



WP3 Inception

Output 3.4 Final Report on Operational Analysis on Territorial Partners

Municipality of Satu Mare (RO)

Final Version

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Strategic Territorial Agendas for 'Small and Middle-Sized Towns' Urban Systems

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Municipality of Satu mare (RO)

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STATUS Final Application Form (INTRA-5108827)
STATUS Project and financial management handbook

Short Description:

For each city a report on this operational analysis is going to be drafted (10 reports in total). This report underlines, textually, as well as with the aid of thematic maps, the urban issues that will constitute the target of actions foreseen in the Strategic Territorial Agendas.

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Abbreviation List

CKP - cities knowledge platform

ST/UA - Strategic Territorial/Urban Agendas

TP – Territorial Partner

SEE – South Eastern Europe

SWOT - Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities and Threats

UC – Urban Centers

1 Summary of WP3

The aim of WP 3 as an inception phase is characterized by conducting different activities, analytical and cognitive ones, in order to achieve the objectives of STATUS project such as:

- tackling the problem of incoherent urban and regional development in SEE,
- developing place-based strategies by different participatory planning tools,
- reducing the widening development gap of SEE cities,
- guiding and supporting Territorial Partners to develop a sustainable and Strategic Territorial/ Urban Agendas (ST/UA), Urban Centers (UC) and the SEE cities knowledge platform (CKP).

Different methods of qualitative analyses (like stakeholder analyses in report 3.1.) and SWOT analysis have been used not just in terms of networking but also as an opportunity for achieving a more in depth knowledge of the state of the art of local urban issues. At the end, all these activities provided a clear framework of available data, current planning tools and pool of local actors characterizing the partner cities planning areas.

WP 3 Inception consists of two main activities:

Activity 3.1.
Collecting data and identifying actors

Activity 3.2.
Analysis of current urban plans and policies in involved territories

2 Brief overview of activities

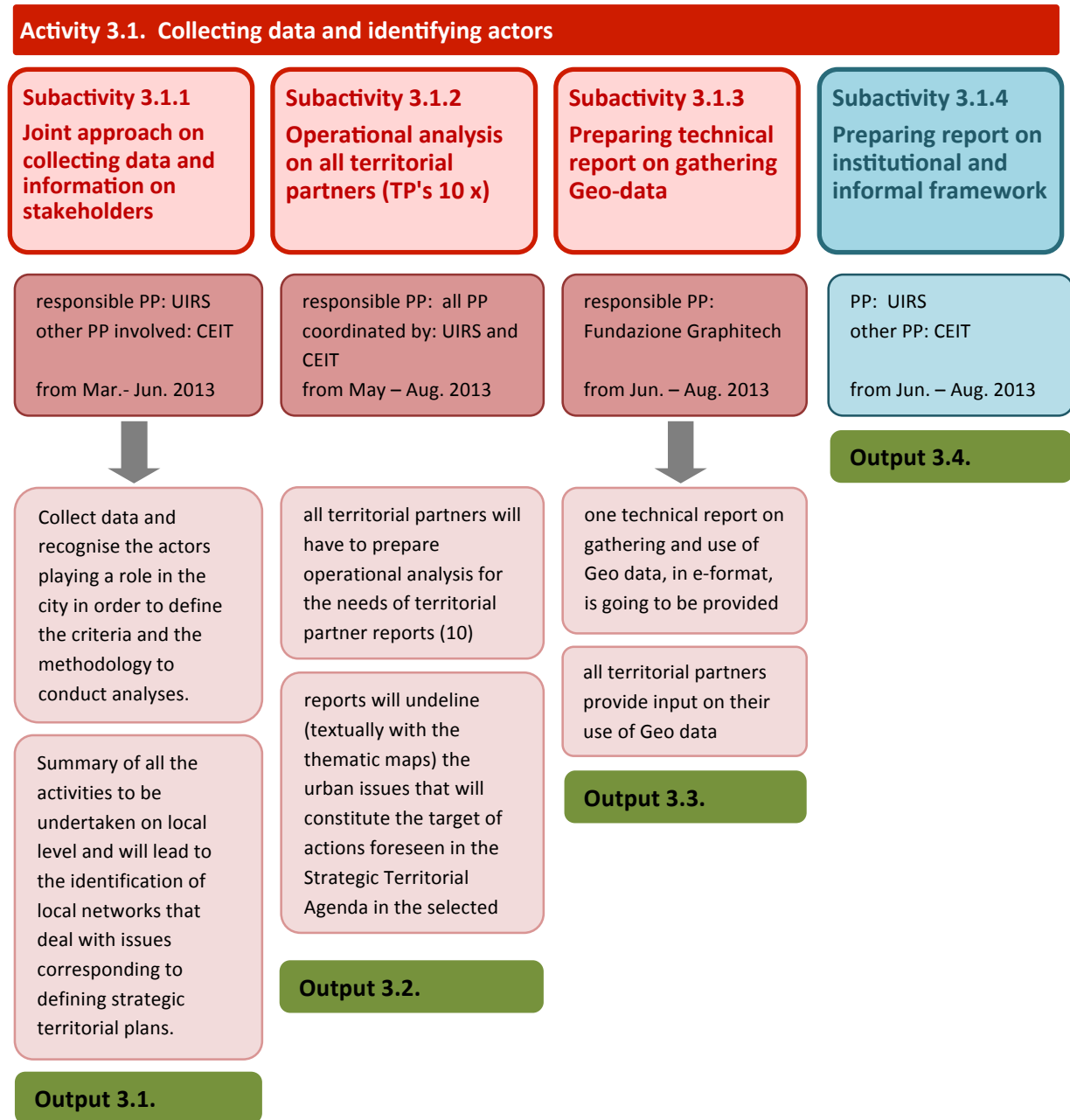


Figure 1: Overview of activity, own graphic

3 Collecting data and identifying stakeholders

Stakeholder identification and analysis are critical first steps in a participatory planning process in the STATUS project. Stakeholder analysis is often undertaken late in a planning and management process and their interests do not always converge, but often territorial-urban actors claim divergent paths of development: the project STATUS aims at the aggregation of these actors around an idea, a vision that will be transformed into a strategy or in other words, in an “Urban Territorial Strategic Agenda”. However, early identification and data analysis exercises can help prevent problems coming up. Also for data collection there is a need for broader consultation with stakeholders, identified by this document, during the project’s lifetime and beyond. By this, it is possible to frequently adapt the collected data and consider new issues on the urban scale.

Through a participatory and shared process based upon the planned workshops, the Urban Task Forces will be generated from the initial group of stakeholders that will accompany the implementation of the Agenda. The UTFs will build the foundation for an ongoing dialogue on urban policies in the areas of action identified by the involved Territorial Partners.

In this first report, every territorial partner identified a group of local actors who will accompany the definition of agendas, those who define what has been called, during the kick off meeting, the “community involvement process”.

3.1 Principles of participation

STATUS territorial partners decided to endorse this project as a possibility to achieve concrete results promoting development through actions based on participated planning choices. Participated planning processes are often encouraged (or even prescribed) by law, but are not properly, or just partially, implemented in real planning.

The participatory planning approach is a particularly appreciated method because it is oriented to re-establish decision making processes related to urban issues within a broader arena of private and public actors. It is an approach that allows taking into account the plurality of interests present in a territory/ city/ neighbourhood and the normal conflicts triggered by processes of change. Participated decision making in STATUS aims to overcome the traditional top-down solutions in order to reduce the distribution of power to the local institutions. It aims at increasing the initiative and responsibility of citizens, politicians, technicians and private actors.

Stakeholders’ participation in STATUS project has to be used as an instrument to facilitate the management of an inclusive planning process.

During the public participation process there are some principles based on which the success of the project will depend on:

- **Focus on clear objectives** that require action. It is important to show that stakeholder engagement will have big role on successful development of a project.
- Involve different stakeholders, public and private sector and general public
- Use stakeholder engagement as **a tool for driving decisions**.
- Because of limited time and different interests of involved stakeholders **be ready to act**.
- **Engage the right stakeholders** considering their expertise, level of influence, willingness to engage and impact on the project results.
- Agree the rules of engagement with defining the scope, objective, context, roles, risks and other rules.
- Mix different tools and techniques to communicate the approach to different stakeholder groups during the whole process of project development.

Finally, it is usually that it is much easier to make a decision among few people. You save time and energy and it is more likely that there will be a consistent and unambiguous choice. However, there are many circumstances, especially in facing the complexity of the urban development processes, where it is doubtful whether the ability of the mind of one institution, even when the law gives to a only body empowered to make a certain decision.

3.2 Communication

Communication is an essential requirement of any participatory process. It is necessary to operate a work of “translation”, which allows as much as possible, to put the stakeholders on equal terms.

They start from the assumption that what matters is the framework within which the participants are going to operate. It is relevant the way in which:

- the problems are presented,
- the time within which the interaction takes place,
- the spatial positioning of the participants,
- the assistance of the facilitators,
- the division of work in small groups and in stages,
- the communication between the participants, and so on.

The quality of interaction depends largely on the structure of the context (the setting, the frame) within which it takes place. The frame does not affect the contents of the choices, but it is essential to allow them.

Some approaches and methods are already addressing the communication within planning processes like “Planning for Real” “Goal Oriented Project Planning” or ICT tools basing on GIS and geo

referenced platforms. These can help to tackle insufficient knowledge of consequences of choices and the inability to understand points of view and arguments of other stakeholders.

3.3 Data collection

A wide variety of methods can be used to collect information. In some cases, facilitators can bring together stakeholders or representative groups to gather information and in other cases, it can be more useful that stakeholders provide their data individually and then come together in order to explore the responses as a group.

The data collected is based on different categories, which are basic information on the different pilot areas. The table has been filled in by the territorial partners and will be compared in a second step with the input from the local stakeholders, during the first Workpackage 4 Workshop.

The table is structured with:

Statistical data

The statistical data about the pilot area has been gathered in this part of the table to give a general overview of the pilot areas to the territorial partners. This part included information about pilot areas' population, surface area in km², density, its GDP per capita in Euro, minimum wage (Euro), unemployment rate, etc.

SWOT

This part of the table gave a rough overview of the Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities, and Threats to be considered as part of the STATUS project. This data has been further developed in the Operational Analysis report (output 3.2), where all territorial partners have identified the urban issues and challenges with which will be faced in the process of designing their Urban/Territorial Strategic Agendas.

Planning Data (policies and programs)

In order to initiate the proper planning process leading to the definition of the local Urban/Territorial Strategic Agenda, an in depth analysis of the major planning instruments, plans and policies will be done throughout the project. This part of the table has provided an overview of the territorial partners' current working tools, at different institutional level - from national planning acts to local urban policies, if present, and regulative instruments. Stating of previous interventions and as well as planned interventions will help us to see the change and tendency in order to set realistic strategic territorial agendas. Optimizing the level of integration and capability of making synergy of these different tools is one of the major aims of STATUS project.

Networks

This part of the table provides information of existing planning networks where cities/ regions/ associations are involved in.

Examples can be as follows:

- **ENoLL** (European Network of Living Labs), www.openlivinglabs.eu
- **ISOCARP** (Global Association for Professional planners), www.isocarp.org
- **INTA** (International Urban Development Association), www.inta.org
- **EARTO** (European Association of Research and Technology Organisations), www.earto.eu
- **EAI** (European Alliance for Innovation), <http://eai.eu>
- National Societies or Organizations of Spatial Planning, like ÖROK in Austria - Austrian Conference on Spatial Planning
- Etc.

3.4 Commonalities and differences in procedure across the STATUS territorial partners

An overlay of the principles used by the STATUS partners in their **Involvement criteria** documents reveals a general profile of the stakeholder. The **key attributes** of an organization that will be included in the Urban Task Forces of the municipalities, regions and associations of STATUS project will be conditioned by:

- **Its ability to duly express its needs, expectations and currently faced problems with regard to territorial/urban development and policy process.** This is a factor recurrent through most of the partners' discourse on stakeholder involvement, and it's a crucial factor without which UTF interaction cannot take place.
- **The experience and/or level of expertise it has in the partner's domains of interest.** For some partners (Satu Mare, Baia Mare, Temerin) these attributes hold a central role in the stakeholder involvement criteria. For others, these are indirect factors that generate other sought stakeholder attributes (capacity for problem spotting and alternative action).
- **Its capacity to contribute to the promotion and dissemination of the project and results.** This attribute does not appear throughout all partner documents, but it is a defining one in what concerns the stakeholders selected by **Alba Iulia** ("forum for information exchange"), **Baia Mare** ("promoting an integrated vision") and **Schwechat** ("networking and harmonized activities").

In order of importance and frequency of selection, the STATUS UTF should end up being:

- Comprised of **experienced** stakeholders;
- **Interested** in the STATUS project and intervention domains;
- **Diverse** in its constitution, encompassing different types of stakeholders from different levels;
- **Able to offer feedback** on issues and proposals;

- **Conforming to local institutional requirements** (1 option, Foggia – PTCP norms).

Comparing the different stakeholder identification forms that the STATUS partners have provided a series of commonalities and differences become apparent. First, the partners have very diverse types of stakeholders that they wish to involve, as well as their number. The most common number of stakeholders revolves around 20, with a maximum number of 76 in the case of Alba Iulia and a minimum of 5 (Drama). There is no correlation between the territorial partner's size (or even type, i.e. municipality or region) and the number of involved organizations. Moreover, there are also differences between the degree of their functioning level and type of diversity. Some partners have tried to involve a mix of regional, national (less common) and local actors and some have almost exclusively concentrated on the local stakeholders. This is the case of Satu Mare, Abruzzo, Baia Mare and Drama (where all stakeholders are local public authorities), Foggia and Temerin.

Differences in the scale of the territorial partners both, on regional and local level, facilitate a prevalence of the public sector stakeholders in the first case. In this case this happens mainly because of the involvement of the regions or associations constituting municipalities, as in the case of Baia Mare, Regione Abruzzo and – to some extent – Alba Iulia.

The overrepresentation of the public sector becomes a weak point when it is not compensated by a strong private sector involvement. The Municipalities of Drama, Kavala, Herceg Novi, Temerin and the Baia Mare Metropolitan Area (who only envisioned public authorities) lack economic actors, private entities, enterprises or foundations, whose support is crucial for the harmonious and integrated socio-economic development of these territories.

The partners also present a tendency to aim for the inclusion of medium-high level of power – medium-high level of interest stakeholders and, in general, organizations with correlated levels of interest/power. There are few partners (Herceg Novi, Temerin) which have included organizations that hold a high interest in the STATUS project outcome but have little say in the planning matters (youth offices, centers for sustainable spatial development, etc) and can, through the opportunity offered to them, bring important input to the shaping of the Agendas.

Lastly, there are also differences in the stakeholder's roles as envisioned by the partners. Some partners have opted for giving the organizations the same provisional roles as members of the UTFs, beneficiaries of the project, idea generators (Baia Mare, Satu Mare, Alba Iulia and, to the extent of all stakeholder's primary or secondary role as knowledge and data providers, Schwechat), coordinators (Drama); others have specified detailed roles for the actors in accordance with their importance, role, statute and scope.

4 Operational Analysis on Territorial Partners

4.1 Scope and Importance of the Analysis for the Future Development of the Strategic Territorial/ Urban Agenda

In South East Europe, the type of planning system has depended on the country's legal system and institutional framework and the relative roles of the different actors or stakeholders in the development process. To achieve the objectives of STATUS, the large social changes that took place in SEE at the beginning of the 1990s have to be kept in mind. In the process of decentralization, important competencies have been transferred from central to local level. But even in the countries with a strong urban planning tradition, there is still a lack of implementation of plans and these covers mostly only land use and infrastructure, dismissing social and environmental aspects. This shows that even with precise input data and strong methodologies to understand future development of the cities, external factors (for example: current economic crisis in Europe) divert planned development. Therefore, it is important to closely monitor the implementation of development plans, policies and strategies and detect as soon as possible major anomalies. It is important to understand which projects were implemented according to plans, which were implemented different than planned or not implemented at all.

The problem of following adopted development plans, policies and strategies is even bigger in South Eastern European countries. What is specific in those countries is the perception of spatial planning as a legacy of former socialist/ communist planned economy. When those countries adopted a new economic system, the care for new spatial planning legislation was not a priority. Therefore, new spatial planning paradigms like sustainable urban development, integrative approach and environmental issues were not integrated in the system for many years and this way created an additional development gap of SEE cities in terms of quality of life and capability compared to west European ones.

Even 20 years after the change of their political and economic system, many SEE cities lack methods and tools for sustainable and integrated development in line with 21st century standards. Strategic urban agendas, by applying a participatory process together with other tools described in this and other reports of STATUS project will reduce urban development and urban culture in SEE cities.

5 Geo-data

The Technical Report on Geo-data evaluated the Geo-data state of the art in the territorial partners areas, both to graphically represent the Agendas and to understand how potentially ready for smart services they are.

This document provided a comprehensive report about the dataset available and the analysis performed in terms of: file format, projection system and metadata, which have been carried on for each territorial partner.

Moreover, the document focused on the already available GIS services and highlights the directives/guidelines that the territorial partners follow during their collecting and updating geo-datasets.

The analysis performed by the dataset is preparatory to the definition of the adaptation required at later stages of the project. Data adaptation will be a key phase to provide the harmonized data needed to set-up the online platform developed in the WP6.

An online survey was provided in order to collect information from each territorial partner. Each partner took into account specific guidelines to complete the survey in the most appropriate way and with the largest amount of information available.

The document was divided in 2 sections:

1. Urban Data and GIS Services;
2. Local Strategy for Collecting and Updating Geo-Data.

Each section reports the data and the information collected by each territorial partner, together with any relevant considerations about them.

In particular, the “Urban Data and GIS Services” section was dedicated to collect, analyse, and create a global view of the available geo-data and cartography in the project area, meanwhile the “Local Strategy for Collecting and Updating Geo-Data” section focused to gathering information on the processes for collecting and updating geo-data.

For what concerns the monitoring of their territories and on what kind of development topics are they tracking with, the survey was implemented in order to retrieve information also on the activities of each territorial partner.

5.1 Overview on Geo-data Survey Results

All the territorial partners participating in the project provided information on the already available datasets, specifying, in particular, different aspects of geographic data that are listed in the survey.

Some fields in the online survey were specified as mandatory, while the territorial partners had complete freedom in providing the greatest amount of information possible.

The following table shows the overall results of the survey highlighting the state-of-the-art of technologies and of the data held in each territorial partner.

Territorial Partner	Urban Data		GIS Services		Strategy	
	declared	provided	now available	soon available	collecting	updating
Abruzzo Region	yes	yes	yes	no	yes	yes
Baia Mare	yes	yes	no	no	no	no
Kavala	yes	yes	no	no	no	no
Alba Iulia	yes	yes	no	yes	no	no
Drama	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Foggia	yes	no	yes	no	yes	yes
Herceg Novi	yes	yes	no	no	no	no
Satu Mare	yes	yes	no	no	yes	yes
Schwechat	yes	yes	yes	no	no	no
Temerin	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Table 1: State-of-the-art for each territorial partner

All partners that filled in the survey have declared to have urban dataset available for the project. The deadline to provide the dataset has been fixed at the end of October 2013. The necessity to extend the deadline has been made so as to solve particular bureaucratic issues faced by territorial partner that needed to interact with regional or national GIS departments.

The datasets provided was delivered in different formats (ECW, Geomedia SQL binary, DWG, TIFF, PDF, SHP, JPG), and they have been checked one by one in order to eventually apply actions to obtain good and well formatted datasets.

Not all the partners have access to GIS services indeed, only 3 partners follow specific strategies to collect and update their datasets, but just the Abruzzo Region uses a specific standardized process.

6 Conclusion of the Activity 3.1 Collecting Data and Identifying Stakeholders

Different methods and tools as part of this report were used with the main aim to achieve a more in depth knowledge of the state of the art of major urban issues of each territorial partner of STATUS project. It is an essential part of the activity 3.1 *Collecting data and identifying stakeholders* of WP3 Inception phase. Beside that, it represents also an important preparatory phase which will be very useful for following workshops as part of WP4 of STATUS project.

Eleven territorial partners from Greece, Romania, Italy, Monte Negro, Republic of Serbia and Moldova have provided a very heterogenic palette of urban issues and different scales of areas of intervention where they will be focused on in the process of designing their Strategic/ Urban Territorial Agendas. Most of territorial partners, Kavala (G), Alba Iulia (RO), Satu Mare (RO), Schwechat (AT), Herceg Novi (MNE), Temerin (RS) and Balti (MD) will be focused on the territory of the area of the municipality, Abruzzo (I) on the territory of a district area, Baia Mare (RO) on the territory of a metropolitan area and Foggia (I) will be focused on a very specific area called "traturro" corridor, passing through five municipalities. Some territorial partners will be further focused on detail areas of intervention. Alba Iulia (RO), Satu Mare (RO) and Temerin (RS) will be designing their STA/UTA only on the municipal level, Abruzzo (I) on the district level, Baia Mare (RO) on the first inner development ring of Baia Mare Metropolitan Area, Foggia (I) on an area of Pescaroli-Candela Traturro and only three partners have already defined detailed areas of intervention: the Municipality of Kavala (G) will be focusing mostly on 4 detailed areas of intervention (a city of Kavala and two smaller ones outside the city), the Municipality of Schwechat (AT) on three areas with different land use on a border of the City of Schwechat and the Municipality of Balti (MD) on the center on the Balti city area.

Analysis criteria of TPs were in general adjusted to strategic/ urban and sustainable development. Many TPs were analyzing the state of development of their areas of intervention through the state of economic, social, infrastructural, research and technological, institutional and environmental development, demographic evolution, cooperation between different administrative levels and others. Only the Municipality of Herceg Novi will be focused on two major analysis criteria like tourism and infrastructure.

General inventory of local and supra-local policies, plans, strategies and politics have shown very heterogenic palette of legislations which they differ based on the legislation background of TPs country and administrative level where each TPs will be developing their STA/UTAs.

The SWOT analyses which each TPs need to provide have shown a very heterogenic image of the state of each TPs development. It was shown that different TPs struggle with different risks and problems on many topics. Many of them were exposed to unsatisfying development mostly of

transport and environmental infrastructure in connection with the lack of funds. This issue was many times presented as a preliminary condition for economic development.

Tourism and industrial/ technological development was seen as an important aspect for some of the TPs in their pilot areas. Most of them have seen the rich cultural, historical, architectural and natural diversity as an opportunity for tourism development, but on the other side, they were struggling with the lack of funds for their renovation and lack of overall plans or marketing strategies for attracting more tourists into their pilot areas.

Further, the environmental aspect plays an important role in each TPs territory and is constantly considered in the planning issues. In all TPs areas there are good conditions in the sense of environment, biodiversity, access to natural reservoirs and protected areas. Urban areas pose the main challenges to transport policies from both sustainability (CO₂, air pollution) and competitiveness (congestion) viewpoints. Urban traffic and congestion is expected to grow as a consequence of increased urbanization and motorization.

Three important processes in the SEE region – notably population decline, shrinking working-age population and an aging population - will have a significant effect on regions. Demographic change in nearly all the pilot areas will potentially impact on regional growth through a shrinking population.

In a next step, TPs need to focus on certain aspects analyzed in the SWOTs. On one hand there has to be a focus on relevant issues for the ST/UA and on the other hand decisions have to be made about which topics can be seen as redundant. These reports will also be updated during the project life time and the results brought STATUS one step closer to defining the approach that helped cities and regions to understand the importance of analysis for the integration of sustainable urban agendas and place based strategies.

The main issues raised up in this Geo-Data collection phase are related to the lack of GIS knowledge from some partners, and to the general geospatial quality of some datasets. Many of the territorial partners still do not have available GIS services exposing spatial data and the methods for collecting, cataloguing, and updating the dataset turned out not to be in accordance with specific standards determined at the European level. Although the internal procedures can facilitate these processes inside individual technical GIS offices or departments, they turn out to be unsuitable to develop a common collaborative platform without a propaedeutic phase of harmonization, training, and eventually new data collection and generation.

Moreover, a more comprehensive and precise overview of the datasets has been delineated. Looking at the datasets formats, adaptations are strongly required and are mainly concerning the georeferencing action that has to be planned in order to display all the geo-data in the final web application in the best way.

However, thanks to the results obtained through the online survey and to individual interviews with territorial partners during the project meeting in Herceg Novi (Montenegro, 19th-20thSeptember 2013), the majority of the identified information lacks have been filled out.

Fondazione GraphiTech will support partners in the harmonization phase taking care of all difficulties that the territorial partners will encounter within the harmonization work.

7 PP7 SATU MARE final report on collecting data and identifying actors

7.1 Joint approach on collecting data and information on stakeholders

The stakeholders' level of expertise is the most criteria for the sustainable development strategy for the Satu Mare municipality. The principle of sustainable development employed states that "progress in one or more particular domains should not be pursued at any cost". The fields and sought experience of the stakeholders focuses on the following domains: **population and social life, education and culture, infrastructure, urban planning, economy, transport, tourism and leisure opportunities, environment protection, etc.**

The stakeholder group consists of 34 entities, of which the majority of 21 are public entities (departments, agencies, offices, inspectorates, etc.); there are also private, civil society and education and research bodies present, of which the latter hold a central role. The vast majority (32/34) are of local importance and the two left are regional stakeholders, which generates a lack of national entities in the local stakeholder group. For **all stakeholders**, their **level of power** and interest coincide, albeit around the **medium value**;

Each stakeholder will have the role of being a UTF member.

7.2 Operational Analysis

In Satu Mare, an overall development is desired, according to the analysis domains that have been chosen to cover all the necessary aspects: general presentation, demographic evolution, economic development, tourism, accessibility and transport infrastructure, municipal infrastructure and public services, natural capital and environment protection, educational system, health care and social security services, socio-cultural environment.

Even though modern planning principles such as the idea of sustainable development, the increasing concern for environment protection, or the bottom-up, participative approach have played an important role in recent years' efforts to organize the vision for the development of the city, the scarcity of local, regional and national funding as well as the limited access to European financing prevented many of the most important development projects from being implemented. Therefore, having in view the coming programming period, local decision makers felt the need to have the city sustainable development strategy re-designed, to have a fresh diagnose of the current situation, better assess post-crisis opportunities, upgrade the list of projects and thus increase the chances of attracting the necessary financial support for the mid-term development of Satu Mare.

Analysis Criteria

As the municipality wishes to generate an overall development strategy for the city, the team of experts aims to:

- collect comprehensive statistical data regarding all studied domains,
- identify all relevant stakeholders whose activity relates to the respective domains,
- perform SWOT analyses for each intervention domain together with the identified stakeholders,
- assess the collected statistical data against the identified opportunities to determine the size of the gap and prioritize intervention needs and urgency,
- identify positive / negative trends and think of ways to divert them towards a desirable evolution,
- elaborate the problems/solutions tree diagram,
- prioritize projects,
- draw up the final version of the document.

Area of intervention

In the case of Satu Mare the city as a whole is the object of the strategic agenda.



Figure 2: The area of intervention - Municipality of Satu Mare

Synthesis of problems and challenges currently being faced by the territorial partner:

Accessibility	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Relatively exocentric position within the national territory
Infrastructure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 25% of the streets within the city need rehabilitation • Insufficient recycling
Population, demographic changes and social processes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Aging population, negative demographic growth • Insufficient technical higher education graduates • Continuous emigration trend (skilled group especially)
Natural resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequately and insufficiently exploited resources (ex. Thermal waters)
Cultural heritage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • several historic buildings in need for rehabilitation coupled with insufficient funding
Economy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • low productivity compared to EU standards, few R&D activities • export dependency coupled with economic crisis • relatively high taxation and unstable legislation
Unemployment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • growing unemployment and poverty
Tourism	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • lack of tourism promotion organizations (because of the lack of a plan, little information on available touristic attractions) • inadequate service quality
Social infrastructure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • insufficient funding
Quality of living	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • insufficient leisure opportunities • modest buying capacity • low life expectancy

Table 2: Synthesis of challenges identified within Satu Mare's SWOT analysis

The expectations of the administration and the relevant stakeholders from the Strategic Agenda are, among others, to: **capitalize on the city's geo-strategic position** at a crossroads of commercial, cultural and touristic routes, find ways to **bring out the most of the really significant cultural and touristic potential, make better use of the geo-thermal resources**, stimulate projects aiming at creating leisure opportunities, capitalize on the rather unpolluted environment, protected natural areas, further **encourage environment protection activities**, awareness, education, strengthen bonds to the several higher education institutions that function in the city, better **adapt lower education to the higher education** offer and labor market demands, **capitalize on the multi-ethnic, skilled work force**, continue investments in the health care system, **attract highly qualified medical staff**, capitalize on the existing network of social assistance institutions, **improve cooperation with the NGO network**.

7.3 Conclusions on the Geo-data Survey Results for Satu Mare

Satu Mare declared the following urban datasets:

Dataset Title	Dataset Description
Satu Mare Digital map	Georeferenced map.
Satellite image / orthophotos	Orthophotos of municipality of Satu Mare.

Table 3: Urban datasets Satu Mare

The dataset “Satellite image / orthophotos” has been provided in TIFF format within all the geospatial information requested.

For what concerns the “Satu Mare Digital Map” dataset, it is available in proprietary format. Fondazione GraphiTech put in contact the territorial partner with the company owner of the format, in order to face the issue and to provide the dataset in an open format usable in the STATUS project, but, for the moment the dataset is not integrable in the final platform.

Satu Mare does not have at its disposal any GIS service.

8 Final conclusions on the 3.1 Activity outputs of partner Satu Mare

Satu Mare has identified a strong set of stakeholders but if a relevant exchange of ideas is desired towards sustainable development it is expected that **more private entities** could be considered for the workshops. Bringing together the local decision makers and the ones affected by their choices would be challenging but it should provide dynamic working groups for designing the strategy.

In the running analysis, Satu Mare proves to be a **development pole** with significant strong points and opportunities (**road, rail and air modernized infrastructure, thermal waters, multilinguism, rich cultural heritage, diversified industry**) but also enough room for improvement (**low productivity, insufficient recycling, inadequate use of resources, lack of tourism promotion institution, etc.**) and that an integrated development vision is needed in order to promote sustainable progress, strengthen the city’s position at regional level and enable it to become a more effective catalyst at county level.

In order to use to the maximum the opportunity of the Workshops in the STATUS context, Satu Mare should have an integrated approach and tackle all the relevant domains: infrastructure (hard and soft¹), aging population combined with rising unemployment, environmental and resource management, heritage and tourism challenges, dependency on national policies and funding all of which are affecting the local economy and putting on hold the development of Satu Mare.

Also it should not be omitted to also consider which are fields where Satu Mare is strong in and to strengthen them continuously.

9 Next steps

The overall analyses conducted up to now provide guidance for the territorial partners to prepare the workshops listed in Work Package 4. The analysis has shown the major issues to address in the first workshop round and allow focusing on the main challenges.

Concerning the Geodata, the next preparatory phase, before the development of the final web platform of the STATUS project, will be the production of technical specifications and guidelines for data harmonization into the Geo-atlas.

Three workshops for each TP will be organized in the next nine months – following the program and roadmap for the **STATUS** local workshops for the definition of the Strategic Agendas and summarized according to the reporting guidelines provided by scientific partners.

¹ Hard Infrastructure – Transport, Energy, Water, Communications; Soft Infrastructure – Governance, Economic, Social, Cultural and Recreational

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