



MinLand: Mineral resources in sustainable land-use planning

A H2020 Project

H2020 Grant Agreement: GA 776679

Topic: SC5-15d-2017 - Linking land use planning policies to national mineral policies

Deliverable: D7.1 Network coordination and stakeholder's engagement plan

Authors: Chrysanthi Panagiotopoulou¹, Ronald Arvidsson², Nikolaos, Arvanitidis², Maria Taxiarchou¹

¹National Technical University of Athens

²Geological Survey of Sweden

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Introduction

The main goal for the MINLAND project is to promote the access of mineral exploration and exploitation activities at areas, within the EU, with actual or potentially valuable resources. One of the actions that can assist promoting and achieving this goal, is the creation and active involvement of a network of experts and stakeholders, associated with land use planning and/or affiliated with minerals.

Therefore, (also in accordance with MinLand Objective No 4, "Foster networking") this deliverable deals with the identification of relevant stakeholders among the practitioners (i.e. land-use planners and mining authorities at local, regional and national levels etc). It must be noted that, based on the identified stakeholders, an interactive and open participation process has been established and organised, ensuring knowledge exchange and continuous learning. The MinLand Stakeholder Network is also used at the same time for dissemination of the project results such as good practices. Furthermore, the creation of this database will make possible the further dissemination of MINLAND objectives.

It is important to stress that the involvement of relevant stakeholders as well as the creation and operation of this database will be in accordance with the General Data Protection Regulation ("GDPR") which came into effect May 25, 2018. Provisions regarding the privacy and protection of personal data were included in Deliverables 1.1, 9.1, 9.2, therefore all actions that will be taken within the frame of WP7 will follow the guidelines and provisions of the above-mentioned MinLand Deliverables.

7.1 The concept behind the creation of the stakeholder network

After a "low profile" for a longer-time period, during 80s and 90s, minerals are back as a priority Raw Materials resource to secure EU's industrial value chains supply needs in order to achieve and maintain a sustainable and competitive growth. This means of course that the European mineral industry should probably have to be reshaped accordingly, in terms of exploration and exploitation practices, whereas at the same time the EU has to address these challenges so that the appropriate technologies, processes and products are in place, along with adequate policies to implement and stimulate the required changes. The types of today's challenges are complexed, interdependent and multidimensional, such as societal targets for circular economy, resource efficiency and energy transition. The EU and MS policy making needs to "redefine" its relationship with the industry through policy innovations and modern legislation guidelines that clearly explains why and how industrial activities are supposed to be done, making Europe more attractive for investments. It's important to create balanced policies that take everyone's interests into account. The challenge is making sure it doesn't become an unattractive jurisdiction for investors. The EU and MS need to come up and recommend organisational, systemic and processional policy innovations improving and making the authorization and permitting procedures less bureaucratic and more efficient, in terms of time and expenditures. It happened that for many years, exploration, mining or metallurgy projects were ranked low in the priority list regarding the assignment of land use, competing with other socio-economic needs and planning interests such as:

- City planning in densely populated areas
- Municipal planning for residential areas
- Nature conservation and protected areas - Natura 2000
- Industrial and other economic activities- Tourism, Forestry, Agriculture
- Infrastructure Affected parties

MinLand project aspires to assist and effect the land use process so that mining projects will be evaluated on par with other potential land uses.

One of the most important tools for achieving this objective is the development of a strong stakeholder network with a broad stakeholder participation, including participants not only from local and regional authorities but also from industry and other affected parties such as civil society (e.g. environmental NGOs). The main idea is that maximum impact can be achieved only when both the knowledge providers and the knowledge users are carefully selected in terms of influence, ability to affect processes, expertise, ability and amplitude of contribution in the analysis of land use planning processes. So, land use planning practitioners, industry representatives, mining authorities, and professional association members (EFG members, Euromines, IMA, UEPG) are some of the categories that are (and will be) invited. Therefore the MinLand project will develop its own stakeholder network which is described below. The stakeholder network will be used in dialogues through questionnaires, workshops, peer-learning platforms and events, the outcomes of which will

contribute to form or influence MINLAND conclusions. Further to be a body for dissemination of project activities and sharing of constructive solutions of land use management and raw material extraction.

Furthermore, clustering between projects are creating synergies are created within the larger EU H2020 ecosystem of projects within the H2020 topic SC5-15. Thus, data and achievements from past and, on-going projects will be consulted and incorporated into MINLAND studies.

Following the discussion above, the present report is a deliverable describing the MinLand stakeholder network of the MinLand project, which is funded by the European Union's Horizon 2020 Programme under Grant Agreement 776679.

7.2 The stakeholder network strategy

During the design of the implementation strategy to be followed in terms of achieving the MinLand goals, the dynamic nature of land use planning practice for exploration and extraction of minerals were taken into account. The first key element for ensuring the creation of a strong network able to add knowledge for (i) a sustainable mineral land-use practice and (ii) support an adequate linkage between mineral- and land-use policies, was the participation of the identified stakeholders, from the very beginning of the project in workshops, webinars, questionnaires, any kind of feedbacks and responses as well as dissemination activities. A second, equally important, element of the MinLand strategy are "peer organisations": they are the core of the underpinning theory of reform and development in public policy, and therefore MINLAND project will consult them and attribute special emphasis to their organisation and their outcomes.

According to careful strategy analysis, the target of a holistic land use perspective from land use planning to coupling mineral- and land-use policy, is feasible only through the successful involvement of stakeholders belonging to five important groups:

- Society – local, regional and national authorities responsible for different land use issues with impact on mining activities, mining inspectorates, municipalities, cities (city planning), counties or regions.
- Industry – investors in minerals development, such as exploration and mining companies, land-use consultants and other relevant private actors, such as tourism and farming..
- Civil Society – various NGOs with a stake in land use planning like environmental organisations, local interest groups, local Sami reindeer husbandry communities (competing land use mining and reindeer grazing) but also local people affected directly by mining land-use.
- Land Use Planners – Bodies directly responsible for authorisation of land use planning at local, regional and national levels, including mining inspectorates and mines bureau reviewing applications and providing mining permits

- Policy experts – authorities who have the responsibility and the mandate to formulate and implement respective policies., Academics that have in-depth knowledge on land-use and mining policies.

Therefore, with regard to both pan-european and the local issues MinLand has identified and will involve stakeholders from the following Expert Groups (EGs):

Stakeholder Expert Group 1 (EG1): “Public policy administrators”– local, regional and national authorities who have the responsibility and the mandate to formulate and implement at both mineral and land use policies. This EG also includes public bodies directly responsible for land use planning activities, such as mining inspectorates.

Stakeholder Expert Group 2 (EG2): “Industry”- exploration and mining companies and associated investors, other actors and consultants (legal issues, technical issues such as prospecting, construction of mining waste deposits – dams, etc.). All involved in integrating land uses and solutions in the related work during permitting applications and implementation thereof during the course of work while prospecting and mining is undertaken.

Stakeholder Expert Group 3 (EG3): “Research Institutes and Organisations” – Academics and private organisations that have in-depth knowledge, expertise and experience on mineral policies and land use planning.

Stakeholder Expert Group 4 (EG4): “Public and Social Bodies” Civil Society – various NGOs with a stake in land use planning like environmental organisations, local interest groups, husbandry of livestock (e.g., reindeers) and local people affected by mining land-use

Stakeholder Expert Group 5 (EG5): “National Geological Surveys” – authorities who have the responsibility for geological data management, and mining authorisation, permitting and inspection as well as in-depth knowledge on mineral exploration, extraction and legislation and policies.

At the first stage of the project, the engagement plan focuses on informing stakeholders regarding MINLAND main objectives and expected impacts, as well as promoting collaboration regarding mining land use issues in Europe. It is foreseen that tailored communication tools such as the production of dissemination materials, website, newsletters and interviews, organisation of events (workshops, target groups, ect.) will assist in bringing high quality information to stakeholders and in fostering a two-way dialogue. Providing adequate information to policy makers in charge of land use management, mining industry, general public, etc., it will most probably result in higher awareness about the project’s deliverables and the importance of improved framework conditions for making the sustainable access and supply of Raw Materials happen.

At the second stage of the project, the focus will be shifted towards communicating and using the network for consultations regarding MinLand objectives. As obstacles, bottlenecks and solutions of Case Studies will be identified, the information obtained will be used to illustrate the challenging opportunities of incorporating mineral resources into sustainable land planning. The results will be

then reviewed and evaluated with project's stakeholders, such as land use practitioners (policy makers) at local, regional and national level. This will take place and be performed in different forms (i.e. interactive consultations, presentations at strategic events, etc.), depending on the opportunities. Meetings organised by the Consortium, will be the main means of sharing the identified good practices, of exchanging ideas and finally, of influencing future policy developments.

The identification and mapping process started already in the application process for the project and was entered at Month 1 into the project, utilising the MinLand Consortium's relevant contacts, the existing associations, networks, clusters, governments, regions, industry, academia, RTOs, NGOs, end-users, and social bodies. The EGs of the Network will contribute to specific issues and objectives of the project in cooperation with the other WPs. The coordination of the Network will ensure the links between WP leaders and the stakeholders, and will organise the work and the information exchanges between EGs. The development of an effective plan to ensure the transparent and sustained consultation with the stakeholders, in cooperation with the MinLand project WPs is part of the Network coordination activities.

7.3 Process for stakeholder's involvement

The successful implementation of the MinLand goals and objectives, requires the active involvement of individual stakeholders and experts that are not part of the consortium, therefore there is a great need to ensure the protection of their personal data. In D9.2, the detailed processes for the Protection of Personal Data within MinLand project have been established, in accordance to the new General Data Protection Regulation ("GDPR") that came into effect May 25, 2018. In D9.2 it is established that NTUA and SGU are responsible for the data protection and safekeeping of personal data. Only NTUA and SGU will have access to the complete list of stakeholder's personal data.

With respect to the personal information privacy, it is important to provide to all potential stakeholders sufficient information about MinLand project and to inform them about the reason for collecting and using personal data. Furthermore, it must be clearly communicated to all stakeholders which data will be collected and for which purpose, where will this data be stored, and to stress the right to withdraw their participation at any given time. Also to receive their consent for storing the data in the MinLand database and using them for the previously mentioned purposes.

Regarding the stakeholder engagement process, the suggested procedure for the stakeholder involvement, according to WP9 and WP1 ethics requirements, is presented schematically in **Figure 1**:



Figure 1. Schematic process for stakeholder approach and engagement

The consent letter that will be used for receiving permission to use the stakeholders’ personal data is included in the Annex I.

7.4 Analysis of the stakeholder network: who is who

From the very early stages of MinLand project, the strong commitment of the consortium to reach the objectives led to the establishment of a preliminary Stakeholder Network, using the partners’ own contacts. This preliminary network was verified through letters of interest that the stakeholders granted to MinLand consortium. Some numerical data regarding the preliminary network are included in Table 1 and Table 2.

Table 1. Preliminary Stakeholder Network: Categorisation in Expert Groups (EGs)

Type of Expert Group	Authorities	Industries	Public & Social Bodies	Research Institutes	Geological Surveys	Total
Number of identified stakeholders	17	5	2	2	0	27

Table 2. Preliminary Stakeholder Network: Stakeholder Geographical Origin

Stakeholders from South European Countries	Stakeholders from North European Countries
7	20

As it can be seen in Table 1, the composition of the stakeholder network is dominated, as expected, by authority representatives, since it is the expert group with established ability to influence land use planning processes. The identification of suitable stakeholders in South European countries was not the same successful as in the North European ones.

Analysing the first data, it was considered of profound importance to have within the network, adequate representation by all five Expert Groups and, as much as possible, equal numerical representation of North and South: each expert group and geographical region can contribute with different dimensions and perspectives, attributing validity and universality to MinLand results.

Therefore, the need to create an Expert Network on Land Use Planning linked to Mineral Policies with a relevant critical mass led the consortium to outlay more efforts for finding more relevant stakeholders in order to ensuring a wider coverage of the raw materials sector issues, in general. Thus, a second wave of stakeholders has been identified, using the outreach potential of the MinLand project consortium, which will also be invited to join the Network. The extended Network numbers 44 potential stakeholders and in Figure 2 and Figure 3 the % participation of EGs in the Stakeholder Network as well as the geographical distribution of the participants are presented, respectively.

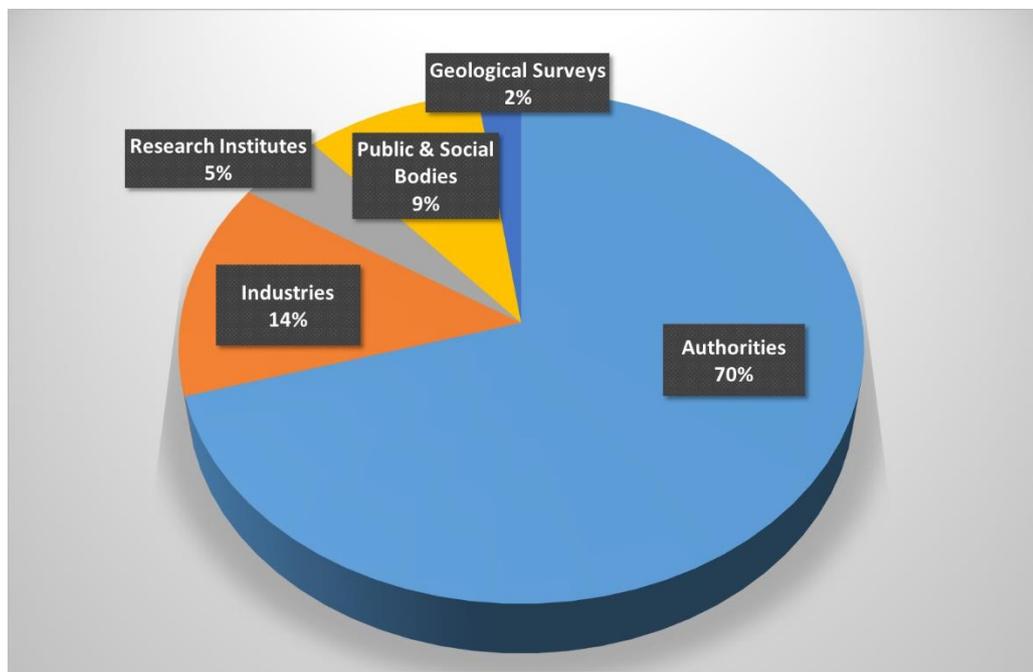


Figure 2. % Participation of the various Expert Groups at the Stakeholder Body

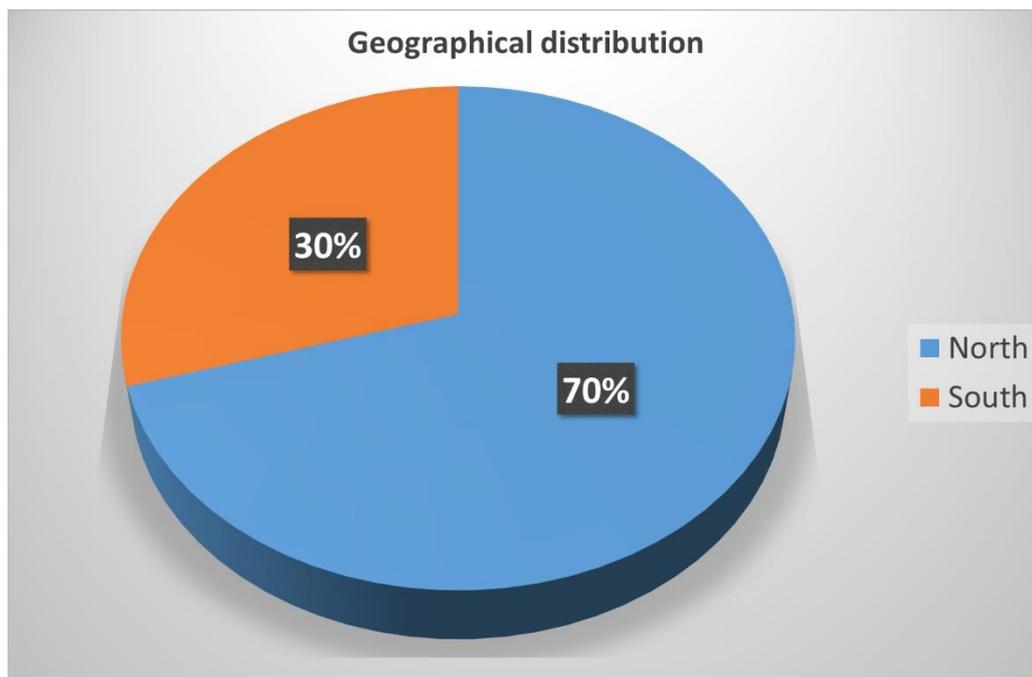


Figure 3. Geographical distribution of the Stakeholder Body.

In the Extended Expert Network, there is participation of all EGs, with the public policy administrators possessing a dominating position in the Network. The representation ratio between North and South has slightly improved with the ambition within the timeframe of MinLand project to manage a relative balance by possible involvement of more stakeholders from southern counties to reach a more representative pan-EU dimension.

In Tables 3 - 7 a general outline, of the identified stakeholders is presented, categorised in Expert Groups. In this public presentation of the Stakeholder Body synthesis, no personal data was included, only general data that can showcase the stakeholder relevance and potential contribution to the objectives of the Minland project in terms of influence, expertise and role in land use planning processes.

Table 3. Stakeholder Expert Group 1: National/ Regional/ Local Authorities

	Organisation	Activity Area	Level of Administration	Role in land use planning	Estimated degree of liability and influence in land use processes
1	County of Vasterbotten	Land use planning, mining permitting, environmental land use issues	Regional (Sweden)	Authority, decision making, control of permits, responsibility for environmental controls and nature conservation land use	High
2	Nordlands Fylkeskommune	Mining, business development, land-use	Regional (Norway)	Advisory	Medium to high
3	Directorate General for Energy, Policy and Mining	Mining planning	National (Spain)	Decision making	Medium
4	Mines Service	Mining, quarrying,	National (Cyprus)	Licenses and monitors the quarrying and mining activity	medium
5	Department of Town Planning and Houses	Land use planning	National (Cyprus)	Coordinates at national level the Municipal and countryside land use plans and its revisions. Provides the necessary license for any development	high
6	Federal Ministry of Science, Research and Economy	Mining	National (Austria)	Raw Materials Planning	Medium
7	Rio Terme Municipality		Local (Italy)		
8	Exploration and Mining Division	Mining. Issues exploration and mining licenses	National (Ireland)	Input to policy	Moderate
9	District Office in Kielce	Mining, quarrying	County level (Poland)	granting licenses for exploration and exploitation of common minerals, reviewing issues related to land use planning and realization of mining	high

				investment	
10	Urban planner (Ecoland - Urban Office)	Land use planning	Local, regional level (Poland)	Author of planning documents	high
11	The Complex of Landscape parks of Malopolska Voivodeship	Environmental issues	Regional (Poland)	giving opinions, reviewing issues related to land use planning and realization of investment within the boundaries of landscape parks in Małopolska region	high
12	City of Pargas		Local (Finland)		
13	General Directorate of Industry, Energy and Mines of the Government of Andalusia	Mining and land use	Regional (Spain)	Decision making	High
14	Irish Environmental Protection Agency	Environment – Issues Integrated Pollution Control Licence	National (Ireland)	Feedback to Local Authority on environmental issues	Low to moderate
15	Baiso Municipality		Local (Italy)		
16	Skelleftea Municipality	Environmental, land use management	Local (Sweden)	Authority on land use issues and city planning	Moderate to high
17	The Municipality of Storuman	Environmental and land use management	Local (Sweden)	Authority on land use issues and city planning	Moderate to high
18	Department of Environment	Environment	National (Cyprus)	Policymaker for the environment – Implementation of the relative laws	high
19	County Governor of Nordland	Management of [reindeer] resources, land and funding. Business development	Regional (Norway)	Legal, advisory	High
20	Ministry of Environment	Environment	National (Greece)	Policymaker	high

	and Energy				
21	Regional land use Planning Authority	Land use planning	Regional (Austria)	Decision making	high
22	Federal Ministry of Sustainability and Tourism	Mineral Policy	National (Austria)	Policy design for mineral classification and mapping – Austrian Minerals Resources Plan	high
23	CCDR Alentejo - Comissão Coordenacao e Desenvolvimento Regional do Alentejo	Land use, environment.	Regional (Portugal)	Coordinates at local level the Municipal land use plans and its revisions.	High
25	Municipality of Sodankylä	Land use planning	Local (Finland)	Responsible for the implementation of the Regional land use plans (PROTs)	High
25	Regional council of Lapland	Land use planning	Regional (Finland)		High
26	TUKES	Mining	National (Finland)	Licenses mining activity	High
27	Centre for economic development, transport and the environment	Environment	Regional (Finland)	Coordinates EIA	Medium
28	Regional state administrative agencies	Environment	Regional (Finland)	Drafts limits for the mining activity	High
29	General Secretariat for Environment	Environmental Licencing	National (Greece)	Implementation of environmental licencing laws and procedures	High
30	General Secretariat for Regional Planning and Urban Development	Land use planning	National (Greece)	Land-use planning design	High
31	Cornwall Council	Land Use planning	Regional (UK)	Land-use planning design	High

Table 4. Stakeholder Expert Group 2: Industry

	Organisation	Type of Industry	Type of material specialisation	Market Reference	Estimated degree of Liability and influence in land use processes
1	Bergskraft Bergslagen			(Sweden)	
2	EuroGypsum			(Belgium)	
3	PDAC			(Canada)	
4	Assimagra, Resources Minerals	Association	All	National (Portugal)	
5	The Hungarian Mining Association	association	construction minerals, industrial minerals	National (Hungary)	medium
6	Greek Mining Enterprises Association	Association	All	National (Greek)	Medium

Table 5. Stakeholder Expert Group 3: Research Institutes and Organisations

	Organisation	Competencies/ Area of Expertise	Role in land-use planning	Estimated degree of liability and influence in land use processes
1	VITT (Technical Research Center of Finland)		Civil engineering / expert (Finland)	
2	Engineering Office for landscape planning	Landscape and land use planning, mine rehabilitation	Civil engineer / expert (Austria)	Low

Table 6. Stakeholder Expert Group 4: Public/ Social Bodies

	Organisation	Competencies/ Area of Expertise	Role in land-use planning	Estimated degree of liability and influence in land use processes
1	Irish Rural Link	Social license	Commentator (Ireland)	Low
2	OROK (Austrian Conference of Spatial Planning)	Overview of policy frameworks on regional level,	Federal coordination body for all 9 counties in land use planning (Austria)	High
3	Federal Ministry of Sustainability and Tourism - Abteilung II/1,	INSPIRE National Contact Point	implementation/coordination of Austrian Mineral Resources Plan (Austria)	medium

	Grundsatzabteilung Agrarpolitik und Datenmanagement, Nationale Koordinierungsstelle INSPIRE			
4	Umweltbundesamt GmbH	INSPIRE Monitoring & Reporting	INSPIRE implementation (Austria)	medium

Table 7. Stakeholder Expert Group 5: Geoplogical Surveys

	Organisation	Competencies/ Area of Expertise	Estimated degree of liability and influence in land use processes
1	Geologische Bundesanstalt	Geoinformation, INSPIRE (Austria)	high

ANNEX I: Consent letter for stakeholder involvement in MinLand activities

INFORMED CONSENT

1. Introduction and contacts of project MinLand

Interview/survey within MinLand: Mineral resources in sustainable land-use planning

Coordinated by Geological Survey of Sweden

The project has received funding from the European Union's Horizon 2020 research and innovation programme under Grant Agreement No 776679

PL 96 - Betonimiehenkuja 4 - 02151 ESPOO

The (interviewing company name (project partner), contact informations)

is in [*when?*] 2018 performing an (interview /a survey/ data collection) among relevant stakeholders for possibilities evaluation regarding linking minerals and land use planning based on policies/legislation and applied cases. Workshops on relevant topics will also be arranged throughout the whole duration of the project.

1. Information on survey/interview

We obtained your contact details from..... [*source*] and are approaching you as[*insert role in which selected as recipient*] to inquire whether you or someone in your organization would be willing to participate in the interview/survey/ project activities. The interview/ survey/ data collection will be conducted by [*who?*][*when?*]..... [*how?* by phone or through e-mail or personal meeting]. We estimate that participation in the interview /survey/data collection will take..... [*how much time?*].

Participation is voluntary and no compensation will be paid to the participants. You will find further information on the interview/survey and the manner how we protect the privacy of the participants in **Attachment 1**.

2. Scope of the interview/survey/data collection

The main scope of the project is to improve linking between mineral resources and land use planning. Data from selected case studies concerning the relation of mineral raw materials and associated industries with land use planning are collected during the project. Cases contribute to highlight the basic principles and guidance of current land use planning systems, as well as the differences in decision processes across EU Member States. Work Package 3 is going to collect information about relevant selected cases that cover the different life stage of mineral resource

development: pre-exploration stage, exploration, exploitation and rehabilitation. The interactions between mineral resource development and land use planning are pointed out to understand existing classification schemes and valuation of the economic, social and environmental dimensions included in land use planning strategies and procedures. Moreover the role of civil society in land use practices is an aspect that is explored. These will be re-addressed within MinLand project to provide in depth analysis of key elements in land use practice, including valuation, mineral classification schemes, civil society participation in mineral extraction activities and land use planning. Regarding individuation and safeguarding of mineral resources, motivations, valuation, implementation measures are addressed. Furthermore goals, purposes and motivation of various stakeholders related to mineral resources, land use, and relevant policy making/influence are evaluated. The cases will be analysed to identify obstacles and solutions encountered to point out good practice aspects, building up proposals for good practices on safeguarding resources and for ensuring subsequent improved utilization of mineral raw materials throughout EU Member States in the future.

Whithin the framework of WP7, stakeholders from all EU countries that can influence land use planning processes, will be identified and contacted with the purpose of joining the “Expert Network on Land Use Planning”. The aspiration of MinLand is to create a long-lasting network that will continue to exist far beyond the project end, facilitating, if possible, land use planning processes in mining projects. The stakeholders will be sent material related to MinLand activities, will be asked to offer the opinion on various subjects related to Mmland interests and will be invited to participate in workshops (local, network or clustering).

If you agree to participate in the interview/survey/data collection, kindly countersign a copy of this letter [*COMMENT: there could also be some other manner to record consent, e.g. email or answer to website form*]. For any questions, please contact [*insert name and contact data here*].

[Sincerely,

[]

I have received the above information on the interview/survey and agree to participate in it.

Date and place: _____

Name:

Have read the privacy policy and agree to it

I agree to *subscribe to further information and invitations as a project stakeholder*

Attachment 1: DATA PROTECTION PRIVACY STATEMENT

Date:

The privacy of the interviewees/survey respondents is important to us. We will only collect and process the following personal data: *name, surname, phone and e-mail address*, institutional affiliations *and position in the company*.

1. The Controller

the partner that perform the interview

2. Contacts

Contact person concerning this questionnaire:

.....

[Data Protection Officer at the Data Controller: [if appointed]]

.....

3. Purposes for the processing of personal data, the consent as the legal basis and the period for which the personal data will be stored

By providing personal data (*name, surname, phone and e-mail address, position in the company*) when answering to the interview/survey/data collection, you are giving your consent to (name of partner performing the interview) to store such data to the Project MinLand stakeholder register. This information will be stored as short term storing for the duration of the project. Personal data is not disclosed outside the consortium and is not transferred to countries outside the European Union or the European Economic Area. Personal data will be used for quality control of the interview and upon consent for further invitation to participation and dissemination of the results of the project. Personal data gathered during the activity will not be shown in the reports provided to other activities of the project. From the performed interviews (within the scope of the project) , any personal data will be anonymised for further project elaboration. **The cases will**

describe the role of the institutes and companies involved in land and mineral planning and management.

The MinLand partners will operate according to the Data management plan of the project MinLand Deliverable 1.1 and Ethics deliverable D9.1 which all partners agree to abide to.

4. Regular disclosure of data (partner name) will only disclose information to the other Partners of the Project MinLand within the European Union and the European Economic Area and only to the extent that is necessary for the fulfilment of the purpose(s) identified above. We will not divulge your personal data for direct marketing purposes. Any reports of the interviews/surveys conducted will be on an anonymous basis, such that the person that answers and its position in the institute is not reported. **Institute/ company relevant to the description of the case will be reported.**

5. Transfers to countries outside the European Union or the European Economic Area

Personal data is not transferred to countries outside the European Union or the European Economic Area.

6. The principle how the data file/register is secured.

Description (the data is protected with a user ID and a password, and only appropriate persons working in the Project have access to the data.)

7. Your right to check your personal data or demand its correction or deletion

If you want to know what personal data is stored on your behalf or to modify or delete your personal data, to restriction its processing or to object its processing please e-mail (controller e-mail).....