

## Output factsheet: Strategies and action plans

Version 2

<b>Project index number and acronym</b>	CE1226 AWAIR
<b>Lead partner</b>	Regional Agency for the prevention, environment and energy in Emilia-Romagna Region
<b>Output number and title</b>	OT1.4 - Transnational strategy for coordination of urban plans at FUAs level
<b>Responsible partner (PP name and number)</b>	Helmholtz Zentrum München - German Research Center for Environmental Health PP8
<b>Project website</b>	<a href="https://www.interreg-central.eu/Content.Node/AWAIR.html">https://www.interreg-central.eu/Content.Node/AWAIR.html</a>
<b>Delivery date</b>	February 2019, updated on July 2021

### Summary description of the strategy/action plan (developed and/or implemented)

This document puts the collection of ideas and measures from deliverables D.T1.4.1 and D.T1.4.2 as well as the measures collected within deliverable D.T1.2.1\_1.2.2 into a transnational strategy to approach the problem of SAPEs in FUAs. As required actions may differ between the different FUAs, our strategy is a protocol of actions, which is mirrored in the tables in the final part of the deliverable. The strategy focusses on traffic and home heating which create most of the air pollution within functional urban areas. In addition, these are the causes of pollution which are easiest to regulate on a local level, compared to, for example, air pollution from long-range transport. Each problem/objective is briefly explained and several possible reduction measures are introduced. Potential prerequisites, advantages and disadvantages are discussed. Finally, ways to measure the effectiveness of the measures are listed (D.T1.3.3). Concrete suggestions for phrasing information to public places/municipal institutions or schools/day care centers/old people's homes are given. For a quick and easy application on a local level, this strategy is also designed as a pragmatic tool. In case the reader is looking for specific information regarding a certain measure, internal links within the document lead directly to the chosen measure, listing prerequisites, advantages and disadvantages.

### NUTS region(s) concerned by the strategy/action plan (relevant NUTS level)

The concerned NUTS regions comprise the FUA of Parma (Italy), the FUA of Katowice (Poland) and the FUA of Zugló (Budapest, Hungary).

### Expected impact and benefits of the strategy/action plan for the concerned territories and target groups

We expect that this transnational strategy will facilitate decisions on a local level which measures can/should be taken in case of SAPEs in the respective FUAs. Due to its clear structure it is easy to use. Each FUA can select the measures that they find most appropriate for their situation. The document gives a quick overview on advantages and disadvantages and especially pre-requisites that need to be in place if the measure should be applied. For informing stakeholders and the public, concrete phrases facilitate a sound and reasonable communication strategy including the most important pieces of information, which can still be adjusted to the respective FUA's needs.

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### Sustainability of the developed or implemented strategy/action plan and its transferability to other territories and stakeholders

This strategy provides a basis for measures that can be immediately applied to the three concerned regions with a focus on the most common sources of air pollution within FUAs. All three FUAs of AWAIR have implemented a public warning system for SAPEs. Different levels of air pollution will immediately lead to different actions such as the ban of certain vehicles, speed restrictions, the reduction of temperature in official buildings or free public transport (Katowice). In addition, strict monitoring of the implemented actions is put in place. Long-term action plans comprise the following tools: low emission zones/speed restrictions, ban/limitation of waste burning, private stoves, improvement of public transport/cycling and walking paths, increase of green areas.

With regard to the effective impact over the municipal policies, as result of the pilot actions tackled in WPT2, the outcomes are the following:

- Parma delivered a City Laws implementing a SAPE's regulatory campaign shared with surrounding municipalities during 2 consecutive winters. Hence, different measures were activated. These measures included traffic restrictions in all working days as well as on some Sundays, reduction of indoor temperatures and restrictions related to the use of biomass for domestic heating.

- Zuglo made 4 policy recommendation on how to develop new alarm system for Budapest FUA, how to regulate green waste burning and how to make step towards collaboration among administrative bodies on air quality related topics.
- Katowice promoted 1 agreement with the Silesian Union of Municipalities and Districts, the Regional Fund for Environmental Protection and Water Management in Katowice, the Union of Polish Metropolises as well as Mikołów and Siemianowice Śląskie for awareness and extension of the air quality monitoring system to other cities in the Metropolis

All measures listed can easily be transferred to other regions and be adjusted for other target groups / stakeholders. It is also very simple to extend and update, e.g. by adding other potential measures.

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### Lessons learned from the development/implementation process of the strategy/action plan and added value of transnational cooperation

The developmet of this transnational strategy showed that the number of short-term measures in case of SAPEs is limited as yet. There is a variety of measures that authorities have taken to reduce the (mainly traffic related) air pollution in cities. Most of them are long-term to medium-term measures such as promotion of e-mobility and public transport or the introduction of low emission zones. There are only few measures used in case of acute SAPEs. However, an overall reduction in air pollutants will also reduce the number of days with SAPEs. Epidemiological studies show that the association between air pollution and health effects is linear, i.e. there is no level below which air polltuion can be considered to be “safe”.

The transnational cooperation added value to this project as ideas and experiences of FUAs in a similar situation were collected. The joint knowlegde was processed and is now made available to the other FUAs in a structured way.

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### References to relevant deliverables and web-links If applicable, pictures or images to be provided as annex

Weblink: <https://www.interreg-central.eu/Content.Node/AWAIR/AWAIR.html>

See also: D.T1.4.3 Transnational strategy for Coordination of urban plans at FUA level

