



EPICAH
Interreg Europe



EPICAH GOOD PRACTICES



Environment &
resource
efficiency



**Interreg
Europe**



European Union | European Regional Development Fund

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EPICAH GOOD PRACTICES

2019

Title

EPICAH Good Practices

Editor

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EPICAH Partners

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INTRODUCTION

One of the main goals of the INTERREG EUROPE programme is the identification of good practices and the exchange of practices and knowledge between partners.

EPICAH – Effectiveness of Policy Instruments for Cross-border Advancement in Heritage is a project co-financed by the European Union through the INTERREG EUROPE programme 2014-2020, where nine partners from seven European cross-border areas exchange about the need of improve the protection and enhancement of natural and cultural heritage within cross-border programmes, as a source of wealth for cross-border territories.

The project partners are:

- Atlantic Axis of Peninsular Northwest (PT).
- Regional Development Agency of the Pilsen Region (CZ).
- Peipsi Center for Transboundary Cooperation (EE).
- Regional Development Fund on behalf of the Region of Western Macedonia (EL).
- Iberian Association of Riverside Municipalities of Duero River (ES).
- Atlantic Axis of Peninsular Northwest (ES).
- Tokaj Wine Region Nonprofit LLC (HU).
- Agency for the Development of the Empolese Valdelsa (IT).
- Satu Mare County Intercommunity Development Association (RO).

Being conscious of the above referred goal, EPICAH partners made an exercise of identifying good practices at local level with potential of being interesting and transferrable to the other partner regions (and not only). In this context, in June 2018 more than 35 good practices were identified by the 9 partners that work within the project. After that, partners made a work of fine-tuning of each other proposals, leaving only those considered as good practices by the other partners.

The result of this work is the present publication where the reader can find 27 examples of how positive and beneficial can be the enhancement and promotion of natural and cultural heritage in the territory and some good examples on how this can be done in many different ways.

We hope this publication could serve as inspiration to other European regions!

1. SPAIN PORTUGAL BORDER

GOOD PRACTICE 1

“Eixo Atlantico strategy to boost tourism at border between Galicia (ES) and North Portugal”

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Your organisation

Country	Spain
Region	Galicia
City	Vigo

Organisation in charge of the good practice

Is your organisation the main institution in charge of this good practice?	YES
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Good practice general information

Title of the practice	Eixo Atlantico strategy to boost tourism at border between Galicia (ES) and North Portugal
Does this practice come from an Interreg Europe Project?	YES

Please select the project acronym	EPICAH	
Geographical scope of the practice	LOCAL	
Location of the practice	Country	SPAIN - PORTUGAL
	Region	GALICIA - NORTH PORTUGAL
	City	N.A.

<p>Short summary of the practice</p>	<p>EIXO ATLANTICO, a crossborder body working in Galicia-North Portugal, promotes tourism as a key element for the economic development of the territory under the slogan Two Countries, One Destination.</p>
<p>Detailed information on the practice</p>	<p>Historically tourism promotion was a small-scale practice, in which each city promotes on its own. In these years, we have managed to implement the philosophy that together we are stronger and more attractive.</p> <p>To do this we valorize the complementarity of the cities of our urban system to achieve longer stays and we valorize also our crossborder character as a differentiating element of market seduction.</p> <p>The strategy followed in the field of tourism focuses mainly (although not exclusively) on the promotion of local tourism, valorizing the internal market of 7 million inhabitants that the Euroregion has, with the capacity to move in the territory 52 weekends a year. In this way, the strategy is oriented to promote mutual knowledge, the creation of wealth in the territory and to avoid as much as possible the phenomenon of seasonalization.</p> <p>To implement the strategy, we use several elements:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Touristic guides of thematic content that we edit every 2 years. On average, we distribute around 60,000 units in 3 languages (ES, PT and EN) in the tourism offices of our members, at the airports and the local press. We also produce an electronic version in Galician. ■ EXPOCIDADES. It is a tourism fair focused on tourism of proximity. Each 2 years cities members of Eixo Atlantico show their touristic offer while we gather touristic operators to boost the market in the proximity field. ■ Seminar to Exchange Experience. Once a year, we organize a meeting between our members in the field of tourism. At this seminar, cities discuss around a central theme, are invited to think about common strategies and have the opportunity to present their news in the field of tourism promotion. <p>STORYTELLING</p> <p>The territory in which Eixo Atlantico operates is a peripheral border region of the EU. Like many others, it has great tourist references but what really predominates is the presence of a large number of medium and small populations, more or less close to each other, with tourist attractions in different areas (natural, historical, ethnographic, oenological, gastronomic, cultural, etc.) but that by themselves do not attract tourism. However, associated with major tourist references such as Santiago de Compostela or Porto provide added value to the visitor to extend their stay in the territory.</p> <p>In fact, we can define this territory as a tourist continuum that go beyond the border between Galicia (ES) and the North of Portugal.</p>

<p>Detailed information on the practice</p>	<p>This type of territories should pay special attention to their model of tourism development because they usually have one or more larger cities that focus tourism attraction, investments and services than other urban areas around them. Therefore, it is important to consider the territory as a single tourist destination, not as the sum of several cities.</p> <p>Bearing this in mind and taking into account more than 25 years of experience working territorial cooperation as a tool for a balanced and sustainable territorial development, Eixo Atlántico has elaborated its tourism strategy. Because the success of one city should not be the failure of another when we speak of a single urban system.</p> <p>In this context, the Eixo Atlantico tourism strategy offer some key areas for tourism development:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Saint Jacques Way ■ Heritage and Cultural tourism ■ Shopping and Congress tourism ■ Health tourism ■ Nature tourism
<p>Resources needed</p>	<p>This strategy is the result of the work of Eixo Atlantico and its cities. Its implementation is financed through different channels: Eixo's own resources (quotas of its members) and European projects. In the latter case, the main source of financing is the INTERREG POCTEP program – Crossborder Cooperation between Spain and Portugal. Under the financing granted by this program, Eixo Atlantico launched different actions of this strategy so get their viability tested before incorporate them into the catalogue of Eixo Atlantico strategies.</p>
<p>Timescale (start/end date)</p>	<p>Ongoing</p>
<p>Evidence of success (results achieved)</p>	<p>Nº of guides published – 4</p> <p>Nº of copies of each guide – 65.000</p>
<p>Potential for learning or transfer</p>	<p>Border territories within the EU have similar characteristics. For them the border is not an obstacle but it should be seen as an opportunity to create critical mass and to differentiate these territories from the others.</p> <p>Create crossborder tourism strategies is a way to create synergies between territories and capitalize important tourism assets.</p> <p>The experience accumulated in the Galician-North Portugal border can be valuable for other regions, regarding not only the idea but also the way to implement it and update it according to the evolution of the territory.</p>

Further information	www.eixoatlantico.com
Keywords related to your practice	Tourism Crossborder Strategy Culture Heritage Economic Development Crossborder cooperation

GOOD PRACTICE 2

“A Cross-border Urban Agenda for Eixo Atlantico”

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Your organisation

Country	Spain
Region	Galicia
City	Vigo

Organisation in charge of the good practice

Is your organisation the main institution in charge of this good practice?	YES
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Good practice general information

Title of the practice	A Cross-border Urban Agenda for Eixo Atlantico
Does this practice come from an Interreg Europe Project?	YES

Please select the project acronym	EPICAH
Geographical scope of the practice	LOCAL

Location of the practice	Country	SPAIN - PORTUGAL
	Region	GALICIA - NORTH PORTUGAL
	City	N.A.

Detailed description

Short summary of the practice	EIXO ATLANTICO, a crossborder body working in Galicia-North Portugal, has developed the 1st crossborder urban agenda of the EU for the coordinated development of its territory
Detailed information on the practice	<p>The territory in which Eixo Atlantico operates is a peripheral border region of the EU. As many other regions like this, it has not big urban centres but a polycentric model for development characterised by a high number of medium-sized and small urban areas more or less near ones from the others. In fact, we can define this territory as a continuous urban system going through the border between Galicia (ES) and the North of Portugal. This kind of territory should deserve especial attention to its territorial development model because it generally have one or a few bigger cities that focus the development and attract more population, investments and services than others around. If this situation is not taken into account when planning the territorial development, serious imbalances will appear and will create serious de-cohesion within the territory.</p> <p>The CB urban agenda of Eixo Atlantico is a territorial development strategy coordinated among its 37 members from Galicia and North Portugal. This strategy covers 5 key fields identified as key areas for development. 5 key areas identified by different well-recognised experts as key fields for a balanced urban development: mobility/connectivity; competitiveness/growth and jobs; ecology/sustainable development; social inclusion; administrative efficiency.</p> <p>This strategy financed by INTERREG V A SPAIN-PORTUGAL programme address to all relevant urban actors, with especial focus on decision-making people as they are who should adopt and implement the measures coming from the strategy.</p> <p>STORYTELLING</p> <p>The territory in which Eixo Atlantico operates is a peripheral border region of the EU. As many other regions like this, it has not big urban centres but a polycentric model for development characterised by a high number of medium-sized and small urban areas more or less near ones from the others. In fact, we can define this territory as a continuous urban system going through the border between Galicia (ES) and the North of Portugal.</p> <p>This kind of territory should deserve especial attention to its territorial development model because it generally have one or a few bigger cities that focus the development and attract more population, investments and services than others around.</p>

Detailed information on the practice

If this situation is not taken into account when planning the territorial development, serious imbalances will appear and will create serious de-cohesion within the territory. To avoid this, the territory should be seen as one single urban unit, not as the sum of several cities/towns. One single urban unit that needs to have a balance growth to avoid over population and over exploitation in one side and lack of economic activity, services and opportunities in the other.

Having this in mind and taking into account more than 25 years of experience working in territorial cooperation as a tool for a balanced and sustainable territorial development, Eixo Atlantico drafted its crossborder urban agenda. It was conceived as a development strategy coordinated among its 37 members (cities from Galicia and North of Portugal). A strategy that have in mind that the needs of one and other cities of the territory are not the same but the goal of all of them should be common: achieve a cohesive sustainable development of the whole territory. Because the success of one city cannot be the failure of another when we are talking of an urban system. Therefore, the objective of the crossborder urban agenda is to offer to the cities of the same urban system a common base to create their own strategies so, at the end, all of them, to some extent, go in the same direction.

In this context, the strategy offers 5 key areas for development. 5 key areas identified by different well-recognised experts as key fields for a balanced urban development: mobility/connectivity; competitiveness/growth and jobs; ecology/sustainable development; social inclusion; administrative efficiency.

During two years, experts in these above mentioned fields working together in identifying the main challenges and risk in the territory concerned, the main areas for improvement and the main international trends in those areas. This final point was worked on joining to the project the contribution of some international recognized experts in each of the described fields. Experts coming from the EC, World Bank or OECD, among others.

The work of the experts was complemented with the view of the final users of the agenda: cities and its decision makers, as well as other stakeholders involved in the urban development (private agents, citizens and social agents). To do so, the working methodology followed foreseen formal and informal exchanges with decision makers of cities within the Eixo Atlantico territory, specific focus groups with some relevant stakeholders (politicians, academics and social agents) and a public consultation open to everyone willing to contribute. In addition to this, Eixo Atlantico staff was deep involved in this work at the highest level.

The Agenda was approved by the General Assembly of Eixo Atlantico so now is the moment to implement the strategy in the cities. How? Using the Action Plan that is being created from the Agenda. This action plan will be a kind of "menu" from where cities will select those more suitable for them, according to their development level and characteristics (for instance, it is not the same the needs and situation of a city

<p>Detailed information on the practice</p>	<p>in the coast, which development is based on industry, to the reality of a city in the interior which economic activity is based on agriculture or tourism). Using this Action Plan, cities within Eixo Atlantico will define their own urban strategy and will define which actions they should implement. However, as all of them follow the same strategy (the crossborder one), the results of the actions implemented will go in the same direction, having as a result a territory that evolves in a coordinated way, following the same guidelines but with each element at the speed more suitable to their needs.</p> <p>This project is the result of 25 years working together cities and stakeholders from two sides of the border between Galicia and North Portugal, within Eixo Atlantico context The strong interaction between these two territories, the historic cooperation spirit present among its citizens and the feeling of being part of the same eurorregion, more than of two different countries, it has had as a result the perfect context to implement this crossborder cooperation project, financed by INTERREG V A SPAIN-PORTUGAL.</p> <p>To reach to this point, much other kind of CBC projects have been implemented, because cooperation is also an alive concept. It evolves as it does people living in borders. Time, efforts, financial resources and ideas are required. It is an investment for the future.</p>
<p>Resources needed</p>	<p>This project was financed by INTERREG V A SPAIN-PORTUGAL in the context of a wider project. The amount for this specific action was 400.000 euros. These funds went to engage experts (national and international), create and implement the working methodology, organize and analyse the focus groups and the public consultation and organize two Exchange Forums with all relevant eurorregional stakeholders in order to present results and collect their comments and views about the process.</p>
<p>Timescale (start/end date)</p>	<p>January 2016 – ongoing</p>
<p>Evidence of success (results achieved)</p>	<p>1st Crossborder Urban Agenda in Europe</p> <p>2 national governments interested in the strategy, its working methodology and results</p> <p>>400 people attending to the Exchange Seminar 37 cities from Galicia-North Portugal involved</p> <p>1 territory from 2 countries and representing more than 6 million inhabitants following the same territorial development strategy</p>
<p>Potential for learning or transfer</p>	<p>Border territories within the EU have similar characteristics. For them the border is not an obstacle but it should be seen as an opportunity to create critical mass and to differentiate these territories from the others.</p> <p>Create crossborder urban agendas is a way of structuring all urban development strategies under a common umbrella, guarantee the alignment of the expected results.</p>

Potential for learning or transfer	The experience accumulated in the Galician-North Portugal border can be valuable for other regions because the process was created here. There is not any other working methodology to do a crossborder urban agenda because there is not, at least for the moment, any other in Europe.
Further information	www.eixoatlantico.com
Keywords related to your practice	Urban Agenda Crossborder cooperation

GOOD PRACTICE 3

“Duero-Douro Transnational Route”

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Your organisation

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Region	Castilla y León
City	Laguna de Duero

Organisation in charge of the good practice

Is your organisation the main institution in charge of this good practice?	YES
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Good practice general information

Title of the practice	Duero-Douro Transnational Route
Does this practice come from an Interreg Europe Project?	YES
Please select the project acronym	EPICAH

Geographical scope of the practice	CROSS-BORDER	
Location of the practice	Country	SPAIN - PORTUGAL
	Region	CASTILLE AND LEON-NORTH PORTUGAL
	City	N.A.

Detailed description

Short summary of the practice	Duero-Douro is a transnational route based on the shared cultural and natural heritage with which the Duero River marks the unique landscapes it passes through.
Detailed information on the practice	<p>The Duero-Douro Transnational Route is being developed since 1996 with the support of several Interreg A Spain-Portugal programmes that had join together all the relevant stakeholders responsible for the development, management and promotion of the Duero riverside territories.</p> <p>The Duero River begins in the Urbions' mountain range (in Spain) and reaches its mouth 927km after (flowing in to the Atlantic Ocean between the cities of Porto and Vila Nova de Gaia (in Portugal). Meanwhile it passes through 150 municipalities of Castile and Leon and of the North of Portugal</p>
Detailed information on the practice	<p>regions (as state as Duero river basic geographic area in the joint territorial planning agreed between Spain and Portugal).</p> <p>For both countries, the Duero river represents an important resource for regional development and the creation and promotion of a transnational route along its path is, nowadays a central issue for its social and economic development.</p> <p>The route follows the river path is composed by 26 stages (with an average of 35km large). This route it is not only a river route (to be made by canoe or kayak) but also, a walking and cycling route (detailed information available in: http://rutadelduero.es).</p> <p>It is a long-distance route internationally homologated as GR14 (long distance footpath with standard way-marking number 14).</p> <p>The joint work of the local and regional stakeholders (of Portugal and Spain) had allowed to joint develop a set of tools that allows different types of visitors to enjoy this route</p>
Timescale (start/end date)	January/1996 - Ongoing
Challenges encountered	The main challenge so far was to overcome the lack of spatial information and the inexistence of free cartography to support the definition of the route and its tracks (unlike today, GPS and GIS technology were not available to a wider public when the route designed started).

<p>Potential for learning or transfer</p>	<p>POLICY INSTRUMENTS LEVEL: the route represents a good practice (GP) because of the consistence/coherence in supporting cultural and heritage protection and management according with the results of previous investments and with the potential of the resources/heritage involved and along several programming periods. This implies an evaluation not only of the quality of the projects but also of the experience/curricula of the partners and the value for the money of the projects previously funded.</p> <p>CBC LEVEL: it represents a GP with significant learning potential because it is being developed with the participation/involvement of several public and private stakeholders of Spain and Portugal that are working together, adopting common strategies and actions (making Duero river managing policies closer).</p> <p>PROJECT LEVEL: it represents a transferable GP once the different applications presented answers to a long-term strategy for the CB management and protection of a shared natural heritage.</p>
<p>Further information</p>	<p>http://rutadelduero.es</p>
<p>Further information</p>	<p>Culture Heritage (cultural routes) Natural and Culture Heritage (cross-border regions) Natural Heritage (waterways) Sustainable tourism</p>

2. ITALIAN/FRENCH BORDER

GOOD PRACTICE 4

“Reinforcement and partial real-world creation of the podium of one of the three preserved temples”

Your organisation

Country	Italy
Region	Tuscany
City	Empoli

Organisation in charge of the good practice

Is your organisation the main institution in charge of this good practice?	NO
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Location of the organisation in charge	Country	Italy
	Region	Tuscany
	City	Piombino, LIVORNO
Main institution in charge	Parchi Val di Cornia SpA (Val di Cornia Park System - Archaeologic park of Baratti and Populonia)	

Good practice general information

Title of the practice	Reinforcement and partial real-world creation of the podium of one of the three preserved temples
Does this practice come from an Interreg Europe Project?	NO

Detailed description

<p>Short summary of the practice</p>	<p>Overcome physical and cultural barriers through the reconstruction, so to give to the visitors a clearer and explanatory vision of the archaeological remains.</p>
<p>Detailed information on the practice</p>	<p>The project consisted in reinforcement and partial real-world creation of the podium corner of one of the three preserved roman temples in the area of the Populonia Acropolis and was a part of the Project "ACCESSIT" – Itineraries of accessible heritage (Cross-border Programme IT-FR "MARITIME" 2007-2013).</p> <p>There are two main type of the barriers preventing the visitors to understand the historic-archaeologic heritage of the Acropolis: physical, identified with the lack of paths allowing the visitors to go close to the buildings, and cultural, fundamentally derived from the difficulties for those who look, to perceive the real nature and the original consistency of the buildings, due to the complex state of preservation of the remains.</p> <p>Through the experimental reconstruction, the project proved that the placement of synthetic blocks, which can limit the shape, color and size of the original blocks and constructions can give a more explanatory vision of the archaeological remains to the visitors, among which tourists, especially families with children, schools and residents.</p> <p>The reconstruction included:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Micro-seismic surveys, in order to evaluate the geo-mechanical characteristics of podium, such as P-wave refractive tomography and MASW profiles for S waves. ■ Recovery and analysis of all the fragments of the original temple podium lining. ■ Graphic reconstruction of the podium. ■ Research on usable synthetic materials similar to the original one. ■ Reconstruction of the podium.
<p>Resources needed</p>	<p>An amount of 24.000,00 Euro was spent for the reconstruction of the corner of the podium:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Goods and infrastructure: € 15.000,00 ■ Professional assignments: € 9.000,00
<p>Timescale (start/end date)</p>	<p>2011-september 2014</p>
<p>Evidence of success (results achieved)</p>	<p>The success of the experimental reconstruction of the temple corner can be evidenced by the fact that in 2017 the Region of Tuscany provided the funds to fulfil the reconstruction of the whole podium of the temple under the same approach.</p>

<p>Evidence of success (results achieved)</p>	<p>Among the positive effects produced by the project there are also:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ increased number of visitors ■ increased visitors' satisfaction thanks to better accessibility and understanding of the remains ■ indirect benefits to the city council and cultural associations
<p>Potential for learning or transfer</p>	<p>The used approach to reconstruct the monument by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ applying innovative methods in protection of cultural heritage (e.g. micro-seismic surveys, P-wave refractive tomography, MASW profiles, research on usable synthetic materials) ■ using technical solutions in reconstruction of cultural heritage such as reversible and modular synthetic blocks ■ making very small complementary interventions of low budget totally harmonized with the territory that could improve access and observation of the site <p>Can be transferred to other countries willing to harmonize the preservation of their cultural heritage with its fruition by the public and usage resource for tourism activities.</p> <p>The intervention has the dual benefit because:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ it is completely reversible and modular, easy to maintain and clean ■ it ensures the preservation of the remains through the containment by the reconstructive blocks, preventing the surviving masonry being subject to crumbling and collapsing.
<p>Further information</p>	<p>http://www.accessit-gjt.eu/</p>
<p>Keywords related to your practice</p>	<p>Accessible heritage, cultural, historic, archaeological heritage</p>

3. ESTONIAN/LATVIAN BORDER

GOOD PRACTICE 5

“Twin town Valga/Valka cross border fair”

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Your organisation

Country	Estonia
Region	Tartu
City	Tartu

Organisation in charge of the good practice

Is your organisation the main institution in charge of this good practice?	NO
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Location of the organisation in charge	Country	Estonia
	City	Valga
Main institution in charge	Valga municipality	

Good practice general information

Title of the practice	Twin town Valga/Valka cross border fair
Does this practice come from an Interreg Europe Project?	NO

Geographical scope of the practice	Regional	
Location of the practice	Country	Estonia-Latvia

Detailed description

<p>Short summary of the practice</p>	<p>This fair takes place along the border, so it is possible to visit both Estonian and Latvian sides in twin town Valga -Valka. Visitors are invited to take part in a cultural programme and various workshops for children and adults.</p> <p>The purpose of the border fair is charity, the money gathered from the selling licences and lottery will be directed to the support of specific regional activities.</p>
<p>Detailed information on the practice</p>	<p>Twin town Valga/Valka have very active cultural life: heritage, culture, sports events and festivals are organised regularly.</p> <p>The cross-border charity fair is initiative of border municipalities Valga/Valka and in 2018 was organised already for 16th time.</p> <p>All the income earned from rent of trading places, lottery goes for charity, to the support of specific regional activities. Visitors can take part in jointly prepared cultural programme, exhibitions, culinary activities and various workshops for children and adults. Local handicraftsmen, farmers, food producers introduce their local products and tastes.</p> <p>Each year, the fair has more and more visitors and traders; cultural programmes is richer and includes art exhibitions, concerts, culinary workshops, sport events etc.</p>
<p>Resources needed</p>	<p>Human resources for organising costs; trading places, stages, technical equipment.</p>
<p>Timescale (start/end date)</p>	<p>May- each year</p>
<p>Evidence of success (results achieved)</p>	<p>It is a popular, annual charity event started with public initiative. It brings together Latvian-Estonian border inhabitants but each year we have more and more guest from further regions. When first years there were dozens of traders then in 2018 already 350.</p>
<p>Potential for learning or transfer</p>	<p>It is a popular, annual event started with public initiative and does not high financial sources – mostly good will and initiative, and good cooperation between stakeholders across the border.</p> <p>Cross border fair is excellent opportunity to introduce neighbor country handicrafts, local food, but also culture (dances, songs, art, culinary heritage etc) and to unite cross border communities.</p>
<p>Further information</p>	<p>www.valga.ee www.valka.lv</p>
<p>Keywords related to your practice</p>	<p>Cultural heritage Public cross border diplomacy</p>

“Valga-valka railway station renovation”

Author contact information

Name	Sille Roomets
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Your organisation

Country	Estonia
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Organisation in charge of the project / site visited

Is your organisation the main institution in charge of this project?	NO
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Location of the organisation in charge	Country	Estonia
Main institution in charge	Valga Town Government	

Project / Site visit general information

Title of the project	Full title: Valga-valka railway station renovation	
Budget and Financing	Budget 481 927.00 EUR, ERDF 85% Estonia-Latvia programme 2007-2013	
Aims/ Thematic objective of the practice	Priority 1. Increased cohesion of the Programme 1.1. Reducing isolation through improved internal and external connectivity of the Programme area	
Geographical scope of the practice	Cross-border	
Location of the project	Country	Estonia, Latvia
	City	Valga (EE), Valka (LV)

Detailed description

Short summary of the practice	On the border town Valga-Valka there are two railway stations (as well as all other main objects). One is in Valga (Estonian side) and other is in Lugaži (Latvian side), but as Lugaži
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Short summary of the practice	(Latvian side), but as Lugaži situates several km out of the town, inhabitants use Valga railway station which is on the border. There was no direct line from Riga (LV capital) to Tartu and Tallinn (EE main town and capital) – train from Riga came to Lugaži and train from Tallinn-tartu came to Valga. Travellers had to drive several km to catch transfer train. Now joint railway station was renovated and acces for trains to be connected was created.
Timescale (start/end date)	06.08.2012 – 05.02.2014

GOOD PRACTICE 7

“IAVV. Increasing attractiveness of Valga and Valka”

Author contact information

Name	Sille Roomets
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Your organisation

Country	Estonia
Region	Valga

Organisation in charge of the project / site visited

Is your organisation the main institution in charge of this project?	NO
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Location of the organisation in charge	Country	Estonia
Main institution in charge	Valga Town Government	

Project / Site visit general information

Title of the project	Acronym: IAVV Full title: Increasing attractiveness of Valga and Valka
Budget and Financing	Budget 2 318 194.00 EUR, ERDF 85% Estonia-Latvia programme 2007-2013
Aims/ Thematic objective of the practice	Priority 2. Higher competitiveness of the Programme area, 2.2. Increasing the attractiveness of the Programme area

Geographical scope of the practice	Cross-border	
Location of the project	Country	Estonia, Latvia
	City	Valga (EE), Valka (LV)

Detailed description

Short summary of the practice	<p>Twin towns Valga and Valka increased attractiveness of the common areas and provided larger choice of public services for tourists, businesses and local communities.</p> <p>During the project border-river Pedeli River was significantly improved, providing also new recreation places, children playgrounds, cycling and walking paths and picnic areas.</p>
Timescale (start/end date)	01.10.2008 – 31.12.2010
Further information	www.valga.ee

4. BAVARIA/CZECH REPUBLIC BORDER

GOOD PRACTICE 8

“Proactive cross-border leadership”

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Your organisation

Country	Czech Republic
Region	Pilsen Region
City	Pilsen

Organisation in charge of the good practice

Is your organisation the main institution in charge of this good practice?	YES
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Good practice general information

Title of the practice	Proactive cross-border leadership
Does this practice come from an Interreg Europe Project?	YES

Please select the project acronym	EPICAH
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<p>Detailed information on the practice</p>	<p>Encouragement of the cross-border cooperation is sometimes a hard work to do. Indeed, a lot of work is done, as studies are conducted, strategies and action plans are applied, and supportive organizations are established. Nevertheless, there are still many challenges to be faced. As the EPICAH international survey illustrated, the biggest problems are mostly language difficulties, lack of deeper understanding of situation and conditions on the other side of the border as well as ability to find the right partner for discussion from the neighbour country.</p> <p>Although we focus on the cross-border cultural and natural heritage and tourism, we decided to follow the business sector and strive for proactive, rather than reactive, leadership during realization of the project activities. Indeed, we apply a method, that we call “proactive cross-border leadership”.</p> <p>Reactive leaders wait for ideas to come to them without taking lessons for improving the processes in which they operate. Proactive leaders, on the other hand, take responsibility for their roles by engaging and cooperating with the other bodies in the region, thinking in long terms, leading by example, communicating without pressures and always looking for ways to improve. Proactive approach thus requires strong visions, strategic thinking, integrity and facilitation.</p> <p>Therefore, we decided to apply following steps to achieve higher quality of the cooperation and coordination between cross-border agents from tourism and heritage sector the Czech-Bavarian region:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Strategic plan and proposal of concrete measures to improve quality of cross-border cooperation in the region (with respect to strategical documents and goals already identified by managing authorities or other relevant bodies). ■ Identification of key cross-border topics (e.g. medieval heritage, folk culture, impact of tourism in protected natural areas). ■ Definition of cross-border stakeholder matrix with relevance to the topic (regional bodies, municipalities, museums, management of historical sites or natural protected areas, NNOs, civic groups, ...) and focus on rather small groups of the agents with “real interest in cooperation”. ■ Arrangement of a program of events, during which partners will be able to get know each other, their background, problems and visions (series of one-day expert cross-border study visit to site of one group of the agents). ■ Getting in touch with selected bodies (appro. 7 from each country) and realization of the study visit. Their real interest and good will to cooperate are crucial. Good practices or project ideas in line with needs and thematic focus of the participants will be introduced during the event.
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Detailed information on the practice	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Providing contacts to the partners involved and sharing presented materials. ■ Realization of second expert study visit at the other side of the border. ■ Stimulation of preparation of project drafts or further development of selected cooperation ideas. ■ Keeping in touch with the agents to alive the linkages between them, positive non-aggressive approach with stress on authenticity and integrity. ■ Evaluation or the processes and results, taking lessons from the development and looking for ways to improve.
Resources needed	Mostly personal costs of 50% of one person, service for translation and organization of the events (including transport), some prints.
Timescale (start/end date)	e.g. 2018 – 2020
Evidence of success (results achieved)	The evidence of success of the practices are not only number of realized expert study visits, number of cross-border project submitted (as results of demonstration of the new ideas) or of further networking events realized, but also intensity of newly created linkages (which is always difficult to measure).

GOOD PRACTICE 9

“The Cross-border Territorial Study for the Protection and Exploration of the Nature Heritage in the Border Region”

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Your organisation

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Organisation in charge of the project / site visited

Is your organisation the main institution in charge of this project / site visit?	YES
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Location of the organisation in charge	Country	Czech Republic
	Region	Pilsen Region
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Main institution in charge	Regional Development Agency of the Pilsen Region, www.rra-pk.cz, krizkova@rra-pk.cz	

Project/site visit general information

Title of the project	The Cross-border Territorial Study for the Protection and Exploration of the Nature Heritage in Český les and Oberpfalz.	
Budget and financing	ETZ – ca. 238 000 EUR for all partners	
Aims/ Thematic objective of the practice	Improvement of the attractiveness of the cross-border territory.	
Geographical scope of the practice	Cross-border	
Location of the site visited	Country	Czech Republic / Germany
	Region	Pilsen Region / Oberpfalz
	Address	Preserved Landscape Area Český les (district Domažlice and Tachov)

Detailed description

Short summary of the project / site to be visited	The goal of the cross-border study is to combine the protective and socially-responsible approach in the development of valuable nature locations in the border region.
Detailed information on the project / site to be visited	<p>The Protected Landscape Area called Bohemian Forest (Český les) lies in the Pilsen Region (CZ) on the border with the Oberpfalz (DE). This area is especially valued for its untouched nature due to the lack of the industrial activities and low population in the area. This state is caused mainly by the forceful dispersion of the previously German populace after WWII and the following ban on the border areas during the Communist Era.</p> <p>Nevertheless, while the area was suffering socially, its nature remained in pristine condition.</p> <p>For the area beyond the Bavarian border, it has gone the other way as it was rampant with urban development. The result was an interesting calm valuable nature region in Bohemia which is very easy to access from German villages near the border. However, the area is far more difficult to reach from Czech cities as they are farther away inland. Moreover, those Czech cities are experiencing many socio-economic problems.</p>

<p>Detailed information on the project / site to be visited</p>	<p>In order to increase the economic growth of the Czech border region, the emphasis on tourism seems like the best option. However, it could disrupt its local natural worth.</p> <p>To resolve the situation a joint cross-border territorial study is being created. Its goal is to harmonize the needs of the local populace with the high demand for nature preservation. Necessarily, the Bavarian region has been taken into account as it neighbours the most important areas of Český les and directly influences it.</p> <p>The main impulse for creating the territorial study is nature preservation, which can be endangered by random actions and touristic investments. However, it is based on the premise that protection of the nature cannot be effective enough without communication with the local people. The project asserts the need to share a common values and points of view of the future development of the area within wider number of relevant actors. And it can be only made possible by accepting the needs of the inhabitants and by expressing willingness to find a common solution at the same time.</p> <p>The nature in the Protected Landscape Area of the Český les is affected from both sides of the border. Therefore, the project is based on the following steps:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ A common cross-border perspective (synthesis of the existing approaches, mutual learning, join priorities etc.) ■ Harmonization of the protective and the socially-responsible approaches in order to define ideal touristic activities that are able to develop the territory economically, but remain environmentally friendly: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Identification of the main components of natural and cultural heritage in the region, – Evaluation of the influence of the more intensive tourism activities (from both sides of the border) on the nature of the identified components, – Promotion and raise of the public awareness of the value of the area in both countries, – Proposals of appropriate touristic products (for example touristic trail). Such products must be attractive enough but have to be able to lead the public (both Czech and German) away from the endangered locations that could be damaged by the tourism, – An overall assessment of the situation in whole cross-border area (for example, public transport or car transport condition and service accessibility). ■ Intensive communication with locals as preferred way how to enforce the rules for protection of the nature in the area instead of traditional restrictive approaches.
<p>Resources needed</p>	<p>ETZ – ca. 238 000 EUR for all partners</p>
<p>Timescale (start/end date)</p>	<p>2017-2020</p>

<p>Evidence of success (results achieved)</p>	<p>The greatest evidence of success of the current activities is the great interest of local partners from both sides of the border in the sharing of ideas and their resulting execution. Active communication with the local communities has proven to be a good way of combining the protective and the socially-responsible approach to the development of valuable nature border areas.</p>
<p>Challenges encountered</p>	<p>The emerging territorial study can only provide suggestions. Its long-term enforcement is up to the state and regional administration. This is why a goal-oriented communication with the representatives of the involved organizations during the next few years is vital. However, this is ensured by intensively incorporating the main regional authorities into the execution of the project, as they have initiated it themselves and therefore the project comes from their very needs. There is one remaining obstacle in the form of the differences in legislation and official approach on both sides of the border.</p>
<p>Further information</p>	<p>http://ceskyles.ochranaprirody.cz/en/ www.rra-pk.cz</p>



5. REGION OF WESTERN MACEDONIA

GOOD PRACTICE 10

“Interiors redesign and fitting of the Byzantine Museum of Kastoria for its aesthetical and operational improvement”

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Organisation in charge of the project / site visited

Is your organisation the main institution in charge of this project / site visit?	NO
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Location of the organisation in charge	Country	Greece
	Region	Western Macedonia
	Address	Mitropoleos 25, Kastoria, 521 00
Main institution in charge	Ephorate of Antiquities of Kastoria	

Project / Site visit general information

Title of the project / site	Interiors redesign and fitting of the Byzantine Museum of Kastoria for its aesthetical and operational improvement
Budget and Financing	1.414.125 € Regional Operational Programme of Macedonia - Thrace NSRF 2007-2013; 85% EU funds & 15% National Funds

Aims/ Thematic objective of the practice	Priority Axis 8: Sustainable Development and Quality of life – Development of cultural infrastructure	
Geographical scope of the practice	Regional	
Location of the project / site visited	Country	Greece
	Region	Western Macedonia
	Address	Dexamenis Sq. Kastoria

Detailed description

Short summary of the project / site to be visited	The project aimed in reorganizing the Byzantine Museum of Kastoria to celebrate the importance, fame and influence of the medieval city, while at the same time improving the museological and museographic approach.
Detailed information on the project / site to be visited	<p>The Byzantine Museum of Kastoria, which occupies premises built in 1985, was inaugurated in 1989. Between 1989 and 2013 it housed an 'interim' exhibition in one of its three galleries. Due to its temporary nature, that exhibition had certain basic weaknesses and deficiencies, mainly in supplementary material and interpretive approach. As a result, it did nothing to project the importance, the fame and the influence of the celebrated medieval city of Kastoria, or its unique wealth of splendid icons.</p> <p>The new exhibition material focuses mainly on panel icons and sanctuary doors, of which there are seventy-five (75); there are also five (5) fragments of frescoes, and thirty (30) other items, examples of the minor arts.</p> <p>The project that enabled the development of the new exhibition included the following activities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Construction activities such as demolition, wall-building, works to provide access to people with disabilities ■ Machinery and electrical installations ■ Procurement of electronic equipment ■ Conversion of storage spaces to exhibition spaces ■ Creation of new conservation laboratories for icons and frescos <p>The project targeted not only to the local population of Kastoria but also to attract artists, scientists, visitors, associations etc. outside the program area, including the population of the cross-border area in FYROM and Albania, as well as tourists; national and international.</p>

<p>Detailed information on the project / site to be visited</p>	<p>The stakeholders for the implementation of the project were the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ the Ministry of Culture ■ the Ephorate of Antiquities of Kastoria ■ Local Firms <p>Current stakeholders of the project include in addition to the above:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ the Municipality of Kastoria ■ local tourist business ■ educational institutions of Kastoria (including the fine arts Department in Florina) ■ cultural Associations of Kastoria <p>While beneficiaries include, tourists, students, local population, researchers, artists, local tourist business etc.</p>
<p>Resources needed</p>	<p>For the development and implementation of the project activities the funding reached 1.414.125 €.</p> <p>Specialized personnel from the Ministry of Culture the Antiquities' Ephorate of Kastoria was involved for the implementation of the project (more than 20 people).</p> <p>Moreover, a number of local businesses have been involved in construction works.</p>
<p>Timescale (start/end date)</p>	<p>01/11/2012 – 21/10/2016</p>
<p>Evidence of success (results achieved)</p>	<p>The Byzantine Museum is part of an integrated network of cultural sites in the city of Kastoria, concerning the history of both its religious and secular life. The network provides insights for a period that spans between the late Byzantine and the Ottoman period, providing visitors a unique experience.</p> <p>Moreover, the Byzantine Museum is the starting point for a visitor to explore a trail of byzantine churches in the city of Kastoria with one single ticket (the one bought for the museum) and also accompanied by a museum guard that holds the keys of the churches for safety reasons.</p>
<p>Challenges encountered</p>	<p>The project is an important manifestation of the integration of cultural sites in a city and the potential of such initiatives for sustainable tourism focusing of the cultural heritage.</p>
<p>Further information</p>	<p>http://www.bmk.gr</p>

“Restoration of the frescoes and wooden structures of the Tsiatsiapa mansion locate in Apozari Kastoria”

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Organisation in charge of the project / site visited

Is your organisation the main institution in charge of this project / site visit?	NO
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Location of the organisation in charge	Country	Greece
	Region	Western Macedonia
	Address	Mitropoleos 25, Kastoria, 521 00
Main institution in charge	Ephorate of Antiquities of Kastoria	

Project / Site visit general information

Title of the project / site	Restoration of the frescoes and wooden structures of the Tsiatsiapa mansion locate in Apozari Kastoria
Budget and Financing	567.420 € Regional Operational Programme of Macedonia – Thrace NSRF 2007-2013; 85% EU funds & 15% National Funds
Aims/ Thematic objective of the practice	Priority Axis 3: Sustainable Development and Quality of life Category 58: Culture - Protection & conservation of cultural heritage

Geographical scope of the practice	Regional	
Location of the project / site visited	Country	Greece
	Region	Western Macedonia
	Address	Apozari, Kastoria

Detailed description

Short summary of the project / site to be visited	<p>The Tsiatsiapa Mansion is an exceptional case of mid 18th-century urban architecture, typical of Kastoria's history and culture. The site has impressive frescoes and timber ornamental structures. As a monument, is managed from the Ephorate of Antiquities of Kastoria.</p>
Detailed information on the project / site to be visited	<p>Kastoria as a city is famous for its mansions and the rich architectural and cultural heritage that includes both religious and urban monuments. The Tsiatsiapa Mansion is an exceptional case of mid18th-century urban architecture in the city, that during this time has had great economic and cultural importance.</p> <p>The main activities concerning the project had to do with the restoration of the impressive frescoes and timber ornamental structures. The restoration was deemed important due to the cultural value of the mansion and their sensitive nature.</p> <p>Activities included:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ restoration of fences and landscaping ■ construction works such as demolitions, masonry restoration etc. ■ restoration of the auxiliary building ■ installation of plumbing/sewage, electrical and telecommunications installation, fire safety and security systems ■ installation of heating – air conditioning systems ■ reconstruction/restoration of wooden structures, floors, stairs, internal walls, and openings ■ restoration of frescoes and timber ornamental elements ■ documentation and production of information material <p>The project targeted not only the local population but also visitors from outside the program area such as the population of the cross-border area and national and international tourists. In addition, the project aimed at attracting artists, scientists, schools, associations etc. as an important historical, educational, and cultural site.</p> <p>The site being one of the open-house mansions of the city attracts an important number of visitors. Moreover, since the project worked closely with the local community to encourage its participation and adoption of the monument, the mansion often is used for cultural events. It hosts cultural events, temporary exhibitions, books presentations etc.</p>

Resources needed	<p>For the development and implementation of the project activities, the amount of funding reached the 567.420 €.</p> <p>For the implementation of the project specialized Conservation and Restoration personnel had been employed, under the supervision of the personnel of the Ephorate of Antiquities of Kastoria and the Greek Ministry of Culture.</p>
Timescale (start/end date)	20/11/2012 – 28/07/2016
Evidence of success (results achieved)	<p>The Tsiatsiapa Mansion restoration had a positive impact in the promotion of culture in the region.</p> <p>In the short term: its (re)inauguration has been extensively covered by the local and national media and attracted an important number of visitors. The same was true for the event that has been organized themed base on the multicultural character of the Kastoria urban culture.</p> <p>At long-term level: The project continues to be one of the main attraction of the city of Kastoria It has been used to host cultural activities such as jazz concerts, but also previously it has been selected to host activities linked with the local economy such as the 43rd International Fur Fair of the city.</p>
Challenges encountered	The project has had a positive impact on the local community and created a new pole for the cultural and economic life of the city. The project manifests the multilevel potential of such activities towards a multifaceted developmental strategy.
Further information	http://www.bmk.gr

GOOD PRACTICE 12

“GREEN BOAT. FROM PAST TO FUTURE: The promotion of all the beauties of natural & cultural heritage of the Prespes Lakes area with the use of technology of the future (Solar Powered Boats)”

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Organisation in charge of the project / site visited

Is your organisation the main institution in charge of this project / site visit?	YES
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Location of the organisation in charge	Country	Greece
	Region	Western Macedonia
	Address	Lemos, 53077 Agios Germanos, Florina
Main institution in charge	Municipality of Prespes	

Project / Site visit general information

Title of the project / site	Acronym: GREEN BOAT Full title: FROM PAST TO FUTURE: The promotion of all the beauties of natural & cultural heritage of the Prespes Lakes area with the use of technology of the future (Solar Powered Boats)	
Budget and Financing	439,672.08 € (IPA Cross-Border Cooperation Greece - Albania 2007-2013 Program: 85% EU funds & 15% National Funds of the participating countries)	
Aims/ Thematic objective of the practice	Priority 1. Enhancement of cross-border economic development - Area of intervention 1.2. Promote sustainable tourism	
Geographical scope of the practice	Regional/ Cross-border	
Location of the project / site visited	Country	Greece
	Region	Western Macedonia
	Address	Agios Achilleios Prespas

Detailed description

Short summary of the project / site to be visited	Two border municipalities developed a joint project that resulted in the supply of 3 (three) solar powered boats (two by the Municipality of Prespes and one by the Municipality of Liqenas).
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<p>Detailed information on the project / site to be visited</p>	<p>The Prespes Lakes area contains the highest degree of species biodiversity in a corresponding surface area in Europe. It is a unique lake landscape of outstanding natural beauty that includes a wealth of monuments from the Byzantine and post-Byzantine period. The local populations have closely associated the area, its history and its natural beauty with myths, legends and traditions.</p> <p>Such being the case, the organization of trips around the Prespes Lakes area using solar powered boats could be utilized as an effective tool for increasing attractiveness of the area of interest, aiming at promoting different aspects of the cultural and natural heritage, demonstrating at the same time in real life the endless potentials and advantages of solar power, especially in this part of the world. In this way, it would subsequently contribute to a high increase of the Prespes Lakes area popularity both in the local and foreign touristic market.</p> <p>Following the supply of 3 (three) solar powered boats (two by the Municipality of Prespes and one by the Municipality of Liqenas), these solar powered boats can transport visitors on Prespes lake area, providing them with an excellent opportunity to admire the magnificent cultural (byzantine and post-byzantine monuments, architectural heritage, wall & rock paintings, etc.) and natural heritage of the respective area.</p> <p>The two Municipalities involved in the project (the Greek Municipality of Prespes and the Albanian Municipality of Liqenas) have developed during the past few years close collaboration in order to create conditions of common planning for joint actions concerning preservation and promotion of the natural & cultural heritage of the area, protection of the environment, improvement of the tourism product of the area and overall development of the Prespes Lakes area. This collaboration has been 'officially' acknowledged with the signing of a Protocol of Collaboration on 4/12/2007.</p> <p>Having been developed in line with the strict requirements implemented by the Trilateral Formal Agreement signed in February 2010 between Greece, Albania and FYROM for the protection of Prespes Lakes, the project aimed to keep a balance among the environmental, economic, and socio-cultural aspects of tourism development in the area, in order to guarantee long-term benefits to the recipient cross-border communities of Greece and Albania. The main tangible output of the project was the supply and operation of two Solar Powered Boats in the Greek side of the lake and one Solar Powered Boat in the Albanian side of the lake. A joint action plan for Solar Boats Trips Promotion & Prespes Lakes Area tourism development was also developed by the two partner municipalities.</p>
<p>Resources needed</p>	<p>For the development and implementation of the project activities in the Greek side of the borders, the amount of funding reached the 267.876,27€</p> <p>In terms of human resources involved:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ around 15 people were professionally involved in the project ■ two captains for the boats were also hired

Timescale (start/end date)	2012-2013
Evidence of success (results achieved)	<p>The GREEN BOAT Project enhanced the attractiveness of the area in the most environmentally friendly and sustainable way.</p> <p>The advantages of the use of solar powered boats can be summarized as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Low maintenance and low running cost ■ Space-saving installation ■ Environmentally friendly: it's quiet and it's clean ■ Electric boating gets you get closer to the wildlife: there's no need to shout over the engine noise and you can hear someone falling in. It's also a great way to enjoy the inland waterways. <p>In terms of facts and numbers, since 2013</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ These were the first solar boats used in Greek lakes ■ More than 10 schools per year use the solar boat during their visit in the area ■ more than 1500 people per year mostly pupils, students, disabled people and official invitees in cultural events held at Agios Achilleios use the solar boats
Challenges encountered	The greatest challenge encountered was to ensure the sustainability of the project and the continuous use of the solar boats including the funds required to maintain the boats as well as to hire in part time level the captains.
Further information	http://www.green-boat.eu

GOOD PRACTICE 13

“New Prespas Festival: the Ladies of the Prespas Lakes”

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Your organisation

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Organisation in charge of the project / site visited

Is your organisation the main institution in charge of this project / site visit?	YES
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Location of the organisation in charge	Country	Greece
	Region	Western Macedonia
	Address	3 G. Modi str. P.C. 73100
Main institution in charge	Organization of Cultural Events of Prespes Florina	

Project / Site visit general information

Title of the project / site	New Prespas Festival: the Ladies of the Prespes Lakes	
Budget and Financing	741.580,00€ (IPA Cross-Border Cooperation Greece - FYROM 2007-2013 Program: 85% EU funds & 15% National Funds of the participating countries)	
Aims/ Thematic objective of the practice	Priority 2. Promotion and development of the environmental and natural and cultural resources/ Area of intervention 2.2 Promote and protect the natural and cultural heritage of the area.	
Geographical scope of the practice	Regional/ Cross-border	
Location of the project / site visited	Country	Greece
	Region	Western Macedonia
	Address	Agios Achilleios Prespas

Detailed description

Short summary of the practice	Two border areas and three organizations worked together, involving also all the local cultural organizations for a common goal, the introduction a modern cultural milestone: the International Festival of Prespes.
Detailed information on the practice	The PRESPAS project aimed to underline the rich cultural heritage of the area, as well as to significantly enhance the contemporary dynamics through the introduction and establishment of a new institution - milestone, the "Prespas International Festival".

<p>Detailed information on the practice</p>	<p>The three project partners, the Cultural Organisation for Cultural Activities at Prespas of Florina - Lead Partner, the Antique Drama Festival “STOBI” and the General Secretariat for Gender Equality worked closely together with a particular focus on highlighting the women’s presence and role in the cultural heritage and promotion of the area through the introduction of a series of activities and events such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ “Ancient Greek tragedy and music: Work in Progress” ■ The performance “Ancient Blood” ■ Theatrical / dance happening “the Ladies of the Lake” ■ Concert “the Ladies of the Lake” ■ The organization of an international Symposium “Women of Prespas - Women of the World” ■ The production of a short film: “From Florina to Bitola: the female soul of the lands by the lakes” <p>The project targeted not only to the local population of the border areas but also aimed to attract artists, scientists, visitors, associations etc. outside the Programme area as well. There was a particular interest on women role and participation which was also achieved.</p> <p>At the same time, project partners worked together in a very open way encouraging also the participation of the local associations in all the project phases. The engagement of the local associations, artists and population in the project development and implementation was apparently one of its basic success factors.</p> <p>Last but not least, the project had a wide dissemination, having been promoted at national level through radio, TV and web, while project’s major events were attended by the President of the Hellenic Republic, the President of the Greek Parliament, the Greek Minister of Education.</p>
<p>Resources needed</p>	<p>For the development and implementation of the project activities in the Greek side of the borders, the amount of funding reached the 609.480,00 €.</p> <p>In terms of human resources involved:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Around 20 experts professionally involved in the project ■ More than 200 artists and members of art/ cultural groups ■ More than 6 local associations
<p>Timescale (start/end date)</p>	<p>April 2015 - November 2016</p>
<p>Evidence of success (results achieved)</p>	<p>The PRESPAS project had a remarkable positive impact on the promotion and the enhancement of the local communities.</p> <p>At short term level: Due to the events organized within the project, there was an important increase of visitors (both domestic and foreigners) and consequently an increase to the tourist demand. It should be noted that during the events, the hotels occupancy rate was almost 100%.</p>

<p>Evidence of success (results achieved)</p>	<p>At long term level: The project contributed to the modern promotion of an area with a very special cultural and historical value.</p> <p>More than 20.000 people visited the events hosted in both sides of the borders and still thousands continue to visit the project website, blog and YouTube channel.</p>
<p>Challenges encountered</p>	<p>The greatest challenge encountered is the possibility to create a permanent funding model for the annual continuation of the Prespas International Festival after the end of the project.</p>
<p>Further information</p>	<p>http://prespas.eu/en/the-project</p>

6. ROMANIA/HUNGARY BORDER

GOOD PRACTICE 14

“Organization of interactive exhibitions in the castle of Carei and the manor house of Szabolcs”

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Your organisation

Country	Romania
Region	North-West
City	Satu Mare

Organisation in charge of the good practice

Is your organisation the main institution in charge of this good practice?	YES
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Location of the organisation in charge	Country	Romania
	Region	North-West
	City	Satu Mare
Main institution in charge	County Museum Satu Mare	

Good practice general information

Title of the practice	Organization of interactive exhibitions in the castle of Carei and the manor house of Szabolcs.
Does this practice come from an Interreg Europe Project?	YES

Please select the project acronym	CASTELLUM HURO/0801/173	
Thematic objective of the practice	Development of tourism – small scale investments in tourism attractions and tourism infrastructure.	
Geographical scope of the practice	Regional	
Location of the practice	Country	Romania, Hungary
	Region	North-West, Northern Great Plain
	City	Carei, Szabolcs

Detailed description

Short summary of the practice	<p>The project <i>Castellum - Organization of interactive exhibitions in the castle of Carei and the mansion of Szabolcs and their promotion in the context of cross-border tourism</i> has been born out of the cooperation for several decades between the Satu Mare County Museum, Romania and the Jóna András Museum, Nyíregyháza, Szabolcs-Szatmár-Bereg County, Hungary. The project is financed within the Hungary-Romania Cross-Border Cooperation Program 2007-2013.</p> <p>Through the project exhibitions of historical interiors and local history in two architectural monuments of national importance were set up. The two involved monuments were: the Mudrány mansion of Szabolcs (Hungary) and the Károlyi castle of Carei (Romania). Besides the display itself, the project proposes to integrate the exhibitions and the two monuments in the touristic circuit of the region by achieving advertising materials for amateurs of cultural tourism.</p>
Detailed information on the practice	<p>General Objectives</p> <p>Developing and facilitating the cross-border cooperation in order to raise people, communities and economic actors' interest by promoting specific values and benefits of living in the border area.</p> <p>Specific Objectives</p> <p>Strengthening social and economic cohesion by developing cross-border tourism, inter-institutional contacts and of specialists in the field of cultural heritage. Strengthening social and cultural coherence to people and communities by common building and promoting cultural heritage.</p> <p>Target group</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ The people of Carei municipality and Satu Mare County ■ The people of Szabolcs locality Szabolcs-Szatmár-Bereg County ■ Visitors of the two museums, tourists

Detailed information on the practice

Main Activities

Organizing Exhibitions

The Municipal Museum of Carei operates since 1958. From 1968 is a branch of Satu Mare County Museum, located in the Karolyi castle. It is an architectural monument in the center of Carei. The permanent exhibition of the Museum covered 10 rooms located on the first floor of the castle, including two exhibition modules: archeology and natural sciences. In 2008, Carei Town Hall in partnership with Ardu Town Hall initiated a project entitled "The Circuit of Medieval Fairs in Northern Transylvania - Karoyi Castle of Carei, Karolyi Castle (fortress) of Ardu, which aimed at restoring the most significant monuments of the two localities. With the start of restoration work on the castle in Carefree, the permanent exhibition was ceased and the institutions that operate here, including the museum, were moved to another location during restoration.

Along with the restoration of the monument-castle, the Satu Mare County Museum, in partnership with Josa Andras Museum of Nyiregyhaza (Hungary) initiated the project: 'Castellum - Organizing interactive exhibitions in Carei Castle and Szabolcs mansion and promoting them in the context of cross-border tourism' in order to reorganize the permanent exhibition in the castle of Carei. The new exhibition aims to be a modern one, based on a concept that encompasses the most significant needs and constraints of the local community, but also a long term vision for tourism development in Carei. The exhibition consist of two distinct parts: re-arranging the historic interiors, which have been allocated 10 rooms on the first floor of the building and the thematic exhibition which focuses on local history, and will cover three rooms and the hall located on the ground floor of the castle.

For the permanent ground floor exhibition were suggested the following exhibition topics: the history of the town Carei, traditional crafts, ecclesiastical history and archaeological remains discovered in Carei area. The selection of themes is based primarily on the need expressed by the local community to have a museum focused on the local specific. For this reason, the exhibition should include the most important regional aspects, to be able to express and suggest the features of this region, integrated into a broader framework of development and historical influences.

The most important part of the project is the organization of an interactive exhibition in ten rooms on the first floor of the castle, which presents reconstructions of historical interiors that recall the historical atmosphere of the castle. To realize these installations a specialized firm was co-opted, which provided the antique furniture of the rooms, realized the coating of the walls and equipped the rooms with the necessary accessories. The room themes are the follows: Room I - Library, Room II - Hall, Room III - Entertainment and games room, Room IV - Ballroom, Room V - Promoter, Room VI - Living-room, VII - Budoir, Room VIII - Bedroom, Room IX - Promoter and bathroom, Room X - Music hall.

<p>Detailed information on the practice</p>	<p>The project team realized the exhibition concepts and prepared the tasks for the public procurement procedures. Illustrative materials, explanatory texts and the material for the audio-visual guide was developed, too. The exhibitions arrangement included interior designs; realization and mounting of panels, showcases and exhibition plants, implementation of the audio guide and IT equipment, installing software services for the virtual tour and the IT equipment, installing security systems and fire monitoring.</p> <p>Within the framework of the Castellum project, a new interior exhibition in 4 rooms has been established in Szabolcs, which aims to introduce to the public the cultural life and material heritage of the gentry of the end of the 19th century and beginning of the 20th century. This includes a 19th century dining room, an entrance hall, a man's study and a lady's interior, which introduce visitors to the then very popular Biedermeier and the co-existing art and arts and craft styles of earlier periods. Besides the 4-rooms interior exhibition, in 2 rooms the history of the mansion and the village as well as of the motte-and bailey is presented to the visitors in a thematic exhibition.</p> <p>During the planning of the exhibitions, great emphasis was put on interactivity. With the help of a touch screen computer visitors can get to know the exhibited items in detail, and they can even build a motte-and bailey on the plotting board.</p> <p>The refurbished Mudrány mansion with the motte-and bailey of Szabolcs, the Árpadian church, the statue of chief Szabolcs and the bank of the river Tisza is a true tourist sight, which offers plenty of substantial programmes for a day trip.</p>
<p>Resources needed</p>	<p>The contribution of the European Union from FEDR funding is 858.696,35 EUR. The project team included 12 specialist and several external services.</p> <p>The project is funded under the Hungary-Romania Cross-border Co-operation Programme 2007-2013 Priority no. 2: Strengthening social and economic development in the border region; Major field of intervention no. 2.1: Supporting cross-border business cooperation Action no. 2.1.3. Tourism development.</p> <p>Partners:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Satu Mare County Museum ■ Szabolcs-Szatmár-Bereg megyei Önkormányzat Múzeumok Igazgatósága (Directorate of Szabolcs-Szatmár-Bereg County Museums)
<p>Timescale (start/end date)</p>	<p>September 2009 – September 2011</p>

<p>Evidence of success (results achieved)</p>	<p>Yearly number of visitors ranging between 30-40.000 from 2011.</p> <p>Dissemination activities and tourism advertisement</p> <p>The project implement dissemination activities and advertisement of exhibitions and other patrimonial values of the two towns through various means, realized within the project: website, brochure, multimedia DVD. The web page show the exhibitions, the history and cultural objectives of the two towns and the surrounding areas. The DVDs were made in several languages and present a virtual tour of the two exhibitions. A multilingual printed booklet promote the cultural tourism of this region. In this sense, they contain presentations of the two building-monuments and exhibitions along with other important architectural monuments on the imaginary tourist route between the two cities. The opening of the two exhibitions were linked to the launch of advertisement materials; the event were organized by inviting media representatives, local authorities, civic organizations and tourist information offices.</p> <p>Results:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Exhibitions in the Karolyi Castle, Carei ■ Exhibitions in the Mudranyi mansion, Szabolcs ■ Audio-video guide ■ Multilingual website ■ Virtual Tour and DVD ■ Booklet advertising cultural tourism
<p>Potential for learning or transfer</p>	<p>Rehabilitation and sustainable use of cultural heritage.</p> <p>Promotion in the context of cross-border tourism of cultural heritage assets.</p> <p>Joint development of touristic products.</p>
<p>Further information</p>	<p>http://e-castellum.eu/lang/en http://www.huro-cbc.eu/en/project_info/82</p>
<p>Keywords related to your practice</p>	<p>Rehabilitation and sustainable use of cultural heritage of castles and manors.</p>

“Realisation, extension and rehabilitation of museal sites in counties of Satu Mare and Szabolcs-Szatmár-Bereg in the context of cross-border tourism”

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Your organisation

Country	Romania
Region	North-West
City	Satu Mare

Organisation in charge of the good practice

Is your organisation the main institution in charge of this good practice?	YES
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Location of the organisation in charge	Country	Romania
	Region	North-West
	City	Satu Mare
Main institution in charge	County Museum Satu Mare	

Good practice general information

Title of the practice	Realisation, extension and rehabilitation of museal sites in counties of Satu Mare and Szabolcs-Szatmár-Bereg in the context of cross-border tourism.
Does this practice come from an Interreg Europe Project?	YES

Please select the project acronym	CULT-TOUR HURO/1101/021/2.1.3
Thematic objective of the practice	Development of tourism – small scale investments in tourism attractions and tourism infrastructure

Geographical scope of the practice	Regional	
Location of the practice	Country	Romania, Hungary
	Region	North-West, Northern Great Plain
	City	Romania: Apa, Ady Endre, Mediesu Aurit Hungary: Sóstó, Papos, Szabolcs and Tiszabercel

Detailed description

Short summary of the practice	<p>The aim of the project is the rehabilitation of several interconnected heritage buildings in order to increase their tourism potential and attractiveness from a cross-border perspective.</p> <p>Target groups: museum visitors (approx. 80000 persons) and the group of specialists in cultural heritage (approx. 200 persons) living in the counties of Satu Mare and Szabolcs-Szatmár-Bereg, community members of the settlements involved in the project: Ady Endre, Apa, Medieş.</p>
Detailed information on the practice	<p>Rehabilitation and organisation of open air exhibition at the Archaeological Reservation of Mediesu Aurit. Rehabilitation and renewal of memorial exhibition at the Vasile Lucaciu Memorial House, Apa. Rehabilitation and renewal of memorial exhibition at the Ady Endre Memorial House, Ady Endre. Renewal of sites and exhibition organization at five locations in Hungary, including open air museum, memorial houses, etc.</p> <p>The cultural heritage sites developed within the project are the following: Ady Endre Memorial House, Vasile Lucaciu Memorial House, Archaeological Reservation at Medieşu Aurit (in Romania), Open Air Museum of Sóstó, Mudrány Manor House at Szabolcs, Bessenyei Memorial House at Tiszabercel, monument church of Papos. (in Hungary).</p>
Resources needed	<p>The project has implemented with the support of Interreg Hungary-Romania CBC 2007-2013 Program</p> <p>Total Project budget: 595 621,00 € Total ERDF awarded: 506 277,85 €</p> <p>The project partners were the Satu Mare and Szabolcs-Szatmár-Bereg, County Museums.</p>
Timescale (start/end date)	September 2012 – September 2014

Evidence of success (results achieved)	<p>Yearly number of visitors ranging between 10-20.000 from 2014.</p> <p>A number of multilingual informational materials (printed guides, film-spots, web entries) are realized as well in the framework of the project. Through the implementation of the project the number of visitors to the museums is expected to rise contributing to the intensification of tourism in the area.</p>
Potential for learning or transfer	Rehabilitation and sustainable use of cultural heritage.
Further information	<p>http://josamuzeum.hu/palyazatok/a-cult-tour-projekt/</p> <p>https://www.cjsm.ro/2014/09/inaugurarea-complexului-memorial-ady-endre/</p> <p>http://www.satu-mare.eu/articol/29/15492/PARC-ARHEOLOGIC-LA-MEDIE%C5%9EU-AURIT</p> <p>http://www.informatia-zilei.ro/sm/a-fost-inaugurat-parcul-arheologic-de-la-mediesu-aurit-suculeu/</p> <p>http://actualitateasm.ro/stiri/28067-a-fost-inaugurat-situl-arheologic-mediesu-aurit-suculeu-din-vremea-dacilor-liberi-unic-in-europa/</p>
Keywords related to your practice	Rehabilitation of archaeological and museal sites and organization of interactive exhibitions.

GOOD PRACTICE 16

“Plum as a connecting link in the development of the tourism in the Szatmar Region”

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Your organisation

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Organisation in charge of the good practice

Is your organisation the main institution in charge of this good practice?	NO
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Location of the organisation in charge	Country	Hungary
	Region	North Great Plain Region
	City	Tarpa
Main institution in charge	Szatmár-Beregi Pálinka Knight Order Association (Szatmár-Beregi Pálinka Lovagrend Egyesület,) Szabolcs-Szatmár-Bereg, 4931 Tarpa, Rákóczi u. 67	

Good practice general information

Title of the practice	“Plum as a connecting link in the development of the tourism in the Szatmar Region”
Does this practice come from an Interreg Europe Project?	YES

Please select the project acronym	Plum tourism HURO/0801/016	
Thematic objective of the practice	Development of tourism – small scale investments in tourism attractions and tourism infrastructure.	
Geographical scope of the practice	Regional	
Location of the practice	Country	Hungary, Romania
	Region	North Great Plain Region, NorthWest; Szabolcs-Szatmár-Bereg, and Satu Mare Counties
	City	Vásárosnamény, Tákos, Csaroda, Beregdaróc, Beregsurány, Tarpa, Tivadar, Penyige, Túris-tvándi, Szatmárcseke, Tizacsécse, Milota, Sonkád, Kölcse, Panyola, Lónya, Gulács-in Hungary. Mediesu Aurit, Vama, Negresti Oas, Valea Mariei, Bixad, Turt, Halmeu, Turulung, Livada, Satu Mare-in Romania.

Detailed description

Short summary of the practice	The project titled “Plum as a connecting link in the development of the tourism in the Szatmar Region” wants to contribute to the achievement of the objectives included in the Hungary Romania Cross-Border Cooperation Program, within this to the strengthening of the social and economic cohesion in the border region, especially in the Hungarian and Romanian sides of the Szatmar region.
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<p>Short summary of the practice</p>	<p>The project wishes to strengthen the cross-border business co-operation, with special regard to the development of tourism and within this the improvement of tourist appeal, joint product development and marketing, based on our common treasure, Szatmar Plum.</p>
<p>Detailed information on the practice</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ By the implementation of several activities connecting to each other, the project wants to contribute to the increase of the number of visitors; tourists coming from the two countries can jointly view the tourist spectacles of the border region, while visitors from third countries can visit the show-places of both sides. The general objective of the project is strengthen the cooperation between the communities on the basis of the joint treasure, the plum of Szatmar, with special regard to the development of tourism. Target groups: tourism, gastronomy professionals of the two counties, colleagues of the area concerned by the project, colleagues of companies engaged in tourism, colleagues-in-charge of tourism of professional organisations and local governments. The main specific activities of the project and results are: Establishment of the “House of Szatmar Plum” in Hungary; “Szatmar Plum Showing Room” in Romania; Interactive exhibition centre; Species collection showing the provincial plum species in Hungary; Working out the cross-border plum route development conception; Organisation of professional study tours; Purchase of tools; Communication activity. ■ Thematic Touristic Route was completed as part of a product development process, as a standalone product program, its concept and joint marketing activity were realized. ■ The Szilva Út Egyesület has been the leading organization of events, conducting professional travel tours, organizing invitational tourism publications and presentation films as well as the present site within the framework of the project with the online tourist data bank Szatmár-Szatmár Szilvautat presentation and thanks to the development realized during the project, it is available in Romanian and Hungarian languages.
<p>Resources needed</p>	<p>The project was financed through Hungary -Romania Cross-border Cooperation Programme 2007-2013.</p> <p>Total Project budget: 212 116,00 € Total ERDF awarded: 172 757,00 €</p> <p>Project partners: “Szatmár-Bereg” Plum Route “Association -Hungary ,Chamber of Commerce and Industry of Satu Mare County,-Romania, Szatmár-Beregi Pálinka Knight Order Association.</p>
<p>Timescale (start/end date)</p>	<p>01 December 2009– 31 July 2011</p>

Evidence of success (results achieved)	<p>In the frame of the joint product development program was done The Plum Route (Szatmár Szilvaút), an independent tourism product. Thanks to cooperation between Romanian and Hungarian partners, Szatmár The Plum Route (Szatmár Szilvaút), offers a great opportunity for those new and old visitors, guests and tourists who visit this border area and get acquainted with the beautiful and interesting places, meet the traditions of the region and - also related to the countryside, and all this can be done along a path along a cross-border, beautiful and varied landscape.</p> <p>Partner service providers:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Szilva Thermal and Wellness Bath - Vásárosnamény ■ Atlantic Waterfront Park - Vásárosnamény ■ Tarpa Natura Ltd. - Bereg Treasures Gift Shop - Tarpa ■ Tarpa Hungarikum Manufaktura Kft. - Tarpa ■ Panyolai Szilvórium Zrt. - Panyola ■ Lekvárium - Penyige ■ Guesthouse of Kőrös - Castle - Penyige ■ Horse riding - Mártonpapi ■ Beregi shop, Tourinform - Vásárosnamény
Potential for learning or transfer	<p>Attractions: Brandy Distilleries, Plum Jam-Making Factories, Demonstration Houses Museums and national monuments, Bereg Museum , Tomcsányi Mansion.</p>
Further information	<p>http://www.szilvaut.hu/ http://www.huro-cbc.eu/en/project_info/64</p>
Keywords related to your practice	Gastronomy and cultural heritage tourism.

GOOD PRACTICE 17

“Common revitalization of protected historical gardens in Carei and Geberjen”

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Your organisation

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Region	Satu Mare
City	Carei

Organisation in charge of the good practice

Is your organisation the main institution in charge of this good practice?	NO
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Good practice general information

Title of the practice	Common revitalization of protected historical gardens in Carei and Geberjen.
Does this practice come from an Interreg Europe Project?	YES

Please select the project acronym	Acronym – CARGEREVIT Title – Common revitalization of protected historical gardens in Carei and Geberjen. HURO/1101/019/1.3.1	
Thematic objective of the practice	Protection of nature and natural values – infrastructure.	
Geographical scope of the practice	Regional, Cross-border Romanian-Hungarian border	
Location of the practice	Country	Romania/Hungary
	Region	Satu Mare county/Szabolcs-Szatmar-Bereg county
	City	Carei/Geberjen

Detailed description

Short summary of the practice	<p>CARGEREVIT is an Interreg Hungary-Romania Cross-Border Co-operation Programme 2007-2013 the main results of which can be seen and experienced today, in the central historical garden of Carei (Romania) as well as in Jekey mansion park in Geberjen (Hungary).</p> <p>The partnership of the project consisted of the local public authority of Municipality of Carei and “JOT S JOL” Association of Szatmar Micro-region.</p> <p>The general objective of the project was to increase the settlement’s competitiveness, improve people’s quality of life and health, by common protection of the environment and of the natural/historical values, as well as to strengthening cross-border relationships.</p> <p>This project allowed the revitalization of the region’s two outstanding historical and natural values – the 200 years old park of Karolyi Castle (dendrological park) located in Carei and the Jekey mansion park located in Geberjen. The parks were in a neglected state but had very unique botanical values.</p> <p>The direct beneficiary of the project results is the population of Carei and Géberjén (approx. 40 000 people); primary, secondary and higher education students; botanists and other specialists visiting the Region. Indirect target group: families, tourists, nature conservation civil society organizations, small and medium-sized service and tourism businesses.</p>
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<p>Short summary of the practice</p>	<p>The necessity of the implementation for such a project was confirmed by the active involvement of many supporting partners devoted to environmental protection.</p> <p>The project contributed to network creation allowing a permanent exchange of knowledge and experiences regarding the two objectives of cultural heritage. It was successfully implemented due to good coordination, involvement and based on common needs of local communities, setting ground for further cooperation in the future.</p>
<p>Detailed information on the practice</p>	<p>The goal, the direct objective and the main purpose of this development was to achieve the common revitalization of the protected historical gardens in Carei and Geberjen. All the activities were focused on the accomplishment of this purpose.</p> <p>The investment part of the project consisted of the following:</p> <p>In Carei, the main alleys were paved with natural materials (natural stone for the main ones and gravel for the secondary ones), the areas surrounding the Karolyi Castle and the Riding hall were rehabilitated, trees and bushes with dendrological value were planted, a replica of the Venetian fountain, that was originally brought from Venice in 1894 by Count Karolyi Gyula, was built, the public lighting was reorganized and lamps in accordance with the architectural style were mounted. In the “rocky” area, a splendid place has been created with extended and lightened paths.</p> <p>Also, sports grounds were constructed with 2 tennis courts and a multi-purpose sports grounds and the specific equipment was acquired and installed, as well as a changing room equipped with sanitary facilities (locker rooms, ladies and men restrooms and showers).</p> <p>In Geberjen the revitalization of the garden of the Jekey estate, consisted of specific architectural interventions, the restoration of the iron fence, urban furniture, the construction of a pavilion.</p> <p>The communication activities and visibility actions were efficient means of disseminating information about the project and reach the targeted beneficiaries.</p> <p>This project also had an innovative aspect through its complexity: first of all it focused on protection of environment and safeguarding historical values; secondly the project focused on cross-border cooperation programme and also, due to the cross-border cooperation, it helped further enroot stronger relationships between parties.</p> <p>The project involved support from Hungarian and Romanian civil organizations, settlements who were able to cooperate, bring in their knowledge and professional experience for achieving a common goal.</p>

<p>Resources needed</p>	<p>The project was implemented using the human, material and financial resources of the partners. The municipality of Carei' implemented the activities with its own staff, while the partner requested the support of subcontracted specialists. Both partners had own financial contribution to the project, in the percentage established by the Programme. The project is funded under the Hungary-Romania Cross-borderCo-operation Programme 2007-2013.</p> <p>Total Project budget: 967 183,14 € Total ERDF awarded: 812 546,34 €</p>
<p>Timescale (start/end date)</p>	<p>September, 2012 – September, 2015</p>
<p>Evidence of success (results achieved)</p>	<p>The project should be considered a transferable good practice due to the following facts:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ After implementation and rehabilitation of the dendrological park, the number of direct beneficiaries of the project exceeded 40.000 people (anticipated number), and consisted of inhabitants of the two municipalities involved in the project and also people living in the micro-region close-by and tourists. ■ It opened new possibilities and diversification for border territory tourism. ■ It helped secure protection and preservation of natural resources and enhanced local identity.
<p>Potential for learning or transfer</p>	<p>We consider that the project CARGEREVIT has potential for learning due to the following factors:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Being a cross-border project, the project is an example of common revitalization of protected areas. ■ The project is a good example of cross-border cooperation of partners from two different countries, good coordination, collaboration and management. ■ Great support from the local population and their appreciation for this project. ■ New possibilities and diversification for cross-border tourism. ■ A step forward in securing protection and preservation of natural resources and identity. ■ Added value and improved image for the cities and their citizens. ■ Learning the importance of common tackling of shared challenges. ■ With cross-border cooperation, the two communities can be able not only to attract more tourists but also to have more nights spent in the region.
<p>Further information</p>	<p>http://www.huro-cbc.eu/en/project_info/1552 https://www.municipiulcarei.ro/media/images/achizitii%202012/Revitalizarea%20comuna%20a%20gradinilor%20istorice%20protejate%20din%20Carei%20si%20Geberjen.pdf http://huro1101019131.made-in.hu/?hu&inmedia</p>
<p>Keywords related to your practice</p>	<p>Environmental protection, cross-border tourism, revitalization of protected areas.</p>

“Carpathian Culinary Heritage Network- CCHN”

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Your organisation

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Organisation in charge of the good practice

Is your organisation the main institution in charge of this good practice?	NO
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Location of the organisation in charge	Country	Ukraine
	Region	Ivano- Frankyvsck
	City	Ivano- Frankyvsck, 76018, Dnistrovaska Street 26
Main institution in charge	Public organization “Tourist Association of Ivano-Frankivk Region”	

Good practice general information

Title of the practice	Carpathian Culinary Heritage Network- CCHN
Does this practice come from an Interreg Europe Project?	No - Hungary-Slovakia-Romania-Ukraine ENPI Cross-border Cooperation Programme 2007-2013

Please select the project acronym	“Carpathian Culinary Heritage Network” HUSKROUA/1001/073
Thematic objective of the practice	The overall objective of the project was to conserve and popularize the role and range of the different traditional Carpathian food products and cuisines as a catalyst for sustainable regional development and preservation of local cultural heritage.

<p>Thematic objective of the practice</p>	<p>Specific objectives :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ To unify the efforts and potential of local traditional food and tourism related stakeholders throughout the Carpathian Regions to promote the widely diverse styles and products, whilst assisting to build capacity, networks and sustainable supply chains between the various producers and the public in order to meet the challenges and requirements of present day needs in the food and tourism industries. ■ To raise the local awareness and appreciation of the potential of the Carpathian culinary heritage whilst identifying the links between traditions and the local environment. The local producers having inherited tradition and know how, together with other local stakeholders must be motivated to engage in a value creation and preservation process. ■ To develop new business opportunities and support small-scale businesses (traditional small scale food producers, green accommodation, traditional catering facilities in rural areas) operating in traditional food and gastronomy sectors in the Carpathian regions of Romania, Hungary, Ukraine and Slovakia by building strong links and networks with the tourism sector and promoting Carpathian traditional culinary heritage and culture to a national and international clientele. ■ To reinforce the cultural identity of the target regions as Carpathian tourist destinations and promote each regions identity through culinary tourism. 	
<p>Geographical scope of the practice</p>	<p>Regional, Trans-national</p>	
<p>Location of the practice</p>	<p>Country</p>	<p>Romania - Ukraine - Hungary - Slovakia</p>
	<p>Region</p>	<p>Maramures and Satu Mare Counties; Ivano-Frankivsk region, Szabolcs-Szatmár-Bereg county Kosice region</p>
	<p>City</p>	<p>Satu Mare, Baia Mare, Ivano- Frankivsk, Panyola, Kosice, Trebisov</p>

Detailed description

<p>Short summary of the practice</p>	<p>CCHN promoted the role and range of the traditional Carpathian gastronomy and traditions as a catalyst for sustainable regional development and preservation of local cultural heritage.</p>
<p>Detailed information on the practice</p>	<p>The practice addressed the following specific problems:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Gradual step by step lost of traditions and food culture within the local population, lack of appreciation of potential of the local products and traditions, of value of culinary traditions within the community and nature based tourism sector of the regions.

<p>Detailed information on the practice</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Poor variety of community based tourism products to generate more visitation and visitor spending. ■ Difficulties to economically progress and survival for small scale traditional food producers: lack of local and outer clientele, lack of management and marketing skills, lack of recognition of their roles. ■ Lack of cooperation in traditional food sector, mostly small scaled, family based and located in the rural areas, very small to have a big voice; therefore it needs support and assistance to protect its rights and interests. <p>The project developed the CCHN and promoted new business opportunities for small-scale businesses in target regions such as Carpathian culinary heritage trail, increase the area visitation and tourist spending by introducing new tourist products as well as conserved different traditional regional Carpathian cuisines like culture elements.</p> <p>The project also offered support for local based businesses like farms, guesthouses, restaurants, guides involving them into cooperation within the tour packages and helping them to promote their products and services.</p>
<p>Resources needed</p>	<p>The project was financed through Hungary-Slovakia-Romania-Ukraine ENPI Cross-border Cooperation Programme 2007-2013.</p> <p>The project budget:475000 Euro, out of which 421000 EU funding.</p> <p>Project partners: Association “EcoLogic”-Romania, Chamber of Commerce and Industry of Satu Mare County,-Romania, Slovak Chamber of Commerce and Industry-Kosice Regional Chamber of SCCI, Szamos-bazár Association- Hungary, Ivano-Frankivsk City Council-Ukraine.</p>
<p>Timescale (start/end date)</p>	<p>April 01th, 2012 – January 31th, 2014</p>
<p>Evidence of success (results achieved)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Carpathian Culinary Heritage (CCH) joint strategy , CCH logo and brand identity developed. ■ 1 International and 3 regional CCH Festivals , 4 national cross-border tour packages related to the national culinary heritage trails. ■ A promotion film, leaflets, brochures, maps promoting the traditional cultures of target regions/countries.
<p>Potential for learning or transfer</p>	<p>Project preparation and activities have been built on joint development, joint implementation, joint staffing and joint financing.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ The project developed a joint Carpathian Culinary Heritage Trail covering Carpathian areas of Ukraine, Romania, Hungary and Slovakia and strengthening cross-border cooperation; about 40 businesses were linked under the cross-border trail tour package.

<p>Potential for learning or transfer</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ New cross border cooperation and sales opportunities have been open for local SMEs through the CCHN and its facilities developed by the project. ■ Joint cross-border promotional events and marketing campaign promoted the regions and facilitated the inter-regional cooperation (like familiarization tour, joint promotion literature, joint package tours, joint trainings). ■ Approximately 220 people were directly involved into the project cross border activities. 7 big and 9 smaller joint cross border events will be held during the project life time. ■ The project facilitated cross border movement of tourists, their spending and increase length of stay; increased tourist and small scale food related businesses revenues and profitability of the tourist industry.
<p>Further information</p>	<p>Facebook: Carpathian Culinary Trail http://www.culinaryheritage.org/en/ https://www.keep.eu/keep/project-ext/10714/HUSKROUA%2F1001%2F073?ss=82dc6b507cb25e05c35c2886b7bf35f8&espon= http://www.huskroua-cbc.net/en/project-database/202 http://taif.org.ua/en/news-en/carpathian-culinary-heritage-network-end-of-project</p>
<p>Keywords related to your practice</p>	<p>The experience of transboundary tourist products and facilities planning and development, as well as in applying modern tourism sector marketing technologies and tools in order to promote the project area as holiday destination to the potential markets.</p>

GOOD PRACTICE 19

“Cross-border cooperation for the establishment of the “Cross-border Ecological Education and Air Quality Monitoring Centre” in Satu Mare City”

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Your organisation

<p>Country</p>	<p>Romania</p>
<p>Region</p>	<p>North-West</p>
<p>City</p>	<p>SATU MARE City Hall,, P-ta 25 Octombrie, Nr. 1 Corp M, 440026</p>

Organisation in charge of the good practice

<p>Is your organisation the main institution in charge of this good practice?</p>	<p>YES</p>
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Good practice general information

<p>Title of the practice</p>	<p>Cross-border cooperation for the establishment of the “Cross-border Ecological Education and Air Quality Monitoring Centre” in Satu Mare City.</p>
<p>Does this practice come from an Interreg Europe Project?</p>	<p>No Phare 2004-2006 Romania-Ukraine Program</p>

Detailed description

<p>Short summary of the practice</p>	<p>“Cross-border Ecological Education and Air Quality Monitoring Centre”, raises public awareness regarding environmental issues, and the cooperation between cross-border institutions in the frame of several events on environmental issues.</p> <p>The project was completed in October 2009 by rehabilitating the former communal bath in Satu Mare, in the Garden of Rome, an architectural monument building dating back to 1901, and transforming it into “ECOLOGICAL EDUCATION AND MONITORING AIR QUALITY COMPLEX IN CONTEXT TRANSFRONTALIER “which aims to extend the air monitoring infrastructure in the border area and to develop institutional capacity for environmental action and cooperation.</p> <p>The building is located in the Garden of Rome - a park with an area of 750 hectares, being the largest park in the city of Satu Mare. The natural environment fully corresponds to specific environmental protection activities. Here are numerous tree species: platanus x hybrida, fraxinus excelsior, poplar simons Carr, Aesculus hippocastanum L., salix babylonica, American walnut and black walnut (Juglans nigra L.), birch (Betula pendula Roth), lime leaf (Tilia cordata Mill), catalpa bignonioides, larch (Larix decidua).</p> <p>Through the implementation of the project, the Rome Garden will be used as an open-air venue for biology classes as well as recreation for all the inhabitants of Satu Mare.</p>
<p>Detailed information on the practice</p>	<p>The activities implemented in the frame of this project - establishing the “Cross-border Ecological Education and Air Quality Monitoring Centre”, raising public awareness regarding environmental issues, and the cooperation between cross-border institutions in the frame of several events on</p>

Detailed information on the practice

environmental issues - creating the basis of sustainable development of environment protection in the boundary regions, contributing to the fulfilment of the key objectives of the Romania-Ukraine Neighbourhood Programme 2004-2006, but also to the development of environmental infrastructure, contributing to the reduction of pollution in the cross-border areas.

The establishment of the Centre permits to identify environmental risk factors, provides a proper framework for the elaboration of strategies in order to solution and prevent ecological problems. Offers an accurate method to appreciate the existing situation, and also developed an ecological culture in the cross-border region, necessary for the efficient removal of risk factors.

All these contributed to the improvement of environmental protection in the cross-border areas; growth of the population's standard of living, and also for formation of stable relations for further cross-border cooperation, being perfectly harmonized with the overall objective of the programme, namely "to improve cross border integration between boundary regions while posing good bases for sustainable economic development."

The present project contributed to Priority 2 "Developing cross-border integrated infrastructure system" of the programme, respectively to Measure 2.2. "Improve cross-border environmental management" through the activities as follows:

- Establishing the "Cross-border Ecological Education and Air Quality Monitoring Centre" in Satu Mare City in order to improve the air quality monitoring system.
- Facilitating ecological educational programmes for raising public awareness regarding environmental issues.
- facilitating institutional cross-border cooperation and transfer of experience and "best practice" through the organisation of study tours, of a training and of round table discussions on environmental issues.

The necessity of environment protection – including air pollution - appears at all development levels. As a result of human activities - like transportation, population, industrial production and also agriculture - gases are getting into the atmosphere, which can have serious consequences for health and can also severely affect the natural ecosystem. On the other hand, the gases are source of the so-called "greenhouse effect", which is an increase in the temperature of the planet, resulting in the rise of sea level and global climate changes.

The combustion of gasoline and other hydrocarbon fuels in automobiles, trucks and airplanes produces several primary pollutants: nitrogen oxides, gaseous hydrocarbons and carbon monoxide, as well as large quantities of particulates.

The conservation and improvement of natural environment have positive effects both on the standard of living of the population and also on the development of different economic sectors. In the same time, this has a special importance due to the fact that the state of the environment is independent of frontiers.

Detailed information on the practice

As a member state of the European Union, Romania has to comply with a series of criteria and directives regarding air quality, both on national (namely GO nr. 243/2000 regarding atmosphere protection, and GD nr. 586/2004 regarding the establishment of the Integrated System for the Evaluation and Administration of Air Quality), and international level (namely Council Directive 96/62/EC on ambient air quality assessment and management and its related directives 1999/30/CE, 2000/69/CE and 2002/3/CE – see chapter 1.8.3). In the same time, air pollution being located in the atmosphere, it is able to travel easily, being independent of state borders.

From this point of view, the joint monitoring of cross-border air quality, as well as strengthening cross-border links in this field has a special importance, as air pollution is a global problem. The monitoring and the improvement of air quality are important not only for the population's health in this region, but also for environment protection, preventing climate change. This aim can be realized only through the joint effort of the population in this region. It is important rising awareness of citizens with regard of air quality in general and the facilities in order to minimize the risk of dangerous chemical substances.

In this sense, the initiatives regarding air quality protection in the cross-border region are of major importance, being able to deepen the collaboration between the population, communities, authorities and institutions of environmental protection, educational and research institutes. The Romanian-Ukrainian cross-border cooperation can be justified analyzing the characteristics of the region: one can reveal a solid base of cross-border cooperation regarding environment protection, through the existence of cultural, socio-economical, infrastructural links and also the existence of similar environmental problems.

Nowadays, air quality in the Romanian-Ukrainian cross-border area is influenced in a negative way due to economic development, which results in crowded roads, large industrial production and excessive consumption. In this respect, the main emitters of air pollutants in the cross-border region are transportation, industry and the population.

Satu Mare City is situated at 35 km from the Ukrainian border, and the traffic is continuously growing along this border crossing point. The Halmeu-Djakovo crossing point is situated on the European route E81, and it is the third most important border crossing point in Western Romania regarding the number of vehicles which cross the border (563.687 persons, 236.494 cars, 17.371 trucks - in 2006 – Source: Satu Mare County Border Police). Moreover, the transshipment station in Halmeu with two objectives – namely SC Unicom Tranzit SA and SC Trans Gas Services SA – situated on the so-called "List of SEVESO objectives" (with major risks of accidents), represent potential sources of air pollution and accidental risks.

Due to the crowded traffic and the dangerous gas emissions coming from the two mentioned objectives, the emission

<p>Detailed information on the practice</p>	<p>of nitrogen-dioxide (NO₂) and carbon-dioxide (CO₂) is continuously growing, increasing the risk of respiratory symptoms. In general, in Satu Mare county the main part of carbon-dioxide (CO₂) emission (64,31%) comes from the fossil fuel consumption in industry.</p> <p>In this regard, it is of outmost importance to establish an air quality monitoring centre providing detailed information on the degree of air pollution in Satu Mare County, with special regard to the Romanian-Ukrainian cross-border region. Moreover, by analyzing environmental risk factors, this centre facilitated the further elaboration of strategies concerning the solutioning of joint problems of air quality.</p> <p>On the other hand, there is a growing tendency towards ecological programmes on the level of the civil society and schools in Satu Mare County. In this view, there are 16 nursery schools registered in the Nursery School Eco Programme, 7 schools in the School Eco Programme and 16 non-governmental organizations with activities concerning environment protection. On national level Satu Mare County is situated on the fourth place regarding the number of schools registered in the Eco Programme-School and being bearer of the "Green Flag". Moreover, within the frame of "Vasile Goldiş" Western University Satu Mare, there is a specialization in Ecology and Environment Protection. The Local Action Plan in the field of environmental protection identifies the lack of an ecological monitoring, information and educational centre, needed for the implementation of the National Strategy of Atmosphere Protection. This project aims to solutioning all these identified needs through the establishment of the "Cross-border Ecological Education and Air Quality Monitoring Centre" in Satu Mare City was fulfilled.</p> <p>The air quality monitoring is a process of observing and measuring the degree and quality of air pollutants in the cross-border region, identifying the polluted areas and taking strategic measures in order to decrease the level of risk factors. Synchronizing the activities on a long term with the collaboration of the Ukrainian partner lead to the improvement of air quality, and to the strengthening of the institutional cross-border cooperation in the field of environment protection. It is necessary to develop a responsible mentality of population regarding air quality and climate change, which can be only attained by ecological education and programmes, providing information about the state of air pollution, the degree of risk factors and the methods which can contribute to the reduction of pollutant emissions. On a long-term these activities will result in the reduction of serious health diseases caused by dangerous substances in the air, in the increase of the natural life expectancy of population, in the reduction of global warming, which is in close connection with the regional climate change caused by human activities.</p>
<p>Resources needed</p>	<p>743.938 EUR</p> <p>Human resources involved in project implementation: Project Manager, Assistant Manager, Project Assistant, Financial Assistant, Senior Technical Consultant, Technical Consultant, Environmental Expert, Ukrainian partner, Sub-contracted experts.</p>

Timescale (start/end date)	14th of November 2007 – 30th of October 2009
Evidence of success (results achieved)	<p>The project results led to the strengthening of environment protection in the cross-border area. The newly established Centre is responding to the lack of such an institution in the region, it is the first time in Satu Mare and also at national level when such an institution with complex range of activities is created with quantifiable results on a medium and long term.</p> <p>Moreover, through facilitating partnerships by the organized events and meetings the project also improved cross-border cooperation between the members of the target group.</p>
Potential for learning or transfer	<p>The project results lead to the strengthening of environment protection in the cross-border area. The established Centre is responding to the lack of such an institution in the region, it is the first time in Satu Mare and also at national level when such an institution with complex range of activities is created with quantifiable results on a medium and long term.</p> <p>As the project can be considered a “best practice”, its methodology, results and experience were further on transferred to other border regions. The concrete multiplier effect will represent its continuation, through the promotion of environment protection in schools and of research in the field of air pollution. The marketing promotion materials were available to local administration institutions, NGOs, educational institutions and companies, all of them being possible multipliers of information. The successfully implemented project has offered a model for the establishment of other ecological initiatives in the cross-border region, such as the creation of an Air Quality Monitoring Network. Actually, a similar project development – the establishment of a joint ecological monitoring network – has been already discussed, in order to be submitted in partnership with the twin city of Nyiregyhaza (Hungary).</p> <p>By rehabilitating the building and creating the Environmental Education and Air Quality Monitoring Complex, the building has acquired many functions related to the following areas of interest:</p> <p>Ecological education:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Classrooms for preschools and schoolchildren in gymnasium and lyceum education and for the professional training of teachers. Starting from the necessity of ecological education of the young generation, the complex offers the appropriate space for the development of ecology lessons, providing the students with the necessary didactic material, a laboratory with performant equipment and the opportunity to collaborate with environmental specialists. ■ Showroom and ecological circle. Provides exposure to work done by students who attend the Ecological Circle, drawings, paintings and photographs on the subject of environmental protection, of objects made from recyclable materials.

<p>Potential for learning or transfer</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Conference room. It is possible to organize conferences, courses, seminars and meetings at local, regional, national and cross-border level, intended for representatives of local communities, non-governmental organizations interested in ecology, pre-university and university education, meetings between young ecologists from Romania and the European Union , working meetings with partners in Ukraine. <p>Air quality monitoring</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Laboratory equipped according to European standards. Its main destination is to ensure a permanent monitoring of air quality by interconnecting the Romanian air quality monitoring network with the accidental pollution warning in the Halmeu border area through the project, namely the biomonitoring of the effects of the pollution generated by the road traffic in the area by collecting leaves from the trees along the roadside and subjecting them to laboratory samples. The assessment focuses particularly on the concentration of heavy metals and will be carried out by environmental specialists, assisted by students and teachers. ■ Chimney. A webcam is mounted on the smoke chimney about 30 m behind the complex, which will monitor the road traffic in the city and will be connected to the site when the project was implemented. The traffic view provides information that complement the ones from the automatic air quality monitoring station and in the future it will be extended by the Satu Mare Mayorality through the newly integrated project for financing which also has an environmental component and which will be achieved and noise monitoring. <p>Biomonitoring of air quality</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ For the first time in the country, through the laboratory of the complex, equipped according to EU standards, biomonitoring of air quality is implemented with the direct involvement of students and teachers in this activity. ■ Biomonitoring activity materializes by determining the concentration of heavy metals in collecting leaves by students in the roadside trees, especially in the border area. For this purpose the complex's laboratory was equipped with an X-ray spectrometer.
<p>Further information</p>	<p>http://apmsm-old.anpm.ro/proiectul_complex_de_educatie_ecologica_si_de_monitorizare_a_calitatii_aerului_in_context_transfrontalier-6924</p> <p>http://www.satu-mare.ro/fisiere/pagini_fisiere/baia_comunala_ro_(1).pdf</p> <p>https://www.slideshare.net/Szatmarro/kzfrd</p>
<p>Keywords related to your practice</p>	<p>Preservation of natural and cultural heritage, by ecological education.</p>

“Co-operation of Nyirbator and Carei for joint development of cross-border tourist destination”

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Your organisation

Country	Romania
Region	Satu Mare
City	Carei

Organisation in charge of the good practice

Is your organisation the main institution in charge of this good practice?	NO
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Location of the organisation in charge	Country	Hungary
	Region	North Great Plain Region
	City	Nyirbator
Main institution in charge	Municipality of Nyirbator	

Good practice general information

Title of the practice	Co-operation of Nyirbator and Carei for joint development of cross-border tourist destination.
Does this practice come from an Interreg Europe Project?	YES

Please select the project acronym	CB DESTINATION HURO/1101/124/2.1.3
Thematic objective of the practice	Development of tourism – small scale investments in tourism attractions and tourism infrastructure.

Geographical scope of the practice	Regional	
Location of the organisation in charge	Country	Hungary, Romania
	Region	Northern Great Plain, North-West
	City	Nyirbator and Carei

Detailed description

Short summary of the practice	<p>CB DESTINATION is an Interreg Hungary-Romania Cross-Border Co-operation Programme 2007-2013.</p> <p>The partnership of the project consisted of the local public authority of Municipality of Nyirbator and Municipality of Carei.</p> <p>Nyirbator and Carei have a relatively strong tourist function particularly in cultural and active tourism. This project helped contribute in further influencing the quality of attractions and create new cross-border tourist destination.</p> <p>The general objective for this project was to improve the tourist appeal of the border region to enhance cross-border tourism and cohesion as well as to diversify the regional economy.</p> <p>The main developments were as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Nyirbator: Construction of Visitor Centre, Construction of Riding Hall, Reconstruction of Greek Catholic Church. ■ Carei: Reconstruction of Riding Hall, Establishment of silicon sculpture museum.
Detailed information on the practice	<p>This project was implemented by the Municipality of Nyirbator and Municipality of Carei and the beneficiaries are the citizens of both municipalities along with villages, settlements within the region. However the estimated number of direct beneficiaries from the project exceeded expectations, with tourists visiting these points of interest from outside the region. The general objective of the project is improving the tourist appeal of the border region to enhance cross-border tourism and cohesion as well as to diversify the regional economy. Target groups:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ The Municipalities of Nyírbátor and Carei can offer diversified tourist attractions, their tourist appeal enhance increasingly, and it results growing number of tourists and tourism nights >> better economic and financial condition of the cities. ■ The Greek Catholic Parish of Nyírbátor can offer better condition for its following and due to its cross-border connections it is able to attract Romanian believer. The church is also an important tourist attraction. ■ Associated partners: the equine associations will operate the Riding Halls, they have better condition to organize the equine tourism of the cross-border tourist destination.

<p>Detailed information on the practice</p>	<p>The main specific activities of the project are: public procurement; technical supervision; detailed design; creation of joint tourist programme packages; construction of Visitor Centre in Nyírbátor; construction of Riding Hall in Nyírbátor (with equipment supply); reconstruction of Greek Catholic Church in Nyírbátor; reconstruction of Riding Hall in Carei; establishment of Panoptic (silicon sculpture museum) in Károlyi Castle in Carei (only equipment supply).</p> <p>Main results: 5 of improved tourist attractions; 10 thematic tourist packages developed; 2 joint marketing tools developed; 1 joint marketing strategy and marketing plan; 1000 visitors in Nyírbátor and Carei; webpage.</p>
<p>Resources needed</p>	<p>The project was developed by partners' own staff with the support of subcontracted specialists.</p> <p>The project is funded under the Hungary-Romania Cross-border Co-operation Programme 2007-2013</p> <p>Total Project budget: 1 536 230,00 € Total ERDF awarded: 1 305 795,50 €</p> <p>Partners: Municipality of Nyírbátor –Hungary, Municipality of Carei-Romania, Greek Catholic Parish of Nyírbátor.</p>
<p>Timescale (start/end date)</p>	<p>01.10.2012 – 30.09.2014</p>
<p>Evidence of success (results achieved)</p>	<p>The general object of the project “Co-operation of Nyírbátor and Carei for joint development of cross-border tourist destination” was to improve the tourist appeal of the border region to enhance cross-border tourism and cohesion, to diversify the regional economy. The specific objectives of the project are: establishment and development of joint tourist attractions and packages in the both city and to improve their tourist appeal; enhance cross –border tourism through joint marketing products and activities; increase the number of tourists and their average length to stay in the two cities.</p> <p>The aims mentioned above were achieved by implementing the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Nyirbator: building a Visitors Centre, Riding Hall and Greek Catholic Church. ■ Carei: building of the Riding Hall and a Panoptic in the Castle Károlyi.
<p>Potential for learning or transfer</p>	<p>We consider that the project CB DESTINATION has potential for learning due to the following factors:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Being a cross-border project, the project is a good example of cross-border cooperation of partners from two different countries, good coordination, collaboration and management. ■ Great support from the local population and their appreciation for this project. ■ Transformation of an abandoned structure with historical value that became one of the key tourism points of the city. ■ New possibilities and diversification for border territory tourism.

Potential for learning or transfer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ A step forward in preserving historical values of the region. ■ Added value and improved image for the cities and their citizens. <p>The project is able to influence the quality of attractions and of the marketing activities to create a cross-border tourist destination.</p> <p>The implementation of the project helped improve the image of the cities, regional tourism and good basis for future partnerships. As per factors mentioned above, we consider CB DESTINATION a success that should be studied, applied, improved and used for future applicants. We believe that valuable knowledge still lies beneath the structure of the project and improvements can be made for future projects.</p>
Further information	<p>https://www.municipiulcarei.ro/media/images/Proiecte/Proiecte17.pdf</p> <p>http://www.huro-cbc.eu/en/project_info/1651?month=11&year=2017</p> <p>http://www.e-quus.com/index.php</p>
Keywords related to your practice	Joint development of cross-border tourist destination to improve and enhance cross-border tourism in border region.

GOOD PRACTICE 21

“Promoting religious tourism by best using the patrimony of Jewish Communities from Oradea and Debrecen - ZION”

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Your organisation

Country	Romania
Region	North-West
City	Oradea

Organisation in charge of the good practice

Is your organisation the main institution in charge of this good practice?	YES
Main institution in charge	Oradea Municipality

Good practice general information

Title of the practice	Promoting religious tourism by best using the patrimony of Jewish Communities from Oradea and Debrecen - ZION
Does this practice come from an Interreg Europe Project?	YES

Please select the project acronym	ZION HURO/1101/052/2.1.3	
Thematic objective of the practice	Development of tourism – small scale investments in tourism attractions and tourism infrastructure.	
Geographical scope of the practice	Regional	
Location of the practice	Country	Romania, Hungary
	Region	North West, Northern Great Plain
	City	Oradea, Debrecen

Detailed description

Short summary of the practice	The main objective of the project is to rehabilitate Jewish Zion Synagogue in Oradea and the Jewish Synagogue in Debrecen - both historical monuments - in order to restore Jewish religious patrimony and enhance local, regional cross-border tourism and economy.
Short summary of the practice	The main objective of the project is to rehabilitate Jewish Zion Synagogue in Oradea and the Jewish Synagogue in Debrecen - both historical monuments - in order to restore Jewish religious patrimony and enhance local, regional cross-border tourism and economy.
Detailed information on the practice	<p>Best usage of patrimony belonging to Hebrew communities Oradea and Debrecen in terms of tourism provide important and substantial contributions to strengthening social and economic cohesion of the border area between Romania and Hungary. Rehabilitation of both synagogues were urgently required as they are monuments of great historical importance and were in an advanced state of decay due to lack of major interventions. By accessing grants, both synagogues were rehabilitated and restored and included in cross-border tours and many cultural events. Jewish communities on both sides of the border, citizens and tourists took part in a large number of cultural activities.</p> <p>The direct target groups include various local institutions (town hall, cultural directorates, heritage, Philharmonic, etc.), the Jewish communities in the two cities, but also the categories of citizens: artists, researchers, teachers, students, various specialists in art history or the history of the Jews, the tourists obtaining information from the Tourist Information Center that operate in the Zion Synagogue, etc.</p>

<p>Resources needed</p>	<p>The project is funded under the Hungary-Romania Cross-border Cooperation Programme 2007-2013. The partners are the Municipality of Oradea and Debrecen Jewish Community.</p> <p>Total Project budget: 1 892 150,02 € Total ERDF awarded: 1 414 284,00 €</p> <p>The cost for rehabilitating the synagogues in Oradea and Debrecen was in amount of 917,211.90 eur, and the teams that implemented the projects included many people, from those participating in the management and coordination (approximately 20 people) to those performing the rehabilitation works (approximately 100 people).</p>
<p>Timescale (start/end date)</p>	<p>December 2012-November 2015</p>
<p>Evidence of success (results achieved)</p>	<p>The project was finalised at the end of 2015 and the Association of Protecting Historical Monuments of Bihor County took over the administration of the objective. Located in the center of the city, the synagogue in Oradea was opened for visitors and cultural events, having a huge success, hosting art exhibitions, book releases, Klezmer music concerts, and more than 12,000 visitors in 2017.</p>
<p>Challenges encountered</p>	<p>One of the main challenge in Oradea was to protect the synagogue which was already finished from the works that are in progress nearby, a three level underground parking for 400 cars. Extra care was needed in order to avoid damage to the rehabilitated building of the synagogue.</p>
<p>Potential for learning or transfer</p>	<p>Our project has proven the importance of cross border cooperation as the two administrative units covered by the project, respectively Bihor and Hajdu-Bihar counties, had a history closely linked over time, from political, economic, social, demographic or cultural point of view. In both counties important Hebrew communities existed, significantly making the evolution of architecture and history, proved by the existence of many synagogues in Oradea and Debrecen, very interesting in terms of their past and richness of decorative elements.</p> <p>By restoring these monuments we show our appreciation of past times and and also teach young generation about importance of Jewish people in the history of our city. Considering these aspects and many more, our project contributes to the religious-cultural tourism development in Bihor and Hajdu-Bihar by recovering the Hebrew patrimony from Oradea and Debrecen, getting people and communities together by organizing common cultural events.</p>
<p>Further information</p>	<p>Facebook: SinagogaNeologaSion www.oradea.ro/pagina/sinagoga-neologa-sion http://oradea.travel/?p=1959 https://www.welcometoromania.ro/Oradea/Oradea_Sinagoga_Neologa_r.htm http://www.hurocbc.eu/en/project_info/1588?month=8&year=2018&month=9&year=2018 http://dzsh.hu/content/hu/magyarorszagromania_hataron_atnyulo_egyuttmukodesi_program_ https://www.szombat.org/hirek-lapszemle/atadtak-a-felujtott-debrecenikapolnas-utcai-zsinagogat http://www.mesterepito.hu/referenciak/kapolnasi-utcai-zsinagogadebrecen/</p>

“Route of Medieval Churches -Középkori templomok útja”

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Your organisation

Country	Hajdú-Bihar megye
Region	Észal-alföldi régió
City	Debrecen

Organisation in charge of the good practice

Is your organisation the main institution in charge of this good practice?	YES
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Good practice general information

Title of the practice	Route of Medieval Churches -Középkori templomok útja
Does this practice come from an Interreg Europe Project?	YES

Please select the project acronym	Temple Route-HURO/1101/149/2.1.3	
Thematic objective of the practice	Development of tourism – small scale investments in tourism attractions and tourism infrastructure	
Geographical scope of the practice	Regional	
Location of the practice	Country	Hungary, Romania
	Region	Northern Great Plain, North-West, Szabolcs-Szatmár-Bereg, Satu Mare
	City	Csegöld, Csenger, Csengersima, Fehérgyarmat, Gacsály, Gyüge, Jánkmajtis, Kisszekeres, Kölcse, Nygyar, Nagygéc, Nagyszekeres, Sonkád, Szamosbecs, Szamostatárfalva, Szamosújlak, Tizsakórod, Túristvándi, Túrricse, Vámosoroszi, Ácâș, Negrești-Oaș, Bixad, Agriș Câpleni, Beltiug, Livada, Corund, Tășnad, Vetis, Berea, Ciumești and Țeghea.

<p>Short summary of the practice</p>	<p>Upper Tisza region is the land of medieval churches and medieval church monuments, one of the richest regions in the Carpathian Basin. The Route of Medieval Churches is the name of the thematic route designed with the intention of thoroughly familiarising interested tourists with a unique religious and cultural heritage in the Carpathian Basin. This thematic route was created with the purpose of presenting the medieval ecclesiastical heritage of three geographical units, which formed a historical region in the past: Northeast Hungary, Kárpátalja (Subcarpathia) and the northern area of the region called Partium. The route crosses Szabolcs-Szatmár-Bereg county on Hungarian territory, Szatmár/Satu Mare county in Romania and Transcarpathia (Zakarpatska oblast') in Ukraine.</p> <p>A web of common historical roots ties together these three administrative units. The medieval churches in Kárpátalja (Subcarpathia) represent the eastern frontier of Western Christianity, this is the region where Gothic architecture meets the wooden churches characteristic to the Greek Orthodox denomination. In this manner, these tiny medieval churches, real jewels of this area, could have been preserved together with their unparalleled richness and beauty. Not only the quantity of the churches is breathtaking, but also their quality. What makes these beautifully decorated churches truly special is that they are mostly used by Reformed churches where the legacy of the Middle Ages and the Reformation Age can be seen simultaneously.</p> <p>The purpose of this ecclesiastical heritage is to develop the tourist route of the Medieval Church Routes Thematic Route, which was established in 2009. The Way of the Medieval Churches has set itself the goal of attracting attention to the medieval church heritage of Upper Tisza. However, the program has now been far more farreaching. Not only does the region set up medieval temples on a thematic journey, but it represents the most spectacular natural and cultural heritage of the Upper Tisza region with its heritage tours. The Route of the medieval churches has developed and expanded extremely dynamically over the last few years and has now become one of the most important tourism products of the region, and in 2017 it has won the title of Hungary's Best Cultural Destination with the ÉDEN competition.</p>
<p>Detailed information on the practice</p>	<p>The Route of the Middle Ages is the first complex tourist product of the Upper Tisza region, which has been able to integrate the most spectacular cultural and natural heritage of the region and can offer it to different target groups by tourism package (per heritage tour). The main target group is the metropolitan cities intellectuals open to cultural tourism, ecclesiastical groups, cycling tourists and youth groups. In the Medieval Temple Routes program we pay special attention to the activation of local communities, which we use in several ways. Our primary goal is to make local communities and churches aware of the natural, cultural, cultural, ecclesiastical and ethnographic values of their immediate environment. We are primarily trying to address the youth age group. We are trying to acquaint them narrow their homeland in several campaigns, because these inheritances can play an important role in shaping their identity by these heritage values. On the other hand, they will be future tourists.</p>

Detailed information on the practice

The most important achievements of recent years include the following:

- A thematic route / tourism product with three countries was set up to demonstrate the cultural heritage of the Upper Tisza region.
- The most important art history, archaeological and historical researches have been published and published.
- Communication channels were created where we can carry out day-to-day promotional activities, and have been ready to promote the promotional tools, although their expansion and continuous development continues.
- The necessary monumental restorations have started in critical places and several restoration interventions have been made, which contribute to the display of the monuments and art values of the churches. The restoration and restoration of 10 churches has been implemented so far, but a further 10 sites will be implemented by 2020 in the field of heritage protection interventions.
- Visitor-friendly developments were realized in 19 temples, which are one of the tourism innovations and key elements of the program.
- The regional partnership programs were launched which resulted in the establishment of an international partnership network for the operation and promotion of the route.
- The Way of the Medieval Churches won the title of the Best Cultural Destination in Hungary in 2017 in the EDEN program, thus entering an European platform.

During the project, those marketing toolkit continued to be done, which can contribute in improving the program marketing communication. A representative publication showing the Route of Medieval Churches was done, as well as the brochures having interesting information about the churches. The development of the board system continued, primarily positioning of tourism boards happened on the roads, offering reference points to the tourists in frequented places. PR films were created to promote the Route of Medieval Churches. The web-site development also continued, which resulted undoubtedly one of the most exciting and spectacular web interface. A focused international marketing campaign promoting the Route of Medieval Churches was also implemented.

The Way of the Medieval Church Routes Program was launched in 2009 at the initiative of the Szabolcs-Szatmár-Bereg County Council and the Satu Mare County Council, with the support of a Hungary-Romania Cross-Border Cooperation Program. From the historical Szatmar region, the thematic road was created by chaining 20 Hungarian and 13 Romanian churches. The Szabolcs-Szatmár-Bereg County Regional Development and Environmental Management Agency Nonprofit Ltd. jointly with in Transcarpathia County Council initiated the work related to the extension. In 2010, the organization submitted an application under the Hungary-Slovakia-Romania-Ukraine ENPI CBC Programme, with the project title of the "Tourist route to the common religious and cultural heritages".

<p>Detailed information on the practice</p>	<p>As a continuation of the above mentioned program, 32 new churches was involved in, 17 ones from Szabolcs-Szatmár-Bereg County, while 15 churches from the area of Transcarpathia County. The Tiszántúl Reformed Church District joined the Medieval Temple Routes Program in 2011. The majority of the medieval church heritage of the Upper Tisza region is owned by the Calvinist Church (50 churches from the 65 churches that make up the church) and offers accommodation services in the area, so it is considered to be the most important strategic player. In 2016, a cooperation agreement was signed between the three organizations that the way of medieval temples as a tourism thematic route is the common tourism product of the three cooperating partners, and therefore commit themselves to long-term sustainability and continuous development of the thematic route. Among the partners, stands out the Reformed Church District of Királyhágomellék.</p> <p>The partnership system has entered a new and important player in the 2017 by the Association of Medieval Churches Way. The Association, which was founded in 2016, is attended by professionals who represent the technical basis of the thematic journey. The task of the Association is to assist in the operation of the thematic route, to catalyze and promote its expansion, to perform the most important tasks in the operation of the church route Until 2016, the Northern Great Plain Regional Directorate of the Hungarian Tourist Office assisted the domestic promotion of the medieval churches, but this unit ceased in 2016. Close cooperation in domestic promotion was established with the toruinform network, mainly with the Vásárosnamény Tourinform Office. Since 2017, as a result of the EDEN award, close cooperation with the Hungarian Tourism Agency has been established to promote the church route.</p>
<p>Resources needed</p>	<p>The first phase was implemented with the support of the Hungary-Romania Interrreg Cross-border Co-operation Program 2007-2013, in the partnership of the Szabolcs-Szatmár-Bereg County Council and the Satu Mare County Council.</p> <p>The second phase was implemented jointly with the Szabolcs-Szatmár-Bereg County Regional Development and Environmental Management Agency Nonprofit Kft and the Transcarpathian Region Council in 2011-2012 with the support of the Hungary-Slovakia-Romania-Ukraine ENPI CBC Program ("Tourist Route to the Common Religious and Cultural heritages "project).</p> <p>Between 2012-2014, nearly one and a half million euros of resources were concentrated to continue the program, which allowed for the restoration and visitor-friendly development of 19 temples. The path of medieval temples, which has so far only been a soft program, has been able to contribute to heritage protection tasks in the border region, and the role of the program has been appreciated. Section III. This is the first major breakthrough in route development since it has been able to use significant resources for monumental restorations and product development. Section III. the pace of the Tiszántúl Reformed Church District, the Királyhágomellék Church District and the Szabolcs-Szatmár-Bereg County Regional Development and Environmental Management Agency was realized with the support of the Hungary-Romania Cross-Border Cooperation Program.</p>

Resources needed	The Tiszántúl Reformed Church District, with the support of the Territorial and Settlement Development Operational Program, will carry out the renovation and visitor-friendly development of the 9 major reformed churches between 2018-2020 and will set up 4 visitor centers in the Upper Tisza Region.
Timescale (start/end date)	2009. December – 2015 December
Evidence of success (results achieved)	<p>In the Upper Tisza region, the Route of medieval churches were able to launch a tourism product development that had integrated many of the smaller monuments in the Upper Tisza region. It is a small village area, where tourist attractions can be found in many smaller villages. The first result is that from a lot of small cultural heritage objectives, it has managed to create a major tourism product.</p> <p>The awareness and attendance of churches in the Route of the Medieval Church Routine increased.</p> <p>Major resources have been allocated for the restoration of peripheral heritage objectives.</p> <p>It has been able to attract the attention of local communities and the cultural values of the area.</p>
Potential for learning or transfer	<p>The Route of medieval churches is a good practice in the development of thematic routes which can be transposed into cross-border, interregional and regional contexts.</p> <p>The Medieval Church Routes Program was able to develop a number of good solutions to the visitor-friendly development of a church. A látogatóbarát fejlesztések célja a templomok művészettörténeti, műemléki értékeinek, az adott templom történeti jelentőségének bemutatása a látogatók számára. Visitor-friendly developments aim at presenting the historical, historical values of the churches and the historical significance of the church to the visitors. Within the framework of visitor-friendly developments, we create interpreting surfaces (exhibition tools and platforms) inside the church that allow tourists to understand and appreciate the values seen in the church. With the help of visitor-friendly developments, the attractiveness and attractiveness of churches is increasing. Thanks to these developments, small-scale tourism-friendly developments are being implemented, which make the visit of churches more popular, as the presentation of churches is happening in experimental way.</p> <p>The Route of Medieval Churches can also show more good practice in marketing and socialization.</p>
Further information	<p>www.templomut.hu</p> <p>www.facebook.com/kozepkoritemplomokutja</p> <p>http://www.hurocbc.eu/en/project_info/1666?month=9&year=2017&month=10&year=2017</p>
Keywords related to your practice	Route of Medieval Churches

7. SLOVAKIA/HUNGARY BORDER

GOOD PRACTICE 23

“Birds without borders”

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Telephone	

Your organisation

Country	Hungary
Region	BAZ
City	Aggtelek

Organisation in charge of the good practice

Is your organisation the main institution in charge of this good practice?	NO
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Location of the organisation in charge	Country	Slovakia
	City	Banská
Main institution in charge	State Nature Conservation of the Slovak Republic	

Good practice general information

Title of the practice	Birds without borders
Does this practice come from an Interreg Europe Project?	YES

Please select the project acronym	BWB	
Thematic objective of the practice	Increase of visitors coming to the region. Protection of the bird species and their habitats. To broaden the services of the ornithological camps for both professionals and the public.	
Geographical scope of the practice	South-East Slovakia North-East Hungary	
Location of the practice	Country	Hungary
	Region	BAZ
	City	Jósvafő

Detailed description

Short summary of the practice	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Improving accessibility ■ Providing better equipment for catching and observing birds ■ Providing full-time professional and lecturer service for the visitors during the migration season ■ Creating adventurous nature trails directly at the ornithological camps ■ Creating observation towers ■ Introduction of eco-education activities ■ Creating of a Slovak-Hungarian interactive web
Detailed information on the practice	<p>The Slovak Karst NP in Slovakia and Aggetelek NP in Hungary are a well-known cross-border karst region. The project "Birds without Borders" emphasises its further unique feature, the special protected area situated on both sides of the border. The waters in the valley of the river Bodva are important resting places of the migrant birds. Both national parks have been performing research activities focusing especially on the research of bird migration, by means of the Drienovec Ornithological Station in Slovakia and the Bódva-valley Bird Migration Monitoring and Nature Conservation Camp, near Szalonna in Hungary.</p> <p>The main outcome of the project is to broaden the services of the ornithological camps for both professionals and the public, by improving accessibility, providing better equipment for catching and observing birds, providing full-time professional and lecturer service for the visitors during the migration season, creating adventurous nature trails directly at the ornithological camps, creating observation towers at other venues and introduction of eco-education activities for the visitors all year, even beyond the main bird migration season. An important part of the project is the creation of a Slovak-Hungarian interactive web map, showing the significant bird watching sites and further points of interest for the visitors focusing on nature conservancy at this cross-border karst region, providing information about ecoeducational events and camps with the demonstration of bird-banding, etc.</p>

Timescale (start/end date)	1 November 2017 - 28 February 2019
Potential for learning or transfer	In addition to the significant outcome of the project, i.e. the increase of visitors coming to the region, the project also contributes to the protection of the bird species and their habitats. One of the pillars of the project is the cooperation and mutual interchange of experience performed by the two national parks, since birds do not respect political borders and the visitors may be informed about the current news and interesting articles of the given venues.
Further information	http://www.skhu.eu/funded-projects/birds-without-borders
Keywords related to your practice	Cross border- birds without borders

GOOD PRACTICE 24

“Creating bicycle roads by reconstructing existing ones that cross the border and connect the villages in the region of Milič”

Author contact information

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Your organisation

Country	Tokaj Wine Region Development Council
Region	BAZ- East-Hungary
City	Tokaj

Organisation in charge of the good practice

Is your organisation the main institution in charge of this good practice?	NO
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Location of the organisation in charge	Country	Hungary
	City	Füzér
Main institution in charge	Municipality of Füzér	

Good practice general information

Title of the practice	Creating bicycle roads by reconstructing existing ones that cross the border and connect the villages in the region of Milič.
Does this practice come from an Interreg Europe Project?	YES

Please select the project acronym	Creating bicycle roads by reconstructing existing ones that cross the border and connect the villages in the region of Milič.	
Thematic objective of the practice	Establish supportive conditions for sustainable tourism products and services, including development of a marketing scheme for the promotion of the Carpathians as a unique sustainable tourism destination objectives of the strategy.	
Geographical scope of the practice	Regional	
Location of the practice	Country	Hungary-Slovakia
	Region	Nagy-Milic area
	City	Füzér, Hollóháza in Hungary and Skerešovo, Slanec in Slovakia

Detailed description

Short summary of the practice	Connecting villages in the border area by constructing a cycle path.
Detailed information on the practice	The improvement of cross-border transport possibilities is the main condition for developing border settlements. In the framework of the project, the partners intended to build a solid or asphalt pavement bicycle roads between the villages Füzér, Hollóháza in Hungary and Skerešovo, Slanec in Slovakia facilitating the cross-border accessibility of the villages. As a result of the project a 30 km long cycle path links and utilizes tourist attractions, existing cycling facilities and at the same time increases economic and human relations between people on the two sides of the border.
Resources needed	1 564 531.00 €
Timescale (start/end date)	01-06-2010 - 31-10-2014
Further information	http://www.husk-cbc.eu/hu/nyertes/493 http://www.husk-cbc.eu/en/financed_projects/
Keywords related to your practice	Bicycle road, transport

“Füzér – Slanec – Tourist destination around the Nagy-Milic”

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Your organisation

Country	Tokaj Wine Region Development Council
Region	BAZ- East-Hungary
City	Tokaj

Organisation in charge of the good practice

Is your organisation the main institution in charge of this good practice?	NO
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Location of the organisation in charge	Country	Hungary
	City	Füzér
Main institution in charge	Füzér Municipality	

Good practice general information

Title of the practice	Füzér – Slanec – Tourist destination around the Nagy-Milic.
Does this practice come from an Interreg Europe Project?	YES

Thematic objective of the practice	Developing natural and cultural tourism.	
Geographical scope of the practice	Regional	
Location of the practice	Country	Hungary-Slovakia
	Region	Nagy-Milic area
	City	Fuzer - Slanec

Detailed description

<p>Short summary of the practice</p>	<p>The development potential of these upland villages stands in the open border. The recognition and enhancement of the joint heritage and resources, the rebuilding of the social connections created the possibility of an exemplary partnership which is based on a crossborder tourist destination.</p>
<p>Detailed information on the practice</p>	<p>The clues of the destination are the castles. The renovation of the most important attractions started on both sides. In Füzér the 2004-2006 Interreg-program contributed the reconstruction of the farm buildings and the establishment of the kitchen, while in 2013 the renovation continues in the confines of two priority projects.</p> <p>Slanec started the reconstruction in 2012: with the contribution of the Cultural Ministry They cleaned the territory of the castle, established tourist paths, and did static measurements and archeological excavation. The renovation of the sometime donjon (residential tower) is planned. The number of the tourists have already increased thanks to the cooperation of the tourist centers built up under the two castles.</p> <p>Two tourist centers were established within the framework of the "Hegyen innen, hegyen túl" project. In Füzér the stewardship of the castle, which leads the renovation, offers the tourist packages and organises programs, also operates in this center. An information point, a conference room, and an interactive exhibition, which presents the history of the castle and village of Füzér, can be found in the center. The museum also introduces the history of Slanec's castle.</p> <p>The tourist center of Slanec also includes an information point, an event room and a museum which presents the everyday life of the old times, the cultural and ethnographic traditions of the village and the history of the two castles. Füzér also took part in the setup of the exhibition.</p>
<p>Timescale (start/end date)</p>	<p>2004-2006 Interreg 1st July 2010 - 30 June 2011 Rendezvény határok nélkül</p>
<p>Evidence of success (results achieved)</p>	<p>The cultural relations expanded to the schools, so they can form the responsibility for the joint natural, cultural, historic heritage and the honour toward the neighbours. The mature, valid and long-term partnership, which is based on the recognition of joint interests, enhances the economical development of the region and the integration of the societies. That makes the developments of The Nagy-Milic especially valuable.</p>
<p>Further information</p>	<p>http://frontiervalue.cesci-net.eu/article4</p>
<p>Keywords related to your practice</p>	<p>Nagymilic, Fuzer, Slanec</p>

“Medical/wellness tourism development in the world heritage caves of the Aggtelek and Slovak Karst”

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Your organisation

Country	Hungary
Region	BAZ
City	Aggtelek

Organisation in charge of the good practice

Is your organisation the main institution in charge of this good practice?	NO
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Location of the organisation in charge	Country	Slovakia
	City	Banská Bystrica
Main institution in charge	State Nature Conservation of the Slovak Republic	

Good practice general information

Title of the practice	Medical/wellness tourism development in the world heritage caves of the Aggtelek and Slovak Karst.
Does this practice come from an Interreg Europe Project?	YES

Please select the project acronym	Aggtelek-Domica curative cave	
Thematic objective of the practice	To increase the attractiveness of the border area	
Geographical scope of the practice	South-East Slovakia North-East Hungary	
Location of the practice	Country	Hungary
	Region	BAZ
	City	Jósvafő

Detailed description

<p>Short summary of the practice</p>	<p>Creating a common tourist attraction in the cave system of Aggtelek Karst and Slovak Karst.</p>
<p>Detailed information on the practice</p>	<p>Due to the abundance of their shapes, the karst objects of the Aggtelek Karst and the Slovak Karst are internationally significant. Annually, more than 200,000 visitors come to see the cross-border cave system, having an appropriate entrance on both sides of the border. The development is aimed at 3 caves of the Baradla-Domica cave system.</p> <p>The therapeutic effect of the air in the cave Béke near Jósvalfő has been recognised very early in history - in 1969 it was officially declared the first therapeutic cave in Hungary. Currently, its certification is not valid any more (20 year period), due to the state of the system of passages and various processes it is not active any more. The cave Baradla has the longest history of research and public availability in Hungary. Researchers have recognised the special climate of the cave very early, which - due to the aspects of hygiene and microbiology - has a therapeutic effect; however, its certification has not been performed yet. In the cave Domica - having significant geomorphological values - the construction of a climate therapy facility was started in the shaft of Demek-lápa in 2010, however, its final shape has not been achieved yet.</p> <p>The cave system may be perceived as an attraction operated jointly by the two countries; the therapeutic operation requires even more intense cooperation of the appropriate nature conservancy institutions.</p> <p>The aim of the project is to perform the obligatory surveys required for the certification of the caves of the cross-border cave system of the Aggtelek and Slovak Karst as therapeutic caves. Our further aim is the creation of the infrastructure necessary for the operation of the therapeutic caves, the performance of the necessary internal and external construction works and the procurement of the assets required for the performance of speleotherapy.</p>
<p>Timescale (start/end date)</p>	<p>1 November 2017 – 31 October 2019</p>
<p>Further information</p>	<p>http://www.skhu.eu/funded-projects/birds-without-borders</p>
<p>Keywords related to your practice</p>	<p>Cross border- birds without borders</p>

“The Route of St. Elizabeth in the land of the Rákóczi”

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Organisation in charge of the good practice

Is your organisation the main institution in charge of this good practice?	NO
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Location of the organisation in charge	Country	Slovakia
	Region	Kosice
Main institution in charge	Pearls of the Gothic Path Foundation	

Project / Site visit general information

Title of the project / site	The Route of St. Elizabeth in the land of the Rákóczi.	
Budget and Financing	Duration of the project: 24 months Total budget: 614,832 € ERDF awarded: 496,477 €	
Aims/ Thematic objective of the practice	Cultural heritage	
Geographical scope of the practice	Regional	
Location of the project / site visited	Country	Slovakia and Hungary
	Region	Tokaj Wine Region

Detailed description

<p>Short summary of the project / site to be visited</p>	<p>The main objective of the project was to increase tourist activities in the area between Sárospatak and Košice on both sides of the border.</p>
<p>Detailed information on the practice</p>	<p>Main outputs of the project were the restoration of selected parts of St. Elizabeth Cathedral in Košice, creating a new pilgrimage route between the towns of Sárospatak and Košice and publishing a tourist guide.</p> <p>The person of St. Elizabeth is very important for the inhabitants of both towns – she was born in Sárospatak, while the Cathedral in Košice was named after her. The St. Elizabeth Route Foundation was established in Sárospatak with the aim of creating a pilgrimage path linking this site with the most important Gothic church of the Carpathian Basin in Košice (which was built in honour of St. Elizabeth). The project created a pilgrimage route as a common touristic product that starts from Sárospatak through the Zemplén Mountains to Košice with the following settlements: Bodrogolaszi, Komlóska, Erdőhorváti, Regéc, Mogyoróska, Telkibánya, Hollóháza, Füzér, Nižná Myšľa and Kokšov-Bakša.</p> <p>The foundation undertook the project to mark the route between Sárospatak and Košice with its own touristic signs (rose emblem), organize five workshops and inform/train organizations, institutions and businesses based in the pilgrimage area. They published a fourlanguage travel guide to showcase the cultural and natural treasures along the way and provided information to pilgrims on a designated website. All in all, the pilgrimage is not just a religious and spiritual experience but also a learning opportunity concerning the region's history. This integrated approach to culture can be implemented in other border areas, too, where a common historical event or a significant person can be identified and respected on both sides.</p>
<p>Resources needed</p>	<p>For the development and implementation of the project activities, the funding reached 105.000 € The project was under the supervision of two architects and engineers.</p>
<p>Timescale (start/end date)</p>	<p>Summer 2013 – Summer 2015</p>
<p>Evidence of success (results achieved)</p>	<p>Main outputs of the project were the restoration of selected parts of St. Elizabeth Cathedral in Košice, creating a new pilgrimage route between the towns of Sárospatak and Košice and publishing a tourist guide.</p>
<p>Further information</p>	<p>www.szenterzsebetut.hu</p>

EPICAH (Effectiveness of Policy Instruments for Cross-Border Advancement in Heritage), an interregional cooperation project for improving natural and cultural heritage policies.

Project Partners:

- Atlantic Axis of Peninsular Northwest (PT)
- Regional Development Agency of the Pilsen Region (CZ)
- Peipsi Center for Transboundary Cooperation (EE)
- Regional Development Fund on behalf of the Region of Western Macedonia (EL)
- Atlantic Axis of Peninsular Northwest (ES)
- Iberian Association of Riverside Municipalities of Duero River (ES)
- Tokaj Wine Region Nonprofit LLC (HU)
- Agency for the Development of the Empolese Valdelsa (IT)
- Satu Mare County Intercommunity Development Association (RO)

*#SustainableTourism #CulturalHeritage
#NaturalHeritage #Cooperation
#PolicyLearning #InterregEurope*



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