REGIONAL ANALYSIS ON GREEN AND BLUE INFRASTRUCTURE IN SOUTH MUNTENIA REGION, ROMANIA

WORKSHOP

9 September 2021

RAMBØLL Bright ideas. Sustainable change.

AGENDA ESTIMATED TIME: 2 HR 15 MIN.

01 Welcome; introduction of participants; agenda; and safety moment

02 Project overview; objectives and concretization of BGI

03 Key highlights of Inception Report - Baseline and Gaps

04 Breakout session: discuss environmental challenges on local scale

05 Return to main meeting to discuss results

06 Wrap-up; Next steps

07 Any Other Business

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★ Mentimeter moment

WELCOME AND INTRODUCTION - PROJECT TEAM

TEAM LEAD

Alvaro Fonseca
Team Leader/
Environment Expert

Koen Broresma
Deputy Team
Leader

Sabina Preda
Local Project
Coordinator

TECHNICAL TEAM

Liliana Chirila
Policy&Institutional
Expert

Gabriela Musat
Environment
Expert

Anca Bors
Economics &
Finance Expert

Carmen Stefan
Strategic Planning
Expert

Eugenia Ganea
Stakeholder
Engagement Expert &
Social, Gender &
Economic Inclusion
Expert

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EUROPEAN BANK FOR RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT

SOUTH MUNTENIA REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT AGENCY

STAKEHOLDERS

WELCOME AND INTRODUCTION

- South Muntenia Regional Development Agency – SM RDA

- European Bank for Reconstruction and Development

- Stakeholders: Municipalities, County Councils, Communes, etc

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CARING TOGETHER

SAFETY MOMENT

DANGERS TO AVOID WHEN SITTING AT YOUR DESK

What is it about?

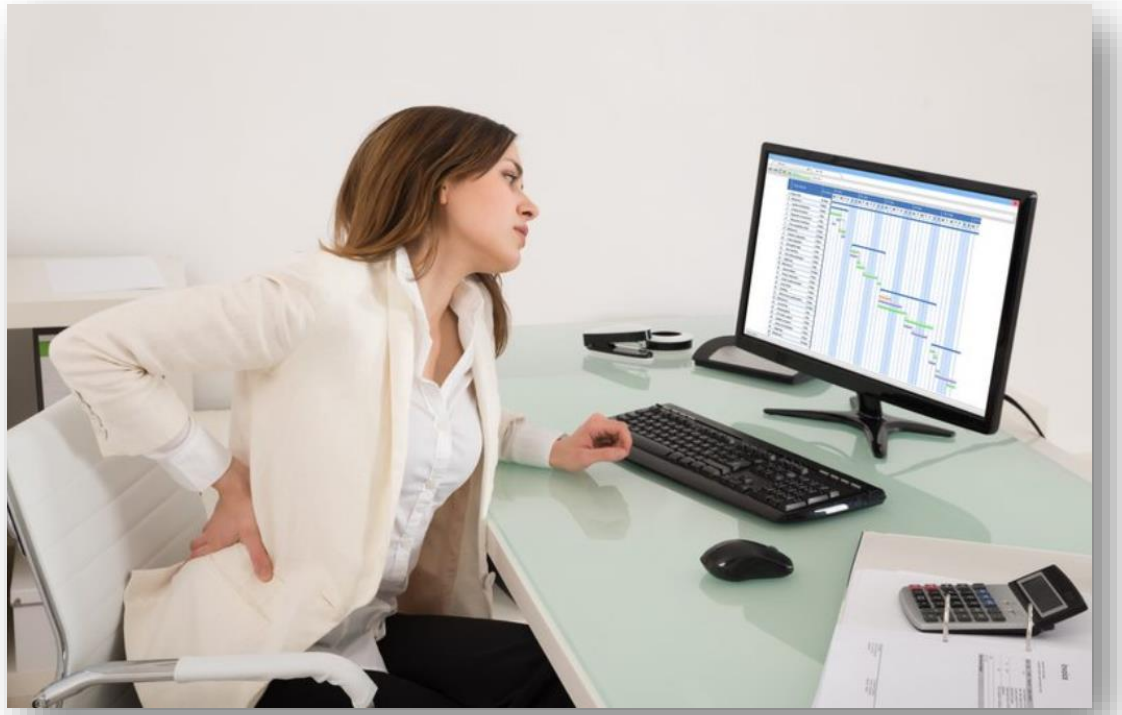
While working in front of the screen, most of us are not aware of our posture. The typical sitting positions which most people find themselves subconsciously are:

- Leaning forward with the neck towards the screen
- Crossing one's legs

These type of slouching positions can be bad for your back health and posture, especially when sitting like this for a long time.

What I can do?

- Get to know what a good sitting posture looks like and learn how to self-correct your posture.*
- Pay attention to how often you are standing and moving around at your work space.
- Take movement breaks throughout the day.



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Mentimeter

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Answer question no. 1

If you were a potato, what way would you like to be cooked?

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PROJECT OBJECTIVES

- *Regional* analysis focusing on *Green and Blue Infrastructure*
- Guide the SM RDA and the cities/counties to take a *broader strategic* view of *environmental challenges*

The result should

- Provide input to optimising the allocation of cities' and region's financial and personnel capacity to those *issues* with the *greatest environmental benefits*.
- Enhance the possibilities to *attract co-finance and support* when it is clear *how* a specific project *fits* into the *broader priorities* and road map for environmental improvement in a city and the region.

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PROJECT APPROACH

01

Final Baseline Assessment and Gap Analysis

- Compilation and analysis of all survey responses
- Thematic Maps to support upcoming tasks
- Tentative ToC for regional analysis

02

Stakeholder Workshop (9/9)

- Discussion of high-level assessments, with focus on the regional scale
- Validation and Agreement of Regional Environmental Challenges through participatory discussions and expert assessments

03

Outline of types of interventions

- GIS overlay analysis of projects proposed by stakeholders with thematic maps
- High-level regional assessment with focus on BGI at a regional scale, through a simple multi-criteria assessment (MCA)

04

Stakeholder Workshop (end-Oct)

- Discussion of potential project typologies: experts assessment, GIS overlays and feedback from stakeholders
- Validation and Agreement of Regional Project Typologies

05

Regional Analysis

- Pipeline of regional project typologies based on output from latest workshop, expert assessments and GIS overlay analysis
- Refined MCA, incl. feedback from stakeholders, with focus on resource implications
- Recommendations

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PROJECT APPROACH: STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT

Identifying environmental challenges in the region

Inform further decisions and pipeline for regional projects

STAKEHOLDERS	CATEGORY	AREA OF INTEREST / ROLE
County councils and the cities, representatives of cities and communes	Primary	i. Members of the working group; Ii. Provide inputs to identifying environmental challenges Iii. Beneficiaries of future investments
Relevant governmental agencies (ex. the Agency for Environmental Protection or General Inspectorate for Emergency Situations under the Ministry of Interiors)	Secondary	I. Provide inputs to identifying Environmental challenges; II. Other types of support
Relevant NGOs **(ex. representing environmental protection, or stakeholders such as youth, women or other categories of populations)**	Other	I. Provide inputs to identifying Environmental challenges; II. Users of the future BGI infrastructure

ROP SUD - MUNTENIA 2021 – 2027
PRIORITY 2. A REGION WITH ENVIRONMENTALLY FRIENDLY CITIES

Specific Objective	Indicative Actions
b(vii) Intensify the actions to protect and conserve nature, biodiversity and green infrastructure, including in urban areas, and reduce all forms of pollution	➢ Investments in green-blue infrastructure will target works, services and facilities for: - Public parks and gardens, urban forests, botanical gardens; - Permeable Green spaces, fences, green roofs and walls; - Urban natural and semi-natural green spaces - arrangement of poorly used or abandoned lands, forests, bushes, meadows, wetlands (swamps), lakes and rivers / streams, rocky areas, etc. - Green corridors - rivers and canals, including their banks, street alignments with grass, trees and flowers, ecoducts, green pedestrian crossings, green spaces along: roads, railway corridors, tram lines, cycling routes, pedestrian paths, etc. ➢ Bringing the land to its initial state in order to restore the ecosystem and creation, modernization and extension of existing green spaces; ➢ Arranging the natural tourist objectives of public utility as well as the creation / modernization of the related infrastructures of public utility, including the facilities / berthing infrastructure for river tourist ships; ➢ Strengthening the capacity of the Managing Authority, project developers and public authorities and institutions in the field of planning and development of green-blue infrastructure ➢ Preparation of Plans for green-blue infrastructure

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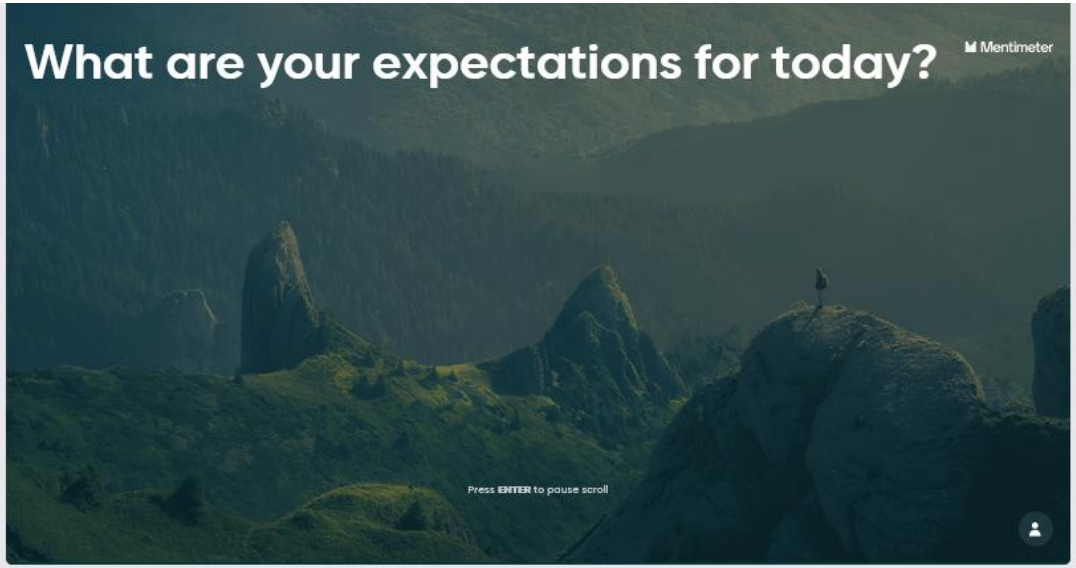
Answer question no. 2 & 3

What are your expectations for today?

What words do you associate with BGI?



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WHAT IS THE PURPOSE TODAY?
WORKSHOP EXPECTATIONS – WHAT WE WANT TO ACHIEVE

- 1. To create a **common understanding** of this project's scope, objectives and main tasks
- 2. To **obtain feedback** from participants on the key highlights from Baseline Assessment
- 3. To **discuss the main gaps** identified in this Task and to commonly identify ways to deal with them
- 4. To **align expectation** as to upcoming tasks and activities

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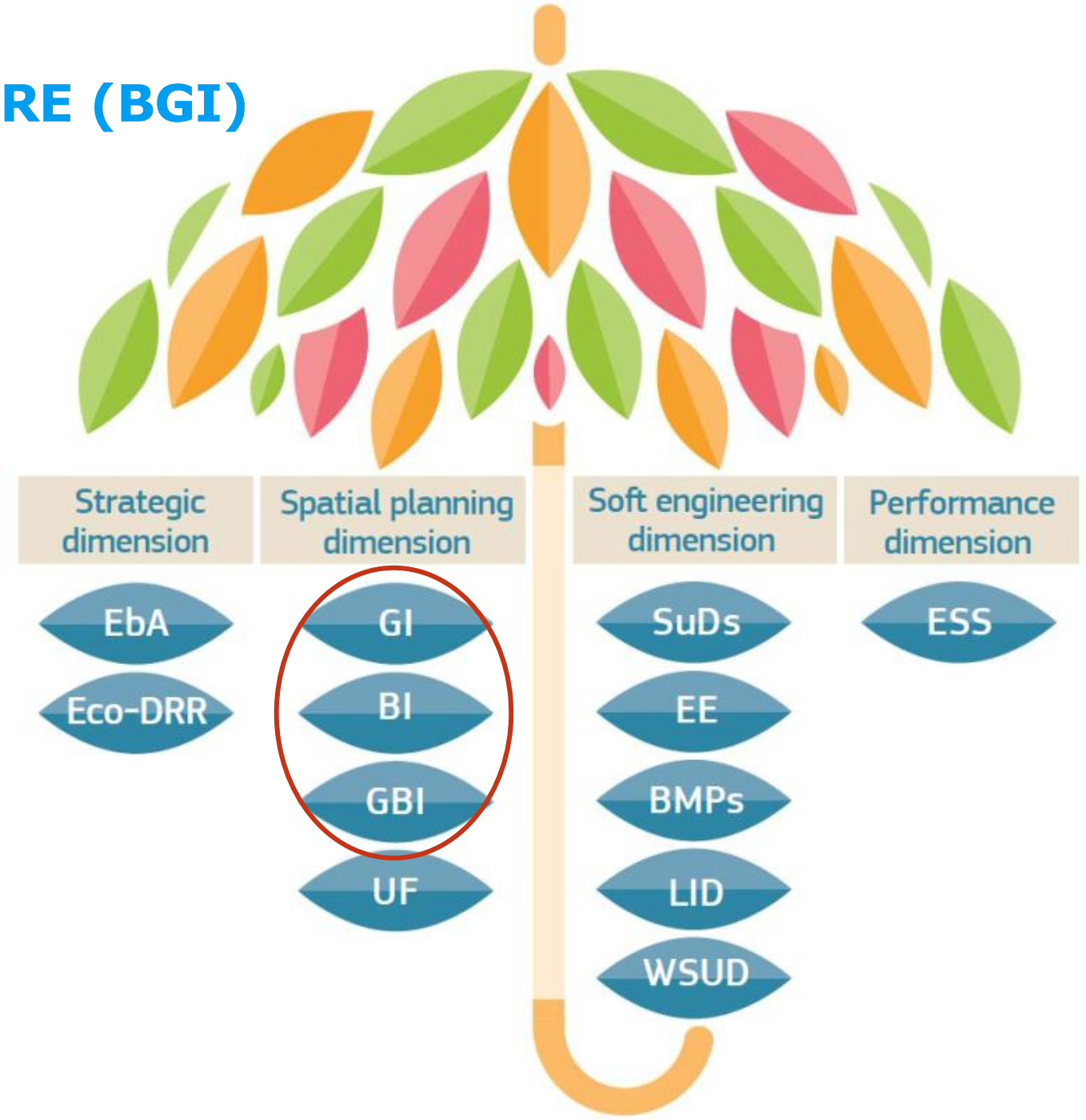
BLUE-GREEN INFRASTRUCTURE (BGI)

- Part of the currently dominating paradigm of Nature-based Solutions (NbS)
- New ways to approach socio-ecological adaptation and resilience, with **equal reliance upon social, environmental and economic domains**
- NbS has been adopted by the European Commission as **the north to follow**, the **pathway**, towards **sustainable and resilient communities**



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CLIMATE RESILIENCE AND WATER MANAGEMENT WITHIN THE EU

European Commission

Floods directive

✓ Legal requirement to co-ordinate the implementation of the Floods Directive and the Water Framework Directive

Consider the introduction of **Nature-based solutions** that can be **cost-effective** in reducing damages caused by floods while being **beneficial** to the wider environment.

Re-meandering

Wetland restoration

Floodplain restoration

*Choosing the correct measures for flood prevention and protection will **support** the achievement of the WFD objectives*

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INVESTING IN NATURE CAN PROVIDE

EFFECTIVE SOLUTIONS

sustainable
resilient to change
contribute to green growth
create new jobs

INCREASE RESILIENCE

Green roofs can cool buildings in the summer and prevent heat loss in the winter

-10% energy use

European market for green roofs
+ €380m sales
+ 11m m² yearly

FLOOD RISK REDUCTION

Green infrastructure can reduce flood risks

DECREASE URBAN HEAT STRESS

Trees, green space and vegetation can **attenuate urban heat stress** and **reduce** temperatures by **up to 13°C** compared to full sunlight

pilot study in Manchester, UK

IMPROVE AIR QUALITY

HEALTH AND WELL-BEING

ENSURE WELL FUNCTIONING ECOSYSTEMS

Restoration and preservation of ecosystems can provide very **high returns on investment and help to avoid costs of expensive infrastructure**

EFFECTIVE CO_2 STORAGE

Northern Germany

RESTORING **10%** OF DRAINED PEATLANDS

avoids damages worth **€22m/year** from CO_2 emissions

WATER SUPPLY AND PURIFICATION

FLOOD RISK REDUCTION

Green infrastructure can reduce flood risks

Malmö, Sweden

The city invested in sustainable urban regeneration, and installed green roofs and an open storm water system

-50% run-off ↓ less flood damage

-20% environmental impact

+50% biodiversity

30% unemployment to **6%**

IMPROVE AIR QUALITY

HEALTH AND WELL-BEING

Trees and green walls can halve the amount of health threatening particles in the air

10% more urban green space

can reduce health care and sick leave costs by **€400m/year** per 10m inhabitants

study done in Amsterdam

WATER SUPPLY AND PURIFICATION

North Western England

RECOVERING PEATLANDS

is estimated to achieve **~€3m/year** of saved water supply and purification costs

Vienna

32,000ha of forests
Schneealpe mountains eliminating the need for a water treatment plant

"...solutions that are inspired and supported by nature, which are cost-effective, simultaneously provide environmental, social and economic benefits and help build resilience. Such solutions bring more, and more diverse, nature and natural features and processes into cities, landscapes and seascapes, through locally adapted, resource-efficient and systemic interventions".

Evaluating the Impact of Nature-based Solutions: A Handbook for Practitioners.

European Commission

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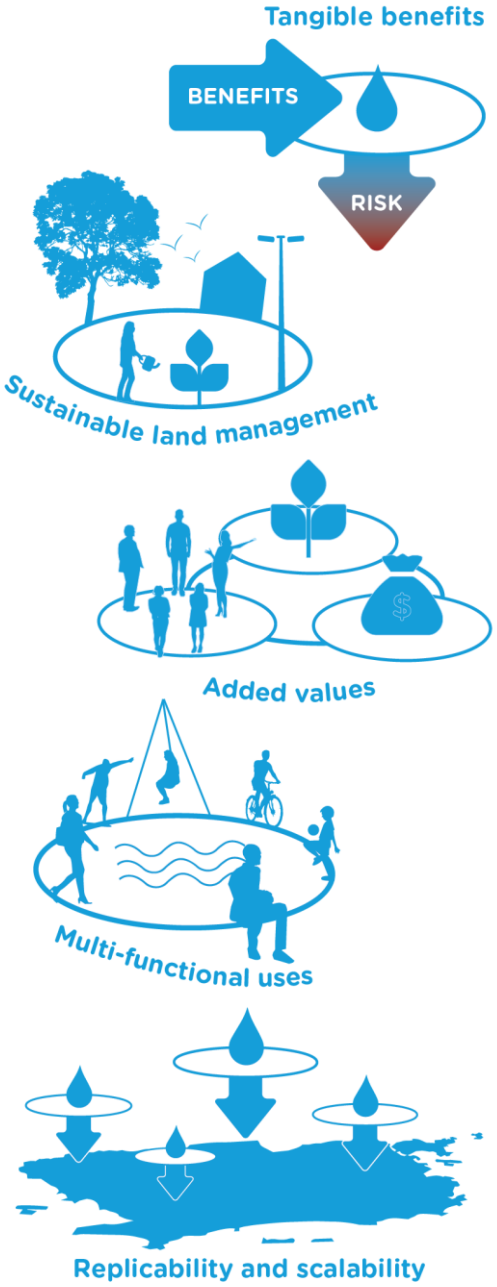
BLUE-GREEN INFRASTRUCTURE (BGI)

Blue-Green infrastructure (BGI) offers a ***feasible and valuable solution*** *for urban areas facing the challenges of climate change. It complements, and in some cases replaces, the need for grey infrastructure. BGI connects* ***urban hydrological functions (blue infrastructure)*** *with* ***vegetation systems (green infrastructure)*** *in urban landscape design. It* ***provides overall socioeconomic benefits that are greater than the sum of its individual components***



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BLUE-GREEN INFRASTRUCTURE (BGI)

- Increase the recreational area and create more quality of life for city dwellers
- Help make city dwellers more healthy
- Create synergy with business development
- Designing for the 99% of the time when flood protection is not needed.
- **The worst case scenario is that we get a more liveable city that is attractive to citizens and business.**

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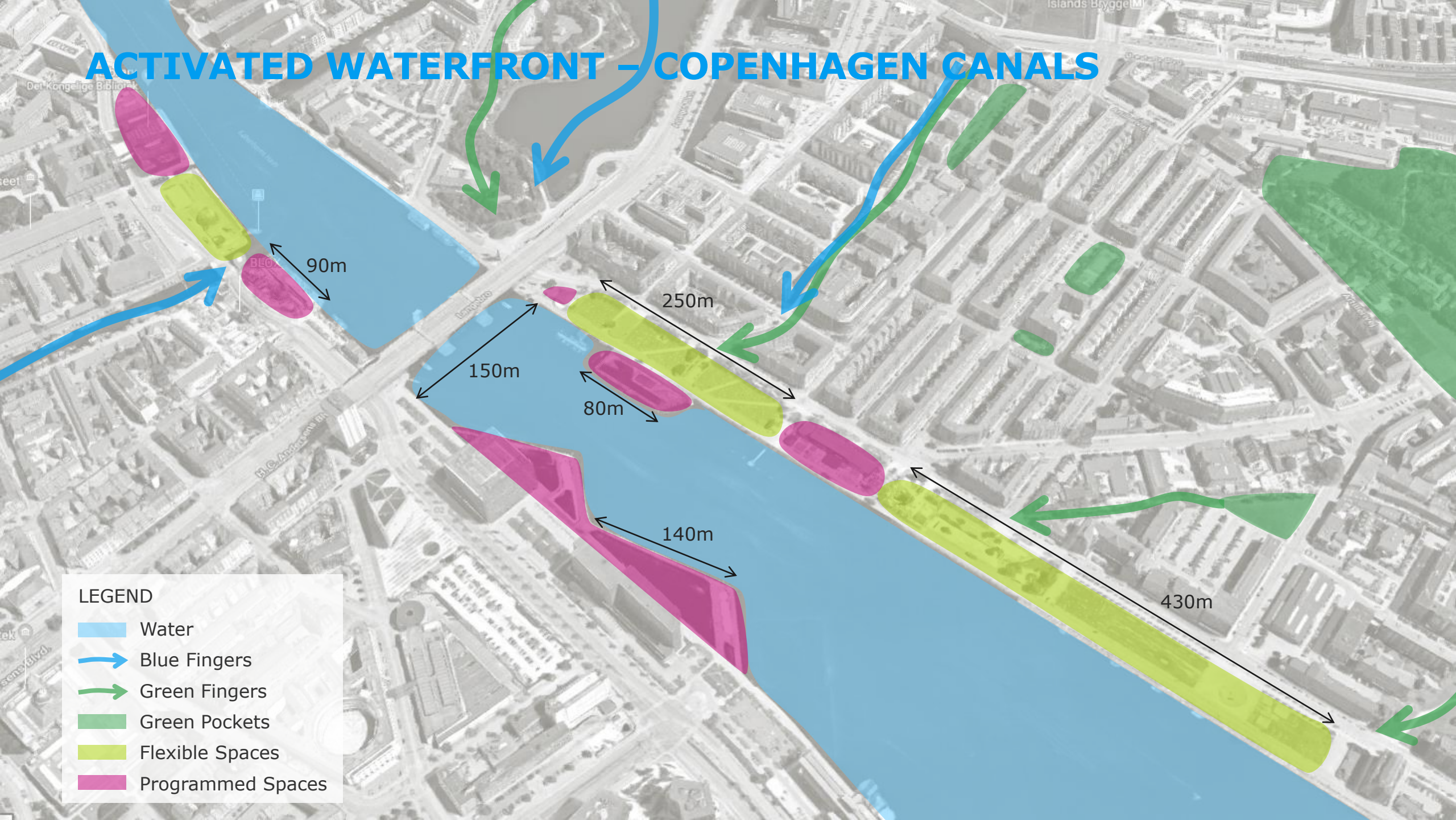
DRY


WET


DRY


WET

ACTIVATED WATERFRONT – COPENHAGEN CANALS



ACTIVATED WATERFRONT – ACTIVITIES IN WATER

Boat Rental

Harbour Bath

Harbour Swimming

Kayak Polo

Paddle Boat Rental

Kayak Rental

ACTIVATED WATERFRONT – ACTIVITIES IN THE INTERFACE

Harbour Bath

Harbour Activities

Boardwalk &
Sun Deck

Floating Cafe

Pop-Up Floating
Islands

ACTIVATED WATERFRONT – ACTIVITIES ON LAND

Grass Lawns

Pop-Up Public Spaces

Historic Landmark

Pedestrian Promenade

ACTIVATED WATERFRONT – AMENITIES (ACTIVE GROUND FLOOR)

Library

Public Water Bus

Cultural Center

Sushi

Boat Rental

Ice Cream Shop

Pizza Bar

Cafe

Bakery

Super Market

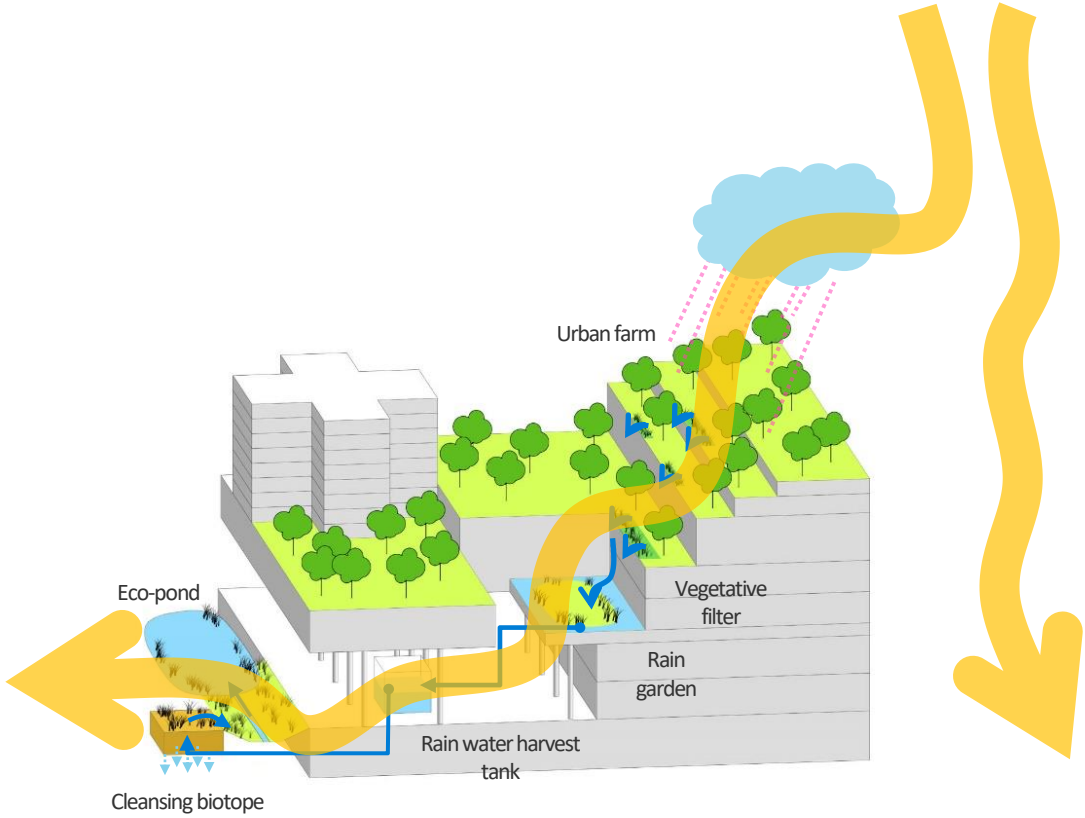
Hotel

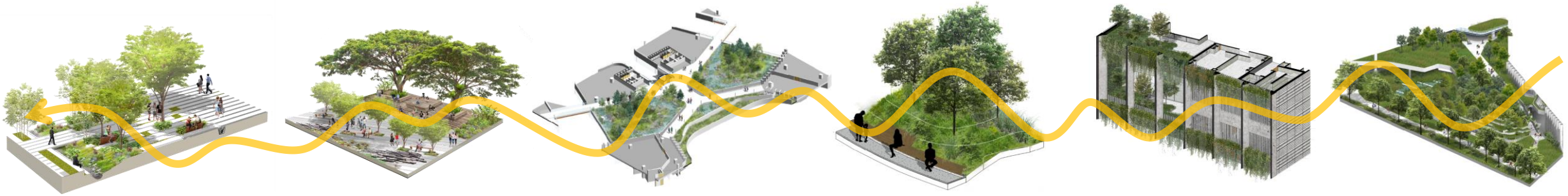
Coffee Bar

Cultural Center

BGI APPLICATION: URBAN FARMING

- Activating spaces through urban farming
- Integration with existing and new buildings
- Rainwater harvesting to be utilized in vertical and rooftop farming
- Raingardens, bio-ponds and cleansing facilities can be integrated as blue-green infrastructure
- Social benefits of community spaces created

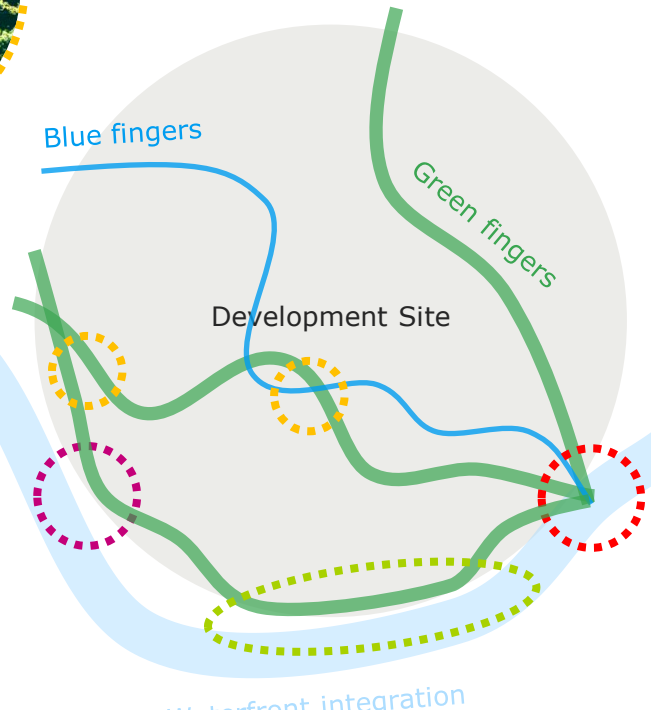




Blue-green public spaces | Wildlife enhancement | Cleansing biotope | Rain gardens | Vertical greenery/farming | Rooftop urban farm

ACTIVATING SPACES THROUGH URBAN FARMING

Urban farming adjacent to a waterbody that is fed from urban runoff

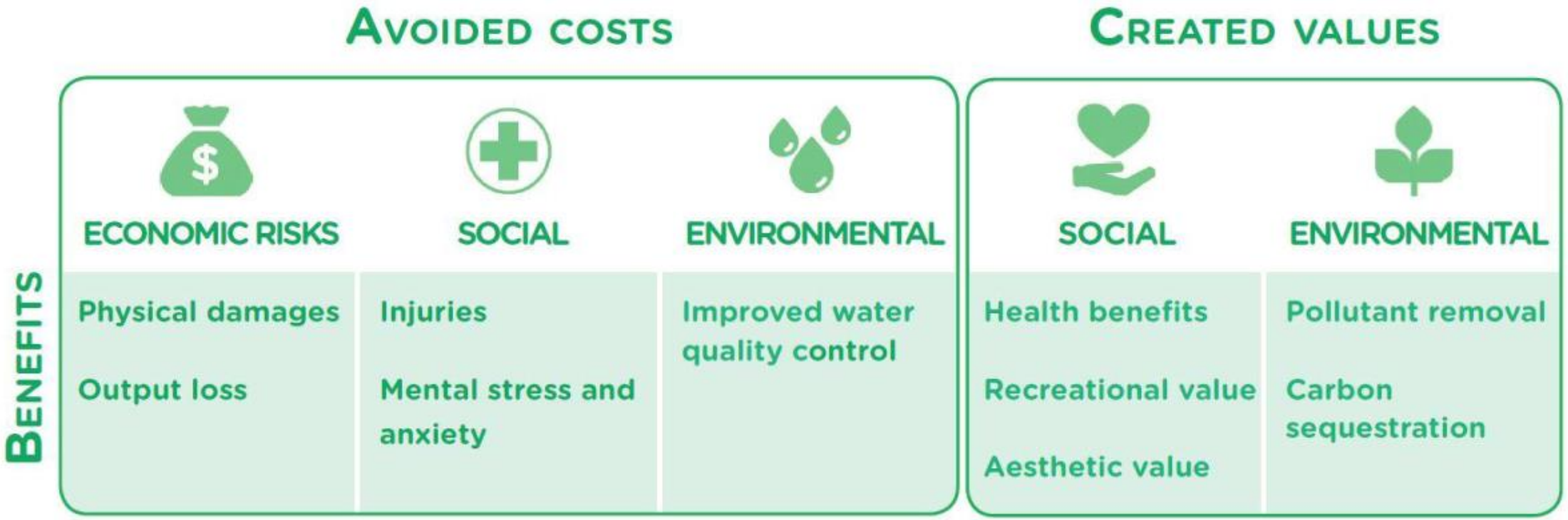


Blue-green integration allows urban runoff from site to be cleansed through WSUD tools, collected and enjoyed in decentralized locations

Waterfront living with blue-green infrastructure at your doorstep

Integrated natural swimming pool as part of an activated waterfront

BLUE-GREEN INFRASTRUCTURE (BGI)
SOCIO-ECONOMIC VALUES



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BLUE-GREEN INFRASTRUCTURE (BGI)
THE BUSINESS CASE AS THE KEY TO DECISION-MAKING

COST

Investments

Construction
Operation
Financing
Reinvestment
Maintenance

BENEFIT

Reduced risk

Damaged assets
Business disruption
Traffic disruption
Mental stress
Lost income
Injuries & illness
Emergency response
Damaged inventory

CO-BENEFIT

Added value

Feeling of safety
Reduced cooling
Health
Recreation
Water quality
Education
Local economy
Aesthetics
Air quality
Social cohesion

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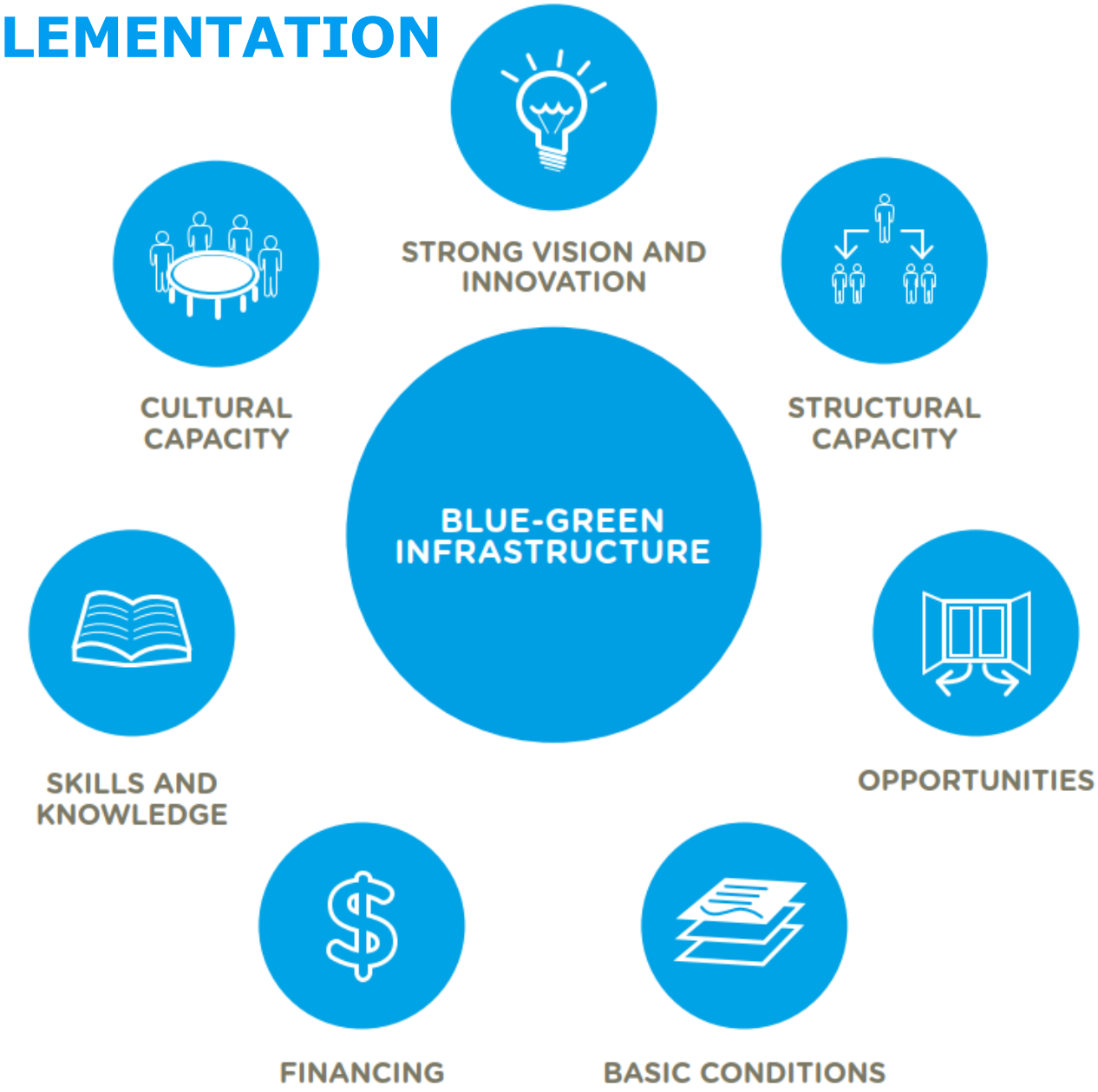
KEY CONDITIONS FOR BGI IMPLEMENTATION

1. Political entrepeneurship with grasroot support at local level
2. Integrated Approach
3. Risk Aversion and Risk-taking
4. Land Availability and Ownership
5. Know-how and Expertise
6. Governance: Institutional and Political Support
7. Business Case: Economics and Funding
8. Taxes, Fees and Honoraria



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BLUE-GREEN INFRASTRUCTURE (BGI)

Important components of BGI to consider are:

- a strategically planned (interconnected) network;
- biodiversity-rich natural and semi-natural areas with other environmental features, including water bodies and green & open space; and
- designed and managed to deliver a wide range of ecosystem services*.

In this (EBRD) framework they should fulfil the following cumulative criteria:

- Conservation and/or enhancement of multiple ecosystems services at a significant scale;
- Contribution to the goals of the Nature Directives;
- Strategic approach with an EU-level impact.

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BLUE-GREEN INFRASTRUCTURE (BGI)

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BLUE-GREEN INFRASTRUCTURE (BGI)

(**a**) Newcastle, UK

(**b**) Ningbo, China

(**c**) Portland, USA

(**d**) Rotterdam, Netherlands

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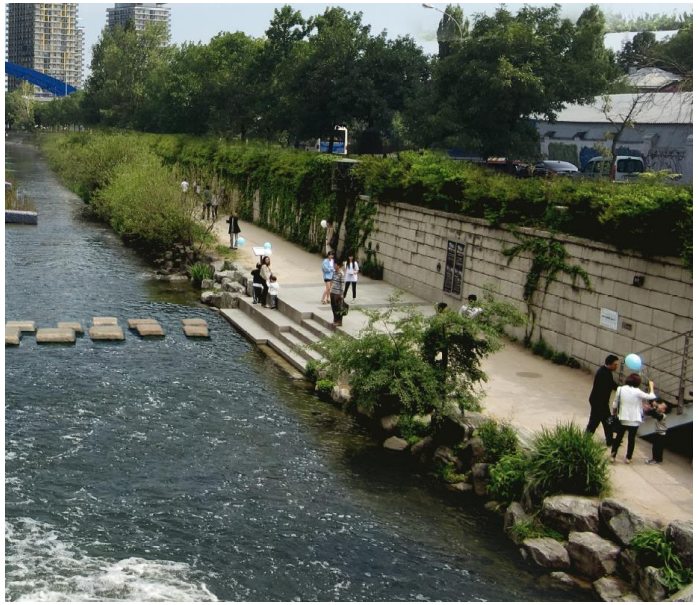
BLUE-GREEN INFRASTRUCTURE (BGI)

Bucharest's Lost River

Bringing the People to the Water



BASELINE ASSESSMENT
CHARACTERISATION OF SOUTH MUNTENIA REGION

Due to its geographical position, the South Muntenia region presents a series of specific conditions that influence its development relevant for this assessment

1. *Proximity to Bucharest* - which prevented the establishment of other cities around it as poles of attraction and absorbed most of the development resources from the neighbouring territories, which led to the phenomenon of hypertrophy of the urban network in the South Muntenia region;
2. *Brașov-Ploiești-Bucharest-Giurgiu development axis* which crosses the region from north to south - is the main development corridor of Romania, concentrating about 30% of the country's urban population and a large part of industrial activity;
3. *Prahova Valley conurbation* - a linear agglomeration of cities of similar size (small) - Azuga, Busteni, Sinaia, Comarnic, Breaza - with a similar economic profile, dominated by the tourism sector, common development needs and challenges: reduced accessibility (lack of a highway), deficient tourist infrastructure, insufficient promotion of the tourist potential, uncontrolled expansion of residential (secondary) areas, demographic aging, integrated management of protected areas, public transport, etc.

BASELINE ASSESSMENT
SUMMARY OF CURRENT ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITIONS

Air quality issues

- In the northern part of the region due to the oil industry, the machine building industry, the construction materials industry and the metallurgical industry
- In the south of the region due to agricultural activities (intensive breeding of birds and pigs and the use of chemical fertilizers on agricultural land) and activities of the chemical industry, mineral industry and food industry.

Water quality issues

- Water quality is affected by the lack of sewerage networks and inappropriate water treatment

BASELINE ASSESSMENT
SUMMARY OF CURRENT ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITIONS

Soil and land degradation – loss of biodiversity

- In the western counties there are several localities with risks of landslides, especially in rural areas
- The critical areas in terms of soil quality are located in: Argeș, Dambovita, Prahova
- The main cause of biodiversity loss is land conversion.
- Other threats are related to infrastructure development, expansion, and development of human settlements, hydrotechnical works, invasive species, climate change, pollution, and overexploitation of natural resources
- Green space is below the European standard (26 sqm / inhabitant)

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BASELINE ASSESSMENT
SUMMARY OF CURRENT ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITIONS

Main types of natural hazards that occur in the South Muntenia region[1]

- Prolonged droughts with effects on agriculture,
- General trend of increasing temperatures with an impact on the winter tourist season,
- Increasing frequency of torrential rains with flash flooding,
- Land degradation with soil erosion, pollution and landslides.

At the level of the South Muntenia region, the counties most exposed to natural hazards are Prahova and Argeș.

[1] REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN 2021 - 2027

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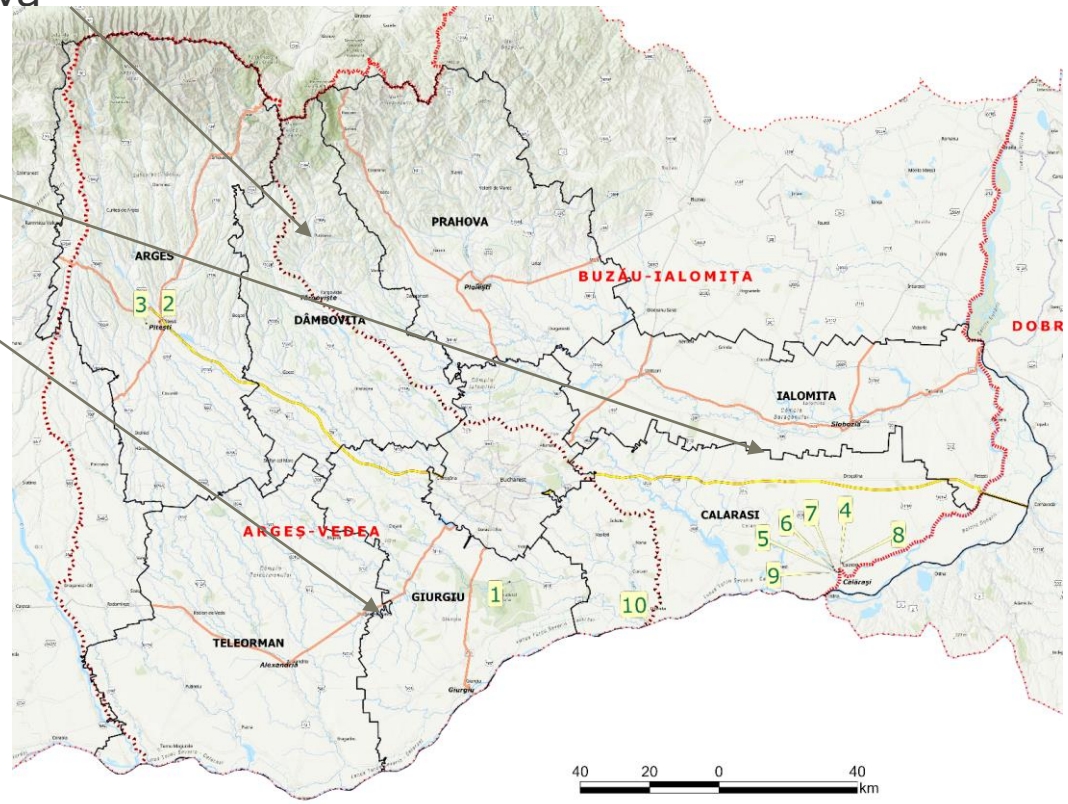
KEY HIGHLIGHTS
QUESTIONNAIRE ON ENVIRONMENTAL & SOCIAL CHALLENGES

- 17 Respondent processed up to now
- Divided into 3 groups:
    1. Northern mountains (7) - Arges, Dambovita and Prahova
    2. Eastern plains (5) - Calarasi, Ialomita
    3. Southern plains (5) - Teleorman and Giurgiu

The Region's area is occupied by

Plains and meadows: 70.7%,

Hills (19.8%) and mountains (9.5%): 29.3%



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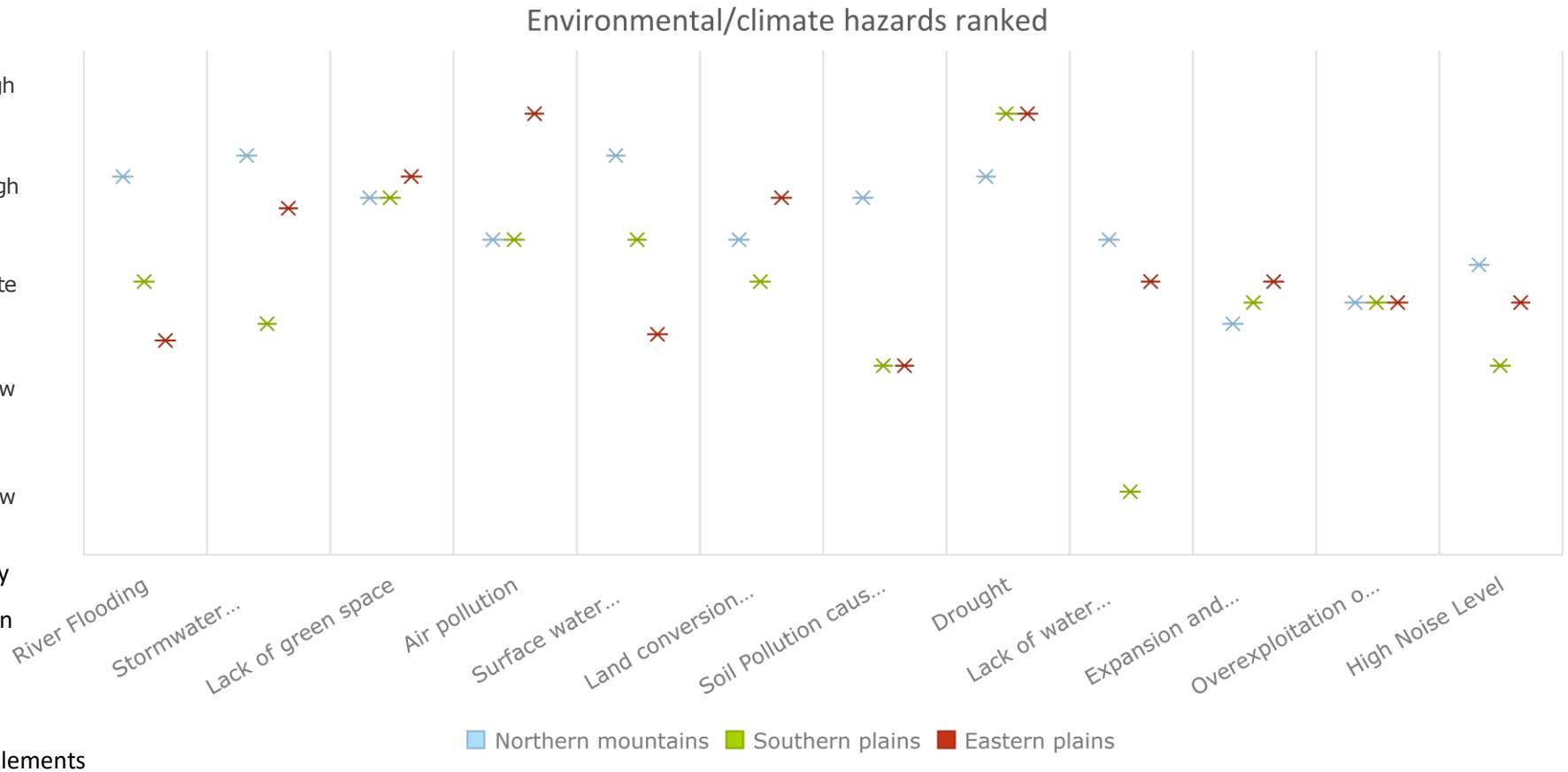
KEY HIGHLIGHTS

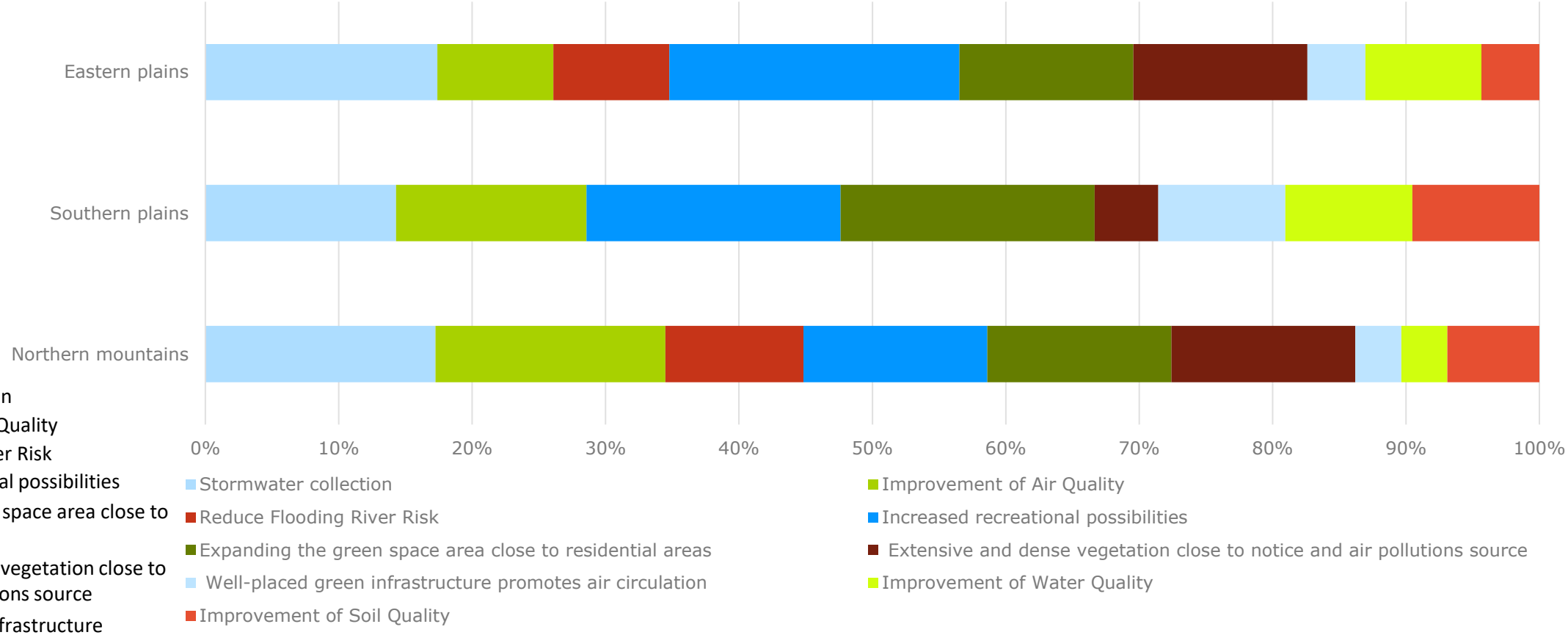
ENVIRONMENTAL/CLIMATE HAZARDS RANKED

Median	Average	
2	2.75	River Flooding
3	3.23	Stormwater Flooding
4	3.38	Lack of green space
3	3.25	Air pollution
3	2.90	Surface water Quality
3	3.00	Land conversion and loss of the biodiversity
3	2.57	Soil Pollution caused by Accidental Pollution
4	3.83	Drought
3	2.50	Lack of water resources
2.5	2.50	Expansion and development of human settlements
2.5	2.50	Overexploitation of natural resources
3	2.56	High Noise Level



KEY HIGHLIGHTS

MOST IMPORTANT IMPROVING THE URBAN ENVIRONMENT



12	Stormwater collection
10	Improvement of Air Quality
5	Reduce Flooding River Risk
13	Increased recreational possibilities
11	Expanding the green space area close to residential areas
8	Extensive and dense vegetation close to notice and air pollutions source
4	Well-placed green infrastructure promotes air circulation
5	Improvement of Water Quality
5	Improvement of Soil Quality

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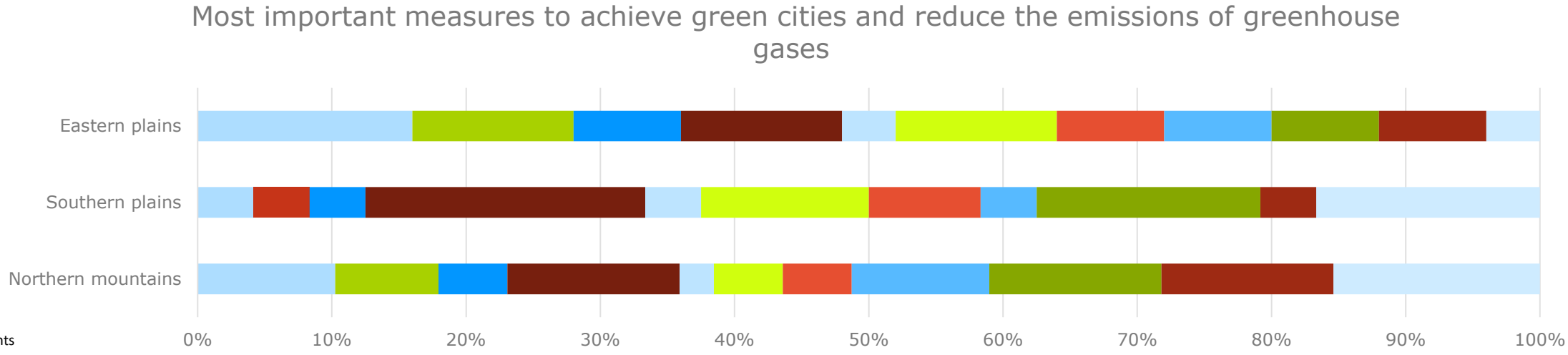
KEY HIGHLIGHTS

MOST IMPORTANT MEASURES



9	Stormwater catchments
6	Measures to reduce river flooding's risks
1	Optimize water regulation, maximize water uptake
5	Increase the vegetation density
0	Maximize infiltration rates by increasing the surface area of open soil
13	Maintain or increase the percentage of green in the city
3	Solution for street canyons using green walls
8	Improve blue infrastructure for leisure and use
6	Solution for Clear water
7	Permeable Green spaces, fences, green roofs
11	Arrangement of poorly used or abandoned lands, forests, etc.
8	Created Green corridors
11	Rehabilitation of abandoned/degradation lands

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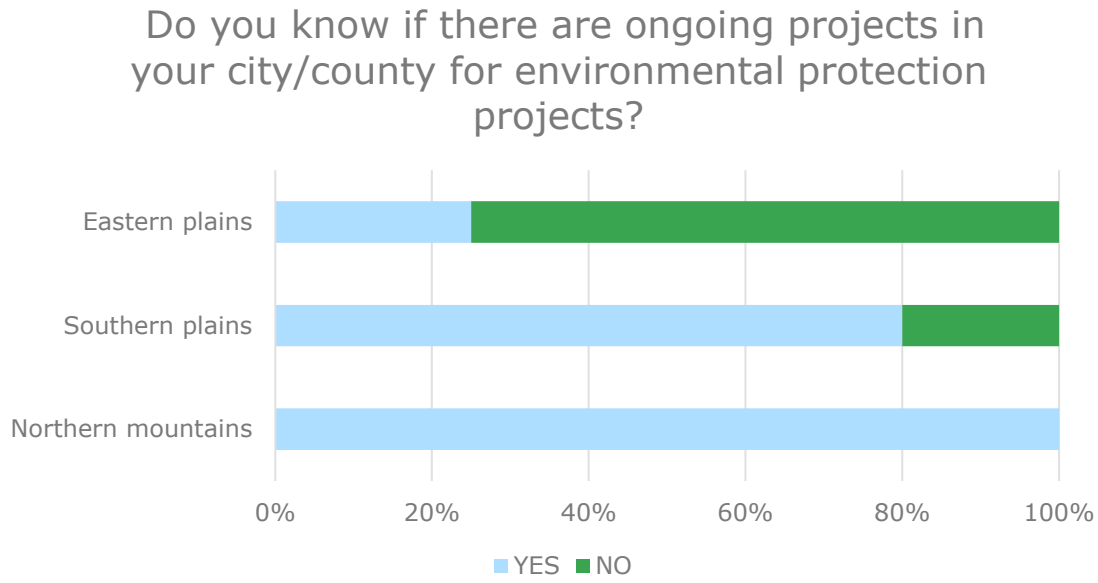
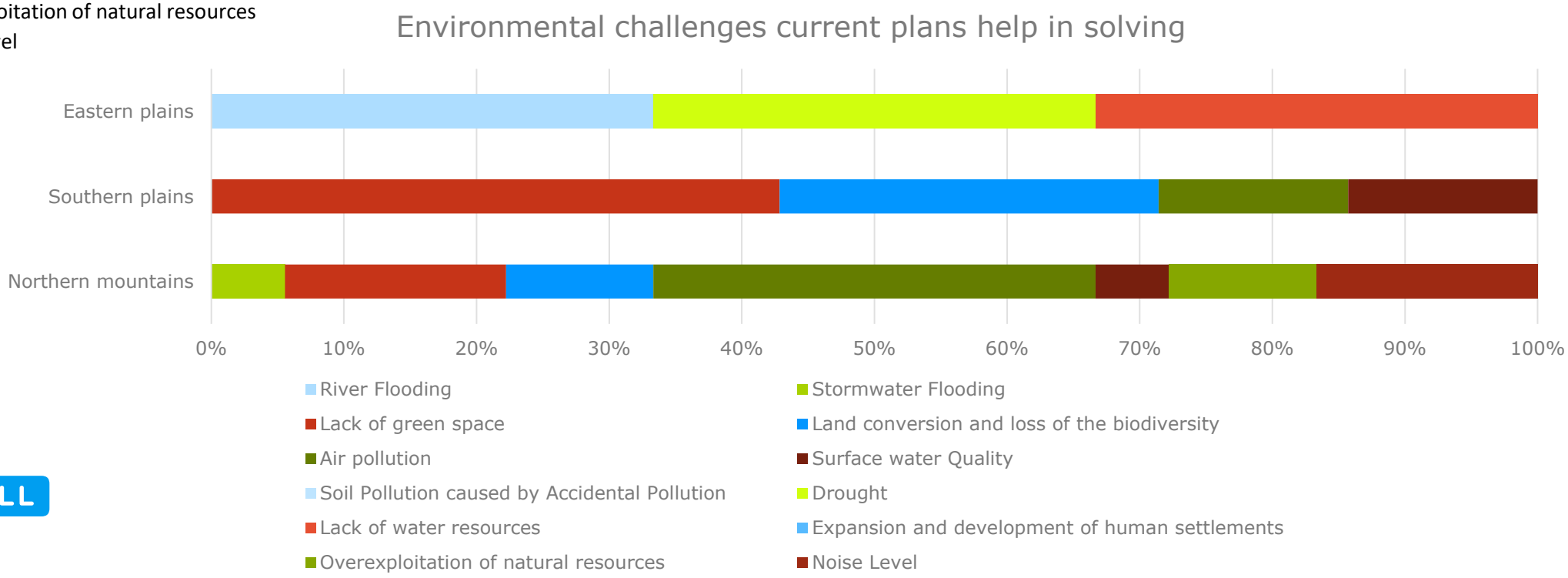
KEY HIGHLIGHTS
ONGOING PROJECTS

1	River Flooding
1	Stormwater Flooding
6	Lack of green space
4	Land conversion and loss of the biodiversity
7	Air pollution
2	Surface water Quality
0	Soil Pollution caused by Accidental Pollution
1	Drought
1	Lack of water resources
0	Expansion and development of human settlements
2	Overexploitation of natural resources
3	Noise Level





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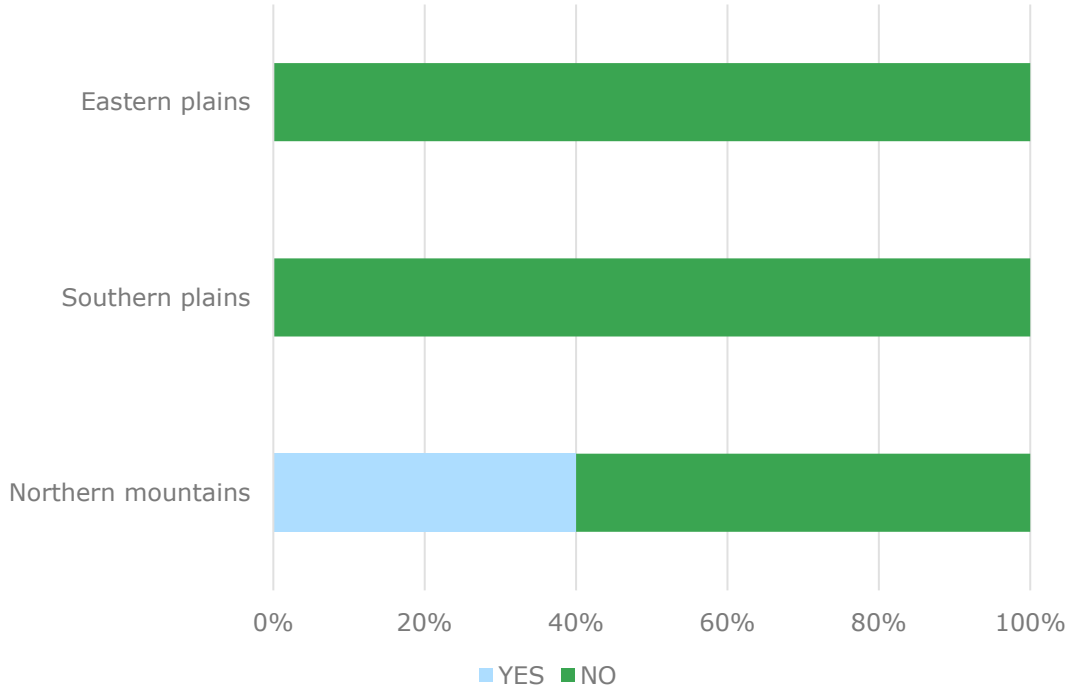
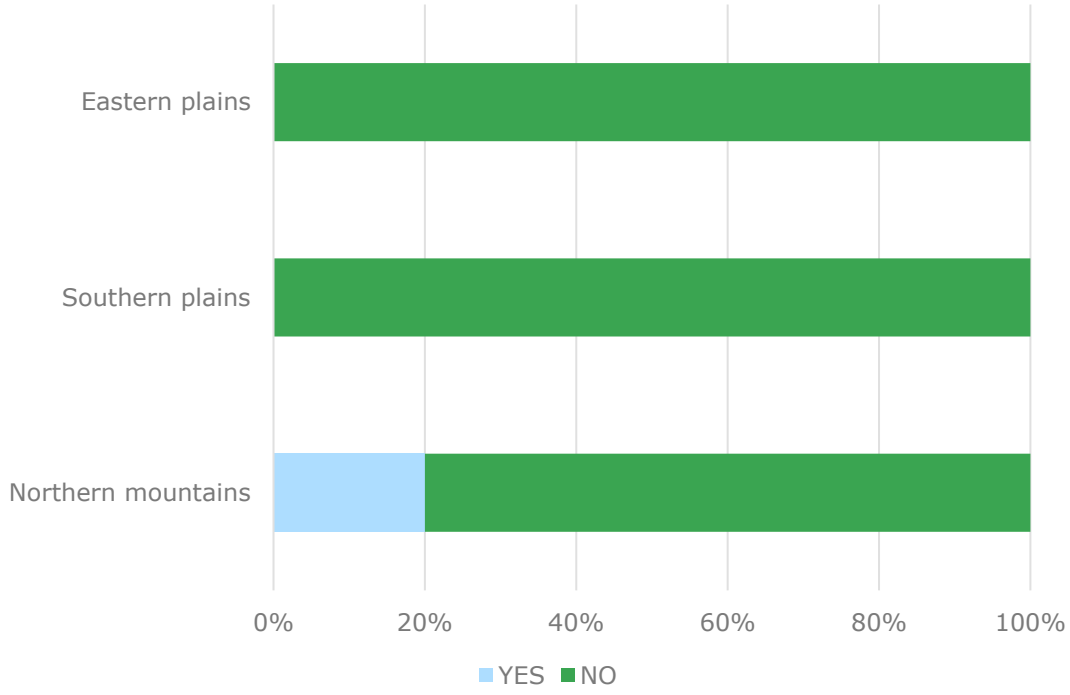
KEY HIGHLIGHTS
WATER SCARCITY & POLLUTION

Are you facing water scarcity or water pollution?



Is this leading to challenges in ensuring a safe drinking water supply?



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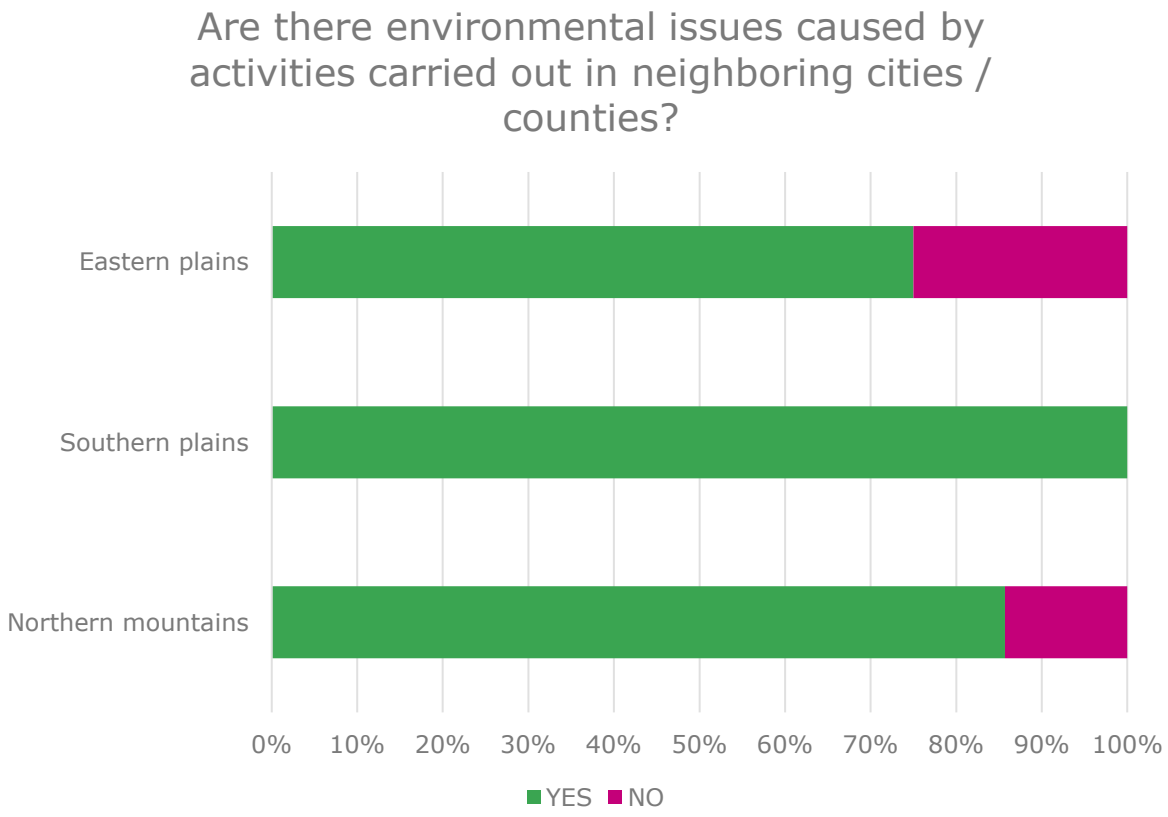
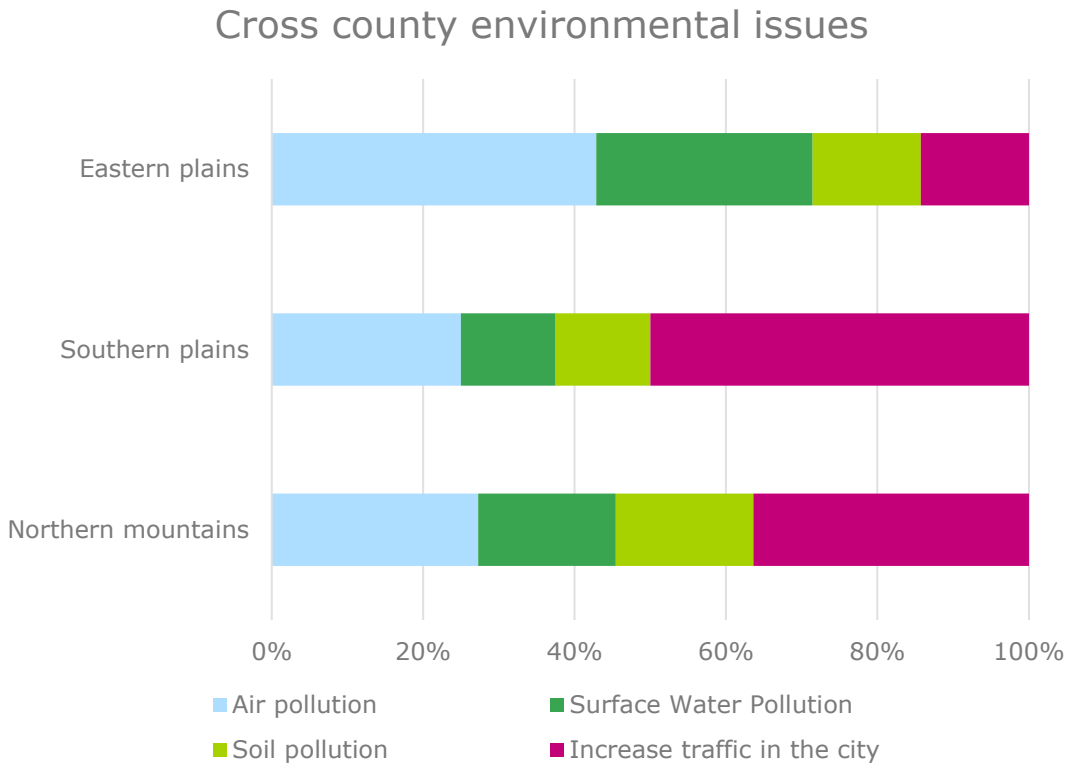
KEY HIGHLIGHTS
CROSS COUNTY ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES





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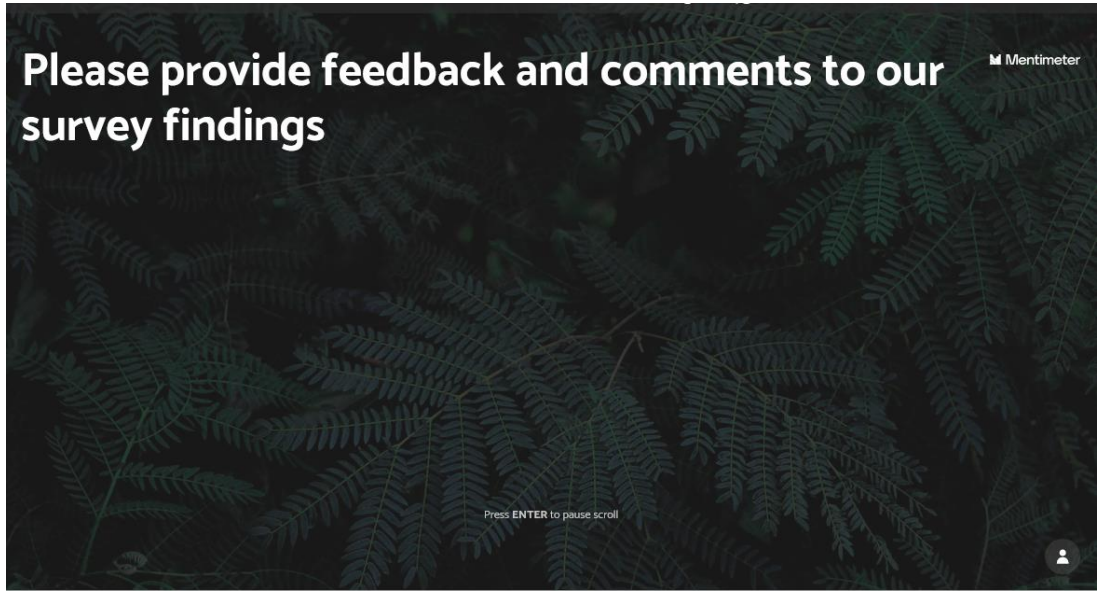

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Type the digit code: 31299108

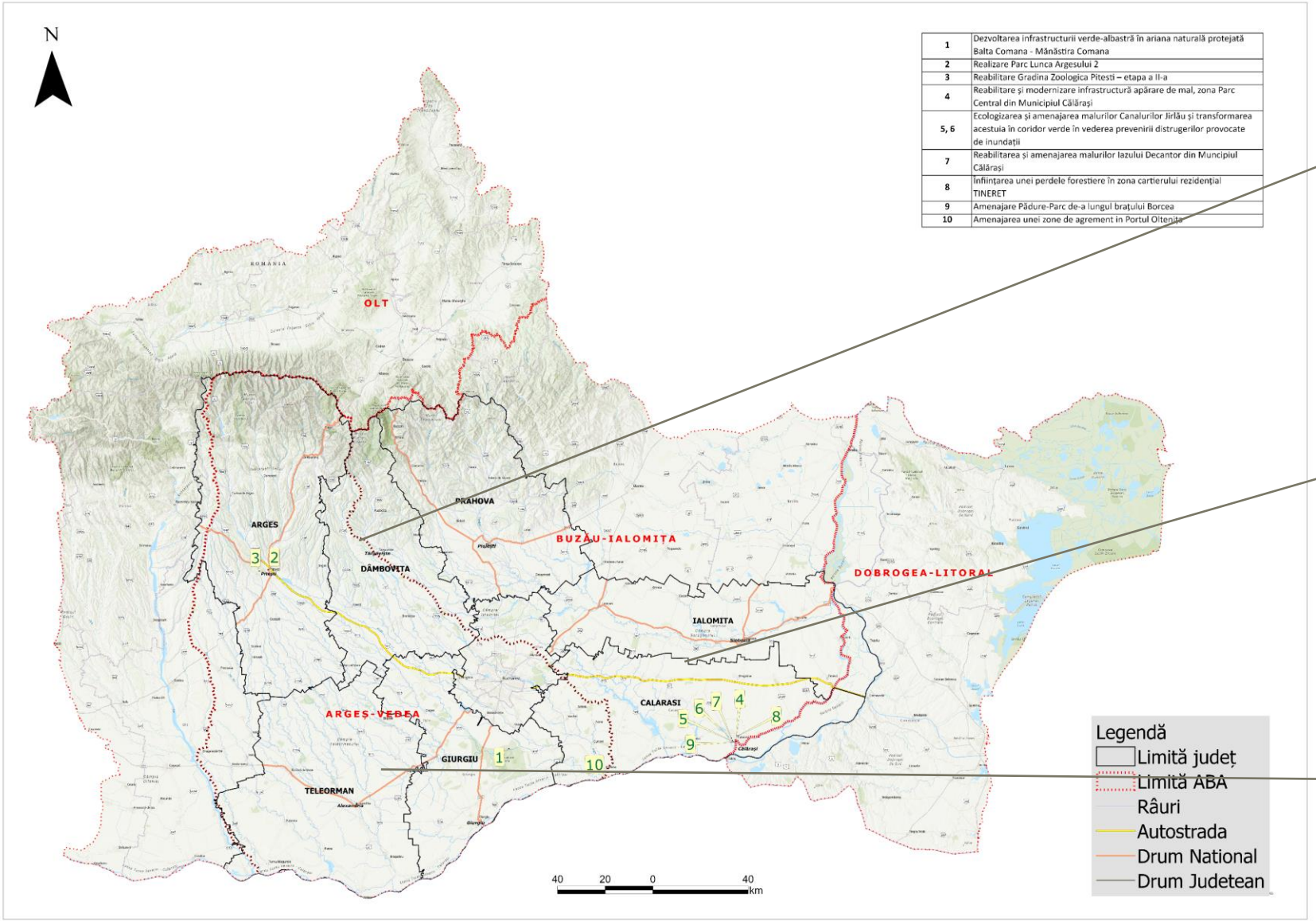
Answer question no. 4

Please provide feedback and comments to our survey findings.

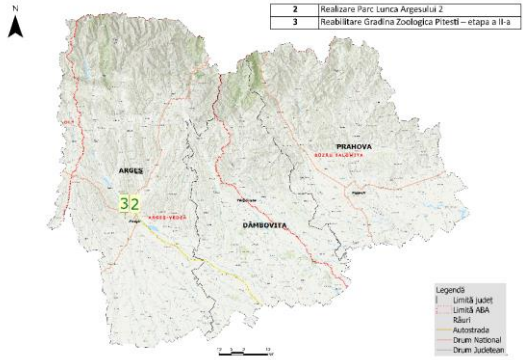
[Confirmation of survey answers. Any outliers we have identified, which should be discussed. Did we miss something?]

RAMBØLL

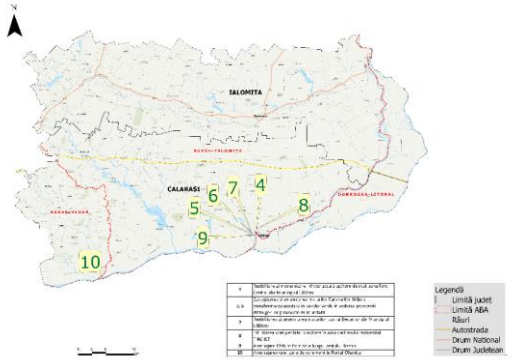
BREAKOUT ROOMS – INTRODUCTION TO THE EXERCISE



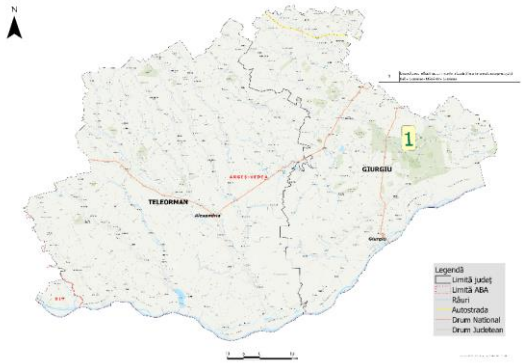
1	Dezvoltarea infrastructurii verde-albastră în ariana naturală protejată Balta Comana - Mănăstira Comana
2	Realizare Parc Lunca Argesului 2
3	Reabilitare Gradina Zoologica Pitesti – etapa a II-a
4	Reabilitare și modernizare infrastructură apărare de mal, zona Parc Central din Municipiul Călărași
5, 6	Ecologizarea și amenajarea malurilor Canalurilor Jirlău și transformarea acestuia în coridor verde în vederea prevenirii distrugerilor provocate de inundații
7	Reabilitarea și amenajarea malurilor lazului Decantor din Muncipiul Călărași
8	Înființarea unei perdele forestiere în zona cartierului rezidențial TINERET
9	Amenajare Pădure-Parc de-a lungul brațului Borcea
10	Amenajarea unei zone de agrement in Portul Oltenița



1. North



2. East



3. South

QUESTIONS FOR THE BREAKOUT ROOM

- Challenges
  - What environmental issue should be the main focus?
  - What other issues (economic, social) should be addressed?
  - Where on the map are these most pressing?
  - What are main barriers for implementing BGI?
- Opportunities
  - Where could “biodiversity-rich natural and semi-natural areas, including water bodies and green & open space” be developed to address these challenges?
  - What ecosystem services (such as food and water, regulation of floods, soil erosion and disease outbreaks, and non-material benefits such as recreational and spiritual benefits in natural areas) can be associated?
  - Can they be part of a planned (interconnected) network?
  - What other economic and social benefits can be generated?

RAMBØLL

BREAKOUT ROOMS

- Breakout room 1: northern counties (Arges, Dambovita and Prahova)

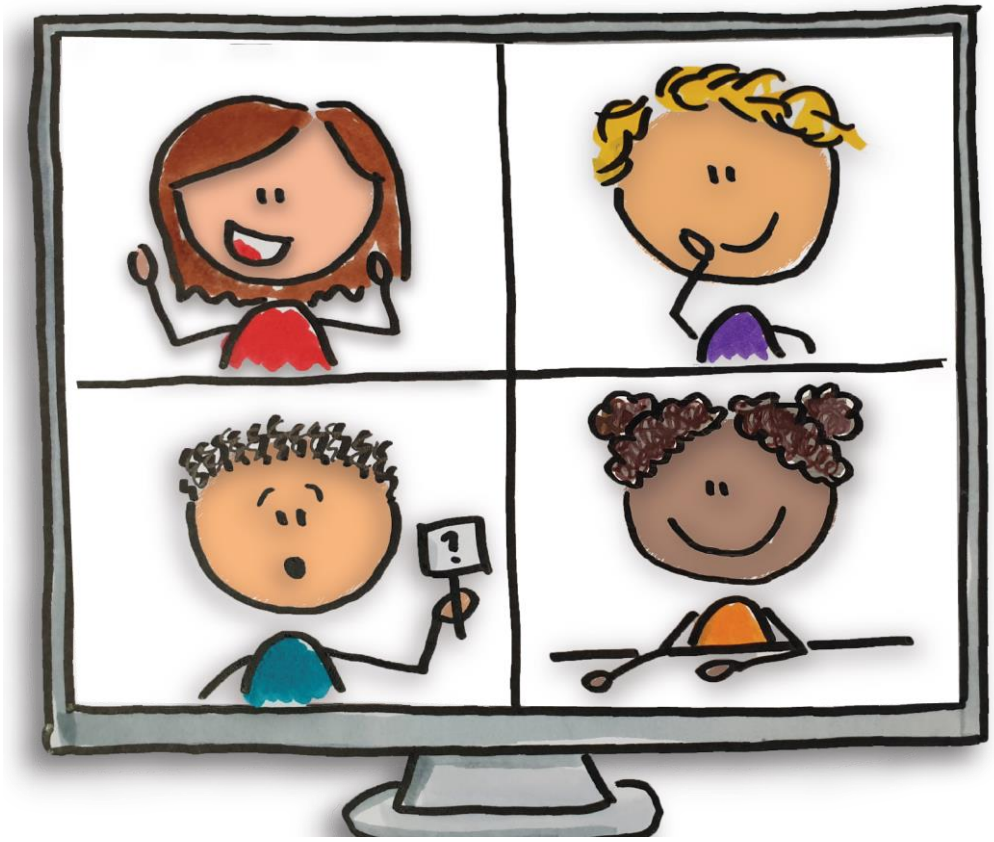
  Moderator: Sabina

- Breakout room 2: eastern counties (Calarasi, Ialomita)

  Moderator: Eugenia

- Breakout room 3: southern counties (Teleorman and Giurgiu)

  Moderator: Carmen



RAMBOLL

BREAKOUT ROOMS

Room nr.	Stakeholders	EBRD	SM RDA	Ramboll
1. Northern counties (Arges, Dambovita and Prahova)	County Councils: Arges, Dambovita, Prahova County Capitals: Pitesti Cities and Communes: Azuga, Albesti Paleologu, Topoloveni Teritorial Services: Arges, Dambovita, Prahova	Dana Ionescu	Luminita Zezeanu	**Sabina Preda**; Koen Broersma
2. Eastern counties (Calarasi, Ialomita)	County Councils: Calarasi, Ialomita County Capitals: Calarasi, Slobozia Cities and Communes: Amara National Agency for Protected Natural Area: ANANP Teritorial Services: Calarasi, Ialomita	Patrick Carter	Gilda Niculescu	**Eugenia Ganea**; Alvaro Fonseca; Andreea Florea
3. Southern counties (Teleorman and Giurgiu)	County Councils: Teleorman, Giurgiu County Capitals: Giurgiu, Alexandria, Cities and Communes: Bolintin Vale, Zimnicea Environmental protection agencies: APM Teleorman Teritorial Services: Giurgiu, Teleorman	David Tyler	Nicoleta Topirceanu Madalina Guruianu	**Carmen Stefan**; Constantinescu Te odor

RAMBOLL

BREAKOUT ROOM 1: NORTHERN COUNTIES (ARGES, DAMBOVITA AND PRAHOVA)

BREAKOUT ROOM 2: EASTERN COUNTIES (CALARASI, IALOMITA)

BREAKOUT ROOM 3: SOUTHERN COUNTIES (TELEORMAN AND GIURGIU)

Mentimeter

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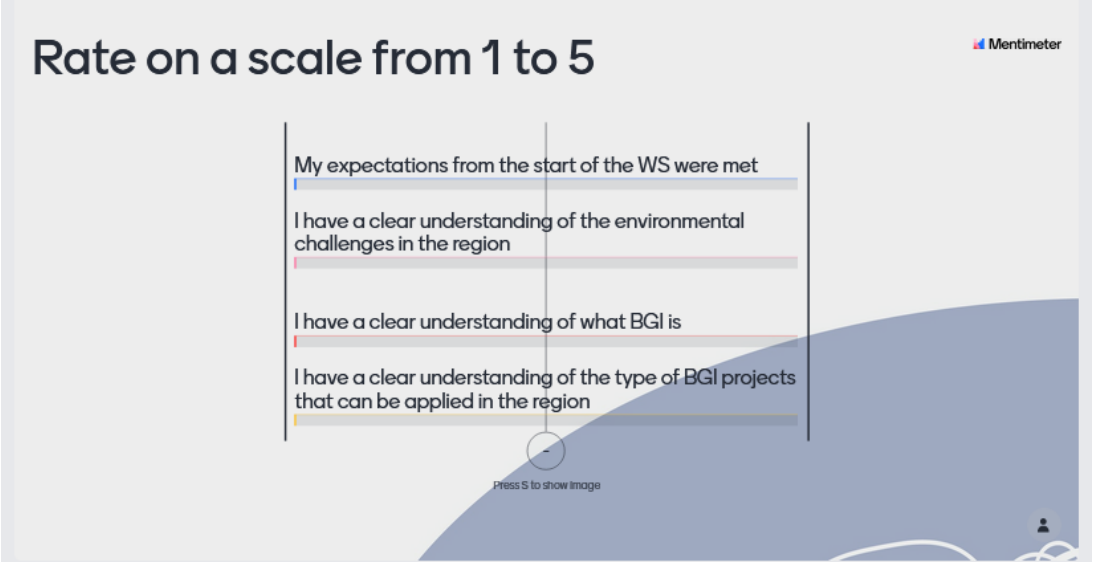
Answer question no. 5 & 6

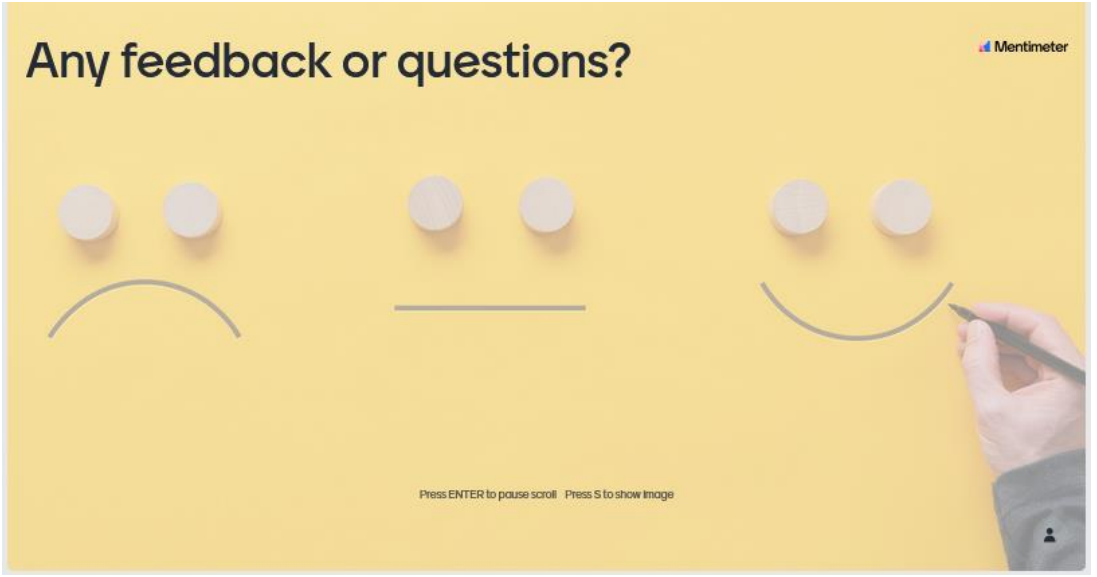
Rate on a scale from 1-5

- My expectations from the start of the WS were met
- I have a clear understanding of the environmental challenges in the region
- I have a clear understanding of what BGI is
- I have a clear understanding of the type of BGI projects that can be applied in the region

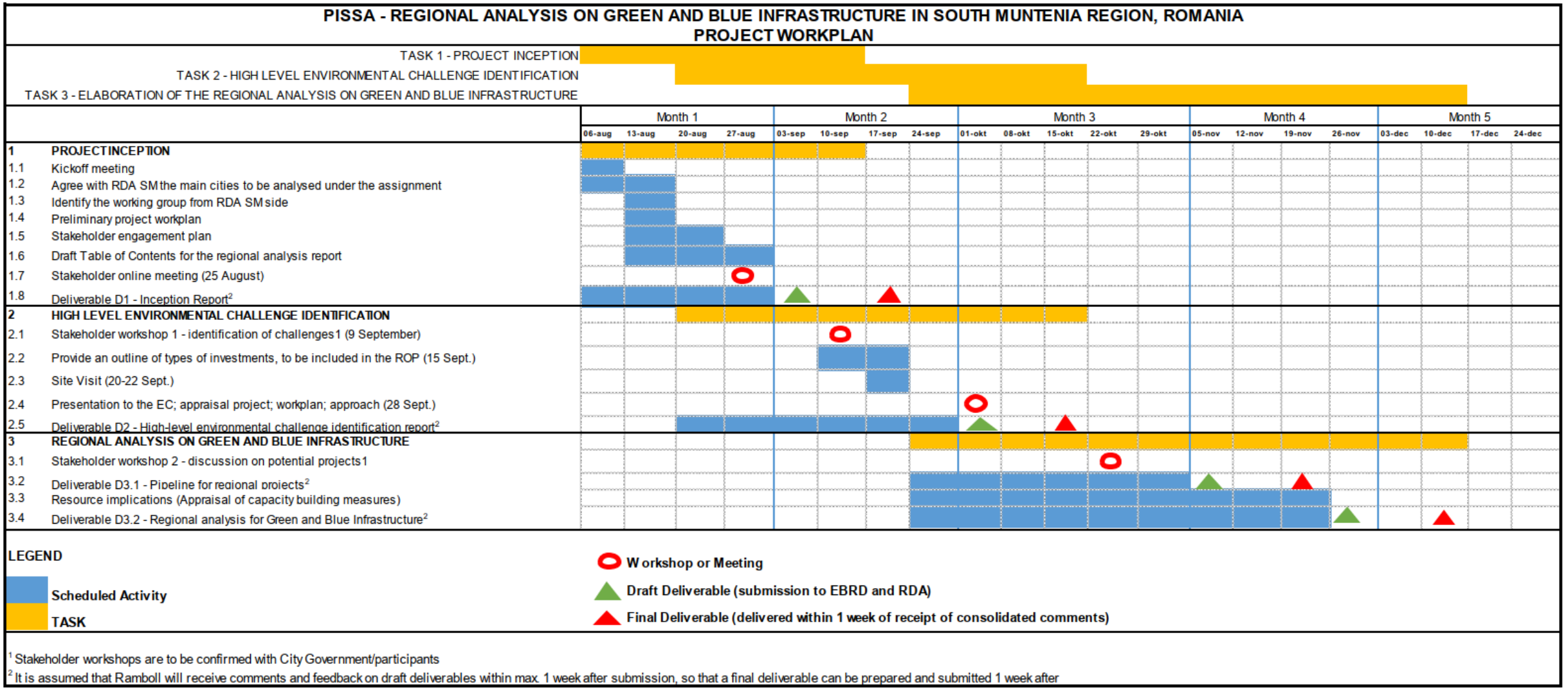
Any feedback or questions?

RAMBØLL





NEXT STEPS


PISSA - REGIONAL ANALYSIS ON GREEN AND BLUE INFRASTRUCTURE IN SOUTH MUNTENIA REGION, ROMANIA
PROJECT WORKPLAN
TASK 1 - PROJECT INCEPTION
TASK 2 - HIGH LEVEL ENVIRONMENTAL CHALLENGE IDENTIFICATION
TASK 3 - ELABORATION OF THE REGIONAL ANALYSIS ON GREEN AND BLUE INFRASTRUCTURE
Month 1
Month 2
Month 3
Month 4
Month 5
06-aug
13-aug
20-aug
27-aug
03-sep
10-sep
17-sep
24-sep
01-okt
08-okt
15-okt
22-okt
29-okt
05-nov
12-nov
19-nov
26-nov
03-dec
10-dec
17-dec
24-dec
1 PROJECTINCEPTION
1.1 Kickoff meeting
1.2 Agree with RDA SM the main cities to be analysed under the assignment
1.3 Identify the working group from RDA SM side
1.4 Preliminary project workplan
1.5 Stakeholder engagement plan
1.6 Draft Table of Contents for the regional analysis report
1.7 Stakeholder online meeting (25 August)
1.8 Deliverable D1 - Inception Report[2]
2 HIGH LEVEL ENVIRONMENTAL CHALLENGE IDENTIFICATION
2.1 Stakeholder workshop 1 - identification of challenges1 (9 September)
2.2 Provide an outline of types of investments, to be included in the ROP (15 Sept.)
2.3 Site Visit (20-22 Sept.)
2.4 Presentation to the EC; appraisal project; workplan; approach (28 Sept.)
2.5 Deliverable D2 - High-level environmental challenge identification report[2]
3 REGIONAL ANALYSIS ON GREEN AND BLUE INFRASTRUCTURE
3.1 Stakeholder workshop 2 - discussion on potential projects1
3.2 Deliverable D3.1 - Pipeline for regional projects[2]
3.3 Resource implications (Appraisal of capacity building measures)
3.4 Deliverable D3.2 - Regional analysis for Green and Blue Infrastructure[2]
LEGEND
Scheduled Activity
TASK
Workshop or Meeting
Draft Deliverable (submission to EBRD and RDA)
Final Deliverable (delivered within 1 week of receipt of consolidated comments)
[1] Stakeholder workshops are to be confirmed with City Government/participants
[2] It is assumed that Ramboll will receive comments and feedback on draft deliverables within max. 1 week after submission, so that a final deliverable can be prepared and submitted 1 week after

AOB

Bright ideas. Sustainable change.