effective functioning of the clinic.

3. WHO ARE THE STAKEHOLDERS IN THE IDP PROCESS?

- **Municipality**

The IDP guides the development plans of the local municipality.

- **Councillors**

The IDP gives councillors an opportunity to make decisions based on the needs and aspirations of their constituencies.

- **Communities and other stakeholders**

The IDP is based on community needs and priorities. Communities have the chance to participate in identifying their most important needs.

The IDP process encourages all stakeholders who reside and conduct business within a municipal area to participate in the preparation and implementation of the development plan.

- **National and provincial sector departments**

Many government services are delivered by provincial and national government departments at local level -for example: police stations, clinics and schools. Municipalities must take into account the programmes and policies of these departments. The departments should participate in the IDP process so that they can be guided how to use their resources to address local needs.

4. WHAT IS THE IDP PROCESS?

Before starting the planning process, an **IDP Process Plan** must be drawn up. This plan is meant to ensure the proper management of the planning process.

This plan should outline:

- The structures that will manage the planning process
- How the public can participate and structures that will be created to ensure this participation
- Time schedule for the planning process
- Who is responsible for what
- How will the process be monitored

At District Council level, a framework will be developed in consultation with all local municipalities within the district. This framework will ensure co-ordination, consultation and alignment between the

district council and local municipalities. The framework will guide the development of the IDP Process Plan for each local municipality.

The process undertaken to produce the IDP consists of 5 phases:

PHASE 1 ANALYSIS

During this phase information is collected on the existing conditions within the municipality. It focuses on the types of problems faced by people in the area and the causes of these problems.

The identified problems are assessed and prioritised in terms of what is urgent and what needs to be done first.

Information on availability of resources is also collected during this phase.

At the end of this phase, the municipality will be able to provide:

- An assessment of the existing level of development
- Details on priority issues and problems and their causes
- Information on available resources

PHASE 2: STRATEGIES

During this phase, the municipality works on finding solutions to the problems assessed in phase one.

This entails:

- **Developing a vision -**

The vision is a statement of the ideal situation the municipality would like to achieve in the long term once it has addressed the problems outlined in phase one. The following is an example of a vision statement: *An economically vibrant city with citizens living in a secure, healthy and comfortable environment*

- **Defining development objectives**

Development objectives are clear statements of what the municipality would like to achieve in the medium term to deal with the problems outlined in phase one.

For example: *Provide access to clean water for all residents living in the informal settlement*

- **Development strategies**

Once the municipality has worked out where it wants to go and what it needs to do to get there, it needs to work out how to get there. A development strategy is about finding the best way for the municipality to meet a development objective.

For example: *Co-operate with the Department of Water Affairs to provide one water stand pipe for every household.*

- **Project Identification**

Once the municipality has identified the best methods to achieving its development objectives it leads to the identification of specific projects.

PHASE 3: PROJECTS

During this phase the municipality works on the design and content of projects identified during Phase2.

Clear details for each project has to be worked out in terms of:

- Who is going to benefit from the project?
- How much is it going to cost?
- How is this project going to be funded?
- How long would it take to complete?
- Who is going to manage the project?

Clear targets must be set and indicators worked out to measure performance as well as the impact of individual projects.

PHASE 4: INTEGRATION

Once all projects have been identified, the municipality has to check again that they contribute to meeting the objectives outlined in Phase 2. These projects will provide an overall picture of the development plans.

All the development plans must now be integrated. The municipality should also have overall strategies for issues like dealing with health, employment, poverty alleviation and disaster management, etc.

These strategies should be integrated with the overall IDP.

PHASE 5: APPROVAL

The IDP is presented to the council for consideration and adoption. The Council may adopt a draft for public comment before approving a finalised IDP.

5. THE IDP AND PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

The DPLG proposes that an IDP Representative Forum be established to encourage the participation of communities and other stakeholders.

The forum may include.

- Members of the executive committee of the council
- Councillors including district councillors
- Traditional leaders
- Ward committee representative
- Heads of departments and senior officials from municipal and government department
- representatives from organised stakeholder groups
- People who fight for the rights of unorganised groups – e.g. A gender activist

- Resource people or advisors
- Community representatives (e.g. RDP Forum)

The purpose of the this forum is to:

- Provide an opportunity for stakeholders to represent the interests of their constituencies.
- Provide a structure for discussion, negotiations and joint decision making
- Ensure proper communication between all stakeholders and the municipality
- Monitor the planning and implementation process

A code of conduct should be drawn up for these forums that provides details on:

- Meetings – frequency and attendance
- Agenda, facilitation and recording of proceedings
- Understanding the role of various stakeholders as representatives of their constituencies
- How feedback to constituencies will take place
- Required majority for decisions to be taken
- How disputes will be resolved

The Council should also approve a strategy for public participation. The strategy must decide, amongst other things, on:

- The roles of the different stakeholders during the participation process
- Ways to encourage the participation of unorganised groups
- Method to ensure participation during the different phases of planning
- Timeframes for public and stakeholder response, inputs and comments
- Ways to disseminate information
- Means to collect information on community needs

During the different stages of planning participation can be encouraged in these ways:

Planning phase	**Methods for Participation**
Analysis	• Community Meetings organised by the ward councillor • Stakeholder Meetings • Surveys and opinion polls (getting views on how people feel about a

	particular issue)
Strategies Projects	• IDP Representative Forum Public Debates on what can work best in solving a problem Meetings with affected communities and stakeholders • Representation of stakeholders on project subcommittees
Integration	• IDP Representative Forum
Approval	• Public Discussion and consultation with communities and stakeholders
Monitoring and Implementation	• IDP Representative Forum

The elected council makes all the final decisions on the IDP.