



Coherent Policy Development for High-Quality and Sustainable Living Environment

Deliverable 8:
Final report

25 January 2024



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Disclaimer

The views expressed herein can in no way be taken to reflect the official opinion of the European Union.





Rotterdam, 25 January 2024

*Coherent Policy Development for High-Quality and Sustainable
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In association with:



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Abbreviations

DG REFORM	Directorate-General for Structural Reform
MEAC	Ministry of Economic Affairs and Communications
MoC	Ministry of Climate
MoE	Ministry of Environment
MoF	Ministry of Finance
MoRAA	Ministry of Regional Affairs and Agriculture
ToR	Terms of Reference

1 Introduction

This is the final report for the project “Coherent Policy Development for High-Quality and Sustainable Living Environment” carried out for the Estonian government and funded by the European Commission’s Directorate-General for Structural Reform Support (DG REFORM). The project has been developed in collaboration with Trinomics (lead), Hendrikson & Ko, SEI Tallinn, SWECO and TalTech University.

The main beneficiaries of the project, i.e. the Core Steering Group are the:

- ✓ Construction and housing department which was previously part of the Ministry of Economic Affairs and Communication, which has, since 1 July, been reorganised as the Construction and Living Environment Department of the Ministry of Climate arising from the coalition agreement that was made after the March 2023 elections;
- ✓ Spatial planning department which was previously under the Ministry of Finance, that has since been reorganised to join the Ministry of Regional Affairs and Agriculture;
- ✓ Representatives from DG REFORM.

In addition, a broad range of stakeholders has also been engaged during this project, which includes representatives from the Ministry of Environment, Ministry of Culture, local municipalities and various associations.

This report will include:

- ✓ A summary of the activities carried out during the implementation of the project;
- ✓ A brief analysis of the project monitoring indicators presented in the inception report;
- ✓ The challenges encountered during the implementation of the project;
- ✓ Lessons learnt during the implementation of the project, useful for future projects on spatial planning in Estonia or other EU Member States, and potential follow-up measures;
- ✓ Communication material.

We have also included as annexes:

- ✓ A list of all the stakeholder groups that were engaged during the project;
- ✓ A consolidated glossary list for all deliverables.

2 Summary of activities carried out

2.1 Overview of main activities

This project includes a total of eight deliverables. The table below provides an overview of the main activities carried out per deliverable. In addition to these eight deliverables as required by the terms of reference, the project team also prepared an *additional* document “A High Quality Living Environment for Estonia” which is a condensed report with key recommendations and learnings that can be readily shared with politicians and key officials of various ministries and municipal governments etc.

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Table 2-1 Summary of activities carried out across Deliverables 1 - 8, and for the additional report

Deliverable	Key objective(s)	Main activities
1: Inception report	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To clarify the objectives of the project and to align expectations and understanding of the ToR 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Organised a kick-off meeting and several additional meetings to discuss and come to an agreement on the revised scope of work with the beneficiary and client
2: State of play of the development of the built environment in Estonia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To assess the current state of the development of the built environment, of the strategies, plans and policies, including the existing initiatives and the existing governance and institutional structure (prior to the March 2023 elections); To identify the key challenges and barriers for Estonia to achieving a high-quality and sustainable living environment; To provide good international practices with excellent spatial development strategies and experiences 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Data and information collection on Estonia’s state of play through desk research and stakeholder engagement; Conducted an online survey which was open from 3 Oct - 4 Nov 2022. 98 responses were gathered from different types of organisations including representatives of the Ministries, government agencies / institutions, local governments, professionals from associations, building and construction sector, private consultancy, civil society and NGOs; Good international practices were also collated through desk research and based on the expertise and prior knowledge of the project team members in charge of this task.
3: Policy Recommendations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To develop a set of policy recommendations, based on the findings from Deliverable 2, and to identify recommendations for Estonia based on learnings from other countries 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Gathering of information through in-person interviews carried out in the inception phase; Collected feedback during the five regional workshops conducted that was attended by 123 stakeholders; Brainstorming with experts within project team; Conducted three expert meetings with 15 stakeholders, which includes top-down and bottom-

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Deliverable	Key objective(s)	Main activities
		<p>up representatives from the then MEAC, MoF and MoE; and from the Tallinn, Narva and Rapla municipalities, union of Harju county municipalities and of Estonian cities and municipalities, Associations of construction entrepreneurs and infra construction;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Desk research to gather learnings of different approaches to spatial planning in other countries
<p>4: Proposal for the preparation of a spatial development strategy concept</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To propose a concept a development plan to improve the quality and sustainability of the living environment, including the details for nine identified topics that should be addressed in such a plan 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Collected feedback during the five regional workshops conducted that was attended by 123 stakeholders; • Conducted four, 4-hour thematic workshops that were attended by members of the Steering Group on the Long Term View for Construction and experts from public authorities, universities, consultancies and the private sector (~60 attendees); • Shared proposal and concept for a living environment development plan at the Tartu Planning conference which was attended by policy makers and a wider set of audience; • Workshop with MEAC and MoF to conclude findings and recommendations for the report
<p>5: Recommendations to improve the governance and coordination system for spatial decisions</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To describe and analyse the Estonian changing institutional framework and governance system for spatial creation; • To identify gaps, inefficiencies and bottlenecks of the previous and emerging governance system for spatial creation; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Analysis based on the findings and results of previous deliverables, desk research, and information received directly from the beneficiaries due to the rapidly changing circumstances arising from the reorganisation following the March 2023 governmental elections;

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Deliverable	Key objective(s)	Main activities
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To provide recommendations on how Estonia can improve its governance and coordination system for spatial creation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Additionally, a preliminary analysis of indicators to measure and monitor the quality of space was also provided upon the request of the beneficiary
6: An action plan for the further development of the e-construction services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To prepare an action plan and roadmap to further the digitalisation of construction services in Estonia, and to support the implementation of the living environment development plan 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Desk research on the state of play of the e-construction platform and of existing and emerging digital services relating to the living environment; Two working seminars were organised (hybrid format) which were attended by over 15 participants each including ministerial representatives and other key stakeholders
7: Communication Plan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To develop a communications guide for the beneficiary, including key messages from the results of Deliverables 4 and 6, recommendations for communication channels to inform / engage different stakeholder groups 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Desk research Consider the good examples and lessons learnt when engaging with Estonian stakeholders throughout the implementation of this project
8: Final report	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To summarise the activities carried out during the implementation of this project, including a brief analysis of project monitoring indicators; To identify the challenges encountered and lessons learnt that could be useful for future projects on spatial planning in Estonia or other EU Member States; To prepare communication material for this project 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Consolidation and reflection of work done across previous deliverables
Additional report	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To provide a condensed report outlining key project recommendations and insights for dissemination among politicians and key officials of various ministries and municipal governments 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Summary of findings and recommendations across all deliverables

2.2 Meetings and workshops

The following table lists the meetings, workshops, seminars and a conference that took place as part of this study. An overview of these occasions are summarised below:

- In-person meetings with nine different stakeholder groups were held in Tallinn during the inception phase in June 2022;
- Three expert meetings were organised to discuss the policy recommendations for Estonia (Deliverable 3 and 5), which included an in-person meeting in Tallinn with bottom-up stakeholders in April 2023;
- Five regional working seminars with a broader group of stakeholders (123 attendees) were conducted between November and December 2022, which contributed to Deliverables 3, 4 and 5;
- Five workshops, collectively attended by about 60 stakeholders, were conducted to specifically discuss the content of the Deliverable 4 report, including four thematic workshops with stakeholders and one with representatives from the then MEAC and MoF (now Ministry of Climate and Ministry of Regional Affairs and Agriculture respectively);
- Preliminary results of the study were presented in the Tartu Planning Conference in March 2023;
- Two workshops, attended by over 15 attendees each, were conducted within the work delivered for Deliverable 6 to discuss the current status and the proposal for actions necessary to improve the digitalisation of services for the construction sector and to support the implementation of the living environment development plan;
- A total of 15 progress meetings, including a final meeting, were conducted with the core steering group throughout the project implementation period.

In addition, bilateral meetings between Trinomics and DG REFORM were also conducted bi-weekly, since October 2022, to discuss on the project progress. Several other ad-hoc meetings and discussions between the project team and the beneficiary were also conducted.

Table 2-2 Chronology of meetings and workshops organised as part of project implementation

Event	Date
Contract start	25 March 2022
Kick-off meeting	28 April 2022
Meeting key stakeholders in Tallinn	13 - 15 June 2022
1 st Steering Committee meeting (Inception Meeting)	01 July 2022
Progress meeting	11 August 2022
Progress meeting	16 September 2022
Progress meeting	20 October 2022
Regional working seminars (Five sessions)	15, 16, 22, 23 November & 12 December 2022
Progress meeting	21 December 2022
Workshops for D4 (Four sessions)	11, 18, 25 January & 1 February 2023
Progress meeting	20 January 2023
Expert meeting for D3	09 February 2023
Progress Meeting	17 February 2023

Event	Date
Progress Meeting	17 March 2023
Workshop with MoF and MEAC to discuss D4 content	29 March 2023
Launch event for policy makers (Tartu Planning Conference)	30 - 31 March 2023
Expert Meetings for D3 + D5 (Two sessions)	11 - 12 April 2023
Progress Meeting	21 April 2023
Progress meeting	17 May 2023
Workshop #1 for Deliverable 6	24 May 2023
Progress meeting	16 June 2023
Workshop #2 for Deliverable 6	28 June 2023
Progress meeting	18 August 2023
Progress meeting	15 September 2023
Progress meeting	20 October 2023
Progress meeting	17 November 2023
Progress meeting	15 December 2023
Final meeting	16 January 2024

3 Project monitoring indicators

The project monitoring indicators were proposed in the inception report. In particular, the level of completion (expressed as a percentage of completed task) and the current status. They were assessed continuously throughout the project, and monitored through the monthly progress reporting.

Table 3-1 Summary of progress made per deliverable, as monitored in the monthly progress reports

Deliverable	% of work completed	Remarks
D1: Inception report	100%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Final version sent on 26 Jan 2023; Approved by MEAC and DG REFORM on 20 and 26 Jan 2023 respectively
D2: State of play of the development of the built environment in Estonia	100%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Final version sent on 1 Feb 2023; Approval by MEAC on 7 Feb 2023; approval by DG REFORM on 9 Feb 2023
D3: Policy Recommendations	100%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Final version sent on 14 Jun 2023; Approved by MEAC and DG REFORM on 19 Jun and 1 Aug 2023 respectively
D4: Proposal for the preparation of a spatial development strategy concept	100%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Final version of both the English and Estonian reports were sent on 28 Aug 2023; Both reports were approved by MoC and DG REFORM on 29 Aug 2023
D5: Recommendations to improve the governance and coordination system for spatial decisions	100%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Final version sent on 20 Nov 2023; Approved by MoC and DG REFORM on 21 Nov and 4 Dec 2023 respectively
D6: An action plan for the further development of the e-construction services	100%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Final version of both the English and Estonian reports were sent on 19 Jan 2024; Both reports were approved by MoC and DG REFORM on 25 Jan 2024
D7: Communication plan	100%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Final version sent on 31 Oct; Approved by MoC and DG REFORM on 14 Nov and 4 Dec 2023 respectively

Deliverable	% of work completed	Remarks
D8: Final report	100%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Final version sent on 12 Jan 2024; • Approved by MoC and DG REFORM on 19 Jan and 25 Jan 2024 respectively
Additional report*	100%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Final version sent on 12 Jan 2024; • Accepted by MoC on 19 Jan 2924

*Formal approval from DG REFORM for the 'Additional report' is not required as the provision of this summary document is beyond the requirements of the terms of reference of this project.

3.1 Brief analysis of project monitoring indicators

An overview of the submission dates of the main reports for Deliverables 1 to 8, and the additional report, is provided below. 7 out of 9 deliverables required at least three revisions before the reports were approved. Multiple revisions were necessary due to various reasons, including the need to incorporate additional comments and feedback received from various stakeholders, the need to consider inputs received after stakeholder consultation events (survey, workshops, seminars, conference), the need to update the report due to changes to the current governance and institutional situation (for Deliverable 5), and the sensitivity of content which require precise and careful wordings. The inception report was approved eight months after the submission of the first draft, while Deliverable 6 was approved within seven months; On average, Deliverables 2 to 5 were approved within six months. Deliverable 7 was approved in about two months, while Deliverable 8 was approved in three months. The duration is calculated from the submission of the first full drafts, i.e. it excludes the time spent preparing the initial draft. Regarding the additional report, although the first draft was already submitted in mid-June 2023, it was re-written, after a discussion with the beneficiary, to better cater to the target audience, i.e. politicians and key officials of various ministries and municipal governments.

Table 3-2 Overview of submissions made per deliverable

Deliverable #	Original submission schedule*	Draft outline	Draft 1	Draft 2	Draft 3	Draft 4	Draft 5	Draft 6	Final submission	Date of Approval**	Duration***	Reason for delay in submission of 1 st draft
1	May 2022	-	26 May 2022	05 Aug 2022	13 Jan 2023	-	-	-	26 Jan 2023	26 Jan 2023	8 months	Difficulty to reach a consensus on the scope of works required for Deliverable 4
2	July 2022	-	09 Sep 2022	21 Oct 2022	24 Nov 2022	13 Jan 2023	-	-	01 Feb 2023	09 Feb 2023	5 months	Received additional documents to review from beneficiary only in July. Moreover, due to the summer-holidays period it was deemed that stakeholders would be unavailable and thus,

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Deliverable #	Original submission schedule*	Draft outline	Draft 1	Draft 2	Draft 3	Draft 4	Draft 5	Draft 6	Final submission	Date of Approval**	Duration***	Reason for delay in submission of 1 st draft
												the deployment of the survey, as an essential part of this deliverable, was postponed.
3	Oct 2022	07 Nov 2022	31 Jan 2023	21 Feb 2023	13 Mar 2023	23 May 2023	-	-	14 Jun 2023	01 Aug 2023	6 months	On the request of the beneficiary, the regional working seminars required by this project was asked to be integrated with a stakeholder engagement activity that was being planned for by the Ministry of Finance. These seminars took place 1-2 months later than originally planned (in Oct 2022), leading to a delay in report submission.
4	Jan 2023	-	28 Feb 2023	09 May 2023	06 Jun 2023	11 Jul 2023	09 Aug 2023	-	28 Aug 2023	29 Aug 2023	6 months	
5	Apr 2023	-	26 May 2023	17 Jul 2023	29 Sep 2023	27 Oct 2023	-	-	20 Nov 2023	04 Dec 2023	6 months	The previous delays also resulted in a delay to the preparation of this

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Deliverable #	Original submission schedule*	Draft outline	Draft 1	Draft 2	Draft 3	Draft 4	Draft 5	Draft 6	Final submission	Date of Approval**	Duration***	Reason for delay in submission of 1 st draft
												deliverable as it builds upon the inputs from previous deliverables. Further, the vast changes in the governance system coincided with the time of writing this report, which affected the scope and timeframe of delivering the report.
6	Jul 2023	08 Feb 2023	01 Jun 2023	31 Jul 2023	31 Aug 2023	29 Sep 2023	27 Oct 2023	15 Nov 2023	19 Jan 2024	25 Jan 2024	7 months	N.A.
7	Sep 2023	03 Feb 2023	29 Sep 2023	31 Oct 2023						04 Dec 2023	2 months	N.A.
8	Nov 2023	-	31 Oct 2023	01 Dec 2023	20 Dec 2023				12 Jan 2024	25 Jan 2024	3 months	N.A.
Additional report for policy makers		-	16 Jun 2023	29 Sep 2023	12 Dec 2023	22 Dec 2023			12 Jan 2024	19 Jan 2024		N.A.

* Based on ToR.

** The latest date where approvals were granted by both the client and beneficiary, with the exception of the ‘Additional report for policy makers’, where only the acceptance by the beneficiary was required.

*** Calculated from the submission of the first draft to the final approval date.

3.2 Brief analysis of impact indicators

Further, as required by the ToR, we also suggested some initial indicators to measure the short term impacts, as well as the medium to longer-term impacts. Some of short term impacts have already been implemented during the project implementation period, and are detailed below. Indicator 3 has been revised to better align with the agreed scope of work that has been carried out.

3.2.1 Short term impact indicators and status

Three short term impact indicators were identified in the inception phase, as indicated below.

Indicator 1: Recommendations developed in Deliverable 4 are adopted by the Estonian government and implemented in the Estonian national spatial plan

Status: The concept of developing a 'Living Environment Development Plan' has been suggested to and principally accepted by decision-makers. The plan is to start preparations in the first half of 2024, although a final decision has yet to be taken by the government at the time of writing this report. This Plan will be considered as a strategic planning document, and the associated actions would receive State funding. This document will include a vision for Estonia's spatial development, with sub-objectives and activities designed to achieve key objectives which are aligned with the National Spatial Plan. It will also provide a national reference for implementing the 2018 Davos Declaration, and to support the New European Bauhaus initiative¹. In addition, it will also seek to address many important issues that are related to the overall development of a good spatial planning system (beyond what is covered in the current Planning Act).

Indicator 2: Recommendations regarding the governance and coordination system for spatial decisions are implemented

Status: The governance and coordination system for making spatial decisions has been undergoing some significant changes as a result of the new coalition agreement arising from the March 2023 governmental elections. Some of the recommendations from this project have already been implemented, for example, the need to consolidate the bulk of functions related to the broad field of spatial creation together (now consolidated under the Ministry of Climate and the Ministry of Regional Affairs and Agriculture), and the implementation of a centralised spatial office at the national level to support regional and local spatial planning (the decision has been made on 7 December 2023 by the Estonian government to establish a Land and Spatial Agency [EE: *Maa- ja Ruumianet*] which is expected to begin operations by 1 January 2025). However, as discussed in Deliverable 5, many important tasks and responsibilities related to improving spatial decisions in Estonia remain unassigned and would need further attention. Additional suggestions have been provided in the Deliverable 5 report, and in the additional report prepared.

Indicator 3: Recommendations regarding the further development of the e-construction platform and spatial development digital services to support spatial development in Estonia will be adopted

Status: Deliverable 6 has developed an action plan and roadmap consisting of 12 concrete actions to be taken. For each, roles and responsibilities and necessary institutional arrangements, source of financing, implementation period, expected impact and bottlenecks/challenges have been defined. These actions have been grouped to provide the Ministry of Climate and the Ministry of Regional Affairs and Agriculture with three main recommendations:

¹ https://new-european-bauhaus.europa.eu/about/about-initiative_en

- 1) Ensure high quality of data by standardising data processes and increasing stakeholder involvement;
- 2) Develop a long-term vision for digital services for construction and planning; and
- 3) Strengthen stakeholder involvement and cooperation in the entire lifecycle of buildings/spatial planning.

The Ministry of Climate has now taken action to start implementing some of these recommendations. In particular, a project to develop a framework and detailed principles for data management has been kick-started to improve the quality and reliability of built environment data collected by public agencies. There are also continuing efforts to the development of BIM-based building permits, 3D digital twin and utility network database, and to improve connectedness with other ministries and stakeholders. An example that is stipulated to start in January 2024 is the development of a digital planning information system (PLANIS and PlanBIM) which is carried out in close cooperation with the Ministry of Climate, Ministry of Regional Affairs and Agriculture, and the City of Tallinn.

3.2.2 Medium to longer term impact indicators

Other medium to longer term impact indicators that were suggested in the inception phase are still relevant and are listed below.

- ✓ Improvement in the quality and sustainability of the Estonian living environment, which could include indicators based on surveys carried out on life satisfaction via Eurobarometer; surveys carried out by the Estonian government to understand the level of satisfaction of the living environment; others such as physical indicators for e.g. distance of households to various public amenities etc.;
- ✓ Improvement in certain macro-indicators such as health indicators, re-population of least populated areas, increase of employment and contribution to GDP of certain areas - these indicators are already routinely collected by Statistics Estonia;
- ✓ Replication of the Estonian model to other EU countries.

It is also noteworthy to mention that there is an on-going study, i.e. the “Spatial Planning Toolbox for Sustainable and High-quality Environment in Estonia” (EE: *Kestliku ja kvaliteetse ruumi planeerimise tööriistastast*), that the partners SEI Tallinn and Hendrikson DGE are working on, which runs from June 2023 to December 2024, to identify and further develop indicators to measure and monitor the quality of space in Estonia.

4 Challenges encountered

- **Arriving at a mutual understanding and agreement on the scope of the project - *built vs living environment***

Based on the title of the terms of reference, i.e. ‘Coherent Policy Development for a High-Quality and Sustainable Living Environment’, the project team’s understanding of the project was to provide recommendations to the Estonian beneficiary on how to create a coherent policy framework to improve the quality and sustainability of the *living* environment. However, the terms of reference primarily refers to the *built* environment instead, where the latter encompasses a broader definition, including elements such as greenery, proximity to amenities and services, heritage and cultural spaces etc. This confusion can also be attributed to the fact

that the terms ‘built environment’ and ‘living environment’ are used almost interchangeably in the Estonian language.

- **The response rate on the survey carried out in Deliverable 2 was unexpectedly low**

Despite the fact that the questionnaire was provided also in the Estonian language. Some of the respondents pointed out that they did not see the purpose of the survey and many abandoned it midway. The survey was sent via email by the Beneficiary (at their request), and the Consultant did not have the opportunity to provide a compelling text to persuade stakeholders to answer the survey. In addition, some respondents also found the survey too lengthy, which could have impacted the response rate. This is a lesson that can be learned for further projects.

- **Arriving at a mutual agreement on the scope of Deliverable 4**

The scoping of the terms of reference was not clear on the outcome of Deliverable 4. It took quite a lot of discussions before it was clarified between both beneficiary, including all members of the core steering group, and the project team that the report should not develop such a ‘spatial development strategy’ document, but rather, to present the concept of how spatial development could be strategised in the Estonian context, while considering the core themes which were listed in the ToR. In other words, the aim was to develop a document which identifies the core themes that should be addressed in a strategy document such as the living environment development plan, and provide guidance on how they may be addressed.

Further, in addition to the nine core themes that were requested to be covered in Deliverable 4 as per ToR, the beneficiary had suggested additional topics to be included, which were considered as an increase in project scope. Several discussions were carried out between the deliverable lead and the beneficiary before a consensus was reached. Further, additional consideration was also given to align these topic areas with the initial planning outline of the National Spatial Plan which was also in the process of being updated at the same time this project was carried out.

- **Arriving at a mutual agreement on the scope of Deliverable 6**

The discussion regarding the scope of the project, i.e. do we consider the built or living environment (see first bullet point of this chapter), also led to the discussion regarding the scope to be included in Deliverable 6. The ToR indicates that this action plan will be for the further development of *e-construction services* in spatial development, implying that the focus should be placed on the built environment. A scoping meeting was conducted, and it was clarified that Deliverable 6 should cover the *living* environment rather than just the built environment or e-construction.

- **Dealing with two key departments from two different ministries**

While the Construction and Living Environment Department of the Ministry of Climate (formerly within the Ministry of Economic Affairs and Communications) is officially the beneficiary of this project, the spatial planning department of the Ministry of Finance (now within the Ministry of Regional Affairs and Agriculture) was also highly involved in the process. This is also attributed to the close coordination that is required between the two departments - one is in-charge of the built environment, which is responsible for a significant part of the entire living environment, and the other which is responsible for drawing up the new National Spatial Plan and budget

management. During the process, initial divergent understandings converged, the discussions contributed to clarifying the role of both documents, i.e. the Living Environment Development Plan and National Spatial Plan. While spatial planning remains under the purview of the Ministry of Regional Affairs and Agriculture, it remains crucial that joint discussions during the development of these strategic documents continue to take place on regular basis.

- **Timing of governmental elections which impacted the execution of Deliverables 4 and 5**
The timing of the March 2023 elections had an impact on the project, especially for Deliverables 4 and 5. The work for Deliverable 4 had to be expedited so that the results could be shared in briefings to politicians before the elections.

Work for Deliverable 5 started before the governmental elections that took place in March 2023. The ensuing period of negotiations where the changes to the organisation of the ministries and their responsibilities arising from the new coalition agreements that were made by the Estonian political parties necessitated the need to include a description of the new governance and coordination system in the report and to carry out further analysis on the changes. There were limited public information sources available, and many discussions were still ongoing causing a level of uncertainty about the emerging structures, which significantly affected the process of developing suggestions on improving the system and writing the report.

5 Lessons learnt

- ✓ **Having in-person meetings are beneficial, especially in the inception phase**
The in-person meetings held with key stakeholders in Estonia during the inception phase were very useful for the project team to gather insights on the topic, which would not have been so forthcoming had these meetings been conducted online. In addition, the face-to-face contact also helped to build better working relations which contributed to the good cooperation between the beneficiary and the project team throughout the implementation of this project.
- ✓ **Conducting stakeholder engagement activities in Estonian, with contact made via the beneficiary**
In the stakeholder engagement activities across deliverables, it was generally found to be useful and more effective for the beneficiary to identify the key targeted stakeholders to engage with, and to write directly to them to participate in these activities instead of the project team. It was also important to carry out these activities in the Estonian language, including written surveys, to encourage participation and to increase the quality of responses received. However, as pointed out earlier as a challenge regarding the low survey participation rate for Deliverable 2, providing an opportunity for the consultant to explain the purpose and objective of the activity(s) could be helpful to encourage participation of stakeholders.
- ✓ **Small group discussions**
It was found to be effective to have small group discussions, i.e. break the participants into smaller groups of 5 persons, and to have a moderator to take notes and present the key discussion points rather than having a broad, general discussion across the room. In addition, as Estonians are generally more verbal and can best express themselves in Estonian, it was

important to keep these discussions in Estonian while the overall presentation of the workshop can be done in English.

- ✓ **Distribution of discussion papers prior to stakeholder meetings**
The distribution of web-based pre-filled tables among stakeholders invited to in-person meetings has proven highly successful in actively engaging key thinkers and practitioners in the field, fostering active participation. Finalising the pre-filled tables collaboratively also effectively structured lengthy meetings and provided a concrete input for subsequent activities.
- ✓ **Identification of international good practices for spatial planning**
Looking at good examples from other countries to learn how spatial planning is organised and carried out provided good insights and learnings for Estonia. Deep diving into specific examples from other countries through study trips and formal exchanges could be beneficial to better understand the nuances to support the implementation of these good practices.
- ✓ **Continued close collaboration and dialogue between the key ministries for spatial development will be crucial**
While important steps have been taken to consolidate the bulk of functions related to the broad field of spatial creation under the Ministry of Climate and the Ministry of Regional Affairs and Agriculture, steps are still needed to foster good and effective cooperation between different departments within the newly formed ministries and also between the ministries to improve the quality of spatial development in Estonia. Besides, improving collaboration and maintaining dialogues with other key ministries such as the Ministry of Culture and Ministry of Finance is also necessary.
- ✓ **Ensuring the implementation of a plan for improving the living environment with clear objectives, actions, and assigned responsibilities, and with sufficient resources allocated**
Discussions on improving the living environment in Estonia has been ongoing for the past decade, but little progress has been made. While the recent reorganisation of the ministries shows a positive development in this aspect, clear objectives and strategic actions that will lead Estonia to achieving a high quality and sustainable living environment must be established. Further, as pointed out in Deliverable 5 and in the additional report, it is also crucial to clarify on the roles and responsibilities of the various stakeholders that are involved in the spatial creation process. Provision of sufficient manpower and financial resources must also be allocated and secured to ensure a quality outcome.

6 Communication material

6.1 Project description

A high-quality living environment in Estonia

This project aims to inform the Estonian government about the structural reforms necessary to improve the living environment quality, a topic that had not been a political priority until the 2023 parliamentary elections. Aligned with the Sustainable Development Goals and the New European Bauhaus Initiative, the project's outputs will help to increase social acceptance for EU Green Deal policies while fostering a more beautiful, sustainable and inclusive living environment.

Through desk research and extensive stakeholder consultation, the project identified key gaps, challenges and opportunities for enhancing Estonia's living environment quality. Subsequently, the project provided policy recommendations, suggestions for governance and institutional optimisation, and an action plan to improve digital tools to better inform spatial decisions. Some of the key priority actions identified are already in progress or starting. This includes the consolidation and clarification of roles and responsibilities for spatial development, the setting up of a national land and spatial agency and securing principal approval from decision-makers for the formulation of the Living Environment Development Plan.

The beneficiary of this project is the Construction and Living Environment Department of the Ministry of Climate; the project team also worked closely with the Spatial Planning Department of the Ministry of Regional Affairs and Agriculture. This 22-month project, funded by the European Union via the Technical Support Instrument, was carried out in cooperation with the Directorate General for Structural Reform Support of the European Commission. It was led by Trinomics B.V., in association with SEI Tallinn, Hendrikson & Ko., Sweco and TalTech.



6.2 Social media text (Twitter)

🏠🌱 Our project is reshaping Estonia's living environment for the better! It has identified the structural reforms needed to boost quality of life. The achievement of a more beautiful, sustainable and inclusive living environment in Estonia is in line with EU's commitment to achieving the UN's Sustainable Development Goals and in support of the New European Bauhaus Initiative.

#SustainableEstonia #SustainableEurope #LivingEnvironment #BauhausInitiative #inclusion

✂️ This project's recommendations for improving Estonia's living environment are gaining momentum! We're thrilled to see Estonia taking steps to enhance the quality of their living environment with key priorities taking shape, like the development of a Living Environment Development Plan, and the setting up of a national spatial agency. We look forward to even more positive outcomes!

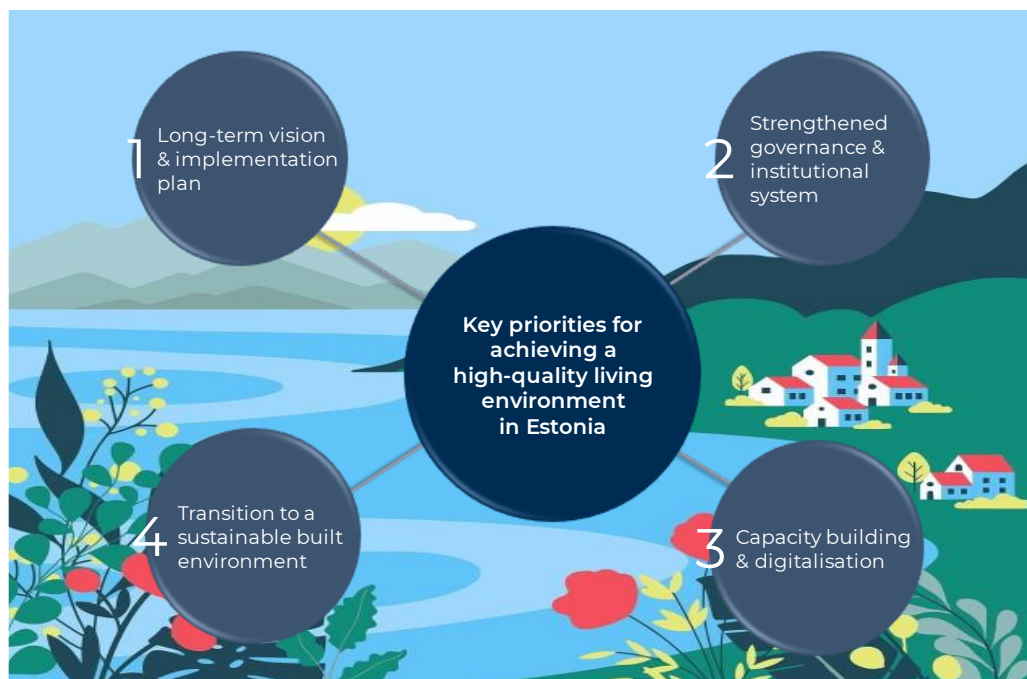
#EstoniaLivingQuality #SustainableEstonia #LivingEnvironment

6.3 Visual materials

Figure 6-1 Exemplary visualisation of key challenges



Figure 6-2 Exemplary presentation of key priorities



Background image by [Pixabay](#)

Annex A: List of stakeholders groups engaged in this project

The list below provides an overview of stakeholders that were engaged during the course of this project.

- Ministries:
 - Department of construction and housing, Ministry of Economic Affairs and Communications (now known as Construction and Living Environment Department, Ministry of Climate)
 - Department of spatial planning, Ministry of Finance (now situated within the Ministry of Regional Affairs and Agriculture)
 - Ministry of Environment (now reorganised as the Ministry of Climate, together with part of the former Ministry of Economic Affairs and Communications)
 - Ministry of Culture
 - Ministry of Interior

- Other government departments:
 - Government Office
 - Maa-amet (Estonian Land Board)

- Municipalities - more than 20 municipalities attended the regional working seminars, including the following:
 - Architecture and Urban Planning Board of Narva City Government
 - Rapla municipal council
 - Tallinn Strategic Management Office
 - City of Tallinn
 - City of Tartu

- Associations, organisations, businesses etc.:
 - Estonian Association of Construction Entrepreneurs
 - Estonian Chamber of Real Estate Agents
 - Estonian Infra Construction Association
 - Estonian Association of Spatial Planners
 - Estonian Association of Architectural and Consulting Engineering Companies
 - Estonian Association of Architects
 - Digitaalehituse klaster (Digital Construction Cluster)
 - Eesti Linnade ja Valdade Liit - ELVL (The Association of Estonian Cities and Municipalities)
 - Silikaat Grupp
 - Estonian Union of Landscape Architects
 - State agencies, i.e. Transport Administration, KredEx), State Board innovation team
 - Tallinna Sadam (Port of Tallinn)
 - Reminet OÜ
 - Remicon OÜ
 - ET Infokeskus AS
 - Representatives of SMEs from planning and building sectors
 - Milton Consultancy

Annex B: Glossary

This glossary comprises key terminology used across the deliverables of this project.

Terminology (in English)	Terminology (in Estonian)	Definition (in English)	Definition (in Estonian)
Baukultur	<i>Baukultur</i>	The concept of Baukultur emphasises the importance of creating a sustainable and coherent living environment that enhances the well-being and quality of life for individuals. It encompasses all aspects of the built environment and full life circle of space creation from planning and design, through construction and operation to reuse. The German concept is currently in use e.g. in Davos Baukultur Quality System.	<i>Mõiste „Baukultur“ rõhutab jätkusuutliku ja sidusa elukeskkonna loomise tähtsust, et parandada inimeste heaolu ja elukvaliteeti. See hõlmab kõiki ehitatud keskkonna aspekte ja ruumi loomise täielikku eluringi alates planeerimisest ja projekteerimisest läbi ehitamise ja toimimise kuni taaskasutuseni välja. Saksamaalt pärit mõistet kasutatakse näiteks raamistikus Davos Baukultur Quality System.</i>
Built environment	<i>Ehitatud keskkond</i>	The part of the physical surroundings which is people-made or people-organised, such as buildings and other major structures, roads, bridges and the like, down to lesser objects such as the traffic lights, telephone and pillar boxes. The term “built environment” has emerged in 1980 and it is understood to encompass everything that is humanly made from past, present and future plans. In the academic world, the term “built environment” is also sometimes used interchangeably with the term “urban environment,” although the rural areas also have built environment.	<i>Füüsilise keskkonna osa, mis on inimeste loodud, nagu hooned ja muud suuremad ehitised, teed ja sillad, samuti väiksemad objektid, nagu foorid, avalikud telefonid ja postkastid. Mõiste “ehitatud keskkond” pärineb 1980. aastatest ja hõlmab kõike inimese poolt mineviku, oleviku ja tulevikuplaanide järgi ehitatud. Akadeemilises maailmas kasutatakse mõistet “ehitatud keskkond” mõnikord ka “linnaelise keskkonna” sünonüümina, kuigi ehitatud keskkondi eksisteerib ka maapiirkondades.</i>
Circular economy	<i>Ringmajandus</i>	An economic model that prioritises design that minimises waste and maximises recycling and sustainable use of resources for as long as possible.	<i>Majandusmudel, mis seab esikohale disaini, mis minimeerib või välistab jäätmete tekke ning maksimeerib materjalide ringlussevõttu ja ressursside säästvat kasutamist.</i>
Competence Centre for Spatial Creation	<i>Ruumiloomekompetentsikeskus</i>	A proposed institution to be located under the new Land and Spatial Board (MaRu) for supporting local municipalities on questions regarding spatial development for sustainable and good quality living environment.	<i>Maa- ja Ruumiameti (MaRu) alla kuuluv välja pakutud allüksus, mis toetab eksperte ja kohalikke omavalitsusi ruumilise arengu küsimustes seoses säästva arengu ja kvaliteetse elukeskkonna teemadega.</i>

Coherent Policy Development for High-Quality and Sustainable Living Environment

Terminology (in English)	Terminology (in Estonian)	Definition (in English)	Definition (in Estonian)
Decentralised spatial planning	<i>Detsentraliseeritud ruumiline planeerimine</i>	Refers to the practice of delegating the decision-making autonomy to regional or local levels of government together with appropriate resources. It helps to promote localised solutions, enhance community engagement and provide flexibility in addressing specific issues or challenges in the local and/or regional context.	<i>Ruumilise planeerimise alaste otsuste delegeerimine regionaalsele või kohalikule valitsustasandile koos vajalike ressurssidega. Detsentraliseeritud ruumiline planeerimine võimaldab kohapõhiseid lahendusi, suurendab kogukonna osalusvõimalusi ja tagab paindlikkuse keerukate teemade lahendamisel.</i>
Framework-setting instruments	<i>Raamistikku seadvad tööriistad</i>	Policies, proposals and other criteria for a territory that provides a non-binding reference for other plans and decision-making.	<i>Konkreetse piirkonna kohta käivad poliitikad, ettepanekud ja muud kriteeriumid, mis on mittesiduvaks aluseks muudele kavadele ja otsuste tegemisele.</i>
Functional planning regions	<i>Funktsionaalsed planeerimisregioonid</i>	A common administrative arrangement created to deal with functional areas, such as metropolitan regions, polycentric urban forms and urban corridors.	<i>Levinud halduskorraldus, mis tegeleb funktsionaalsete piirkondadega. Näidetena võib tuua suurlinnapiirkonnad (metropolid), polütsentrilised linnavormid ja linnakoridorid.</i>
Genius loci	<i>Genius loci'st</i>	A Latin term often used in the field of spatial planning and urban design, referring to the genius or spirit of a place, with an authentic feel, character, and qualities, forming an identity of a place. In Estonia, the city of Tartu has been often described as having a special genius loci.	<i>Ladinakeelne termin, mida sageli kasutatakse ruumiloome kontekstis viidates mingi koha erilisele vaimule või hingusele, mille ainumane tunne, iseloom ja omadused moodustavad koha identiteedi. Eestis kontekstis on sageli räägitud Tartu linna erilisest kohavaimust ehk genius loci'st.</i>
Governance system	<i>Valitsemissüsteem</i>	A system that provides a framework for managing and structuring institutions, allocating responsibilities, and guiding decision making, implementation and assessment processes.	<i>Süsteem, mis loob raamistiku institutsioonide juhtimiseks ja struktureerimiseks, vastutuse jaotamiseks ning otsustusprotsesside, rakendamise ja hindamise suunamiseks.</i>
Healthy Street in Tartu	<i>Tervislik tänav Tartus (TTT)</i>	A project from 2021 for developing a guideline to support spatial decision-making for a more sustainable, healthy, and high-quality public street space in Tartu.	<i>2021. aastast pärit projekt töötamaks välja juhend, mis toetaks ruumiliste otsuste tegemist jätkusuutlikuma, tervislikuma ja kvaliteetsema avaliku tänavaruumi saavutamiseks Tartus.</i>
High quality and sustainable living environment	<i>Kvaliteetne ja jätkusuutlik elukeskkond</i>	In Estonia, this traditionally refers to a sustainable transport infrastructure and energy systems, greenery, well-functioning water and waste systems, and sustainable buildings and biodiversity.	<i>Eestis mõeldakse kvaliteetse ja jätkusuutliku elukeskkonna all enamasti säästvaid liikumisviise ja energiaravustust, rohelist, toimivat vee- ja kanalisatsioonivarustust, jäätmemajandust, energiatõhusaid hooneid ning elurikkust.</i>

Coherent Policy Development for High-Quality and Sustainable Living Environment

Terminology (in English)	Terminology (in Estonian)	Definition (in English)	Definition (in Estonian)
HQSLE		Acronym for High Quality and Sustainable Living Environment. The aim our recommendations is the integration of HQSLE as a strategic spatial vision with sectoral policies in practice.	<i>Lühend inglisekeelsest mõistest high quality sustainable living environment ehk kõrge kvaliteediga jätkusuutlik elukeskkond. Meie soovitude eesmärk on HQSLE kui strateegilise ruumilise visiooni integreerimine valdkondlike poliitikatega praktikas.</i>
Institutional framework	<i>Institutsiooniline raamistik</i>	A system of regulations, laws, procedures, roles and norms that is reflected in the organisational structures, shaping socio-economic behaviour and actions.	<i>Määruste, seaduste, menetluste, rollide ja normide süsteem, mis kajastub organisatsioonilistes struktuurides, kujundades sotsiaalmajanduslikku käitumist ja tegevusi.</i>
Intermigration	<i>Siseränne</i>	Refers to internal migration of the population.	<i>Elanike elukohavahetus riigi sees.</i>
Land and Spatial Board	<i>Maa- ja Ruumiamet (MaRu)</i>	Land and Spatial Board (MaRu) is the name of the new spatial office which was in the planning during the writing of this report. We suggested that MaRu would act as a state spatial office in Estonia encompassing different units, including a strategic steering board akin to the state spatial office or state architect function, as well as a competence centre for spatial creation among others. The government approved the creation of MaRu on December 7 th 2023 with the plan to become operational on January 1 st 2025 the latest.	<i>Maa- ja Ruumiamet (MaRu) on raporti ajal kavandamisel olnud uue ruumiasutuse nimi, , Pakkusime välja, et MaRu toimiks Eestis riikliku ruumiasutuse, mis hõlmaks erinevaid üksusi, sealhulgas riigi ruumiasutuse või riigiarhitekti funktsioonile sarnast strateegilist juhtrolli ja ruumiloome kompetentsikeskust. Valitsus kiitis MaRu loomise heaks 7. detsember 2023 plaaniga, et asutus hakkab tööle hiljemalt 1. jaanuaril 2025.</i>
Land use planning	<i>Maakasutuse planeerimine</i>	The process of regulating the use of land by a central, either national or local, authority to promote more desirable social and environmental outcomes as well as a more efficient use of resources.	<i>Riikliku või kohaliku tasandi valitsusasutuse poolne maa kasutamise reguleerimine, et saavutada soovitud inim- ja looduskeskkonna eesmäärke ja efektiivsemat ressursikasutust.</i>
Level of government	<i>Valitsustasand</i>	A separate level of government administration having directly elected bodies with decision-making power in relation to spatial planning competences.	<i>Eraldi valitsemissektori haldustasand, millel on otseselt valitud organid, kellel on otsustusõigus seoses ruumilise planeerimise pädevusega.</i>

Coherent Policy Development for High-Quality and Sustainable Living Environment

Terminology (in English)	Terminology (in Estonian)	Definition (in English)	Definition (in Estonian)
Living environment	<i>Elukeskkond</i>	It is a broader concept than that of “built environment” and encompasses both physical and non-physical surroundings, indoors and outdoors. For instance, physical elements such as greenery and biodiversity, as well as non-physical elements such as the distance to the work place and to other amenities and services are part of the living environment. According to our survey conducted in Deliverable 2, the elements of a living environment also include the built environment, heritage, cultural and religious spaces, as well as access to emergency services.	<i>Elukeskkond hõlmab nii looduslikku kui ehitatud keskkonda, väli- ja siseruumi. See sisaldab nii füüsilisi elemente nagu rohelus ja bioloogiline mitmekesisus, aga ka mittefüüsilisi elemente, nagu kaugust töökoha ja muude mugavuste või teenusteni. Lähtuvalt tööpaketis nr 2 läbiviidud uuringust loetakse elukeskkonna elementideks rohelust, teenuseid, ehitatud keskkonda, elurikkust ja kultuuripärandit, kultuuriga ja regiooniga seotud paiku, töökohti ja operatiivteenuseid (kiirabi, tuletõrje).</i>
Living Environment Development Plan	<i>Elukeskkonna arengukava</i>	The concept of developing a ‘Living Environment Development Plan’ has been suggested to and principally accepted by decision-makers as of December 2023. This Plan is proposed to be a strategic planning document which will include a vision for a high-quality living environment in Estonia, with sub-objectives and activities designed to achieve key objectives which are aligned with the National Spatial Plan “Estonia 2050”. It will also seek to address other issues not covered in the Planning Act, but are crucial to the development of a good spatial planning practice, including the implementation of the 2018 Davos Declaration and the support to the New European Bauhaus initiative.	<i>“Elukeskkonna arengukava” väljatöötamise kontseptsioon on otsustajatele välja pakutud ja põhimõtteliselt aktsepteeritud 2023. aasta detsembris. Arengukava on strateegiliseks arengudokumendiks, mis sätestab kvaliteetse elukeskkonna kujundamiseks vajaliku visiooni, eesmärgid ning tegevused. Visioon ja eesmärgid seostatakse ka koostatava üleriigilise planeeringuga “Eesti 2050”. Arengukava keskendub planeerimisseaduses hõlmamata teemadele, mis mängivad võtmerolli kvaliteetse ruumiplaneerimise juurutamisel (sh 2018. a Davosi deklaratsiooni rakendamiseks ja uue Euroopa Bauhausi algatuse toetamiseks vajalikud tegevused).</i>
Metropolitan areas	<i>Suurlinna piirkonnad</i>	A core urban area containing a large population nucleus, together with adjacent communities that have a high degree of economic and social integration with that core. The spatial extent can be based on the scope of transport networks, institutional arrangements between regions and municipalities or population density, for example.	<i>Suurlinn koos külgnevate tihedalt asustatud ja suurlinnaga tihedalt seotud asustusaladega. Ruumilise ulatuse aluseks võivad olla näiteks transpordivõrgud, piirkondade ja omavalitsuste vaheline institutsionaalne korraldus või asustustihedus.</i>

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Terminology (in English)	Terminology (in Estonian)	Definition (in English)	Definition (in Estonian)
Ministry of Climate (MoC)	<i>Kliimaministeerium</i>	A newly established ministry that has been reorganised from former Ministry of Environment merged with structural units from Ministry of Economic Affairs and Communications.	<i>Endisest Keskkonnaministeeriumi reorganiseerimisel tekkinud uus ministeerium, täiendatud osade Majandus- ja Kommunikatsiooniministeeriumi struktuuriüksustega.</i>
Ministry of Economic Affairs and Communications (MEAC)	<i>Majandus- ja Kommunikatsiooniministeerium</i>	A ministry which took part in the reorganisation of functions and structural units in spring/summer 2023 but retained its name form.	<i>Ministeerium, mis osales funktsioonide ja struktuuriüksuste reorganiseerimises kevad-suvel 2023, kuid säilitas oma nimekuju.</i>
Ministry of Environment (MoE)	<i>Keskkonnaministeerium</i>	A former ministry now reorganised as Ministry of Climate (MoC).	<i>Endine ministeerium, mis reorganiseeriti ümber Kliimaministeeriumiks.</i>
Ministry of Finance (MoF)	<i>Rahandusministeerium</i>	A ministry that will transfer its regional tasks to the Ministry of Regional Affairs and Agriculture (MoRAA).	<i>Ministeerium, mis annab oma regionaalsed ülesanded üle Regionaal- ja Põllumajandusministeeriumile.</i>
Ministry of Regional Affairs and Agriculture (MoRAA)	<i>Regionaal- ja Põllumajandusministeerium</i>	A newly established ministry that was reorganised from the former Ministry of Rural Affairs together with structural units from MoF, MoSA and MEAC.	<i>Vastloodud ministeerium, mis reorganiseeriti endisest Maaeluministeeriumist koos struktuuriüksustega Rahandusministeeriumist, Sotsiaalministeeriumist ja Majandus- ja Kommunikatsiooniministeeriumist.</i>
Ministry of Rural Affairs (MoRA)	<i>Maaeluministeerium</i>	A former ministry now reorganised as Ministry of Regional Affairs and Agriculture (MoRAA).	<i>Endine ministeerium, mis nüüd reorganiseeriti ümber Regionaal- ja Põllumajandusministeeriumiks.</i>
Ministry of Social Affairs (MoSA)	<i>Sotsiaalministeerium</i>	A ministry that will transfer its labour and social tasks to the ministry of Economic Affairs and Information Technology (MoEAIT) and its accessibility coordination to the Ministry of Regional Affairs and Agriculture (MoRAA).	<i>Ministeerium, mis annab oma tööjõu- ja sotsiaalülesanded üle Majandus- ja Kommunikatsiooniministeeriumile ning ligipääsetavuse koordineerimise Regionaal- ja Põllumajandusministeeriumile.</i>
Ministry of the Interior (MoI)	<i>Siseministeerium</i>	A ministry that focuses on internal security and safety.	<i>Ministeerium, mis keskendub sisejulgeolekule ja ohutusele.</i>
Multimodal transportation network	<i>Multimodaalne transpordivõrgustik</i>	Refers to a transportation system with different transportation modes, including private modes of transportation and public transportation, i.e. rail and water ways, bicycle and pedestrian. It offers a variety of travel options that supports various needs of users. It has various benefits, including enhancing connectivity, reducing congestion and reducing the carbon footprint of the transportation sector.	<i>Transpordisüsteem, mis hõlmab erinevaid transpordiliike, nii era- kui ühistransporti, nt raudteed, veeliiklus, jalgratta- ja jalgsiliikumine. Multimodaalne transpordivõrgustik pakub erinevaid liikumisvõimalusi ja toetab kasutajate erinevaid vajadusi. Sellisel süsteemil on mitmeid eeliseid nagu ühenduvuse parendamine, ummikute vähendamine ja transpordisektori süsinikujalajälje vähendamine.</i>

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Terminology (in English)	Terminology (in Estonian)	Definition (in English)	Definition (in Estonian)
National Spatial Plan	<i>Üleriigiline planeering</i>	Long term and strategic spatial strategy.	<i>Pika vaatega ja strateegilisi suundi sätestav riigi ruumilise arengu strateegia.</i>
National strategic document	<i>(Riikliku tasandi) Strateegiline arengudokument</i>	According to the State Budget Act, the state budget is linked to strategic development documents which are identified as development plans, strategies, and programmes. Currently, the National Spatial Plan is not considered as a 'strategic' document and the financing of actions arising from this plan is not linked to the national budgetary planning and is coordinated by the Ministry of Regional Affairs and Agriculture.	<i>Riigieelarve seadus defineerib strateegiliste arengudokumentidena riigi pikaajalise arengustrateegia, poliitika põhialused, valdkonna arengukava ja programmi. Need dokumendid on otseselt seotud ka riigi eelarvest tuleneva rahastusega. Hetkel ei ole üleriigiline planeering strateegiliste arengudokumentide nimekirjas ning sellega kavandatu ei ole seotud riigieelarvega. Rahastamist koordineerib Regionaal- ja Põllumajandusministeerium.</i>
New European Bauhaus (NEB)	<i>Euroopa Uus Bauhaus</i>	The NEB is a creative and interdisciplinary initiative that connects the European Green Deal to our living spaces. The NEB initiative calls on all of us to imagine and build together a sustainable and inclusive future that is beautiful for our eyes, minds, and souls. The three core principles of NEB are enriching (inspired by art and culture, responding to needs beyond functionality); sustainable (in harmony with nature, the environment, and our planet) and inclusive (encouraging a dialogue across cultures, disciplines, genders and ages).	<i>Euroopa Uus Bauhaus on loominguline ja interdistsiplinaarne algatus, mis ühendab Euroopa roheline kokkuleppe meie eluruumiga. NEB algatus kutsub meid koos üles ehitama jätkusuutlikku ja kaasavat tulevikku, mis on ilus meie silmadele, meelele ja hingele. NEB kolm põhiprintsiipi on rikastav (kunstist ja kultuurist inspireeritud, funktsionaalsusest kaugemale minevate vajaduste rahuldamine); jätkusuutlik (kooskõlas looduse, keskkonna ja meie planeediga) ja kaasav (ergutab dialoogi kultuuride, erialade, sugude ja eagruppide vahel).</i>
Participatory planning	<i>Kaasav planeerimine, ka osalusplaneerimine</i>	A planning approach where community is included and engaged in the process of urban design to a lesser (e.g. consultations) or greater extent (e.g. co-design and co-creation).	<i>Planeerimisvorm, kus kogukonda kaasatakse linnaplaneerimise protsessi vähemal (nt konsultatsioonid) või suuremal määral (nt ühisdisain ja koosloome).</i>
Performance area	<i>Tulemusvaldkond</i>	A long-term planning level determined by the state budget strategy for describing the resources and measures to achieve the set goals.	<i>Pikaajalise arengueesmärgiga planeerimise tase, mis on määratud riigieelarve strateegiaga, et kirjeldada ressursse ja meetmeid seatud eesmärkide saavutamiseks.</i>
Planning instruments	<i>Planeerimisinstrumentid /-tööriistad</i>	Plans and other tools that are used to mediate and regulate spatial development.	<i>Planeeringud ja muud töövahendid, mida kasutatakse ruumilise arengu korraldamiseks ja reguleerimiseks.</i>
Regulative instruments	<i>Regulatiivsed tööriistad</i>	Legally binding commitments or decisions concerning land use change and development.	<i>Õiguslikult siduvad kohustused või otsused seoses maakasutuse muutumise ja arendamisega.</i>

Coherent Policy Development for High-Quality and Sustainable Living Environment

Terminology (in English)	Terminology (in Estonian)	Definition (in English)	Definition (in Estonian)
Rural-urban gradient	<i>Maa- ja linnapiirkondade gradient</i>	Differentiation of places based on the urbanisation level and ordering these based on the predominance of buildings and infrastructure, coupled with dense human population, in contrast with sites having sparse infrastructure and low human population density.	<i>Kohtade eristamine linnastumise taseme alusel ja nende järjestamine vastandades hoonete ja infrastruktuuri ülekaalu ja tiheda inimasustusega alasid ning hõreda infrastruktuuri ja madala rahvastikutihedusega alasid.</i>
SDGs - Sustainable Development Goals	<i>Säästva arengu eesmärgid</i>	17 integrated development goals covering ecological, social and economic dimensions, part of the global UN Agenda 2030 (2015-2030).	<i>17 integreeritud arengueesmärki, mis hõlmavad keskkonna, ühiskonna ja majanduse mõõtmeid ning mis on osa ÜRO ülemaailmsest Säästva Arengu tegevuskavast aastani 2030 (2015-2030).</i>
Settlement structure	<i>Asustusstruktuur</i>	The spatial structure of human settlements. This includes the spatial distribution of local residents, the type and density of buildings, the form of use, infrastructure as well as central institutions and facilities. Usually described by a network of urban centres and both adjacent and remote sparsely populated areas.	<i>Inimasustuse ruumiline ülesehitus - elanike paigutus ruumis, hoonestusalade tüüp ja iseloom, taristu ja keskuskohtade paiknemine. Tavapäraselt kirjeldatakse asustusstruktuuri linnaliste keskuste ja lähemate ning kaugemate hajaasustusalade paiknemise kaudu.</i>
Shrinking regions	<i>Kahanevad piirkonnad</i>	A region that is losing a significant proportion of its population over a period greater than or equal to one generation and also facing economic decline.	<i>Piirkond, kus pikema perioodi jooksul (enam kui ühe generatsiooni eluiga) arvestatavalt väheneb elanikkond ja majanduslik aktiivsus.</i>
Spatial Agency	<i>Ruumiagentuur</i>	A proposed unit under MaRu (Land and Spatial Board) with the responsibility to coordinate data management and studies.	<i>Välja pakutud üksus MaRu all, mille ülesandeks on koordineerida andmehaldust ja uuringuid.</i>
Spatial creation	<i>Ruumiloome</i>	A process of spatial development and design of the living environment.	<i>Elukeskkonna ruumilise arengu ja kujundamise protsess.</i>
Spatial decision	<i>Ruumiotsus</i>	Decisions made by different governmental institutions, local municipalities, private actors and interest groups about the locations or spatial interactions of phenomena or factors in their specific fields. Often spatial decisions are made independently of spatial planning processes.	<i>Erinevate valitsusasutuste, kohalike omavalitsuste, eraisikute ja huvigruppide otsused nähtuste või tegurite asukoha või ruumilise vastastikmõju kohta oma valdkonnas. Sageli tehakse ruumiotsuseid ruumilise planeerimise protsessidest sõltumatult.</i>
Spatial Inspection	<i>Ruumiinspeksioon</i>	A proposed unit under MaRu (Land and Spatial Board) with the responsibility to carry out monitoring-related tasks.	<i>Välja pakutud üksus MaRu all, mis teostab seirega seotud ülesandeid.</i>

Coherent Policy Development for High-Quality and Sustainable Living Environment

Terminology (in English)	Terminology (in Estonian)	Definition (in English)	Definition (in Estonian)
Spatial planning	<i>Ruumiline planeerimine</i>	The main task of spatial planning is to help the parties agree on the principles and conditions for the development of specific land areas. To reach such an agreement and ensure its acceptance, spatial development must be planned democratically and on a long term, coordinating and integrating the development plans of various areas of life. The long-term trends and needs of the development of the economic, social, cultural and natural environments must be considered in a balanced way when creating comprehensive spatial solutions. Spatial planning must be supported by strategic spatial planning that unites sectoral objectives and actions under a shared long-term vision.	<i>Ruumilise planeerimise peamine ülesanne on aidata pooltel kokku leppida konkreetsete maa-alade arendamise põhimõtetes ja tingimustes. Sellise kokkuleppe saavutamiseks ja selle aktsepteerimise tagamiseks tuleb ruumilist arengut kavandada demokraatlikult ja pikaajaliselt, koordineerides ja integreerides erinevate eluvaldkondade arengukavasid. Terviklike ruumiliste lahenduste loomisel tuleb tasakaalustatult arvestada majandus-, sotsiaal-, kultuuri- ja looduskeskkonna arengu pikaajalisi suundumusi ja vajadusi. Ruumilist planeerimist peab toetama strateegiline ruumiline planeerimine, mis ühendab valdkondlikud eesmärgid ja meetmed ühise pikaajalise visiooni alla.</i>
Spatial planning system	<i>Ruumilise planeerimise süsteem</i>	A collection of institutions and types of plans that mediate competition over the use of land and property, and regulate land use change and development to promote preferred spatial and urban form.	<i>Institutsioonide ja erinevat liiki planeeringute kogum, mis vahendab konkurentsi maa ja vara kasutamise üle ning reguleerib maakasutuse muutmist ja arengut, et edendada eelistatud ruumilist ja linnakujundust.</i>
Statutory	<i>Seaduse järgselt kohustuslikud</i>	Stipulated or provided for in legislation related to spatial planning, that is enabled or required by the law.	<i>Ruumilise planeerimisega seotud õigusaktides sätestatud, nõutud või reguleeritud.</i>
Strategic instruments	<i>Strateegilised tööriistad</i>	An evidence-based integrated and long-term frame of reference for coordinated action and decision making across jurisdictions and sectors.	<i>Tõenduspõhine integreeritud ja pikaajaline võrdlusraamistik koordineeritud tegevuseks ja otsustamiseks kõigis jurisdiktsioonides ja sektorites.</i>
Territorial governance	<i>Territoriaalne juhtimine</i>	Active cooperation across government, market and civil society actors to coordinate decision-making and actions that have an impact on the quality of places and their development.	<i>Aktiivne koostöö valitsuse, turu ja kodanikuühiskonna vahel, et koordineerida otsuste tegemist ja meetmeid, mis mõjutavad kohtade kvaliteeti ja arengut.</i>

Terminology (in English)	Terminology (in Estonian)	Definition (in English)	Definition (in Estonian)
Two Estonias	<i>Kaks Eestit</i>	The concept of “two Estonias” has been used in Estonia for decades to describe the social, cultural, and economic differences between the capital region and the rest of the country. The concept was coined by 26 social scientists in a public appeal in the Postimees national daily newspaper on April 23 rd 2001 stating that because of the political, social, and ethical crisis we can talk about two Estonians expressed in differences of mindsets and quality of life across Estonia. Academics have found proof for “two Estonias”, speaking of the need to increase socio-cultural cohesion, to foster political trust and participation, and to involve more experts in policymaking, but politicians tend to dismiss it as a harmful division that should be discarded.	<i>Kahe Eesti mõiste on olnud kasutusel aastakümneid kirjeldamaks sotsiaalseid, kultuurilisi ja majanduslikke erinevusi pealinnapiirkonna ja ülejäänud Eesti vahel. Seda kasutati esmakordselt avalikkuses 23. aprillil 2001 üleriigilises päevalehes Postimees ilmunud 26 sotsiaalteadlase avalikus pöördumises, kus leiti, et poliitilise, sotsiaalse ja eetilise kriisi tõttu võime rääkida kahest Eestist, mis väljendub mõtte- ja eluviisi ning elukvaliteedi erinevustes üle riigi. Teadlased pigem toetavad mõiste kasutust, rääkides vajadusest suurendada sotsiaal-kultuurilist ühtekuuluvust, edendada poliitilist usaldust ja osalust ning kaasata poliitika kujundamisse rohkem eksperte, samas kui poliitikud pigem taunivad mõiste kasutust, nähes selles kahjulikku eristust.</i>
Visionary instruments	<i>Visioneerivad tööriistad</i>	The setting of a normative agenda of principles or goals for a desirable future.	<i>Soovitava tuleviku eesmärke seadev normatiivse suundade või tegevuste kogum.</i>
15-minute city	<i>15 minuti linn</i>	An urban planning concept in which most daily necessities and services, such as work, shopping, education, healthcare and leisure can be easily reached by a 15 minute walk, bike ride, or public transportation from any point of the city	<i>Linnaplaneerimise kontseptsioon, mille järgi igapäevaste liikumiste sihtpunktid nagu töökohad, kauplused, haridus- ja terviseasutused ja vaba aja veetmise võimalused peaksid elukohast jääma 15 minutilise jalutuskäigu, rattasõidu või ühistranspordi sõidu kaugusele</i>
1-hour Estonia	<i>Ühe-tunni-Eesti</i>	A concept requiring comprehensive planning of settlement and mobility, according to which services and jobs must be conveniently accessible (including by public transport) all over Estonia, with a maximum of one hour's time.	<i>Asustuse ja liikuvuse terviklikku planeerimist nõudev kontseptsioon, mille järgi peavad teenused ja töökohad olema mugavalt (sh ühistranspordiga) kättesaadavad üle Eesti, maksimaalselt ühe tunnise ajakuluga.</i>

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