

GENERAL INFORMATION

PETUS description of tool in use	
Name of the case	ÖKOSTADT 2000 Evaluation
Name of the tool	ÖKOSTADT 2000
Country	Austria
City / region	Styria
Total area (km ²)	16.388
Population	1.183.246
Density (people/km ²)	72
Tool user's profile	
a. Organisation name (municipality, NGO, national or regional department, company, etc.)	Municipality of the City of Graz
b. Field of activity	Environmental activities in the city of Graz
c. Detailed contact/feedback (project website, e-mail, address, tel., fax)	Peter Gspaltl Kaiserfeldgasse 1/IV A- 8010 Graz Tel.: +43 316 872 4303 Fax: +43 316 872 4309 Email: agenda21@stadt.graz.at http://www.graz.at/umwelt_gesundheit
Reviewer, date	Ingrid Kaltenegger, August 2003
Short description of the case	
<p>The Interuniversitäres Forschungszentrum für Technik Arbeit und Kultur (IFZ) / interuniversity research centre for technology, labour and culture was commissioned in June 1990 with elaborating an "environmental programme" for the provincial capital of Graz in collaboration with the Department of Environmental Protection. The mainstay for creating and implementing this environmental programme "Ökostadt 2000" is the involvement of all interested citizens of Graz. All inhabitants of Graz were called upon in a special issue of a local newspaper (November 1990) and at various public talks to put forward their suggestions and environmental ideas. This environmental programme "Ökostadt 2000" provides the city of Graz with an integrated concept taking into account the wide range of aspects of various subjects, problems and basic conditions with environmental relevance in local environmental policy. The environmental programme was completed in 1992 and presented to the clubs of the local council. Since then it has been a constant working aid for the department of environmental protection with all the department's action geared towards this programme. It contains more than one thousand pages of situation analyses and environmental policy guidelines for Graz on its way towards sustainable city development up to the turn of the millennium. Proposals as to measures to be taken for concrete action were combined to form nine action programmes divided according to the most important subject areas of environmental relevance - also beyond the area of responsibility of the department of environmental protection.</p> <p align="center">Programmes of action</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Environmental protection in private households - Environmental protection in public facilities - Corporate environmental protection - Ecological agriculture - Water and bodies of water, development of natural landscapes and green spaces - Historical burdens - Traffic and environment - Noise reduction and avoidance - Protection of the earth's atmosphere <p>With the "Ökostadt 2000" environmental programme as a "local agenda" of the city of Graz, the aim is to achieve a new quality of environmental protection policy at the local level. The classical notion of environmental policy in terms of safeguarding or restoring a quality of environmental elements soil, air and water as required for human health is to be extended to form a precautionary environmental policy.</p>	




In 1996 Graz was awarded the European Sustainable City Award for the program “Ecocity 2000”

This case was chosen as a case study because this project shows how a decision and review process can be done over a period of 15 years with regularly evaluation.

Sector	Waste	Energy	Water	Transport	Green/blue	Building & Land Use
						X
Scale of project	Component	Building	Neighbourhood	City	Region	
				X		
Status of project	Starting up	Ongoing	Finished	Start date	End date (exp.)	
		X		1999	-----	


Key words

Sustainability, holistic level, city, NGOs, city level program

<p>Project</p> <p>a. Object (building, city park, wind farm, etc.)</p> <p>b. Type of activity (regeneration, renovation, new development, etc.)</p> <p>c. Type of product (plan, scheme, design project, etc.)</p>	<p>a. Program for a sustainable city development</p> <p>b. Evaluation of the whole program for the Ecocity 2000 after the first 4 years to see if the goals and the way to reach them are still the same. So far, after the first evaluation there were only slight changes.</p>  <p>c. The output of the planning process was an integrated concept taking into account the wide range of aspects of various subjects, problems and basic conditions with environmental relevance in local environmental policy.</p>
<p>Tool</p> <p>a. Character (according to WP3final0704.doc)</p> <p>b. Benchmarks (qualitative or quantitative)</p> <p>c. Availability (paid/ free)</p>	<p>a) assessment tool</p> <p>b. qualitative and quantitative</p> <p>c) The tool was developed by the environmental department of the city of Graz and therefore this department should be asked for further information. The final report can be</p>

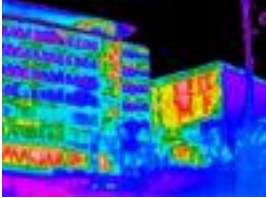
	downloaded for free from: http://www.graz.at/cms/dokumente/10022468/943e20a4/EU-E2.PDF
Decision-making process a. Stage of the tool implementation (preliminary, midterm, etc.) b. Level (political, technical, etc.) c. Public participation	a. midterm b. The user of the tool are more technically oriented persons with assistance (organised in form of working groups) of political, NGOs, academic, etc. groups c. The public was indirectly involved by integrating NGOs in the process but private persons were not directly included.
Other (optional, if needed)	

DETAILED INFORMATION

A. Detailed description of project and tool	
1. Description of context (existing strategies, laws, policy, action plans, etc.): EU, national, regional, municipal	The Issue related program "ÖKOSTADT 2000 (Ecocity 2000) is the deployment of Agenda 21, the central document of the UNCED conference in Rio de Janeiro in 1992, in Graz. This program sees itself as a comprehensive action plan for the transition into the 21 st century.
2. Description of project a. Background (What caused the initiation of the project?; What was the problem? Who initiated the project?); b. Objectives/aims (sustainability statement – what issues of sustainability were attacked);	<p>a. The idea of the issue related program consists of achieving a new quality in municipal environmental policy. The classical concepts of environmental policy are to be extended. The objectives which are sometimes considered difficult to achieve cannot be reached by creating unobtainable conditions, e.g. prescribing emission limits or banning certain substances. What is necessary is to develop creative processes on a local scale to ensure that progress towards targets is made. These processes are to promote activities strengthening the municipal eco-system, to help quickly identify processes upsetting this eco-system and to eliminate these processes wherever possible. Both decision-makers in the Municipal Authorities and the citizens of the city are to be involved into these endeavours. The project was initiated by the municipality of Graz.</p> <p>b. The objectives of the program are efficiency in use of water and energy, to use renewable resources if possible, to minimise emissions but also to include concerns of human health and the observance of environmental standards and preserving animal and plant life in all its diversity of species – and to assess all these objectives by evaluation the program regularly.</p> <p>One of the vehicles to promote the objectives of the program was to set up different project. One of them is ÖKOPROFIT. By awarding the Company Title „ÖKOPROFIT Company of Graz“, the environmental performance of successful ÖKOPROFIT Companies is honoured, and the ecological competition in Graz is promoted.</p> <div style="text-align: center;">  </div>

<p>c. Time interval and stages of project realisation;</p> <p>d. Financing – amount, sources, institutions involved, partnerships, levels.</p> <p>e. Other sectors involved in the particular project/problem (conflicts and/or links)</p>	<p>c. The project was started in 1999 with an update on progress planned to take place in 2004.</p> <p>d. The "Eco-Team of Graz" which evaluated the program is headed by the Department of Environmental Protection of the City of Graz and is made up of one representative of the Technical University of Graz, the "Karl-Franzens Universität Graz" (Graz University) as well as the Environmental Protection Coordinator of the City of Graz and the Environmental Protection Representative of Graz, the Head of the Department of Health, the Head of the Department of City Development and City Preservation, one representative of the "Wirtschaftshof" the Environmental Attorney of the Province of Styria, the Environmental Coordinator of the Province of Styria, the Head of the Specialised Department of the Styrian Provincial Government and one representative of each of the environmental organisations of Graz. The department of Environmental Protection of the City of Graz, the municipality of Graz was financing the program.</p> <p>e. Health, transport, city development</p>
<p>3. Description of tool</p> <p>a. Character (according to WP3final0704.doc) - calculation tools, process tools, assessment methods, generic tools, simulation tools, guidelines, framework tools, schemes, indicators and monitoring, checklists, case-specific tools;</p> <p>b. Availability of the tool (web-based / paper, paid / free, etc.)</p> <p>c. Based on existing tool or newly elaborated;</p> <p>d. Adaptation of the tool to the local context (are there local experts involved in tool's development?)</p> <p>e. Other tools implemented to support the project development</p>	<p>a. assessment method</p> <p>b. The tool is described in the final report of the first evaluation in the year 1999 and can be obtained at the environmental department of the City of Graz</p> <p>c. Mix of existing tools and a new way of using them</p> <p>d. Incorporation of Agenda 21 adapted to Graz needs, a lot of local experts were involved.</p> <p>e. No</p>
B. Tool implementation	
<p>1. Argumentation for choosing the tool</p> <p>a. What were the reasons for the implementation of the tool? (voluntary or requested by what local, national, etc regulation)</p> <p>b. Who took the initiative for choosing /elaboration the tool?</p> <p>c. What were the criteria for choosing the tool?</p> <p>d. Was there knowledge of other tools and were</p>	<p>a. The implementation of Agenda 21 was a background reason but a tool was also needed to assess the actions taken to strive towards the aims set out in Agenda 21 .</p> <p>b. The environmental department of the city of Graz.</p> <p>c. The main criteria were the use of a standardised procedure and to also involve the public.</p> <p>d. Other tools used in other cities were reviewed before,</p>

they considered?	some of them adapted, new ones invented and all of them put together to create this new tool.
2. Barriers for the tool implementation What were the main problems in the tool implementation? (Regulation, information available, public awareness, lack of clear SD definitions and benchmarks, communication etc.)	There were no major problems in acceptance and the implementation.
C. Influence of the tool on the decision-making process	
1. Description of the decision-making process/ procedures a. Stages b. Levels (political, technical, etc.) c. Sources of information used during the dmp; d. Who are the decision-makers? e. Who made the final decision for the project implementation? Was it political or technical decision?	a. Preliminary stage: gathering information Screening: information to the local government and the public Then: gathering data and putting it all together b. Implementation is more or less technically oriented c. Sector specific information (air, water, soil, noise, energy and climate, traffic, waste, natural and cultivated green space) d. The technicians took the leading role and primary decisions, the citizens and politicians were involved in the evaluation process e. The technicians took the lead
2. Tool in decision-making process a. At what stage was the tool implemented? By whom? (experts, politicians, etc.) b. How did the tool output influence the process (added or skipped levels/stages in the existing decision-making process, etc.)? c. Quantitative goals or benchmarks defined? (If YES, which – and what were they compared to?)	a. The tool was used right from the beginning of the planning level by planners and technicians . b. Almost all relevant groups and people were involved and had the possibility to contribute their experiences and their special knowledge which also influenced decision making c) Qualitative and quantitative benchmarks were used (e.g.: benchmarks set by the tool were the reduction in CO ² emissions by -20%, and for a 25% share of regenerative energy source, etc.), they were compared to the data of 1994 <div data-bbox="1062 1671 1283 1957" data-label="Image"> </div> <p>Reduction of CO² emission by thermal insulation</p>

	 <p>Thermography measurements on municipality buildings to show where to place thermal insulation</p> <p>d. Yes, showing the benchmarks and the ways how they were reached supported the different projects</p>
<p>d. Was the tool used to support argumentations?</p> <p>3. Transparency of decision-making process</p> <p>a. How was the information of the dmp disseminated? - directly (decision makers – public) or indirectly (decision makers - NGO, PR company, etc. - public); sources of dissemination used (mass media, internet, brochure, etc.)</p> <p>b. How was the public involved?</p> <p>c. Was there a public discussion over the project and at what stage of the project development?</p>	<p>a. The information was disseminated through NGOs to the public. The mass media, press and internet were used for dissemination</p> <p>b. Public was involved by addressing them directly, but only few citizens really wanted to contribute to the process. So Indirectly the public was contributing by “using” NGOs as their intermediary.</p> <p>c. No</p>
D. Expert assessment/analysis/comment of the tool effectiveness	
<p>1. Assessment by tool users</p> <p>a. Were there measurable improvements as a result of the tool implementation? If YES, what? If no: why not?</p> <p>b. Were there any spin-off's or unintended consequences?</p> <p>c. General view on the tool? Lessons learned?</p> <p>d. Potentials for further use of the tool?</p> <p>e. Will the actors recommend it or use it in other cases - why / why not?</p>	<p>a. The environmental situation changed a lot because of the program, as did the connections between the NGOs, technicians, academics and the municipal authorities.</p> <p>b. No</p> <p>c. It was very useful to know that the process will be reviewed every 3-4 years which means that effort had to be made to improve every evaluation.</p> <p>d. Partly due to the process described here Graz was the first city which was awarded the “European Sustainable City Award” in 1996 so it can be a role model for other cities</p> <p>e. Yes. The invitation to take part in the evaluation process relating to the Eco-City 2000 in connection with Local Agenda 21 was seen as an opportunity to bring in all the experiences (not only the technical ones) and specialised findings from NGOs, academics, etc. into the evaluation process. The municipal authorities, for their part, have not only acted as a role model by taking the unusual decision to have their works evaluated “from outside”. They can also be praised for having initiated a example of change (statement of the NGO Representative).</p>
<p>2. Reviewer's assessment of the tool (usefulness, sustainability relevance, who are the actors excluded? etc.) Suggestions and needs for further development of the tool</p>	<p>The tool was very useful in the process and still is because the evaluations are still going on. One recommendation would be to include the public directly and not only indirectly via NGOs.</p>
E. Additional information on the case study available	
<p>Websites</p>	<p>http://www.graz.at/cms/dokumente/10022468/2ade5f6b/eval1_97.pdf</p>

References concerning the case but also the key words or problem (papers, articles, reports, laws, etc.)	
Other sources (Interviews, conferences, discussions, etc.)	
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