



InterRevita - A better life in small and mid-sized cities: from Interregional actions to improved Revitalisation strategies

CORE PHASE: Semester 1

1.3. Final report on capitalization on existing knowledge

Document information

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Introduction

The aim of the following document is to collect information on the different types of policy instruments related to urban regeneration and revitalisation. The document presents the analysis of the current situation, needs and objectives of the cities, municipalities and regions involved in the InterRevita project. Planned activities, implemented projects, results and solutions developed are also described. Moreover, the following document provides recommendations for small and medium-sized cities based on the experience of the project partners in implementing their policy instruments. In addition, the collected policy instruments were assessed for compatibility with the values of the New European Bauhaus.

The following document consists of seven separate chapters - six of which are summaries of the policy instruments and one chapter presents case studies on urban regeneration and revitalisation. The document was prepared with the involvement of all InterRevita project partners (City of Nowy Dwór Mazowiecki, Lazio Region, Land and Housing of Navarre, City of Roeselare, Administration of Silute District Municipality and Jelgava Local Municipality).

1. Revitalisation programme of Nowy Dwór Mazowiecki 2016-2023

Policy Instrument general information

Project partner:	
Name of the Policy Instrument (in English):	Programme of revitalisation of the City of Nowy Dwór Mazowiecki for the years 2016 - 2023
Name of the Policy Instrument (in local language):	Program rewitalizacji Miasta Nowy Dwór Mazowiecki na lata 2016 - 2023
Is your organisation the main institution in charge of this good practice? (YES/NO) If NO is selected, please provide the main institution in charge	Yes
Link to the document:	https://bip.nowydwormaz.pl/public/?id=167565 https://bip.nowydwormaz.pl/public/?id=190654
Main issue addressed:	revitalisation, regional development
Time perspective:	2016 - 2023
Financial allocation (if any):	Not applicable

Policy Instrument detailed information

Please describe the main objective(s) of the Policy Instrument:

The main objectives and assumptions of the Revitalisation Programme are the pursuit of social revival and entrepreneurial growth and improvement of public spaces. 3 strategic objectives have been identified, the implementation of which fits into the overall development policy of the City of Nowy Dwór Mazowiecki.

The programme is used to improve the quality of life of residents, increase the competitiveness of the city against the background of region. Thanks to the Revitalisation Programme, you can apply for financial aid for activities that the City is unable to finance it from its own budget. The revitalisation

programme is an integral part of long-term development plans of the city, which also includes the City Development Strategy.

Strategic objectives:

1. High quality of life for residents area of revitalisation
2. Public space meeting the needs of the inhabitants of the revitalisation area
3. Harnessing tourism potential for development economic area of revitalisation

Analysis of the current situation and the identification of needs in your territory:

The paper analyses the situation and identifies needs. The biggest problems were:

- unemployment. Long-term unemployment is a major problem. The problem affects the whole city, however, the old part of the Modlin Fortress settlement (the area of the former tsarist blocks and municipal buildings) is particularly affected by this problem and is also visible in the city centre;
- a large number of beneficiaries of social assistance. The problem affects the whole city, however, the old part of the Modlin Fortress (the area of the former tsarist blocks and municipal buildings) is particularly affected by this problem and is also visible in the city centre;
- low material status of part of the population. It is primarily linked to the lack of jobs. At the same time, according to the workshop participants, a large proportion of the inhabitants “inherit” their lifestyle, i.e. they treat social assistance support as a permanent source of income, without trying to change this situation;
- lack of nurseries and kindergartens (especially in the city centre);
- low entrepreneurship of the inhabitants – this is also linked to unemployment, the inhabitants show no entrepreneurial attitude, there are few services (e.g. restaurants, cafes), and the proximity of Warsaw and the piling up of large supermarkets in the city threaten small, local businesses;
- municipal buildings are in an intimidating state, conducive to acts of vandalism. Due to the fact that most of the premises are located in housing estates 1 and 6 – part A, these housing estates are particularly affected by the above-mentioned problem;
- there is no place for the social integration of residents, apart from the City Park and the Cultural Centre of Nowy Dwór Mazowiecki, there is no place that would encourage the deepening of neighbourly contacts, integration of residents and would be a place that brings together and activates children and young people. There is no market, centrepiece in the city. The potential to create such a place is the current Salt square, serving as a public parking lot. The location, proximity to the city center and the embankments of the Narew River, favour the concept of creating an open urban space with green spaces, alleys, benches and a

playground for younger and older children. The site is large, so the construction of a pavilion that could serve as an incubator or neighbourhood/city centre could also be considered;

- lack of recreational spaces, residents often go to neighbouring municipalities, where they can spend free time or weekend in the bosom of nature. The problem is an untidy and sometimes dangerous waterfront, polluted beaches and a lack of street lighting on the river embankments. The potential for development is the Modlin Fortress, a historical place, a vast area, which is currently not fully used either for tourism or as a place of recreation for residents. The land is often overgrown with wild vegetation, and many historic buildings are in ruins and do not serve the inhabitants of housing estate No. 6 or the inhabitants of other housing estates. Lacking a hotel and catering base, these sectors of the economy should be developed in order to increase the tourist attractiveness of the Modlin Fortress and the whole city;
- the need to support the Okunin housing estate (number 8), which is adjacent to the industrial district, there is no network of roads, sewerage, pedestrian streets, housing estate with environmental problems; according to the inhabitants, the housing estate is neglected in the city's investments. There lies the potential for the development of recreational areas that could be used by the residents of the estate, as well as the whole city.

Main measures/actions:

The main measures and activities focused on two areas of the city – the city centre and the Modlin Fortress.

The following assumptions are indicated in the centre.

Creating attractive places for residents and removing architectural barriers in buildings and public spaces is extremely important from the point of view of the fact that a large proportion of residents are people with social dysfunctions, including disabilities.

Therefore, in order to counteract this phenomenon, it is crucial to systematically eliminate them.

Existence of disparities in living conditions, rising unemployment and therefore rising unemployment differences in material status between inhabitants cause social degradation of a large part of residents of the estate. Socially dysfunctional residents who live in degraded residential buildings alienate themselves from the rest of society.

Therefore, it is necessary to plan revitalisation activities on the designated housing estate, which will result in the elimination of negative social phenomena.

At the same time, the compactness of urban centres, as well as undeveloped spaces, reduce the ability of residents to integrate into society. Places that could potentially take on the above-mentioned

function are at all or insufficiently developed. The assignment of new functions and their socio-economic revival will allow the implementation of revitalisation measures of an integrative nature.

Most of the municipal resources of the municipality are located in the part of the city – the Modlin Fortress. Premises municipal buildings are located mainly in old buildings from before World War II. Their level of technical infrastructure is very poor.

The lack of central heating causes an increase in non-ecological behaviour of residents, especially in winter (burning garbage). The inhabitants of these buildings are mainly the beneficiaries of social assistance described above. The poor quality of life caused by the condition of residential premises exacerbates the sluggishness and discouragement. Residential premises are treated as a place of living and not residence, which causes a lack of attention to their technical condition, as well as a lack of attention to the space between them. Frequent acts of vandalism are visible in public space.

Many historic buildings in the Modlin Fortress are currently unused. These buildings are subject to systematic degradation and provoke an increase in acts of vandalism. However, it should be noted that these facilities, with the appropriate allocation of resources, represent a very large potential for the whole city.

In the area of the Modlin Fortress there is a lack of cultural offer, meeting places and places for the integration of residents. This is particularly important given that a large proportion of the inhabitants of the sub-area have low material status and therefore need such events and offers at their place of residence. All cultural events take place in the city center. Residents have difficult access by public transport to the center, courses are few and end early in the evening.

Residents are very bothered by the lack of public playgrounds for children, multifunctional playgrounds for older children, teenagers and adults. There's no offer for seniors. Parents with children due to the lack of sports and recreation offer are forced to travel to other towns and settlements to spend active free time with their child.

Structure of the document (chapters):

1. Introduction – purpose and scope of the study
2. Description of the links between the programme and the strategic and planning documents of the City
 - 2.1. Strategy of socio-economic development of the City of Nowy Dwór Mazowiecki until 2017
 - 2.2. Strategy for Solving Social Problems of the City of Nowy Dwór Mazowiecki for the years 2016-2021
 - 2.3. Study of conditions and directions of development of the City of Nowy Dwór Mazowiecki
3. Diagnosis of crisis factors and phenomena in Nowy Dwór Mazowiecki and the scale and needs of revitalisation

3.1. Division of the City into analytical units
3.2. Social sphere
3.2.1. Demographic and social structure of the municipality
3.2.2. Status and structure of unemployment
3.2.3. Social assistance and the structure of the benefits provided
3.2.4. Security of residents
3.2.5. Education and educational attainment
3.2.6. Activities of NGOs
3.2.7. Voter turnout
3.3. Spatial and functional sphere
3.3.1. Location and functional-spatial structure of the municipality
3.3.2. Structure of land use
3.3.3. Technical infrastructure
3.3.4. State of cultural heritage and monuments and contemporary cultural goods
3.3.5. Recreation and tourism infrastructure
3.3.6. Public spaces
3.4. Economic sphere
3.4.1. Number and structure of economic operators
3.4.2. Focused interview with entrepreneurs of Nowy Dwór Mazowiecki
3.5. Environmental sphere
3.6. Survey results
3.7. Results of in-depth studies
4. Delimitation of degraded areas
5. Spatial scope of the revitalisation area
6. Vision of removing the revitalisation area from the state of crisis (planned effect of revitalisation)
7. Identification of revitalisation needs

List of projects implemented so far (evidence of success):

	Title of the project	Brief description	Budget	Implementation period
1.	Increasing the regional tourism potential through the revaluation of the former Officers Casino in	Renovation and adaptation works of a historic old building Officers Casino in the Modlin Fortress and its surroundings, in order to preserve it from further degradation and	6 747 690,71	2016-2023

	Modlin Fortress	adaptation to the performance of functions related to tourist traffic management and cultural and educational functions.		
2.	Creation of cultural functions, including educational functions, in the former Officers' Casino in the Modlin Fortress	Adaptation to the new purposes of the historic military architecture building, so that within the framework of the completed project a wide catalogue of cultural functions including educational functions for a wide audience	6 295 865,54	2016-2023
3.	Social and economic revitalisation of the revitalized area through the development of the former infrastructure Officers Casino in Modlin Fortress	Development of the technical infrastructure of the facility located in the revitalisation area in order to stimulate its in terms of social and economic activation	16 857 315,15	2017-2023
4.	Adaptation of the historical building of the former Officers' Casino for tourist, cultural and educational purposes	The assignment of new functionalities intended in particular for cultural, educational and tourist.	1 787 528,69	2020-2023
5.	Renewal of residential infrastructure	Counteracting the marginalization of crisis areas	6 000 076,98	2017-2023

	in Nowy Dwór Mazowiecki City as an element of wider action revitalisation	where undesirable phenomena intensify social and economic, through the revitalisation of the housing infrastructure to stop the degradation of these facilities.		
6.	Reduction of air pollution in Nowy Dwór Mazowiecki	Implementation of connections to the heating network residential buildings, use of RES, replacement of old boilers, furnaces, heating appliances using solid fuels in the buildings, as well as thermo-modernisation of 2 public buildings	3 000 393,29	2019-2023
7.	Modernization and adaptation of the historical building of the Municipal and District Public Library for the purposes of the Nowy Dwór City History Exhibition Mazowiecki	Modernization and adaptation of the historical building of the Public Library for the purposes of the Exhibition History of the City Nowy Dwór Mazowiecki. The purpose of the project is to give new functionalities intended in particular for cultural and educational objectives.	1 983 685,02	2020-2023
8.	Development of the bank of the Narew River at the height	Support for better use of its unique location between three rivers. A number of measures are planned, the aim of which	6 000 000,00	2020-2023

	of Nowy Dwór Mazowiecki	will be, among others, the creation of a permanent urban swimming pool with modern technical facilities, the renovation of lighting on the embankment, and easier access to the river for residents and tourists.		
9.	Improving the quality of life of residents and the natural environment through the development of green areas and recreation in Nowy Dwór Mazowiecki	Investments in many locations, including Solny Square, aimed at giving new recreational and leisure functions to existing areas, often degraded, neglected and unused, and increasing biologically active areas.	6 100 000,00	2022-2025
10.	„Revitalising Historic Buildings through Public-Private Partnership Schemes” - RESTAURA	RESTAURA aims to identify, test, evaluate and promote good practices in the field of public-private partnerships on the occasion of the revitalisation of cities and buildings of historical value.	1 500 000	2016-2019

Evaluation of the Policy Instrument

General assessment of the current implementation of this instrument

1. Improvement of the infrastructure necessary for social activities (projects 1 – 9) and economic activities (projects 1 – 4 and 8, 9)
2. Increasing the degree of integration and activation of residents by creating a safe spaces for leisure time (projects 3, 9)

3. Creation of ecological solutions of heating devices for residents, including improvement of living conditions of residents through the installation of central heating in Tsar Blocks (project no. 5)
4. Thermo-modernization and modernization of the common area in residential buildings (project no. 5, 6)
5. Partial renovation of the Modlin Fortress Barracks complex – making available and creating a new tourist infrastructure
6. Organization of social meetings aimed at stimulating the development of the local community.

What aspects of this Policy Instrument should be improved?

Social aspects of education for the development of the local community and social organisations (NGO)

What aspects of this Policy Instrument will you focus on in the InterRevita project? (e.g. geographical scope, specific theme, etc.)

The city plans to focus on activities of a social nature, by listening to the local environment of the entities that co-create them. The city wants to discuss the diagnosed challenges for a small town located next to a big city, but also to discover new ones that the local authorities are unaware of. We want a form of mature social participation, using the potential of creating a new Revitalisation Programme, based on the attributed particularly important role of civil society in the revitalisation. With organizational and coordination support of the city, the task of the Stakeholders will be to conduct a revitalisation intervention.

The recommendation for the city is to proceed with the revitalisation analyse in detail which tools will be useful to address the problems and shortfalls that exist in the areas of revitalisation.

Social issues are often linked to specific investment activities, which is why the solutions obtained during the consultation will be linked to a specific area of the city, which will then be indicated for investment works aimed at realizing the adopted assumptions.

Key recommendation for small and medium-sized cities based on your experience with the implementation of this Policy Instrument

Due to limited financial resources and high social expectations regarding investment works, the city focused on the implementation of as many revitalisation projects as possible based on external funding. This plan has largely been implemented. Social and economic actions will also come to fruition on the basis of these investments. The emphasis placed on this sphere has limited the city's organizational capacity to engage the local community with greater social activism, including obtaining an adequate range of soft funds, which are also lacking in the city's budget.

The city should give greater encouragement to grassroots initiatives that are more likely to succeed and focus on activities that have not been sufficiently implemented, particularly in the areas of education and development.

New European Bauhaus values

To what extent does your Policy Instrument (PI) incorporate the following New European Bauhaus values? Please give a brief justification.

Beautiful

(Possible guiding questions: Does the PI foster attractive and comfortable spaces? Does the PI consider aesthetics? Is there a reflection on the needs of the citizens in terms of sensory experience?)

The activities undertaken within the IP included attractive and comfortable spaces.

Respect for the cultural heritage of the Modlin Fortress occurred by preserving architectural details of historic buildings. Officer Casino through cooperation with the conservator of monuments outside and inside is more than 90% preserved in the original, and the remaining details are reproduced. This is the unique character of this place while preserving its historical beauty. Residential buildings – activities consisting in finishing the roof; common parts – windows, doors and architectural competition surrounding the estate.

The attractive space was designed in the urban space by the river (Narew River embankment, Salt Square). A place designed with elements that take into account the aesthetics of both the beach and pedestrian area. Unusual in the city elements of small architecture, taking into account the new greenery and divided recreational and parking space, taking into account the needs of residents.

Sustainable

(Possible guiding questions: Does the PI consider the impact of the initiatives on the environment? Does the PI have the ambition to reduce the environmental footprint? Does the project incentivise the restoration and expansion to nature?)

The actions envisaged under the IP take into account environmental sustainability issues, as illustrated below.

The consultations influenced the concreting of the space through the new greenery on Solny Square to the extent enabling both recreational and parking functions.

Investments on the banks of the Narew River are carried out with respect for nature, i.e. sustainable interference with the environment.

Thermo-modernization and replacement of heat sources reduce environmental impact and improve quality of life.

Together

(Possible guiding questions: Does the PI foster inclusive projects? Does it offer equality of treatment and opportunities? Does the PI consider the needs of less represented communities?)

The local community was consulted on many aspects of the actions of the IP. This was influenced by the activities undertaken within the framework of the RESTAURA project (including consultations on the Functionality of the Salt Square), but also by various forms of consultations during the preparation of the revitalisation programme. Some of the completed investment measures take into account the needs of people with disabilities and carers for children in wheelchairs (elevator, ramps).

2. Regional Law 7/2017 - Provisions for urban regeneration and building recovery

Policy Instrument general information

Project partner:	Lazio Region
Name of the Policy Instrument (in English):	Regional Law 7/2017 - Provisions for urban regeneration and building recovery
Name of the Policy Instrument (in local language):	LR 7/2017 - Disposizioni per la rigenerazione urbana e per il recupero edilizio
Is your organisation the main institution in charge of this good practice? (YES/NO) If NO is selected, please provide the main institution in charge	Yes
Link to the document:	https://www.consiglio.regione.lazio.it/consiglio-regionale/?vw=leggiregionalidetail&id=9313&sv=vigente
Main issue addressed:	Revitalisation
Time perspective:	
Financial allocation (if any):	No

Policy Instrument detailed information

Please describe the main objective(s) of the Policy Instrument:

The regional law 7/2017 promotes, encourages and implements, in order to improve the quality of life of citizens, urban regeneration understood in a broad and integrated sense, therefore including social, economic, urban planning and construction aspects (Art. 1, 1a). It is addressed, in general, to the regional urban context, in order to act following an integrated approach on the existing buildings in order to improve it (from a design and performance point of view - safety, seismicity, energy efficiency) and, upon evaluation by the municipalities, to rationalize and direct its harmonization with

the surrounding fabrics of redevelopment in the case of degraded areas (heterogeneous functions, unfinished building, lack of public endowments).

The law outlines the framework of the general aims that are intended to be pursued and prepares a system of measures, direct and indirect, suitable for achieving these objectives.

The aims are: redevelop urban areas, recover the suburbs, improve the quality of life of citizens, revitalize territories that are in situations of hardship (also from an economic and social point of view), increase the safety and energy performance of buildings increase public areas and create new public works or enhance existing ones, develop urban green areas.

Analysis of the current situation and the identification of needs in your territory:

Lazio Region has the nation's second largest regional economy in Italy, and the economic development is concentrated in the capital and the largest city of Italy, Rome. However, in the region there are numerous small and mid-sized cities with areas that are particularly degraded or affected by processes of transformation towards degradation. In this context, among the various initiatives, the Region is supporting interventions with "zero soil consumption" in order to trigger general processes of quality and social cohesion:

- recovery and renovation of existing buildings, demolition and reconstruction, purchase of buildings and, only to a residual extent, new buildings;
- interventions with a mix of residences, functions, collective spaces and for basic necessities, complementary to housing;
- interventions with highly sustainable building characteristics, with energy efficiency of the buildings to be in line with the requirements for "nearly zero energy buildings" referred to in the EU directive.

Moreover, the Lazio Region is responsible for the National Innovative Program for the Quality of Living (PINQUA) which aims to redevelop and increase the assets intended for social housing, regenerating the socio-economic fabric, increasing accessibility, safety of places and the re-functionalization of public spaces and buildings, as well as to improve social cohesion and the quality of life of citizens, with a view to sustainability and densification.

Main measures/actions:

The regional Law 7/2017 is a regulation that is organically focused on interventions affecting the already existing buildings in order to avoid the consumption of new land; the purpose of the law is to encourage building renovation interventions, in particular through demolition and reconstruction, and urban regeneration interventions that make it more attractive to recover and redevelop the existing buildings rather than build new ones. In particular, regional law provides for a range of intervention

tools, from articulated urban regeneration programmes to municipalities identification of regeneration areas and building recovery, to permits for the change of use of buildings to stimulate their reuse.

As for the tools to achieve the goals, the law provides for incentive measures for urban regeneration that operate directly or indirectly. The direct measures consist of building interventions that the law considers immediately admissible even if they are not envisaged in the urban planning instruments and which therefore citizens can immediately ask the municipality to carry out; the indirect ones are aimed at the municipalities, which, with simplified administrative procedures, can introduce provisions in their regulatory plans - generally outlined by the law itself - which favor building interventions aimed at regenerating, renewing, adapting and improving the existing urban fabric under all profiles.

Structure of the document (chapters):

The regional law n. 7/2017 consists of no. 13 items:

Art. 1 - (Purpose and scope of application)

Art. 2 - (Urban regeneration programmes)

Art. 3 - (Territorial areas of redevelopment and building recovery)

Art. 4 - (Provisions for the change of use of buildings)

Art. 5 - (Interventions for the seismic improvement and for the energy efficiency of buildings)

Art. 6 - (Direct interventions)

Art. 7 - (Interventions to be implemented with the agreed building permit)

Art. 8 - (Territorial endowments and common provisions)

Art. 9 - (Interventions for the functional reorganization of the artefacts falling within the maritime and lake state-owned areas)

Art. 10 - (Amendments and repeals. Proposal of law on anti-seismic matters and for the municipalities affected by the earthquake)

Art. 11 - (Evaluation clause)

Article 11 bis (Financial provision)

Art. 12 - (Entry into force)

Evaluation of the Policy Instrument

General assessment of the current implementation of this instrument

The application of this legislation has shown its effectiveness in municipalities with developed and large urban areas, where the predominant reality is the urban one and the urbanized territory is very present.

In these municipalities, the policy to be implemented is certainly that of public functions and structures, as too often the interventions implemented concern individual private buildings, with few benefits in terms of public structures. This is the first type of change that the Region intends to make to the law, in order to enhance the positive effects on the city (in terms of mobility, sustainability, services, liveability) resulting from private interventions.

On the contrary, the law has revealed aspects of weakness in the municipalities with rural characteristics and fractionation of the inhabited area, very widespread in the Lazio Region, where 67% of the Municipalities have less than 5,000 inhabitants, and agricultural, rural, often even mountainous connotations. In these municipalities the regeneration law finds little application as there is little urbanized territory and it consists almost entirely of ancient historical centres, in which the law does not apply.

A second type of regulatory changes that the Region intends to implement concerns precisely the reshaping of the legislation on the subject of regeneration to adapt it to small and medium-small towns, favouring its implementation even in non-urbanized areas, but in any case to be recovered and revitalized, with particular focus on the uses, even temporary, of abandoned buildings and to be recovered, even if in agricultural areas.

What aspects of this Policy Instrument should be improved?

The regional law can be improved by new projects to be implemented using lessons learned from InterRevita, adding specific provisions in order to enhance the response of small and medium cities to new challenges (change in the management), and also revision of the PI itself, according to the urban model of the intelligent, inclusive and sustainable city (Smart City, New European Bauhaus values).

What aspects of this Policy Instrument will you focus on in the InterRevita project? (e.g., geographical scope, specific theme, etc.)

Part of the Lazio region was hit in 2016 by a very intense earthquake. For these territories, a season of reconstruction, often total, of public and private structures, almost destroyed or seriously damaged, has begun, and has not yet ended. A specific regulation was therefore necessary, which considered the emergency, state, and then regional legislation.

It is in these territories that the municipalities affected by the European project are located, and their characteristics are those of predominantly rural and mountainous areas, in which the buildings arise in ancient centres or in isolation.

With reference to these realities, the regional policy is twofold. On the one hand, we intend to support the municipalities in the re-planning activities of the territory to be reconstructed (both economic and structural support, providing for actions to be carried out jointly), to minimize both seismic and territorial development criticalities. On the other hand, in terms of regulatory instruments, the goal is to harmonize existing forecasts, creating an organic system of effective regulations that allows the regeneration of territories that are both to be reconstructed and to be revitalized in terms of attractiveness.

Key recommendation for small and medium-sized cities based on your experience with the implementation of this Policy Instrument

Putting people at the centre of territorial development and transformation strategies means activating enabling processes to co-create the evolution of the environment in which communities live. Every process of transformation of urban spaces, so that it responds to the real needs and desires of local communities and is favourably received (and perceived) by them, should therefore not only be accompanied but co-constructed: decisions that produce territorial repercussions and impacts should not never be imposed from above but the result of interactions, listening and participatory activities that have the strength to "engage" and make citizens feel an active part of a process that concerns them and which they are called to support over time. The real challenge is therefore to build communities that welcome, desire, and support a change designed for and with people. Being informed, listened to, and feeling that one's opinion is relevant for the purposes of such an important process for the future of one's territories, brings citizens and institutions closer together by consolidating the assumption of trust at the basis of the relationship and creates an open and transparent exchange ground, in the sphere in which decisions can be shared and concerted in a collaborative and co-responsibility perspective.

New European Bauhaus values

To what extent does your Policy Instrument (PI) incorporate the following New European Bauhaus values? Please give a brief justification.

Beautiful

(Possible guiding questions: Does the PI foster attractive and comfortable spaces? Does the PI consider aesthetics? Is there a reflection on the needs of the citizens in terms of sensory experience?)

The aspects of this political instrument that need to be improved will be subjected to discussions with citizens to discuss and gather needs and expectations, with the aim of identifying ways of implementing interventions that place liveability and sustainability at the centre.

Sustainable

(Possible guiding questions: Does the PI consider the impact of the initiatives on the environment? Does the PI have the ambition to reduce the environmental footprint? Does the project incentivise the restoration and expansion to nature?)

Public initiative regeneration interventions must be based on criteria of reduction of soil consumption, improvement of the environmental and architectural quality of the built-up area, through the use of the most advanced green building techniques, ensuring higher levels of energy efficiency and the development of renewables.

Together

(Possible guiding questions: Does the PI foster inclusive projects? Does it offer equality of treatment and opportunities? Does the PI consider the needs of less represented communities?)

The political instrument already includes among its aims the promotion of urban regeneration interventions aimed at innovation, the implementation of particular forms of circular economy and social inclusion. The law also promotes specific urban regeneration programs in public housing areas (ERP), also with complex demolition and reconstruction interventions, with particular regard to the suburbs and areas of greater social hardship.

3. Programme Navarra ERDF 2021-2027

Policy Instrument general information

Project partner:	
Name of the Policy Instrument (in English):	Programme Navarre ERDF 2021-2027
Name of the Policy Instrument (in local language):	Programa Navarra FEDER 2021-2027
Is your organisation the main institution in charge of this good practice? (YES/NO) If NO is selected, please provide the main institution in charge	No Navarre Government
Link to the document:	https://gobiernoabierto.navarra.es/es/gobernanza/planes-y-programas-accion-gobierno/programa-navarra-feder-2021-2027
Main issue addressed:	Regional development
Time perspective:	2021-2027
Financial allocation (if any):	43,255,125€

Policy Instrument detailed information

Please describe the main objective(s) of the Policy Instrument:

The main objective of the Programme is to improve regional competitiveness by promoting a process of economic, digital and environmental transformation that favours economic growth and the creation of quality jobs, as well as to meet the needs of the entire population, especially those people and territories with the greatest needs.

In this way, the Programme aims to achieve the following objectives:

- To improve regional competitiveness by boosting R+D+I and promoting technology transfer, fostering and consolidating cooperation between the different agents of the regional science, technology and innovation system, paying special attention to the relationship between companies, technology and research centres and universities.
- To encourage the digitalisation of regional government services, such as health, promoting high added-value technological services to improve the services offered to citizens.
- To promote the development of a long-term sustainable production model, reducing GHG emissions through more efficient use and consumption of energy and resources and the promotion of renewable energy sources.
- To develop investments that contribute to reducing and mitigating natural risks linked to climate change (floods, forest fires, etc.) and make more efficient use of natural resources.
- To protect natural heritage and take preventive measures for greater resilience.

Analysis of the current situation and the identification of needs in your territory:

In Navarre region, the social and economic situation have decreased drastically in the last years. The unemployment rate shows a negative relative situation, especially in the Ebro river Axis and in small cities. An example of a small city is Tudela with 35.500 inhabitants that recently published an activation plan that responds to the needs of revitalisation on public spaces, protecting environment of revitalized area, industrial areas revitalization encouraging new ways of working and adapting housing stock. At regional level, regarding housing and urban development, not only it is necessary to adapt the existing housing stock, but also more housing stock is required. Only 34% of the planned housing stock has been built. Furthermore, despite the existing public infrastructure, some regions lack public services. The energy consumption in Navarre has been increasing during the last decade. The increase has been produced not only by economic sectors, but also the consumption of the public administration itself. Thus, the public sector, as owner of a large building stock for the provision of services to citizens (social housing, judicial, health or educational services, etc.) must promote the energy transition in terms of investment, maintenance and energy management of its buildings and

infrastructures, as well as in the provision of public services throughout the region. Therefore, it is necessary to promote integrated urban development tackling territorial cohesion.

Main measures/actions:

ROS1.1 Developing and improving research and innovation capacities and assimilating advanced technologies:

- 1.1.01 Aid to companies for the development of R+D+I projects
- 1.1.02 Promoting innovation through innovative public procurement
- 1.1.03 R+D+I projects focusing on the development of zero-emission vehicles
- 1.1.04 R+D+I projects focusing on renewable energy and storage alternatives

ROS1.2 Leveraging the benefits of digitisation for citizens, businesses, research organisations and public administrations and public administrations

- Digitalisation and technological modernisation of the Navarre Health Service

RO2.1 Promoting energy efficiency and the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions.

- 2.1.01 Improving energy efficiency in public buildings and infrastructure
- 2.1.02 Support for the improvement of energy efficiency in housing

RO2.2 Promoting renewable energies in accordance with Directive (EU) 2018/2001 on renewable energies, including the sustainability criteria set out therein.

- 2.2.01 Aids to promote the implementation of renewable energies for self-consumption

RO2.4 Supporting climate change adaptation and disaster risk prevention and resilience, taking into account ecosystem-based approaches

- 2.4.01 Flood preparedness, protection and response actions

RO2.7 Increasing the protection and conservation of nature, biodiversity and green infrastructure, including in urban areas, and reducing all forms of pollution.

- 2.7.01 Recovery and restoration of degraded areas

Structure of the document (chapters):

1. Programme strategy: key challenges and strategic responses
2. Priorities
3. Financing plan
4. Favourable terms
5. Programme authorities
6. Association
7. Communication and visibility
8. Use of unit costs, lump sums, fixed rates and non-cost financing

Evaluation of the Policy Instrument

General assessment of the current implementation of this instrument

Generally speaking, the PI hasn't been developed. It was finally approved in December 2022, therefore none projects have been implemented under it. The first action which has been developed is launching of R+D grants. However, the application period is still ongoing and there are no figures to be named.

What aspects of this Policy Instrument should be improved?

Probably, the main aspect to be improved in this PI is the cooperation between Navarre's Government departments. Regarding the revitalization of the territory, Public Administration has a key role in renovating its infrastructures. Therefore, it is important that all the departments follow the same roadmap, looking for an integrated urban development.

What aspects of this Policy Instrument will you focus on in the InterRevita project? (e.g. geographical scope, specific theme, etc.)

Through InterRevita participation, NASUVINSA expects new projects to be implemented under OP ERDF 2021-2027 and contributing to the Territorial Strategy of Navarre. Through InterRevita, a new concept of urban revitalization will be implemented through the development of a new urban regeneration projects with a focus on the less-developed territory of south of Navarre, where technical, environmental and social aspects will be considered (e.g. Tudela city). The improvement of the policy instrument will aim the fighting against climate change and look for the integration of

New European Bauhaus principals: sustainable, beautiful and together. Energy efficiency measures and implementation of renewable energy resources in social housing and public infrastructures will be implemented with a greater focus on social and economic aspects. Furthermore, these actions will encourage the construction and energy companies to invest in the area. This will enable these companies to spearhead the fight against climate change in Navarre, as well as involve the different stakeholders at the municipal/county/regional level in order to revitalize urban spaces and the surroundings, where the industrial areas are located, thus promoting a smart city approach. Through InterRevita, public actions for any measure related to revitalisation, rehabilitation, energy efficiency, etc. will be implemented looking for the achievement of SO2.1 and SO2.7 of the OP ERDF in Navarre.

Key recommendation for small and medium-sized cities based on your experience with the implementation of this Policy Instrument

1. Identification of local/subregional scale pilot projects oriented to the development of IP thematic axes: Digitalization and Decarbonization that reinforce the local strategies foreseen in the regional planning instruments.
2. Search for political and social consensus around these projects based on participatory processes.
3. Technical and economic planning of the projects in the short/medium and long term.
4. Identification of financing sources for projects implementation within the deadlines foreseen by the IP.

New European Bauhaus values

To what extent does your Policy Instrument (PI) incorporate the following New European Bauhaus values? Please give a brief justification.

Beautiful

(Possible guiding questions: Does the PI foster attractive and comfortable spaces? Does the PI consider aesthetics? Is there a reflection on the needs of the citizens in terms of sensory experience?)

A holistic approach in the energy renovation of the residential stock is one of the strategic axes of the housing policies promoted by the Government of Navarre since 2016.

From this perspective, the Government of Navarre has continued to deepen its commitment to promote energy renovation and urban regeneration, considering them a key element to recover the

consolidated city and to revitalise urban environments as meeting spaces, which respond to a new concept of more social, beautiful, efficient and sustainable urban planning.

Not only more efficient and beautiful buildings are looked for, but also attractive and comfortable spaces where the citizenship could mingle with, fostering the sense of belonging.

Sustainable

(Possible guiding questions: Does the PI consider the impact of the initiatives on the environment? Does the PI have the ambition to reduce the environmental footprint? Does the project incentivise the restoration and expansion to nature?)

This PI is tackling the European priority of Green transition. Consequently, the specific objectives and their actions aim to reduce not only the environmental footprint of the region, but also to increase the protection and conservation of nature, biodiversity and green infrastructures.

In this sense, this priority aims to facilitate the transition towards a more sustainable region by promoting the energy transition of different types of buildings, promoting renewable energy sources, mitigation and adaptation actions and increasing the protection and conservation of nature, biodiversity and green infrastructures.

Together

(Possible guiding questions: Does the PI foster inclusive projects? Does it offer equality of treatment and opportunities? Does the PI consider the needs of less represented communities?)

Equality, inclusion and non-discrimination are horizontal principles to be respected at all stages of the management of the funds, taking into account the needs of the various target groups. These principles have been taken into account in the OP with the participation of the units responsible for gender equality, equal treatment, inclusion and non-discrimination in the elaboration of the programme and their representation in the monitoring committees.

With regard to investments supported by the EFSI, the designated authorities commit themselves to respect, in the selection and implementation of operations, horizontal principles related to the EU Charter of Fundamental Rights and the DRC principles of gender equality and non-discrimination and accessibility for persons with disabilities. The accessibility of infrastructure and services built with the support of these Funds will be ensured throughout the preparation and implementation of the Programmes.

In turn, during the implementation of the programme, it will be necessary to define criteria for the selection of operations that respect, among others, the criteria of equality, inclusion and non-

discrimination. Finally, to ensure gender mainstreaming and the integration of the gender perspective in monitoring, reporting and evaluation, all indicators related to people will be disaggregated by sex.

In addition, the inclusion of gender clauses in the calls for proposals for grants that promote the participation of women in the research teams of R&D&I projects could be considered in the lines of action defined.

Finally, from the point of view of non-discrimination, non-discrimination and equality promotion clauses will be included to avoid discrimination on grounds of sex, race or ethnic origin, religion or belief, disability, age or sexual orientation.

4. Realisation of climate adaptation, drought and rainwater plan with a focus on circular water chains

Policy Instrument general information

Project partner:	City of Roeselare
Name of the Policy Instrument (in English):	Realisation of climate adaptation, drought and rainwater plan with a focus on circular water chains
Name of the Policy Instrument (in local language):	Realisatie klimaatadaptatie-, droogte en hemelwaterplan met focus op circulaire waterketens
Is your organisation the main institution in charge of this good practice? (YES/NO) If NO is selected, please provide the main institution in charge	Yes
Link to the document:	https://acrobat.adobe.com/link/track?uri=urn%3Aaaid%3Aascds%3AUS%3A8f4c61f9-92f2-41f4-894e-e5ab269ec5f3&viewer%21megaVerb=group-discover
Main issue addressed:	Climate change
Time perspective:	<p>The climate adaptation plan is set up to be implemented in phases</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2020-2021: A synthesis map that combines heat, flooding and drought and integrates the existing green plan was developed Towards 2024: focus on co-occurrence opportunities, integrate climate adaptation in the project definition of planned city developments; lay the foundation for adaptation programmes at the neighbourhood level, implementation of first pilot projects Towards 2030: a new series of co-occurrence opportunities and pilot projects continue to lay the foundation for climate adaptation. The synthesis map is renewed and the climate adaptation plan is revised

	<p>in terms of availability of new data and insights. After 2030 a new plan should be developed to translate the vision towards 2050 into concrete actions.</p> <p>4. Towards 2050: the plan implements all green spaces from 'het Groenplan' of which most contribute to lower/avoid flooding or drought by retaining the water locally, infiltrate water into the soil and initiate circular water use. Roll out and monitoring of the neighbourhood programs continues.</p>
Financial allocation (if any):	75.000€ is allocated to implement the plan. Additional budget is allocated to individual buffer basin or desealing and greening projects.

Policy Instrument detailed information

Please describe the main objective(s) of the Policy Instrument:

Main objective: to describe and demonstrate using examples how Roeselare can become resilient to the effects of climate change. More specifically to deal better with heat, drought and excess rainwater.

Analysis of the current situation and the identification of needs in your territory:

Both the city and rural area are affected by climate change, with the 3 primary vulnerabilities being heat, drought and floods.

The heat mainly affects the city centre where a fairly extensive heat island is present with summer temperatures averaging 1.5°C higher than in the surrounding rural areas. Future projections indicate that average temperatures in Roeselare will rise sharply, by as much as 5°C by the end of the century according to the highest Flemish climate scenario (VMM).

While less precipitation is expected in the summer, an increase in precipitation is expected during the winter months. Despite the increase in average annual precipitation, climate change is also bringing more periods of drought. Whereas today there is an average of 172 days without precipitation, an increase to an average of 236 days per year is expected by 2100. This also doubles the duration of longest dry period from 24 consecutive dry days to 57 consecutive dry days, which is an important factor in drought stress. These prolonged dry periods firstly affect farmers who see their crops wither way.

Roeselare is very vulnerable to flooding because of its lower center area, limited infiltration possibilities, a high degree of paving and many confined and/or constricted watercourses. Since measurements began in 1833, a slow but significant increase in annual average precipitation has been measured. Predictions regarding the future are also in line with current observations. Winters will become wetter, with as much as 33% additional precipitation by 2100. This could lead to more frequent and extensive flooding. At the same time, summer storms will also be more severe and frequent. As a result waterways could burst their banks and flood the farmers' land and crops; city drains will not be able to take all the water so it floods in the streets and houses. In a paved inner city, rainwater is also given very little room to infiltrate, which in turn is detrimental to the replenishment of the groundwater.

The climate adaptation plan has been developed in 2021 to overcome these challenges.

Main measures/actions:

The climate adaptation plan delivers a vision and inspiration to implement adaptation measures to counteract heat, drought and water flood challenges as a result of climate change for the city of Roeselare. The plan consists of

- a vulnerability analysis
- a plan
- a timeline with key projects to implement the plan in several steps.

The plan categorizes 5 different landscapes within the territory of Roeselare. For each of these an integrated climate vision was outlined by describing and prioritizing the necessary adaptation measures to mitigate heat stress, flooding and drought:

- more water in the stream valleys
- buffering in the bustling urban periphery
- desealing of residential areas and village centres
- local measures in the historic city centre

To address the most pressing vulnerabilities, help build support and fill knowledge gaps a list of co-occurrence opportunities and first pilot projects were suggested towards 2024 and towards 2030. In parallel, attention should be paid to a sensibilization program.

The plan concludes with recommendations for implementation:

- Give priority to climate adaptation programmes on the level of neighborhoods
- Strive for climate adaptive action as the standard

- Focus on the stakeholder landscape
- Increase climate awareness
- Create a livable environment with an integrated socio-economic tissue .

Structure of the document (chapters):

Chapter 1: Introduction

Chapter 2: Synthesis of the climate vulnerabilities heat, floodings and drought

As a basis for the climate adaptation plan, a comprehensive vulnerability analysis was prepared for the three primary vulnerabilities due to climate change: heat, flooding and drought. These vulnerabilities were translated visually and spatially through a synthesis map one on the one hand. The water supply and water demand as a function of the drought problems are visualized by using a systemic water section on the other hand.

Chapter 3: Climate adaptation – the current stakeholder landscape

This chapter gives an overview of the stakeholders that are currently active on the topic of climate adaptation ranging from policy level and research to concrete projects and actions.

Chapter 4: Climate adaptation plan

This chapter describes the actual climate adaptation plan and is split up in 4 subchapters

4.1 The adaptation DNA of Roeselare

This section shows that shows that, driven by the recent challenges related to climate change, the climate adaptation plan is a logical next step in the city's history.

4.2 The (urban) landscapes: a vision on climate adaptation

Starting from the current spatial situation, the plan defines five (urban) landscapes and for each of these (urban) landscapes an integrated climate vision is developed based on a description

and prioritization of the necessary adaptation measures to mitigate heat stress, flooding and drought

4.3 The climate adaptation plan with a focus on circular water

Putting the (urban) landscapes together leads to an area-wide urban vision that gives Roeselare direction on its way to becoming a climate-robust city with a focus on circular water chains.

4.4 Design principles for adaptation measures

The chapter concludes with a translation of the adaptation measures into general design principles to design cooling spots and water-robust systems

Chapter 5: Operationalization of the climate adaptation plan

This chapter focuses on the implementation of the plan by identifying a first number of alignment opportunities, which are defined on the basis of (urban) projects that are in the decision-making policy and are given a climate-robust project definition. In addition a first set of pilot projects is suggested that aim to address the most urgent vulnerabilities, help create support, fill knowledge gaps and above all are the showcase of a climate-adaptive city.

Chapter 6: the plan tested – incentive to neighbourhood program Grote Bassin

The purpose of this chapter is to inspire the development of neighbourhood adaptation programs by displaying a piece of methodology. It is not a fully developed neighbourhood adaptation program, but illustrates how the synthesis map, the urban landscapes with accompanying adaptation measures and design principles can be translated into practice.

Chapter 7: Conclusion

List of projects implemented so far (evidence of success):

A number of the pilot projects or alignment opportunities identified in the climate adaptation plan are currently in the exploratory, initiation or implementation phase:

- Development of a neighbourhood adaptation plan

- Desealing and greening projects e.g. Heilig Hart campus, Moermanpark, station area, school campus areas, centrum squares
- Additional water buffering capacity by planning 70.000 m³ additional water buffering basins, and taking water into account in project developments (e.g. Bergmolenbos)
- Exploring circular water chains and re-use of grey water e.g. Kop van de Vaart, Aquafin

In addition the principles of climate adaptation are being integrated in city renewal projects:

- Integration of a separated sewage system
- Selection of vegetation tailored to the project growing conditions
- Climate adaptive design of streets when road works are planned

Projects implemented so far:

	Title of the project	Brief description	Implementation period
1.	Sint-Jozef breekt uit	The project 'Sint-Jozef breaks out' aimed to give more space to green, water, meeting spaces and road safety. The aim was to deseal at least 1600 m ² . Over two years, the neighbourhood was able to participate in a participation process. Ideas, wishes and needs were included in the design. The final design resulted in desealing 7000 m ² surface area.	January 2021 – July 2023
2.	Armeklarenstraat	Road works at the Armeklarenstraat to install a separate sewage system. At the same time the heat net was expanded. The road works created an opportunity to redesign the street plan and implemented more green and pay attention to road safety.	January 2021- September 2022
3	Controlled flooding zone Duivigestraat-Kapellebeek	The geography of the area results into a quick drain of rainwater towards the Kapellebeek which flows through the existing neighbourhood. This puts pressure on the sewer system of the existing neighbourhood during periods of heavy and prolonged rainfall. As a result, the existing neighbourhood and surrounding streets will	2022-2023

		<p>experience flooding problems during wet periods. To protect the district Kappellehoek from future flooding a controlled flooding zone (capacity 3647m³) that results in a delayed water flow towards the Kapellebeek is developed.</p>	
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Evaluation of the Policy Instrument

General assessment of the current implementation of this instrument

The climate adaptation plan delivers a vision and inspiration to implement adaptation measures to counteract heat, drought and water flood challenges as a result of climate change. It is a project-of-projects, a collection that outlines the vision based on the (urban) landscapes and adaptation measures. To realize the vision, it is necessary to operationalize

Yet, the plan consists out of some general recommendations which are hard to apply top-down. How to practically implement the policy principles remains a challenge.

What aspects of this Policy Instrument should be improved?

There is a need to improve the PI through new projects and revision of the document itself by translating and re-formulating the plan into concrete actions/projects

2, change the implementation/management of the policy instrument by involving the stakeholders to increase a sense of ownership and engagement

What aspects of this Policy Instrument will you focus on in the InterRevita project? (e.g. geographical scope, specific theme, etc.)

Within the InterRevita project the city of Roeselare will focus on the development a list of concrete climate adaptation actions/projects both on the public as well as on the private domain. It will be important to ensure that projects are not stand-alone initiatives, but should be seen as part of the bigger picture.

Neighborhood adaptation programs are a good tool to bridge two levels of scale: projects on the one hand and vision on the other. The neighbourhood adaptation approach will allow to take into account

other disciplines/developments such as mobility and sewer plans as well as actions both on the public and private domain. In addition, this approach allows to engage with local stakeholders.

The districts Rumbeke -St. Jozef end Sterrebos have been selected to develop the first neighbourhood adaptation plan for Roeselare. Based on the actions/projects suggested specifically for these districts, pilot projects will be selected to develop a stakeholders engagement strategy towards implementation. The lessons learned will serve as the basis for future approaches in the other districts in Roeselare

Key recommendation for small and medium-sized cities based on your experience with the implementation of this Policy Instrument

The development of a city-wide adaptation plan is an essential first step to further take action and get a good understanding of the local situation. Having a map with all the heat zones, water issues, infiltration possibilities etc. Has already helped the City of Roeselare to advise on developments throughout its territory.

New European Bauhaus values

To what extent does your Policy Instrument (PI) incorporate the following New European Bauhaus values? Please give a brief justification.

Beautiful

Aesthetics and beauty are not the main aim of the climate adaptation plan, but can be an indirect result of implementation. While some climate adaptation measures will purely focus on functionality and effectivity, implementation of other climate adaptation measures can go hand in hand with the development of attractive and comfortable spaces. In particular when the measures result in the greening of the urban environment or when new green-blue spaces can be combined with other functionalities e.g. leisure, horeca.

Sustainable

The climate adaptation plan aims to contribute to the transformation of Roeselare into a sustainable, future proof and climate resilient city. It guides the city and the society on how to anticipate against the effects of climate change with smart interventions. And in addition how to adapt and learn to live more eco-friendly. The climate adaptation plan describes the main influences of climate change in Roeselare and should arm us against the consequences.

To mitigate heat stress, flooding and drought the plan aims to give space to nature, green and water by

- retaining more water in the stream valleys,
- buffering water in the periphery and business parks with the aim to re-use or to infiltrate,
- desealing residential areas, village centers and ribbon development,
- take local measures in the historic city center

Together

The plan is not an isolated stand-alone plan but is built up within the current stakeholder landscape and acknowledges the need for a sense of ownership and engagement from the different stakeholders. Yet, it does not define an approach on how to implement this. Within the InterRevita project the city aims to change the implementation/management of the climate adaptation plan by involving the stakeholders.

5. Strategic Development for Silute District 2015-2024

Policy Instrument general information

Project partner:	Administration of Silute district municipality
Name of the Policy Instrument (in English):	Strategic Development for Silute District 2015-2024
Name of the Policy Instrument (in local language):	Šilutės rajono savivaldybės 2015-2024 metų strateginis plėtros planas
Is your organisation the main institution in charge of this good practice? (YES/NO) If NO is selected, please provide the main institution in charge	Yes
Link to the document:	https://teisineinformacija.lt/silute/document/28598
Main issue addressed:	Strategical district development
Time perspective:	2023-2032
Financial allocation (if any):	n/a

Policy Instrument detailed information

Please describe the main objective(s) of the Policy Instrument:

In order to accelerate the balanced development of Šilutė district municipality, strengthen competitiveness in Lithuania and Europe, take advantage of the opportunities provided by structural funds and other financial resources, the administration of Šilutė district municipality, in cooperation with the representatives of Šilutė district municipality and UAB "Economic Consulting and Research", has prepared a strategic development plan of Šilutė district municipality for the period 2015-2024.

As we approach the new decade of planning of the European Union, Šilutė region aims to become attractive to the population, where it is good for a person to live and work. The works and aspirations that the Municipality is determined to do are set out in the vision, i.e.:

1. Cultural and natural tourism;
2. Nature-friendly business;
3. Organic agriculture and fisheries;

4. Green energy in modern infrastructure;
5. Sustainable development of services;
6. Active and rejuvenating land.

Analysis of the current situation and the identification of needs in your territory:

Šilutė is a town in the western part of Lithuania, in the Klaipėda region, in the Seaside Lowlands, in Klaipėda County, near the Curonian Lagoon and 8 km to Rusnė Island. The city is located 50 km south of Klaipėda. Šilutė is the center of the Pomeranian region, Šilutė district municipality and eldership, and is the director of the Nemunas Delta Regional Park. The river Šyša flows through the city, where there is a port for small boats.

Šilutė has a population of about 15,000 thousand and the entire district has a population of 42,000.

Silutes municipality evaluates the whole development potential and problems of the city and singles out the target areas of complex development, the successful development of which has the greatest impact on the growth of Šilutė and the opening of its potential. There is one development zone in the city, the target area is Pievų str.

To increase the employment of the population of Silutes in new and high-quality jobs, to increase their satisfaction with the living environment and service infrastructure and to reduce the negative impact on the environment. The biggest problem of local revitalisation strategy in the area of Silute is unemployment, lack of private investment.

Main measures/actions:

Priorities:

Development of Tourism Business Promotion System in Šilutė District Municipality

Development of Sports Infrastructure and Youth Employment Opportunities in Šilutė District Municipality

Structure of the document (chapters):

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SUMMARY

ŠILUTĖ DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY'S 2015-2024 STRATEGIC DEVELOPMENT PLAN PREPARATION PROCESS

1. SUMMARY OF THE ANALYSIS OF THE CURRENT SOCIO-ECONOMIC CONDITION OF ŠILUTĖ DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY
 - 1.1. POPULATION
 - 1.2. BUSINESS, INDUSTRY AND AGRICULTURE
 - 1.3. EDUCATION
 - 1.4. CULTURE
 - 1.5. SOCIAL SECURITY
 - 1.6. HEALTH
 - 1.7. PUBLIC SECURITY
 - 1.8. INFRASTRUCTURE
2. ŠILUTĖ DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY DEVELOPMENT VISION AND STRATEGIC GOALS
 - 2.1. VISION OF ŠILUTĖ DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY
 - 2.2. AREAS OF DEVELOPMENT AND STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES OF ŠILUTĖ DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY
3. STRATEGIC PLAN OF MEASURES OF ŠILUTĖ DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY
 - 3.1. CREATING A FAVOURABLE ENVIRONMENT FOR NATURE-FRIENDLY BUSINESS AND INVESTMENT (1.1.)
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 - 3.3. TO CARRY OUT THE ACTIVITIES OF THE MUNICIPALITY EFFICIENTLY (2.1.)
 - 3.4. IMPROVING INFRASTRUCTURE IN HARMONY WITH THE NATURAL ENVIRONMENT (3.1.)
 - 3.5. DEVELOPING COMPETITIVE AGRICULTURE AND PROMOTING GREENING (3.2)
 - 3.6. TO DEVELOP A MODERN, MODERN EDUCATION SYSTEM, ENSURING THE QUALITY OF EDUCATION AND EMPLOYMENT (4.1.)
 - 3.7. TO ENSURE A HEALTHY PUBLIC AND LIVING ENVIRONMENT AND TO PROVIDE QUALITY PUBLIC AND PERSONAL HEALTH CARE SERVICES (4.2.)
 - 3.8. DEVELOPING A SAFE SOCIAL ENVIRONMENT (4.3.)
 - 3.9. TO STRENGTHEN THE CULTURAL POTENTIAL BY INTEGRATING INTO THE LIFESTYLE OF THE DISTRICT COMMUNITY (4.4.)

4. PRELIMINARY SUMMARY OF THE NEED FOR FUNDS FOR THE STRATEGIC DEVELOPMENT OF ŠILUTĖ DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY

ANNEX – LIST OF PLANNED CYCLE PATHS

ANNEX – LIST OF GENERAL EDUCATION SCHOOL BUILDINGS OF ŠILUTĖ DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY

ANNEX – LIST OF ROADS AND STREETS OF ŠILUTĖ DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY BY ELDERSHIP

List of projects implemented so far (evidence of success):

	Title of the project	Brief description	Budget	Implementation period
1.	Arrangement of the infrastructure of the historical park of Šilutė city, creating conditions for active recreation and wellness events	To achieve the goal of the project, a complex arrangement of the historical park of Šilutė city is planned. During the implementation of the project, existing bicycle-walking paths with elements of small architecture and lighting were reconstructed and new bicycle-pedestrian paths with elements of small architecture and lighting were installed, a square for community events was installed, an access road was arranged, bridges to the old-growth island of the Šyša River were reconstructed and built, a dog walking area was installed, a wellness track with fitness grounds was installed, bathing areas on the shore of the Šyša River were arranged, a tennis square and a skateboard park were installed on the island of	2 444 762,23 EUR	2020-2023

		<p>Senvagė, multifunctional square, children's playgrounds, a system of surveillance cameras is installed throughout the territory of the park. In the zone of the passive recreation park, a cognitive pedestrian path, a reflex therapeutic path are installed, recreation areas are installed near the existing bicycle path on the embankment, the infrastructure of the leisure area is arranged</p>		
2.	<p>Complex arrangement of Šilokarčema quarter of Šilutė city</p>	<p>To comprehensively clean up the historical šilokarčema quarter of Šilutė city, to create favourable conditions for the creation and development of business, increasing the employment of residents, improving the living environment and quality of life.</p> <p>The arrangement of infrastructure in a geographically convenient place of the city – šilokarčema quarter, contributed to the increase of community employment, the promotion of active leisure time, the improvement of the quality of life and the environment, and the creation of favourable conditions for business creation. The functional public infrastructure created during the project will become more attractive to residents and guests of the city,</p>	<p>4 181 252,95 EUR</p>	<p>2019-2023</p>

		improve the aesthetic appearance of the central public space of the city and the image of the city, increase the investment attractiveness of the city		
3.	Reconstruction of traksédžiai winter polder of Šilutė district municipality	The losses caused by the floods were reduced, and 6.8 thousand tons of land were improved. The living, economic, etc. operating conditions of the inhabitants of Šilutė city and Traksédžiai settlement, the negative impact on the environment (soil erosion, nutrient leaching to surface water bodies, pollution of surface and groundwater) were reduced, the territory was also protected from 1% of floods with an average probability.	4 502 507,22 EUR	2018-2020
4.	Arrangement of contaminated areas of garages in Šilutė city, part II of the servagė river of the Šyša river and the dismantled garages of Pievų str.	In order to avoid risks to the environment and human health, to clean up previously contaminated areas in the city of Šilutė. Project activities To clean up and clean up the territory of the Servagė of the Šyša River (Part II), which is contaminated with oil products and heavy metals, located in the city of Šilutė near Servagė Street. To clean up and clean up the territory of dismantled garages contaminated with oil products	960 323,78 EUR	2020-2022

		and hazardous waste, located on Pievų street in the city of Šilutė.		
5.	Reconstruction of the cultural and entertainment center	The cultural and entertainment center has been opened and overcome. It is home to the theatre, art collectives, the robotics center, active cultural activities are held there, films are shown, and so on.	4 500 000,00 EUR	2020-2022
6.	Šilutė leisure and sports house	The construction of the leisure and sports houses is completed. When the center opens, there will be a swimming pool, a spa area, a gym, an athletics mansion, boxing and judo halls.	7 500 000,00 EUR	2020-2023

Evaluation of the Policy Instrument

General assessment of the current implementation of this instrument

1. The strategy will be focused on Lithuania Operational Programme for EU Structural Funds Investments 2021 – 2027 priorities:
 - 2 Priority. Greener Lithuania - 2.1. Promote energy efficiency and reduce greenhouse gas emissions; 2.2. Promote renewable energy in accordance with Directive (EU) 2018/2001, including the sustainability criteria set out there in VVL region (Central and Western Region, Silute include in this region) on 2 priority will get 1,5 billion EUR per period
 8. Special priority. Sustainable urban mobility - 8.1. Sustainable urban mobility VVL region (Central and Western Region, Silute include in this region) on 8 priority will get 300 million EUR per period

For new strategy we will focused for social, environmental, health and economic challenges of urbanization. The tendencies of active internal migration of the population presuppose that it is important to develop sustainable mobility in order to form a horizontal approach to movement, preventing problems in the future. In this respect, the analysis of the causes of territorial disparities in the Regional Development Program, which is being prepared in

accordance with the new strategic management methodology, will ensure balanced and sustainable regional development by addressing the specific problems of a specific region.

2. Tourism marketing strategy of Šilutė district municipality for 2016-2021
3. Strategic activity plan of Šilutė district municipality for 2023-2025

What aspects of this Policy Instrument should be improved?

The standardised procedures, organisational structure and managerial capacities of the municipality ensure implementation of the project, achievement of objectives and incorporation of the results in its daily operations. The results of the project will become part of the set of new strategic development plan strategy in Silute district for the next municipal operational programme. The new strategy will include revitalization development and be adapted Lithuania Operational Programme for EU Structural Funds Investments.

What aspects of this Policy Instrument will you focus on in the InterRevita project? (e.g. geographical scope, specific theme, etc.)

Gathering data of existing and potential territories suitable for business development

Improvement in infrastructure (belonging to municipality) for the requirements of business activity development

Structural changes will be considered during project implementation, based on the results of the exchange of experience process under the project

Key recommendation for small and medium-sized cities based on your experience with the implementation of this Policy Instrument

The standardised procedures, organisational structure and managerial capacities of the municipality ensure implementation of the project, achievement of objectives and incorporation of the results in its daily operations. The results of the project will become part of the set of new strategic development plan strategy in Silute district for the next municipal operational programme. The new strategy will include revitalization development.

The Municipality through the project expected to give and gain experience in implementing high quality projects related to revitalization field that allow achievements and results to remain sustainable

with little public funding and have long-lasting impact on local revitalization strategy development and implementation.

New European Bauhaus values

To what extent does your Policy Instrument (PI) incorporate the following New European Bauhaus values? Please give a brief justification.

Beautiful

(Possible guiding questions: Does the PI foster attractive and comfortable spaces? Does the PI consider aesthetics? Is there a reflection on the needs of the citizens in terms of sensory experience?)

New strategical development plan for Silute district 2025-2032, with made changes will be inspired culture, responding to needs beyond functionality.

Sustainable

(Possible guiding questions: Does the PI consider the impact of the initiatives on the environment? Does the PI have the ambition to reduce the environmental footprint? Does the project incentivise the restoration and expansion to nature?)

New strategical development plan for Silute district 2025-2032, with made changes will include some of European green goals and will be in harmony of surrounding nature.

Together

(Possible guiding questions: Does the PI foster inclusive projects? Does it offer equality of treatment and opportunities? Does the PI consider the needs of less represented communities?)

New strategical development plan for Silute district 2025-2032, with made changes will be adapted for all ages and genres, with dialogue across culture.

6. Integrated development plan to support business activity in Jelgava local municipality 2018-2028

Policy Instrument general information

Project partner:	Jelgava Local Municipality
Name of the Policy Instrument (in English):	INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT PLAN TO SUPPORT BUSINESS ACTIVITY IN JELGAVA LOCAL MUNICIPALITY 2018-2028
Name of the Policy Instrument (in local language):	JELGAVAS NOVADA UZŅĒMĒJDARBĪBAS ATBALSTA INTEGRĒTAIS ATTĪSTĪBĀS PLĀNS 2018. - 2028.gadam
Is your organisation the main institution in charge of this good practice? (YES/NO) If NO is selected, please provide the main institution in charge	Yes
Link to the document:	https://www.jelgavasnovads.lv/lv/media/3295/download?attachment
Main issue addressed:	regional development & business development
Time perspective:	2018-2028
Financial allocation (if any):	n/a

Policy Instrument detailed information

Please describe the main objective(s) of the Policy Instrument:

With the creation of the Integrated Development Plan to Support Business Activity in the Jelgava Local Municipality 2018-2028, the council of the local municipality is highlighting the important role of business activity in the stable development of the municipality and defines the tasks which must be undertaken to ensure stability in developing business activity.

The local municipality and the people who live in it seek the development of the kind of business activity, that is also consistent with important sustainability criteria, namely, which facilitates an inclusive economy, limits environmental pollution, and is also socially responsible.

OUR VISION – A sustainable territory in the central part of the Baltic states for the implementation of business activity ideas that contribute to the growth and the improved quality of life of our citizens.

EXPECTED RESULTS – The number of businesses and the competitiveness of their products have increased in the Jelgava Local Municipality until 2028 by 7% per year.

Analysis of the current situation and the identification of needs in your territory:

Jelgava Local Municipality (JLM) is located in the very heart of Latvia in Zemgale region. It borders with Republic of Lithuania in the south. It has favourable geographical location – 42 km from Capital City Riga and it surrounds the 4th largest city in Latvia with national importance – Jelgava. Forests cover 30 % of territory of JLM, agricultural land 55 %. Although situated next to the city, Jelgava Local Municipality is considered as the rural region. Jelgava Local Municipality was established in 2009 as the result of territorial reform in Latvia and after the second territorial reform in 2021, when adjusting Ozolnieki municipality joined it, embraces 16 local parishes. It is planned that in 2029 Jelgava Local Municipality will be united with Jelgava City, but meanwhile existing development strategies should be improved in order they suit needs of two united municipalities and later one also with Jelgava City.

One of the main cornerstones for the sustainable development of the municipality is entrepreneurship. At the moment main specialization of the municipality is agriculture because the most fertile soils of Latvia are situated here. But high specialization and automation in the agriculture means that new ways of employment should be found and therefore new businesses and new working places in the municipality are essential.

The main goal of revitalization of territories for development of entrepreneurship is boost of employment following a sustainable development path respecting environmental protection and fostering social cohesion. Entrepreneurship development can foster the whole revitalisation of the area, since it implies a better (physical) environment to conduct business activity, better housing and public services for people to live and work, as well as better natural environment.

Territory – 1600 km²

Number of inhabitants – 33 686

Main measures/actions:

At the core of the action plan is a vision about how business activity, as the intellectual and creative expression of its residents, can develop in every place within the Jelgava Local Municipality. There are three foundation stones at the core of the business activity development plan for the Jelgava Local Municipality: the wise management of local resources, an increase in the role of knowledge in business activity, as well as support for the sale of local products and services.

Structure of the document (chapters):

WHAT DO WE HOPE TO ACHIEVE WITH THE INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT PLAN TO SUPPORT BUSINESS ACTIVITY IN THE JELGAVA LOCAL MUNICIPALITY?
ANNOTATION
IN BRIEF ABOUT JELGAVA LOCAL MUNICIPALITY
SWOT
VISION, EXPECTED RESULTS, CHANGES INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT PLAN CREATION
PROCESS LEARNING AND SHARING AT THE EU LEVEL
METHOD
RURAL – CITY INTERACTION STRATEGY
INTEGRATED APPROACH
COMMUNICATION AND COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT IN THE PLAN'S IMPLEMENTATION
FUNDING THE FUTURE MONITORING AND CONTROL
APPENDIX

List of projects implemented so far (evidence of success):

	Title of the project	Brief description	Budget	Implementation period
1.	Trans in Form/ Baltic Sea Region programme	Transforming rural regions by launching new scenarios, new narratives and attractive urban design. During the implementation of the project Eleja was chosen as the place for interactive design	180 000	2009-2012
2.	Restoration of Eleja Manor premises/ EEA grants	Restoration and preservation of the architectural monument of national significance – Eleja Manor tea house and stone fence thus contributing to capacity building of restoration experts and renewing the public significance of culture heritage sites	293 000	2014-2016

3.	Cleaning of Eleja manor pond/ EAFRD	Cleaning of Eleja manor pond	47 000	2017
4.	Four Seasons Exciting Journey in Manor Parks/ 4SeasonsParks/ LAT LIT programme	Promote sustainability of cultural heritage sites and to increase their attractiveness for visitors – development of Eleja manor park infrastructure – interactive sculptures, bridge, paths, trash bins, benches, fire place, information stands etc.	208 000	2018 - 2020
5.	Sustainable Integration of Novel Solutions into Cultural Heritage Sites/ Novel For Heritage/ LAT LIT programme	To increase the tourism potential of cultural heritage objects – manor parks by adding contemporary approach, objects and services in classical manor parks. New and modern exhibition hall is built in the Eleja Manor park	425 000	2020 - 2022

** there are no significant projects implemented in relation of revitalisation of territories for the needs of entrepreneurship. At the same time there are numerous projects implemented for renewal of territories for tourism development. One example of Eleja manor park is given in the table to emphasize purposeful work of municipality to adjust the park for needs of local inhabitants and tourists.*

Evaluation of the Policy Instrument

General assessment of the current implementation of this instrument

1. Setting up and coordination of Jelgava Local Municipality Business Activity Facilitation Board (2023);
2. Coordination of cooperation between the municipality, educational institutions and local business for the implementation of employment activities – school pupils work places in summer;
3. Development of a Smart Municipality plan;
<https://www.jelgavasnovads.lv/lv/media/603/download?attachment>
4. Provision of information about support instruments for business activity – Europe Direct information centre events for entrepreneurs, students;
5. Improvement of the engineering infrastructure required for business activities – road surfaces are renewed within EU funds to facilitate business development in the municipality;
6. Organization of events to stimulate the creation of new businesses - The “Be a Business Person in Jelgava Local Municipality” and the “Annual Award for Businesspersons” events are organized every year.

What aspects of this Policy Instrument should be improved?

Plan will be improved in following ways: - learning by exchanging experience (workshops, seminars, study visits, etc) – good practices identification & transfer and - learning by doing: pilot actions at mid-term of the project. A new part or chapter will be incorporated in the Integrated Development Plan to Support Business Activity in the Jelgava Local Municipality regarding sustainable integrated territorial development by revitalizing business environment resulting in creation of new working places and thus increasing the number of businesses and inhabitants in the municipality.

What aspects of this Policy Instrument will you focus on in the InterRevita project? (e.g. geographical scope, specific theme, etc.)

Gathering data of existing and potential territories suitable for business development and creation of appropriate database (Maintaining and updating a data base of existing and potential business activity territories)

Improvement in infrastructure (belonging to municipality) for the requirements of business activity development

Key recommendation for small and medium-sized cities based on your experience with the implementation of this Policy Instrument

The most complex section of the planning instrument is exactly the implementation of the action plan. Implementation of the plan involves a series of various complex measures, including conducting research, establishing platforms, organizing informational campaigns, and others. From the perspective of the plan developer, a person (employee) with good organizational skills and extensive knowledge is needed able to coordinate and supervise the implementation of the plan. If such a person is not available, implementation and supervision become challenging. Similarly, from the municipality's perspective (the plan developer), a significant part of the municipality's budgetary resources is required for the implementation of the plan. Considering the current economic situation, it is crucial to evaluate priorities politically, deciding which measures to implement first and which ones can be postponed.

New European Bauhaus values

To what extent does your Policy Instrument (PI) incorporate the following New European Bauhaus values? Please give a brief justification.

Beautiful

(Possible guiding questions: Does the PI foster attractive and comfortable spaces? Does the PI consider aesthetics? Is there a reflection on the needs of the citizens in terms of sensory experience?)

PI is made during URBACT Local group (ULG) meetings under supervision of experienced moderator. Therefore, it comprises realistic ideas and suggestions on activities. Its beautiful in terms of its simplicity.

Sustainable

(Possible guiding questions: Does the PI consider the impact of the initiatives on the environment? Does the PI have the ambition to reduce the environmental footprint? Does the project incentivise the restoration and expansion to nature?)

Identifying existing and potential business areas and creating a database, as well as improving of infrastructure (belonging to municipality) will ensure positive long-term impact on the environment. The goal of the municipality is to revitalize currently unused municipal areas, which can be later allocated for business development and promotion. It will also have positive impact on overall territory planning as, territories designated for manufacturing, can be planned together for establishing industrial zones, improving infrastructure; also future measures can be implemented to protect residential areas, adjacent to these territories.

Together

(Possible guiding questions: Does the PI foster inclusive projects? Does it offer equality of treatment and opportunities? Does the PI consider the needs of less represented communities?)

PI offers equal treatment and opportunities also considering the needs of smallest communities. By conducting an identification and research of existing and potential business areas each parish and village of Jelgava Local Municipality will be analysed highlighting its unique potential. This approach aims to promote interaction and collaboration among rural areas and villages, fostering their mutual development.

Urban regeneration and revitalisation – regional perspective

Navarre region

Experience in relation to the theme of revitalisation and regeneration

Navarre is among the richest regions in Spain, with per capita income slightly above the European average in terms of purchasing power parity, i.e. after correcting for price levels. Its competitiveness is related to its geographical boundaries, close to France, Basque Country and Ebro valley; the environmental quality of the surroundings and its industrial and agricultural identity. To this must be added very favourable conditions for business development: a consolidated industrial area and a stable society. Both factors have become fundamental for attracting international companies around which there is a dense industrial structure.

Alongside these strengths there are some weaknesses such as the excessive territorial and sectoral concentration of economic activity, the decline in the working age population, the weakness of the service sector, the need to adapt the skills of the labour force to market demand and the delay in the incorporation into the information society.

In conclusion, it can be said that Navarre maintains a high standard of living and a dynamic and prosperous economy, but the progress of the last decade encounters important challenges for improving its competitive position in the European Union as a whole. The Reactivate Navarre Plan, taking this reality as its starting point, offers a reactivation framework aimed at improving this competitive position and guaranteeing the future of prosperity and social cohesion, in a context of reconstruction marked by numerous uncertainties.

The main objective of the Reactivate Navarre Plan is to establish a new economic and social model, aimed at placing Navarre among the most sustainable, competitive and cohesive economies in Europe.

Its missions are:

1. To transform the economy to the digitalization
2. To accelerate the ecological transition
3. Sustainable territorial structuring
4. To promote social cohesion and equal opportunities
5. To deepen the model of coexistence
6. To reaffirm public leadership
7. External dimension

Regarding regeneration and revitalization of urban areas, the crucial missions are number 2 and 3.

Sustainable construction, climate action and fostering circular economy are contemplated on mission 2 'To accelerate the ecological transition'. A diverse array of housing renovation will be looked for, including in rural areas, thanks to the refurbishment of public buildings.

Mission 3 'Sustainable territorial structuring' has the following strategic objectives:

- To promote pending investments
- Navarre connected for digital and territorial cohesion
- Territorial rebalancing by valuing the rural environment.

Its general priority is the search for a new model of sustainable growth and urban-rural relations, where changes will be promoted in the Territorial Strategy of Navarre (Estrategia Territorial de Navarre – ETN) and in local planning instruments to turn them into a useful tool to promote territorial balance in Navarre and more sustainable, efficient and equitable models of life.

Other priorities for action include the following:

- Sustainable and accessible basic services for all
- Entrepreneurship and social innovation for cohesive and solidarity-based development.
- Revitalisation of the Pyrenees and other disadvantaged areas
- Economic and social development in rural areas

At the proposal of the Social Council of Territorial Policy, it was agreed on 10 May 2019 to propose to the Government of Navarre the need to revise the ETN approved in 2005; this was agreed, in a session held on 22 May of the same year, to initiate the revision procedure, defining the following basic objectives:

1. Alignment of the revised ETN with SDG adopted by the UN in 2015 and their development through the UN Habitat Urban Agenda (2016) and the Spanish Urban Agenda (2019).
2. Focusing on the key challenges of Navarre in the territorial sphere.
3. Alignment between current strategic planning.
4. Preparing Navarre for the multiple transitions underway: ecological, energy, climate and cultural.

The ETN is a territorial planning document with the aim of regional strategic planning, the definition of a territorial development model and the needed conditions in order to implement that model.

The aim of the ETN is the sustainable, egalitarian, balanced and cohesive development of the territory of Navarre, through the improvement of the coordination and cooperation of the different capacities and levels of territorial competence, public and private initiatives, the participation of social interests with the aim of facing the great current challenges and providing capacities for the future.

This new ETN lays the foundations for a new development model (Territorial Model of the Future), such as:

1. Adaptation to the evolution of competitive strategies.
2. Increasing quality of life

3. A more integrated urban and territorial model
4. Green strategy for rural and natural ecosystems
5. Metabolic approach

In this new Territorial Model of the Future, the vision of ecosystem services, the polycentric system of settlements on four levels (regional, sub-regional, county or other settlement with driving capacity), as well as the establishment of the counties according to their typology.

Over the last few years, different experiences have been developed in the region linked to the revitalisation of built environments in accordance with the provisions of both the ETN and the regional law itself, regional law 5/2015, of 5 March, on measures to promote sustainable urban planning, urban renewal and urban development activity in Navarre, which amends regional law 35/2002, of 20 December, on spatial planning and urban development.

Recently, the Directorate General for Territorial Planning of the Government of Navarre has published a new call for applications for grants to local bodies for innovative actions in the field of town planning, with the aim of financing the preparation of documents and the execution of investments in public spaces, with special attention to investments that promote active ageing.

This aid is part of the Reactivate Navarre Plan in line with the Spanish Government's Recovery, Transformation and Resilience Plan. Specifically, with policy lever I Urban and rural agenda with its components referring to safe and connected sustainable mobility and urban regeneration, or policy lever II Resilient infrastructures and ecosystems for the development of solutions based on nature with its components conservation and restoration of ecosystems and their biodiversity, improving ecosystem services.

Those aids are framed in Reactivate Navarre Plan and at national level. Specifically, with the policy lever I Urban and rural agenda with its components referring to safe and connected sustainable mobility and urban regeneration, or the policy lever II Resilient infrastructures and ecosystems for the development of nature-based solutions with its components conservation and restoration of ecosystems and their biodiversity, improving ecosystem services.

At the same time, they contribute to SDG 11, Sustainable cities and communities, and European and Spanish urban agenda.

Under similar calls, several entities have developed manifold actions, such as: 'Strategic landscape and development plan for Unzué', participatory urban diagnoses of 'Isaba Amable' or 'Lekunberri Amable', Plan 'Cuevas de Valtierra; Heritage and Landscape', 'collective catalogue of public paths in the Unciti valley', execution of a 'green pedestrian crossing in Pamplona', a study for the 'redevelopment of the Prau and its surroundings' in Sangüesa / Zangoza, the 'recovery of the Bidezarra path' in Ochagavía, or the execution of a 'refreshment area and sustainable drainage system (SUD) on the Jimeno Jurío street walk' in Ansoáin, among others.

In addition, it can be highlighted that NASUVINSA has a long experience in renovation, urban planning, social housing and sustainability. NASUVINSA works in different projects related to energy efficiency and Climate Change resilience in Navarre through cross-sectorial coordination, long-term sustainability, participation and networking in different actions lines as LIFE NAdapta project.

The current Navarre Social Housing plan is implementing nearly zero energy buildings under the Passivhaus standard. More than 1,000 dwellings will be built through the region. Together with this, NASUVINSA is developing since the Stardust project, an open management platform for the control and management of the buildings it owns in addition to other actions and living labs as implementation of energy storage in new houses developments.

Moreover, and related to the existing housing stock (both proper and private), NASUVINSA manages different renovation projects (SustaiNAVility) and plans (LC Districts) where overall regeneration processes are being developed and fostered in different districts of Navarre. The aim of the projects is to achieve deep urban regeneration processes of the areas.

Challenges facing in the area

Ribera as a county is formed by 27 municipalities settled in more than 1,300sqm with 116,212 inhabitants.

The SWOT analysis developed for the Ribera Navarre participatory local development strategy includes a territorial diagnosis of the area's situation and future trends, pointing out the needs detected, as well as the challenges facing the area.

Despite the fact that, geographically speaking, the Ribera is located in a central geographical location, between Zaragoza, Pamplona, Logroño and Madrid, and enjoys a benevolent climate that is conducive to the articulation of the territory, there is little regional identity. Moreover, internal and external mobility functions as a factor of socio-territorial inequality. Small and medium-sized municipalities lack the technical structure and human resources to tackle cohesion problems.

The demographic challenge in Ribera is not characterized for it depopulation vulnerability, but rather the territory has elements that make it attractive to specific population groups. This leads to greater cultural diversity and contributes to moderating ageing indicators, although its management is a challenge in itself. Due to its volume and pattern, the migratory factor implies a challenge for territorial cohesion.

In terms of education and training, there are gender gaps and educational deficits. La Ribera has a wide range of education on offer, with a special emphasis on secondary and higher vocational training. Training in entrepreneurship and entrepreneurial skills are developed in educational environments from adolescence thanks to the EDER Consortium's entrepreneurship awareness programme. There is a major educational challenge which, structurally, is projected in a lack of flexible educational options to meet the diversity of needs (social, cultural, business, deficit, etc.). Despite having a public university

campus, it is totally below its capacity, both in terms of the number of degrees on offer and the lines of research work, which prevents it from being a key driving force for the creation of a true ecosystem of innovation and entrepreneurship that will transform the economy and society of La Ribera. In addition, returning to La Ribera after completing higher education studies in other larger places is often complicated and brain drain phenomenon is gaining momentum.

Regarding business market, more job opportunities in industrial and agri-food sector are offered in La Ribera. At the same time, the construction sector is also widespread in the territory. However, there are insufficient tools (human and economic resources) to implement an effective economic development strategy, based on innovative and technology-based entrepreneurship, on the scaling and growth of SMEs and medium-sized companies, the attraction of companies and especially of tractor companies or the development of an entrepreneurial and innovation ecosystem, beyond the work carried out with the EDER Consortium with scarce resources.

According to gathered data, Ribera shows greater inequalities in income distribution. These are higher among women and for the Ribera de Tudela area as a whole. It has the lowest salaries in the whole region, which means that in La Ribera there is greater vulnerability to the risk of poverty, with the poverty rate being much higher than the average for Navarre.

In addition to all this, there is a clear lack of coordination between the different institutions, agents and citizens, despite the proximity between them. There are difficulties in tackling work lines on social and territorial cohesion in La Ribera in a comprehensive and coordinated manner, due to the lack of an agent or entity with competences, functions and funding, etc.

La falta de recursos y los elevados costes de la energía han hecho que las pequeñas empresas y autónomos no hayan podido sumarse al proceso de transformación energética, así como la digital. Además, a pesar de ser un territorio con un buen número de instalaciones de generación de energía renovable (eólica, fotovoltaica, etc.) no ha habido un desarrollo empresarial/industrial en el territorio en torno al sector económico de las EERR.

The lack of resources and high-energy costs have meant that small businesses and the self-employed have not been able to join the energy transformation process, as well as the digital transformation. Furthermore, despite being a territory with a good number of renewable energy generation facilities (wind, photovoltaic, etc.) there has been no business/industrial development in the territory around the economic sector of renewable energy sources (RES).

Planned activities to be undertaken

Based on the strategic lines and general objectives established in the manifold regional, sub-regional, county and local programme documents already existing in the territory to be revitalised and the work with the stakeholders group, the InterRevita project proposes to tackle a Holistic and Participatory

County Revitalisation Plan that focuses on 4 fundamental aspects: Employment, services, housing and communications.

Not only is innovative economic business required to stop brain drain and to improve the area's competitiveness, but also the generation of quality employment. Hence, it is crucial to focus on strategic projects that generate a substantial change that will affect different companies and, therefore, the population. These driving force projects can be derived from the "Roadmap for the development of territorial and social cohesion in Ribera Navarre", or even from the Urban Agenda itself, in order to seek an innovative industrial ecosystem, where the empowerment of citizens is paramount.

The social aspect, within La Ribera, is seen as one of the key issues to be tackled. Depopulation is not a problem in La Ribera, but the social inclusion of all the migrants now living in the region is.

Within the lines to be tackled among the project the followings can be highlighted:

1. To foster infrastructures, strategic and support services in order to promote business competitiveness and entrepreneurship.
2. To study new ways of creating and maintaining employment by boosting the added value, innovation or sustainability of companies already existing in the territory and attracting new investment.
3. To encourage and financing seeking for activities that look for green and digital transition of local entities, citizenship and business.
4. To identify actions for the conservation and enhancement of natural heritage and climate risk management.
5. To promote the actions already underway to maintain a connected territory, through sustainable mobility and universal accessibility.
6. To identify projects or resources that address the demographic challenge, improve social cohesion and quality of life for all people, such as:
 - a. Care systems at home, the family and the community.
 - b. Urban spaces creation or recovery that promote citizen encounters coexistence and/ or healthy living habits.
 - c. Recovery of degraded areas in urban centers that increase the attractiveness of the territory.
 - d. Actions that promote social and territorial cohesion.
 - e. Projects that promote gender equality
 - f. Projects aimed at promoting the attractiveness and rootedness of the young population.
7. To encourage, through InterRevita project, interdepartmental and inter-administrative collaboration, to generate trustworthy work nodes that provide coverage for the above lines of work.

The activities that will finally be incorporated in the Revitalisation Plan to be designed in the project will be selected through the active participation of the different agents identified through surveys, interviews and public participation meetings.

The work will be carried out in 4 phases:

- Phase 1: On-desk work and in-depth study of existing plans and projects.
- Phase 2: Surveys of companies and agents in the territory and in-depth interviews with different Stakeholders groups
- Phase 3: Participation process and selection of proposals to be included in the Revitalisation Plan to be proposed to the Local Agents and the Government of Navarre.
- Phase 4: Elaboration of the Revitalisation Plan

Lazio region

Experience in relation to the theme of revitalisation and regeneration

Extraordinary Reconstruction Programme – PSR. Special and specific tools for an emergency

In 2020, the Extraordinary Commissioner for the 2016/17 earthquake, a state body, introduced a programming tool to support planning called "Extraordinary Reconstruction Program - PSR" intended only for the territories affected by the 2016 earthquake in Central Italy. The dual purpose of the PSR, a tool for the reconstruction and development of the territory, is particularly significant for those small municipalities, as they were already characterized before the earthquake by phenomena of abandonment and economic and demographic fragility. The strategic contents of the PSR refer above all to the communities and actors who build and carry out the reconstruction process and are oriented toward main the spheres of action:

- highlight the identities of places and landscapes in an interpretation shared by the community;
- promotes recompositing and strengthening of human and social capital as a driving factor in the reconstruction process.

National Innovative Programme for the Quality of Living (PINQUA)

Furthermore, the Lazio Region is responsible for the National Innovative Programme for the Quality of Living (PINQUA) which aims to redevelop and increase the assets intended for social housing, regenerating the socio-economic fabric, increasing accessibility and safety of places. and the functionalization of public spaces and buildings, as well as improving social cohesion and the quality of life of citizens, with a view to sustainability and densification.

Challenges facing in the area

The Lazio Region has the nation's second-largest regional economy Italy, and economic development is concentrated in Italy's capital and largest city, Rome. However, in the region, there are numerous small and medium-sized cities with areas that are particularly degraded or affected by processes of transformation towards degradation.

Due to the earthquake that hit Central Italy in 2016, the phenomena of abandonment and economic and demographic fragility typical of the Reatino territories increased, just as the trends of decline and aging of the population increased. Even the lack of services and economic-productive activities which increased following the abundance of properties due to unusability or the unattractiveness of the area, has made these territories weak. The attachment to the territory on the part of the populations and the owners of properties (second homes), which in most cases correspond to the homes of origin of the families who moved to the cities during the last century, has however remained firm, if not perhaps,

strengthened by the earthquake. The latter is an important phenomenon for setting up reasoning on reconstruction and development.

In this context, among the various initiatives, the Region is supporting "zero land consumption" intervention in general processes of quality and social cohesion:

- recovery and renovation of existing buildings, demolition and reconstruction, purchase of properties and, only to a residual extent, new buildings;
- interventions with a mix of residences, functions, collective spaces, and necessities, complementary to the home;
- interventions with highly sustainable building characteristics, with the energy efficiency of buildings in line with the requirements for "nearly zero energy buildings" referred to in the EU directive.

Planned activities to be undertaken

The PSR conceives post-earthquake reconstruction as a "unique opportunity for change" and can be summarized in the following possibilities:

- Definition and pursuit of a vision of sustainable, shared, and participatory development, to experiment with new models of productivity and attractiveness of the excellence of internal areas.
- Regeneration and valorisation of the territories, integrating the various national and regional policies already active (including PNRR and PNC), but also directing resources, policies, and initiatives, more or less directly linked to reconstruction, which can be better conveyed and used on these territories to the recovery and development phase.
- Regeneration and updating of historical identity, reconstruction of the Urbs and Civitas, that is, reconstruction of social relations, according to contemporary needs, and of the necessary spaces.
- Architectural qualification and improvement of the anti-seismic and energy efficiency of the building stock.
- Reconstruction of minimum infrastructures for repopulation, improvement of accessibility, rationalization, and innovation of facilities and services, qualification and efficiency of the "public city", improvement of livability, qualification and enhancement of the landscape.

The main action, therefore, that the Lazio Region wants to implement, is to make the law on urban regeneration, a law that is "for all citizens and for all municipalities, including small and medium-sized ones" stable over time and decisive for the problems that afflict the regional territory is to modify the law itself by applying it in the territories affected by the earthquake, taking advantage of the specific

simplification rules issued following the emergency and the good practices that will arise from this European project.

Following the emergency dictated by the earthquake and therefore the need to "quickly" reconstruct the territories that had been destroyed, a series of "emergency" regulations were issued by the State which made it possible to simplify the implementation of the planned interventions, maintaining the unity of voices. These rules/guidelines also include the PSR mentioned above.

Conclusions

Revitalisation is a broad concept that can be variously understood. In the context of small and mid-sized cities it refers to the process of renewing, reinvigorating, and improving urban areas to enhance their economic, social, and cultural vitality. It involves a combination of efforts aimed at addressing various challenges and leveraging opportunities to make the city more attractive, sustainable, and prosperous. As the report shows, revitalisation can include activities related to:

- **Infrastructure and spatial planning:** Improving the physical infrastructure and urban design of a city is essential for revitalisation. This may include renovating streets and public spaces, enhancing public transportation, and upgrading utilities and services. Revitalisation can also involve making the city more walkable and bike-friendly, as well as preserving historical or cultural landmarks.
- **Social cohesion improvement:** Revitalisation can consist of promoting integration and cohesion among residents. For this purpose engagement of the local community is necessary. Their input and feedback can help shape the direction of revitalisation efforts and ensure that they align with the needs and desires of the community.
- **Environmental protection and climate change:** Incorporating sustainable practices and environmental considerations into revitalisation plans can make a city more environmentally friendly and resilient to the effects of climate change. This might include efforts to reduce pollution, promote green spaces, and enhance energy efficiency.
- **Economic development:** Revitalisation often focuses on stimulating economic growth and development within the city. This can include initiatives to attract new businesses, encourage entrepreneurship, create job opportunities, and improve the local economy. Revitalisation efforts may also involve the rehabilitation of abandoned or underutilized industrial sites or commercial areas. The aim of such activities is to improve regional competitiveness by promoting a process of economic and digital transformation that favours economic growth and the creation of quality jobs.
- **Housing and neighbourhood improvement:** Revitalisation often includes efforts to enhance housing options and neighbourhoods. This can involve renovating or repurposing vacant or deteriorating properties, promoting affordable housing, and ensuring that neighbourhoods are safe, attractive, and inclusive.
- **Quality of life improvement:** Enhancing the overall quality of life for residents is a primary goal of revitalisation. This includes providing access to healthcare, education, cultural amenities, and recreational opportunities.
- **Cultural and arts:** Cultural and arts programs and events can play a significant role in revitalizing small and mid-sized cities. These initiatives can attract visitors, create a sense of place, and contribute to the city's identity and vibrancy.

- **Tourism and recreation:** Leveraging a city's unique attractions, natural resources, or historical heritage can be a key component of revitalisation. Encouraging tourism and providing recreational opportunities can boost the local economy and create a positive image for the city.

In conclusion, revitalisation in small and mid-sized cities aims to create a more dynamic and sustainable urban environment that attracts investment, retains residents, and improves the overall well-being of the community. The specific strategies and priorities can vary widely from one city to another, depending on its unique challenges and opportunities.