



## **MADE IN-LAND. Management and Development of INLANDs**

Axis: Environmental and cultural heritage

Specific Objective: 3.1. Make natural and cultural heritage a leverage for a sustainable and more balanced territorial development

# 3.2. ANALYSIS OF THE GOVERNANCE FRAMEWORK

1 January 2022- 30 June 2022

WP 3: DEVELOPMENT OF A CROSS-BORDER STRATEGY FOR INLAND AREAS

Deliverable 3.2.1. Guidelines for governance analysis, 3.2.2. Best practice catalogue; 3.2.3: Final report on governance framework; 3.2.4. Map of investments

Activity 3.1.: ANALYSIS OF THE GOVERNANCE FRAMEWORK

PP in charge: PP1, PP6

PPs Involved: All

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### **3.2.1. Guidelines for governance analysis**

1 January 2022- 30 June 2022

WP 3: DEVELOPMENT OF A CROSS-BORDER STRATEGY FOR INLAND AREAS

Deliverable 3.2.1: Guidelines for governance analysis

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## METHODOLOGICAL GUIDELINES FOR ANALYSING THE GOVERNANCE FRAMEWORK

### 1. **COLLECTION OF OFFICIAL DOCUMENTS** related to the protection and valorisation of natural and cultural heritage at local, regional and national level, highlighting the most significant sections in this sense:

#### ➤ For Croatian Partners:

- **Spatial Plans** for Zadar and Istria Counties, integrating the list of assets included in these plans with possible not-included assets, maybe present in the **Spatial plans of Municipalities** available on Internet;
- **Master plans of tourism on regional level** for Zadar and Istria County;
- **Specific strategies and plans for development of inland areas or protected areas, valorisation of natural and cultural heritage and spatial development** (for example in Zadar County there is Program for rural development of Zadar County 2012-2014) available on Internet
- **Web pages and significant documents of national institutions that are responsible for the valorisation of cultural and natural heritage** (in Croatian case: Ministry of Tourism, Ministry of Culture, Ministry of Environment and Energy, Ministry of Construction and Physical Planning)

#### ➤ For Italian Partners:

- **Regional landscape plans (*Piani Paesaggistici Territoriali Regionali* or *Piani Paesaggistici Ambientali Regionali*)** for Italian areas, integrating the list of assets included in these plans with possible not-included assets, maybe present in the ***Piani Regolatori Generali, PRG* available on Internet;**
- **Spatial plans for provincial coordination - *Piani territoriali di coordinamento provinciali*** mostly available on Internet;
- **Strategic plan for development of regional tourism (*Piani di sviluppo turistico regionali*) and Tourism development plan for territorial district (*Piani di sviluppo turistico territoriale*)** available on Internet;
- **Specific strategies and plans for development of inland areas or protected areas, valorisation of natural and cultural heritage and spatial development** (i.e. the National Strategy for Inland Areas, *Strategia Nazionale per le Aree Interne*, the Rural Development Plans, *Piani di Sviluppo Rurale*, and the Plans of Natural Parks, *Piani dei Parchi*) available on Internet
- **Web pages and significant documents of national institutions that are responsible for the valorisation of cultural and natural heritage** (in Italy, for instance, the National strategic plan for tourism development, *Piano strategico di sviluppo turistico nazionale*)

**Deliverables:** partners should provide a **list of the documents collected** (see attachments - Methodological guidelines\_3.2\_template) and a folder with such documents ( [https://drive.google.com/open?id=1TQnA6AJQ -uz9bar1nG8m2\\_g8AB19y-4&authuser=massimiliano.pinat@unicam.it&usp=drive\\_fs](https://drive.google.com/open?id=1TQnA6AJQ-uz9bar1nG8m2_g8AB19y-4&authuser=massimiliano.pinat@unicam.it&usp=drive_fs) ) where they **highlight the most significant sections (see point 3)**. The documents collected must be in digital version (not a scanned copy).

### 2. **IDENTIFICATION OF LITERATURE** (scientific articles, books) about the policies for the valorisation of natural and cultural heritage (*only for the Scientific Team*):

- In the Croatian case, the search should be made on **Hrčak (portal of Croatian scientific and professional journals)** and **CROSBI – Croatian scientific bibliography**;
- In the Italian case, the search should be made on **IRIS - Institutional Research Information System**

**Deliverables:** the Scientific Team will complete the first collection of policies, programmes and planning practices preparing a **list of the literature collected** and a folder with scientific articles and books where they highlight the most significant sections.

3. **DRAFTING OF THE COMMON GOVERNANCE FRAMEWORK** based on Croatian and Italian policies, practices, approaches in the valorisation of natural and cultural heritage collected within the mentioned documents and literature. Project Partners are invited to highlight in the **Methodological guidelines\_3\_2\_GovFramework\_analysis\_template**, under the point “**Relevant Sections**”, the following issues:

- **Context** – in this first section, it will be outlined the geographical context, the socio-economic and political context of the different areas mentioning their differences in terms of:
  - Per capita GDP
  - Population density per km<sup>2</sup>
  - GDP growth rate, and the main driver(s) of economic growth
  - Economic structure (eg GDP composition by sector, main economic sectors, main source of employment etc)
  - Contribution of cultural sectors to the national economy
  - Unemployment rate
  - Administrative structure (eg degree of autonomy of local/sub-national government)
  - Governance capacity index (if available at country or local level)
  - Gini index of income disparity (if available at country or local level)
- **Policy framework** – in this second section, it will be described:
  - a description about the process that led to the current regional policy framework;
  - the goals and objectives of the national, regional and local policy framework;
  - the relevant competent authority/authorities for the natural and cultural heritage policies and plans and their specific responsibilities;
- **Objectives and management measures** – in this section, it will be further analysed the goals and objectives of the policy framework, in particular as far as the operative objectives/measures and the interconnections between the different regional and local levels are concerned. The policies, practices, approaches collected will be organised according to their contribution to the operational objectives/measures identified. Moreover, they will be completed with a description of the interventions and actions put forward by the policies, practices, approaches listed above and how they have been implemented. Finally, the section will report any other specific and particularly important sectoral priorities, objectives, obligations, etc. that are conflicting, could potentially conflict or be perceived as conflicting with the fulfilment of the objective and management measures identified, also proposing, where possible, some initiatives to address such conflicts.
- **Incentives and governance effectiveness** – in this section, it will be analysed the incentives for the hat have been applied to promote the achievement of the operative objectives/measures and to address eventual conflicts, including an assessment about the governance effectiveness. The incentives will be grouped according to the following categories:
  - **Economic incentives** (i.e. promoting economic development opportunities, providing fair economic compensation, providing sufficient government funding, etc.)
  - **Interpretative incentives** (i.e. displaying boundaries, zones for different activities and related regulatory restrictions, promoting recognition of the potential resource development benefits, etc.)
  - **Knowledge incentives** (i.e. developing mechanisms for independent advice and/or arbitration, reducing the barriers in access to information and data, Maximising scientific knowledge to guide/inform decision-making, etc.)
  - **Legal incentives** (i.e. Performance standards/conditions/criteria/requirements attached to licenses, concessions and user/property rights, effective system for enforcing restrictions and penalising transgressors, etc.)

- **Participative incentives** (i.e. Developing participative governance structures and processes that support collaborative planning and decision-making, Decentralising some roles, responsibilities and powers to local people)

According to such indicators and their implementation, the governance framework will be analysed in terms of effectiveness in achieving the operative objectives/measures and in particular:

- To what degree and extent the operational objective has been achieved
- To what degree are conflicts have being addressed
- Eventual trend in terms of effectiveness (the situation has being improved, worsened, or stable)

**Deliverables:** The Scientific Team systematizes the data collected and produces a **comparative analysis of governance frameworks in Italy and Croatia** resumed in a final report which highlights the weaknesses and the best practices in the field (see point 5 and 6)

#### 4. **COLLECTION OF FINANCIAL DATA ON THE INVESTMENTS CARRIED WITH PRIVATE/PUBLIC MONEY OR EU FUNDS**

*(the proposed time frame is from 2007 (2013) onwards because 2007-2013 Croatia was eligible for Pre-Accession funds and since 2013 Croatia has been a member of EU) – getting the info from the county/municipal bodies, the Ministry for regional development and EU funds (in the Croatian case) and the Regional Authorities, in particular the offices dealing with EU Structural and Investment Funds (in the Italian case).*

- Determining the **investment and type of cultural and natural heritage concerned** according to the list of assets defined thanks to the mapping carried out within activity 3.1;
- Determining the **name of the investor** (the leader of the project or intervention) and the **source of the investment** according to the following list:
  - **Private investment** (i.e. foundations, NGOs, etc. - please, specify if the different from the name of the investor)
  - **Local public funds** (i.e. municipalities, local public agencies, etc.)
  - **Regional public funds** (i.e. regional authorities, regional public agencies, etc.)
  - **National public funds** (i.e. ministries, national funds for investments, etc.)
  - **EU funds** (i.e. CBC Programme, Life+ Programme, etc.)
  - **Other international funds** (i.e. UNESCO, IUCN, etc.)
- Determining the **total amount** of the investment;
- Determining the **purpose of the investment** according to the following list:
  - 1 = commercial-tourist
  - 2 = scientific
  - 3 = cultural
  - 4 = environmental
  - 5 = other
- Describing the main **results achieved** (i.e. improvement of accessibility, restoration of facilities, etc.) with a specific focus on Additional infrastructures developed thanks to the intervention;
- **Assessing the impact of investments on natural and cultural heritage** according to the indicators included in the Methodological guidelines\_3\_1\_N&CH assessment and the following ones:
  - Need for restauration/protection – scaling up in the related indicators value thanks to the intervention:
    - 1 = from 1 to 2; from 2 to 3; from 4 to 5; ordinary maintenance intervention if the asset was already assessed as 5;
    - 2 = from 1 to 3; from 2 to 4; from 3 to 5
    - 3 = from 1 to 4; from 2 to 5

4 = from 1 to 5

- Physical availability, practicability, viability and usability – scaling up in the related indicators value thanks to the intervention:
  - 1 = from 1 to 2; from 2 to 3; from 4 to 5; maintenance intervention if the asset was already assessed as 5;
  - 2 = from 1 to 3; from 2 to 4; from 3 to 5
  - 3 = from 1 to 4; from 2 to 5
  - 4 = from 1 to 5
  
- Physical accessibility of the tangible assets – scaling up in the related indicators value thanks to the intervention:
  - *Effectiveness and quality of public transport:*
    - 1 = from 1 to 2; from 2 to 3; from 4 to 5; maintenance intervention if the asset was already assessed as 5;
    - 2 = from 1 to 3; from 2 to 4; from 3 to 5
    - 3 = from 1 to 4; from 2 to 5
    - 4 = from 1 to 5
  
  - *Accessibility to the network of cycling paths:*
    - 1 = from 1 to 2; from 2 to 3; from 4 to 5; maintenance intervention if the asset was already assessed as 5;
    - 2 = from 1 to 3; from 2 to 4; from 3 to 5
    - 3 = from 1 to 4; from 2 to 5
    - 4 = from 1 to 5
  
  - *Presence of primary roads connecting the resource:*
    - 1 = from 1 to 2; from 2 to 3; from 4 to 5; maintenance intervention if the asset was already assessed as 5;
    - 2 = from 1 to 3; from 2 to 4; from 3 to 5
    - 3 = from 1 to 4; from 2 to 5
    - 4 = from 1 to 5
  
  - *Presence of parking areas nearby the resource:*
    - 1 = from 1 to 2; from 2 to 3; from 4 to 5; maintenance intervention if the asset was already assessed as 5;
    - 2 = from 1 to 3; from 2 to 4; from 3 to 5
    - 3 = from 1 to 4; from 2 to 5
    - 4 = from 1 to 5
  
  - *Degree of accessibility for disabled and elderly people:*
    - 1 = from 1 to 2; from 2 to 3; from 4 to 5; maintenance intervention if the asset was already assessed as 5;
    - 2 = from 1 to 3; from 2 to 4; from 3 to 5
    - 3 = from 1 to 4; from 2 to 5
    - 4 = from 1 to 5

- Virtual accessibility of the assets – scaling up in the related indicators value thanks to the intervention:
  - *Presence/evidence of the asset on the national media:*
    - 1 = from 1 to 2; from 2 to 3; from 4 to 5; maintenance intervention if the asset was already assessed as 5;
    - 2 = from 1 to 3; from 2 to 4; from 3 to 5
    - 3 = from 1 to 4; from 2 to 5
    - 4 = from 1 to 5
  - *Presence/evidence of the asset on the local media:*
    - 1 = from 1 to 2; from 2 to 3; from 4 to 5; maintenance intervention if the asset was already assessed as 5;
    - 2 = from 1 to 3; from 2 to 4; from 3 to 5
    - 3 = from 1 to 4; from 2 to 5
    - 4 = from 1 to 5
  - *Presence/evidence of the asset online/on social media:*
    - 1 = from 1 to 2; from 2 to 3; from 4 to 5; maintenance intervention if the asset was already assessed as 5;
    - 2 = from 1 to 3; from 2 to 4; from 3 to 5
    - 3 = from 1 to 4; from 2 to 5
    - 4 = from 1 to 5
- Market potential of the tangible assets – in terms of:
  - *Increased number of the visitors (if available) after the intervention;*
  - *Increased number of integrations within travel routes, tour packages, food and wine tours, thematic pathways, etc. (if available) after the intervention;*
  - *Increased number of official recognition (if available) after the intervention;*
- Spin offs (business activities, social activities, cultural activities, etc.) activated thanks to the intervention on the asset.

**Deliverables:** The Scientific Team produces a **map of the investments** carried out in the project areas to be added to the final report together with an evaluation of results achieved in terms of protection, fruition, accessibility, market penetration, spin-offs and cost effectiveness.

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**5. IDENTIFICATION, COLLECTION AND COMPARISON OF BEST PRACTICES FOR THE NATURAL AND CULTURAL HERITAGE PROTECTION AND VALORISATION FROM OTHER COUNTRIES** – the selected areas for investigating related best practices are:

- Mediterranean (mainly Spain, France) – Italian Partners are asked to choose and study at least one good practice from this area from the same type of documents that are available online and in English language;
- central European (mainly Austria) – Croatian Partners are asked to choose and study at least one good practice from this area from the same type of documents that are available online and in English language;

- For the **identification and analysis of the best practices** will be applied the following criteria:
- Name of the Best Practice identified
  - Developer of the Best Practice ( who is/are the organization/s who developed the best practice)
  - Source (literature review, interview to the Best Practice developer, direct experience of the Best practice, etc.) with key resources and references
  - Concerned natural and cultural asset/s
  - Rationale (what are the needs in terms of conservation and/or valorisation of the Concerned natural and cultural asset/s and the logic of intervention
  - Case study (description of the original experience that has been capitalized in the best practice highlighting, if relevant, related touristic products, number of tourist and their distribution over the year, environmental impact )
  - Key elements for the analysis of the best practice:
    - The pre-conditions for its application
    - The measures to be applied
    - The expected results
    - The resources needed for its application
    - Sustainability and transferability aspects
    - Pro and cons of the best practice
    - Stakeholders concerned
- **IDENTIFICATION, COLLECTION AND COMPARISON OF BEST PRACTICES FROM ITALY AND CROATIA** (*only for the Scientific Team*): the best practices collected are summarized in a catalogue to be used as a matrix for identifying best ones in the involved territories according to the documents and information analysed within Activity 3.2.

**Deliverables:** The Scientific Team produces a **Best practice catalogue** for the natural and cultural heritage protection and valorisation from other Countries as well as a **matrix for identifying best ones in the involved territories**.





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### **3.2.2. Best practice catalogue**

1 January 2022- 30 June 2022

WP 3: DEVELOPMENT OF A CROSS-BORDER STRATEGY FOR INLAND AREAS

Deliverable 3.2.2: Best practice catalogue

Activity 3.1.: ANALYSIS OF THE GOVERNANCE FRAMEWORK

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According to the Methodology 3. 2., a catalogue of best practices from other European countries is presented in this document. Partners collected information on different approaches of valorisation of natural and cultural heritage from central and western European countries. Those countries have more experience and a longer tradition in management of the heritage in a more sustainable way. This is achieved through connection of different types of the heritage (natural, tangible, intangible), involvement of the local community, especially pupils and students, and organization of different activities (seminars, education, boot camps). Also, the goal is to promote tourist destinations not only in one country but as a transborder region encompassing several countries that share common interest in the specific region (for example Alpine region).

<b>Name of the Best Practice identified</b>	Park Škocjan caves
<b>Developer of the Best Practice</b>	Škocjan Caves Public Service Agency, Republic of Slovenia
<b>Source</b>	<a href="http://www.dedi.si/dediscina/8-skocjanske-jame">http://www.dedi.si/dediscina/8-skocjanske-jame</a> <a href="https://www.park-skocjanske-jame.si/">https://www.park-skocjanske-jame.si/</a>
<b>Concerned natural and cultural asset/s</b>	<p>The Škocjan cave system (<i>Caves, passages and dolines that form the Škocjan Caves system</i>)</p> <p>Velika dolina (<i>Collapse dolina, 163 metres in depth from the viewpoint to the Reka River sinkhole</i>)</p> <p>Mala dolina (<i>Collapse dolina, 120 metres deep</i>)</p> <p>Okroglica abyss (<i>In the village of Škocjan, 116 metres deep</i>)</p> <p>Walls and banks of the Reka River valley (<i>The largest blind valley in Slovenia, up to 100 metre-deep gorge</i>)</p>

<p><b>Rationale</b></p>	<p><b>One of the most important activities of the Park is the encouragement and organization of research work and participation in it.</b></p> <p>Following various inventories prepared at the time of Park’s establishment, the majority of activity is now oriented towards the establishment of continuous monitoring, by means of which an adequate system for monitoring the situation will be established. It is reasonable to monitor all the parameters over the long term as it will enable rapid detection of negative effects on the environment and adequate responses or the adoption of certain measures aimed at alleviating these effects.</p> <p>For this purpose, different factors are monitored regularly: quality and quantity of water in the cave, microclimate in the cave, flora and fauna on the surface, cave fauna, cracks in the cave and on collapse doline walls and the influence of ground-level ozone on the surface.</p> <p>In order to achieve these objectives, the Park regularly participates in invitations to tender (both internationally and nationally) so as to obtain the necessary funds for the purchase of equipment, arrangement of infrastructure and the presentation of results to general public.</p>
<p><b>Case study</b></p>	<p>The Park embraces the characteristic and unique karst landscape combining a great number of karst features in one place. Together with the system of caves, collapsed dolines and individual cultural monuments, the Park makes up a typical karst "architecture". The unusual climatic conditions in the dolines and at the cave entrances account for the blended presence of both Alpine and Mediterranean flora. The unique concentration of plant and animal species cohabiting in such an extremely small space gives this area a significant value in terms of biotic diversity.</p> <p>The employees of the Park, in collaboration with local inhabitants, pay great attention to the protection of the natural ecosystems and archaeological sites, to the restoration of architectural heritage, and to sustainable management.</p> <p>The Škocjan caves have an extremely complex system of cave passages in a total length of 5.8 km. The difference between the lowest and the highest point in the caves is 209 meters. The caves are the biggest and best known natural phenomenon within the classical Karst area. With the shifting of sink holes in the geological past, numerous collapsed dolines have formed at the contact point where flysch meets limestone under the caverns. With their</p>

	<p>depth of 163 meters, Velika dolina and Mala dolina charm every visitor. The finest view of both dolines with the natural bridge and the cave that separates them is from an observation point. The caves, with an immense underground gorge and halls, are the beginning of the Škocjan underground system. The height of the gorge exceeds 100 meters at several points. The caves probably have the biggest cave hall in Europe, measuring 12,000 square meters (1.2 hectares) in cross section. The Reka river runs underground for almost 40 kilometres, to the sources of the Timav in the Gulf of Trieste.</p> <p>Because of their extraordinary significance for the world's natural heritage, in 1986 the Škocjanske jame were included in <b>UNESCO's</b> World Heritage List. The Republic of Slovenia pledged to ensure the protection of the Škocjanske jame area and therefore adopted the Škocjanske jame Regional Park Act.</p>
<p><b>Key elements of best practice</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The pre-conditions for its application Pre-conditions for its application are that the Škocjan cave system is natural asset and it is touristic point for Slovenia. It is near the main roads and it has good connectivity with Croatia and Italia and the rest of Slovenia.</li> <li>• The measures to be applied The measures which have to be applied : the organization of a service for local guides or virtual devices are one of the measures to be applied. The asset is well attended, mostly by individual travelers (eg cyclists or families)</li> <li>• The expected results The expected results- the results is the production of incomes to be invested in the protection of the asset</li> <li>• The resources needed for its application The resources needed for its application considering the best practice is touristic point are: personnel - <a href="https://www.park-skocjanske-jame.si/en/read/parks-management/services">https://www.park-skocjanske-jame.si/en/read/parks-management/services</a> who works as guides/rangers and good media content</li> <li>• Sustainability and transferability aspects Sustainability and transferability aspects is in training local citizens as touristic guides/rangers and to achieve that the local community and the population fully devote themselves to the tourist valorisation of the asset, in a way that besides the employment, they also can provide some additional facilities around asset-food and drink, accommodation, rent a bike, souvenirs...</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Pro and cons of the best practice</li> <li>pro - economic impact on local communities</li> <li>cons - the anthropic impacts on the natural asset which address need for stronger efforts in developing and using innovative methods and technologies with a direct impact to the reduction of inflows of hazardous substances</li> </ul>
<b>Stakeholders concerned</b>	Country, Region, City/Municipality, Tourist Board, Associations, Agencies

<b>Name of the Best Practice identified</b>	<b>Wine and knowledge at Lake Constance</b>
<b>Developer of the Best Practice</b>	Schaffhauserland Tourismus, Herrenacker, Schaffhausen, Switzerland <a href="http://www.schaffhauserland.ch/">http://www.schaffhauserland.ch/</a>
<b>Source</b>	<a href="http://www.interact-eu.net/library#1843-e-book-connecting-cultures-connected-citizens">http://www.interact-eu.net/library#1843-e-book-connecting-cultures-connected-citizens</a> <a href="https://www.weinregion-bodensee.com/">https://www.weinregion-bodensee.com/</a>
<b>Concerned natural and cultural asset/s</b>	<i>Deutscher Bodensee</i> (German Lake Constance) - drive from the High Rhine in the direction of the Alps; numerous winegrower associations, private wineries and so-called wheels (Besenwirtschaften) <i>Schaffhausen</i> - Rhine carries Lake Constance to the north; 20 vine-growing communities around Gächlingen, Hallau and Wilchingen <i>Thurgau</i> - south of the Rhine and Lake Constance vineyards; numerous

	<p>vineyards adorn the landscape of Thurgau</p> <p><i>St. Galler Rheintal</i> - this valley is embedded between Lake Constance and the Alp; 25 vineyards take care of vines and wine</p> <p><i>Liechtenstein</i> - located between Alpenrhein and Rätikon - only about 40 kilometers from the eastern shore of Lake Constance</p> <p><i>Vorarlberg</i> - eastern shore of Lake Constance between the Allgäu and the Rhine; winegrowers cultivate and cultivate around 20 hectares of vineyards</p> <p>//Monastery and castle Salem - There is an exhibitionary vineyard with all kind of different grapes at the monastery and castle of Salem. Salem (D)</p> <p>// Carthusian monastery Ittingen - In the monestary you can taste Ittinger wine beside the famous Ittinger beer. Wardt, Thurgau (CH)</p> <p>// Gathering place Bergtrotte Osterfingen - The wine centre of the Schaffhauser Blauburgunderland – with wine library, wine bar and restaurant. Osterfingen, Schaffhausen (CH)</p> <p>// Castle Arenenberg Here you can enjoy a majestic view from the Napoleon Museum over vineyards and the lake. Salenstein, Thurgau (CH)</p> <p>// Castle Hohenklingen From far away you can glimpse the castle hill of the medieval town Stein am Rhein. Stein am Rhein (CH)</p> <p>// Fort Munot Even in the City of Schaffhausen grapes are growing at the fortress Munot. Schaffhausen (CH)</p>
<p><b>Rationale</b></p>	<p>The initiatives focusing on the joint development and management of a common cross-border tourism area around Lake Constance can be seen as best practice, especially when it founded the Internationale Bodensee Tourismus GmbH organisation (abbreviation: IBT). IBT, founded in 1997, has been working as a cross-border tourism organisation for many years now. Its shareholders are destination management organisations, administrative districts and associations of four countries, Germany, Switzerland, France and Liechtenstein, in the Lake Constance area. It is to be underlined that while many cross-border regions cooperate only for one special project or only for a certain period of time, the IBT and its co-operation has a long term orientation and higher level of institutionalisation.</p> <p>As the GmbH stated, it is quite crucial to have one particular organisation responsible for the joint image and the communication of the cross-border region of Lake Constance. The organisation is in charge of elaborating a common vision, tourism strategy and positioning the lake region on tourism market as well. Instead of fragmented, local or nationwide activities, IBT carries out its tasks on a cross-border level of the whole Lake Constance region. With the help of IBT we can talk about a joint Lake Constance region</p>

	<p>that unites attractions, services and stakeholders (e.g. by easily accessible contacts or bookings), have the competences of responsible organisation in order to elaborate and implement joint strategies, concrete projects and tourism products.</p> <p>To name but a few examples of the projects/products that IBT has taken part in or implemented directly:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Bodensee Erlebniskarte: it is designed to be the Holiday Pass of Lake Constance, an allinclusive card that offers free access to more than 160 attractions in four countries in the Lake Constance area for guests. This cross-border product has been available by the help of IBT for more than 15 years.</li> <li>• EU project of developing a common positioning and tourism strategy for the international Lake Constance region: the project „Positionierung der Tourismusregion Internationaler Bodensee zur Optimierung des Destinationsmanagements“ (2009-2012) can be considered as the basis for the work and designated function of today’s organisation</li> <li>• EU project of Lake Constance Gardens: it is a relatively new product, a cross-border network of historical gardens or castles, monasteries with gardens around Lake Constance</li> <li>• EU project of Wine Region Lake Constance: it is a new cross-border network of wine regions, wineries, tourism partners around the lake to establish Lake Constance region as a crossborder wine regions</li> <li>• Joint trade fair presentations of Lake Constance: the organisation supports the representation of Lake Constance as one region/destination. For example joint trade-fair presentation takes place at the Camping Motor Touristik, Europe’s largest tourist fair, in Stuttgart.</li> <li>• Common Sales Guide Lake Constance: IBT has just developed a guide for 2016-2017 including tour suggestions to explore the highlights of the four countries around the lake and the joint “four-country-region” in itself</li> <li>• Official website: the website presents the Lake Constance region as a unified tourism region under the motto “Bodensee - four countries, one lake”</li> </ul>
<p><b>Case study</b></p>	<p>The aim of the project is to promote the attractiveness of the four-country and wine region of Lake Constance with services and products that impart knowledge. Wine-growing and tourism are ideal partners to mutually support one another in the development of services and the associated joint marketing with the help of their networks. The experience shows that this is particularly lacking in cross-border offers. The specific exchange to initiate joint measures promotes international cooperation and works to the benefit of visitors to the wine region of Lake Constance at the same</p>



	<p>time. The more experiences and different inputs that are supplied from the individual regions, the more promising the outlook for sustainable solutions. The combination of winegrowers and tourists in the “wine region of Lake Constance” arose from the “international wine tourism on Lake Constance” project.</p> <p><b>Financed</b> <u>2014 - 2020 INTERREG V-A Germany - Austria - Switzerland - Liechtenstein (Alpenrhein - Bodensee - Hochrhein)</u></p> <p>Specific Objective: Increasing the attractiveness of common natural and cultural heritage  Thematic Objective: (6) preserving and protecting the environment and promoting resource efficiency by:  Investment Priority: (6c) conserving, protecting, promoting and developing natural and cultural heritage</p> <p>The main objective was and is to make the individual wine regions into an international wine region with a common Lake Constance identity via the powerful joint topic of “wine tourism” that surrounds the entire lake.  Objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• revitalisation, ensuring and increasing the attractiveness of the cultural landscape of wine;</li> <li>• creating offers and products appropriate for the target groups; promoting economic perspectives;</li> <li>• establishing an international network;</li> <li>• discussion, communication and acceleration of joint cooperation;</li> <li>• exchange of knowledge between the individual players.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Key elements of best practice</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The pre-conditions for its application</li> </ul> <p>Pre-conditions for its application is the existing combination of winegrowers and tourists in the region that surrounds the entire of Lake Constance that can be upgraded into an international wine region with a common identity via the powerful joint topic of “wine tourism”.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The measures to be applied</li> </ul> <p>With the establishment of specialist tours, talks, seminars, conferences and training offers, exchanges will not only be promoted in the programme area. The aim is also to attract knowledge from outside and to pass it on externally. Cooperation with further training institutions, particularly with</p>



	<p>vocational and sommelier schools, as well as research and teaching facilities in the field of viticulture and fruit growing, as well as tourism, is classed as forward-looking. Workshops and talks, as well as company tours and educational trips to the wine region of Lake Constance, are planned. The engagement of citizens in the region should be stimulated via the training of international Lake Constance wine culture managers. On-site, they bring visitors closer to the tradition, the culture that has evolved, the beauty of the countryside and knowledge about wine growing and wine. People can aspire to take ownership of the knowledge.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The expected results</li> </ul> <p>The expected results- the results is the production of incomes to be invested in the further development of international wine tourism asset.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The resources needed for its application</li> </ul> <p>The resources needed for its application considering the best practice is touristic point are development and cost sustainability of Internationale Bodensee Tourismus GmbH organization that are funded by stakeholders from 4 countries Germany, Switzerland, France and Liechtenstein.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sustainability and transferability aspects</li> </ul> <p>The topic of “knowledge transfer and imparting knowledge” should form the future focus in the next period and support the wine region of Lake Constance in establishing itself even more firmly. The primary network initially created under tourist aspects should now serve the exchange of various experiences and insights among wine growers and the tourist sector. This will help increase the ecological, social and economic specialist knowledge of both professional groups and thereby increase the skill level and capacity for innovation in the region. The products and offers emerging should benefit visitors and those living in the region in the long term, attract new visitors, and be continuously developed.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Pro and cons of the best practice</li> </ul> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>pro - economic impact on local communities</li> <li>cons - the anthropic impacts on the natural asset which address need for stronger efforts in developing and using innovative methods to obtain sustainable natural and cultural valorisation.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Stakeholders concerned</b></p>	<p>Country, Region, City/Municipality, Tourist Board, Associations, Agencies</p> <p>Partners of the project: Internationale Bodensee Tourismus GmbH, BodenseeWein e.V., Bodensee</p>

	Vorarlberg Tourismus, Verein Weinbaubetreibende Vorarlbergs, St. Gallen Tourismus Bodensee, Verein Rheintal Wein, Thurgau Tourismus, Dachverband Thurgau Wein, Schaffhauserland Tourismus, Blauburgunderland Schaffhausen
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<b>Name of the Best Practice identified</b>	<b>YOUrALPS</b>
<b>Developer of the Best Practice</b>	<u>ALPARC - Le Réseau Alpin des Espaces Protégés</u> <i>Alpine Network of Protected Areas</i>
<b>Source</b>	<a href="http://www.interact-eu.net/library#1843-e-book-connecting-cultures-connected-citizens">http://www.interact-eu.net/library#1843-e-book-connecting-cultures-connected-citizens</a> <a href="https://www.alpine-space.eu/projects/youralps/en/about/aims-activities">https://www.alpine-space.eu/projects/youralps/en/about/aims-activities</a>
<b>Concerned natural and cultural asset/s</b>	Germany, Bavarian Alps - National park Berchtesgaden Austria, Burgenland - Nature park Geschriebenstein - Nature Park Austria Burgenland - Nature park Rosalia-Kogelberg - Nature Park France, Haute- Savoie - Natural Reserve Sixt-Passy - ASTERS - Nature Park France, Savoie - Savoy committee, Parc Naturel Régional du Massif des Bauges, ONF - Savoy local agency Italy, Brescia - Parco dell'Adamello - Nature Park Italy, Bergamo - Parco delle Orobie Bergamasche - Nature Park Italy, Sondrio - Parco delle Orobie Valtellinesi - Nature Park Italy Sondrio - Parco delle Orobie Valtellinesi - Nature Park Italy Sondrio - Stelvio National Park Italy Sondrio - Stelvio National Park (II site) Italy Brescia - Parco dell'Adamello - Nature Park Italy Brescia - Parks of Alto Garda Bresciano Slovenia, Gorenjska - Triglav National Park

<p><b>Rationale</b></p>	<p>Among the younger generation, there is little awareness of the opportunities offered by the natural and cultural heritage of the Alps. To ensure the preservation of the Alpine cultural heritage, YOUrALPS is attempting to reconcile young people with the Alps. Twelve project partners from five Alpine countries are working together to structure the field of mountain-oriented education and incorporate the values and knowledge of mountains and the Alps more fully in practices and in education curricula. The partners are also working to create an “Alpine school model” and new opportunities for youth by increasing their empowerment and engagement in the Alpine territory.</p> <p><u>OurAlps</u> webplatform: it is an international mountain-oriented education network in the Alps. It connects professionals working in the field of education with the aim of developing and promoting <u>mountain-oriented education</u> in Alpine areas. to Mountain Oriented Education, gathering schools and universities together with specialist from non-formal education and youth, providing resources, offers, contacts, based on a Participatory web-platform and database.</p> <p><u>Comparative Report</u> on innovative practices and mountain oriented strategies.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Alpine School Model</b>, a joint international methodological approach based on a charter, a label, shared pedagogical tools and resources adapted to different educational level. Recommendations will support decision-makers in transferring and applying the model.</li> </ul> <p>The project output results in form of Comparative report consist is divided in three parts represents the state of the art of Mountain-oriented Education (MoE). It consists: in a collection of existing MoE practices and approaches; an insight in political strategies on education for sustainable development and Mountain-oriented Education envisaging a path for the implementation into the formal education system of the five Alpine adjacent states of these considerations; an analysis of the challenges and different approaches in the implementation of MoE from the perspective of a stakeholder.</p> <p>Following project results were also published:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Political Strategies on Education for sustainable development and Mountain-oriented Education - Path to implementation into the formal education system of five Alpine Adjacent states</li> </ul>
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Mountain-oriented education (MOE) implementation approaches &amp; challenges - A stakeholder's perspective</li> </ul> <p>Project specific objectives:</p> <p><u>Fostering and strengthening the Alpine mountain-oriented education sector</u> A network of formal and non-formal education actors with the participation of decision-makers will be create. They will share knowledge in a web platform dedicated to Mountain Oriented Education and they will participate on the analysis and values existing educational practices in a collective report.</p> <p><u>Providing youth with opportunities to develop their knowledge and sensibility on the Alpine natural and cultural heritage</u> Partners' students will be involved in the model development, actively participating in the project actions and transalpine workshops. Pupils and students from pilot-schools will benefit from testing the "Alpine school" educational model (ASM).</p> <p><u>Strengthening the inclusion of mountain-oriented education in the educational curricula in the school system, fostering a transnational alpine cultural identity</u> A common alps-wide operational model called the "Alpine School Model" developed and tested. Partner decision-makers are involved in the development, transfer and implement the model in their territory.</p>
<p><b>Case study</b></p>	<p>YOUrALPS (Educating youth for the Alps: (re)connecting Youth and Mountain heritage for an inspiring future in the Alps) take up the challenge to reconcile young people with the Alps. Thirteen project partners from six alpine countries work together to give structure to the field of mountain oriented education and incorporate the values and knowledge of mountains and the Alps more fully in practices also in educational curricula. Thanks to exchanges, training, workshops and trials in pilot sites the project partner will create an "Alpine school model". The project creates new opportunities for youth and increase their empowerment and engagement in the Alpine territory, to better shape their future. YOUrALPS lasts from November 2016 to October 2019 and is co-financed by the European Regional Development Fund through the Interreg Alpine Space programme.</p> <p>From abstract "YOUrALPS: Integrating young people's concepts,</p>

educators' teaching principles and stakeholders' educational tasks for a transformation of education and society towards sustainability in the Alps" presented at 6th Symposium for Research in Protected areas, 2-3 November 2017 in Salzburg – preliminary evaluation analysis' results:

### **Young beneficiaries**

In total 300 valid cases are included in the data evaluation process. By far most young beneficiaries are students at high schools or vocational schools. Valid statements can be made about Slovenia, tendencies about Austria and Italy. In France and Germany, the sample sizes are far too low to allow for any conclusions. Young people regard their own future brighter than the future of the earth. The future of the Alpine Space is envisioned rather positive and positive. 10-14 year olds have a more negative outlook on the future of the Alpine Space than 15-19 year old teenagers. Returning to a traditional lifestyle, acquiring more knowledge and getting actively involved are regarded more important to tackle present and future challenges than technical solutions. 10-19 year old young people perceive the Alpine Space as 'Recreation area' (ca.35%), 'Living Space' (ca. 30%) or space for retreat (ca. 10%). The same subset perceives protected areas very similarly to the Alpine Space, except for one major difference: A considerable number also regards protected areas as 'learning locations'. Nature is predominantly regarded as an 'essential ingredient of life' and 'source of joy' by 15-19 year old young people. While humans are seen as part of nature by most young people (80%), they are not seen as having the right to make use of nature. Nature conservation is commonly regarded as human obligation and in some cases seen as personal responsibility. The sample does not allow for a clear picture about self-efficacy of young people. Responsibility for nature conservation is predominantly ascribed to businesses, NGOs and politicians – to a lesser extent to scientists. 'Enjoying untouched nature', 'seeing wild animals' as well as 'gaining knowledge' and 'spending time with family/friends' are the most common expectations of young people from protected areas. 'Walking on nature trails' and 'taking guided tours' are the

	<p>most performed activities in protected areas. Personal observations are the most important source of knowledge about nature for young people before parents, school and experts.</p> <p><b>Involved educators</b></p> <p>Stated learning objectives range from abstract long-term goals to concrete detailed goals. As has been yet established in formal education, there is a strong indication for a clear definition of micro and macro goals in the form of learning outcomes of each MOE-related activity also in non-formal education. Strong emphasis on the interrelation between internal and external influence factors of environmental friendly behaviour can be reported: Educators especially stress the importance of role models, positive messages and learning settings that allow for individual approaches and thus experienced self-efficacy in confined fields of activity. Knowledge transfer is no longer sufficient to prepare alpine youth for future grand challenges. Educators place a strong focus on the development of soft skills which require different evaluation methods such as working diaries, portfolios, self-assessment or partner-assessment.</p>
<p><b>Key elements of best practice</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The pre-conditions for its application</li> </ul> <p>Pre-conditions for its application is the existing thirteen project partners from six alpine countries with the same goal of giving structure to the field of mountain oriented education and incorporate the values and knowledge of mountains and the Alps more fully in practices also in educational curricula.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The measures to be applied</li> </ul> <p>Enhancement of participation, the capacity to act, self-determination, lifelong learning, identification with the Alpine environment as a vital resource of life, and the integration of formal and non-formal education are the main principles helping to promote the change in the education system while at the same time favouring the transition of the entire Alpine territory according to the premises of sustainable development.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The expected results</li> </ul> <p>Establishment of a transnational cooperation structure dedicated to Mountain oriented education, gathering schools and universities together with specialist from non-formal education and youth, providing resources, offers, contacts, based on a Participatory web-platform and database;</p>

	<p>Creation of a comparative report on innovative practices and mountain oriented strategies;          Structuring of An Alpine School Model. A joint international methodological approach based on a charter, a label, shared pedagogical tools and resources adapted to different educational level.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The resources needed for its application</li> </ul> <p>The resources needed for its application considering the best practice is touristic point are: Education for sustainable development (ESD) and environmental education (EE) form the basis for Mountain-oriented education (MoE). MoE emphasizes the interrelations between mountain regions and society. In the Alpine context, MoE enables youth to face and shape present and future Grand Challenges in that it strengthens capacity, competencies and resilience among them on the basis of the rich Alpine cultural and natural heritage. <a href="http://en.unesco.org/themes/education-sustainable-development">http://en.unesco.org/themes/education-sustainable-development</a>. Cost of yearly structure are mainly human resources (rangers, office coordinators).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sustainability and transferability aspects</li> </ul> <p>A joint international methodological approach called the “Alpine School Model” based on a charter, a label, shared pedagogical tools and resources adapted to different educational level. Recommendations will support decision-makers in transferring and applying the model. Partner decision-makers will be involved in the development, transfer and implement the model in their territory.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Pro and cons of the best practice             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>pro – arise of awareness of the Alpine natural and cultural heritage especially among youth</li> <li>cons - the anthropic impacts on the natural asset which address need for stronger efforts in developing and using innovative methods to obtain sustainable natural and cultural valorisation.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
<p><b>Stakeholders concerned</b></p>	<p>Individuals, associations, firms, communities, public administrations, free-lancers, protected areas, local operators, young people, ...</p> <p>List of project partners: <a href="https://www.alpine-space.eu/projects/youralps/en/about/partners">https://www.alpine-space.eu/projects/youralps/en/about/partners</a></p>



<p><b>Name of the Best Practice identified</b></p>	<p>KRZYŻTOPÓR CASTLE</p>
<p><b>Developer of the Best Practice</b></p>	<p>Institution of Culture Zamek Krzyżtopór in Ujazd</p>
<p><b>Source</b></p>	<p>Literature review:  BEST PRACTICES HANDBOOK: TRANSNATIONAL MODEL FORM OF SOCIALLY USEFUL USE OF MEDIEVAL RUINS. Istituto Superiore sui Sistemi Territoriale per l'innovazione, version 1: 11/2018.  <a href="https://krzyztopor.org.pl/zamek/index.php/pl/">https://krzyztopor.org.pl/zamek/index.php/pl/</a></p>
<p><b>Concerned natural and cultural asset/s</b></p>	<p>Please, list the natural and cultural asset/s to which the best practice is referred <b>San Leo Castle (Rocca di San Leo)</b></p>
<p><b>Rationale</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- multiple activities compatible with the historical and cultural preservation of the good;</li> <li>- ability to coexist different uses and different hospitality targets;</li> <li>- economic sustainability;</li> </ul>



<p><b>Case study</b></p>	<p>The castle organizes various cultural events addressed to tourists and the local community, including knight shows, artillery shows, historical reconstructions, old dance shows and workshops, night tours.</p> <p>The educational offer for children and young people is broad, including historical lessons, educational and artistic workshops (eg self-made jewelery, clay molding workshops, blacksmithing and weaving workshops, decorating wooden swords, presentation of seventeenth-century costumes, presentation and study of court dances, staging of duels, historical battle shows, knight's games and fun, field games). In addition, commercial services are also provided, including photo sessions, wedding ceremonies.</p> <p>There are five sightseeing routes with different degrees of difficulty. Forms of sightseeing - individually or with a guide.</p> <p>Next to the castle there is a free car park, a small gastronomy, in the building: cash registers, toilets, a souvenir shop, a concert hall.</p>
<p><b>Key elements of best practice</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· Krzyżtopór is one of the largest noble castles in Poland. The castle was secured as a permanent ruin with the reconstruction of some vaults and a temporary roofing of towers and most of the wings. Research and renovation and conservation works carried out in 2010-2014 were financed mainly from EU funds from the European Regional Development Fund. The object of the project was renovation, adaptation to the needs of tourist traffic and promotion of the Krzyżtopór Castle in Ujazd.</li> <li>· Works included execution: protection of the wall structure, adaptations of rooms for the needs of tourist traffic in one of the bastions without disturbing the original shape (including construction of an audiovisual room, exhibition hall), exchange of canopies, execution of the courtyard floor, partial reconstruction of the gate building, execution of visiting the Castle, partial reconstruction of gardens, land development in front of the castle, construction of a parking lot, conducting a nationwide promotional campaign, as well as creating illumination that will allow for night tours.</li> <li>· All renovation and conservation activities were carried out in accordance with the conservation guidelines. After the works were completed, the castle was open to visitors. It is secured in terms of the safety of the facility and visitors. The facility is illuminated and marked, monitored, provided with audible alarms, supervised at night.</li> <li>· The new function also brings economic benefits - currently, the maintenance of the castle complex is financed mainly from running own business/tourism, sale of goods and services, etc.</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The annual amount of income is PLN 1,150,000.</li> </ul>
<b>Stakeholders concerned</b>	<p>Municipality of Iwaniska, The Institution of Culture Zamek Krzyżtopór in Ujazd. Research and renovation and conservation works was financed mainly from EU funds from the European Regional Development Fund.</p>

<b>Name of the Best Practice identified</b>	<p>GRANADA GEOPARK, CONTRIBUTING TO SUSTAINABLE TOURISM DEVELOPMENT.</p>
<b>Developer of the Best Practice</b>	<p>Local Action Groups.</p>

<p><b>Source</b></p>	<p>Interreg Europe, CHRISTA project.</p> <p><a href="https://www.interregeurope.eu/christa/">https://www.interregeurope.eu/christa/</a></p>
<p><b>Concerned natural and cultural asset/s</b></p>	<p>Please, list the natural and cultural asset/s to which the best practice is referred</p> <p><b>Val Marecchia e Val Conca (Marecchia valley and Conca valley)</b></p>
<p><b>Rationale</b></p>	<p>- the best practice shows a strategy of enhancement of a particular area and territory, characterized by similar dynamics, through sustainable forms of tourism based on the awareness of local resources, but also educational activities aimed at building a bond of belonging by the inhabitants.</p>
<p><b>Case study</b></p>	<p>Granada Geopark is an initiative based on a relevant geological heritage and other natural and cultural resources located in the north area of Granada where the depopulation is a deep problem. It focuses on a bottom up development strategy implemented by Local Action Groups guaranteeing an active participation of all the social and economic sectors and the involvement of the Public Institutions as well. This strategy tries to work integrating all the sectors, making people the main character of its territory future. It is a participatory bottom up strategy.</p>

<p><b>Key elements of best practice</b></p>	<p>The strategy is based on three pillars:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· Education: Actions aimed at scholars and university students and educational programme focused on geological values, biodiversity and natural heritage for school teachers.</li> <li>· Research and divulgation: Organising guided visits to interpretation centres and small museums.</li> <li>· Sustainable Tourism: Valorisation of local products, traditions, natural and cultural touristic resources, creation of new business opportunities.</li> </ul> <p>Granada Geopark is located in the north of Granada where the depopulation is an important problem. No generational replacement, young people move to the city. Population have discovered the importance of its territory. This practice is potentially interesting for all the territories needed of a strategy of the development. A Geopark is not possible to have in everywhere but its strategy of development is possible to transfer to all the territories.</p>
<p><b>Stakeholders concerned</b></p>	<p>The County Council of Granada.</p>

<p><b>Name of the Best Practice identified</b></p>	<p>PAFOS APHRODITE FESTIVAL: INTANGIBLE HERITAGE ATTRACTING CULTURAL TOURISM.</p>
<p><b>Developer of the Best Practice</b></p>	<p>Pafos Aphrodite Festival Cyprus (PAFC).</p>

<b>Source</b>	<p>Interreg Europe, CHRISTA project.</p> <p><a href="https://www.interregeurope.eu/christa/">https://www.interregeurope.eu/christa/</a></p>
<b>Concerned natural and cultural asset/s</b>	<p>Please, list the natural and cultural asset/s to which the best practice is referred</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <b>Wheat Festival and Mufeg, Jelsi</b></li> <li>- <b>Grape Festival</b></li> </ul>
<b>Rationale</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- ability to promote the event beyond the local territory, with high professional skills, local history and culture;</li> <li>- strong institutional partnership;</li> <li>- ability to do marketing</li> </ul>
<b>Case study</b>	<p>The Pafos Aphrodite Festival has been established as a cultural event of international recognition with high preconditions for artistic performance and administrative efficiency. It takes place every year in early September since 1999. The event takes place with the participation of the Cyprus Symphony Orchestra and Cypriot soloists. The stage is constructed in the area in front of the Medieval Castle which forms part of the stage scenery.</p>
<b>Key elements of best practice</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· Each production costs about 250000 EUR with half the costs covered by sale of tickets and the rest through sponsorships.</li> <li>· This event offers great potential for learning by and transfer to other regions and cities, given that the opera productions are imported from well established locations with long tradition on opera. The setting and the international audience of holiday-makers and visitors can be replicated in other destinations to enhance the role of intangible heritage in sustainable cultural tourism development and promotion.</li> <li>· The means required to organise such an event are:             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· a dynamic team of both cultural and tourism professionals.</li> <li>· a strong leadership by local/regional authority.</li> <li>· policy-makers.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· artistic capacity to select the opera company every year.</li> <li>· financial support through sponsorship and ticket sales.</li> <li>· effective marketing.</li> <li>· involvement of the local community and stakeholders.</li> <li>· There is a need to mobilise the involvement of local volunteers in order to reduce costs. the involvement of local artists and orchestra increases the viability and offers great opportunities for local cultural and creative industries to further their operations and share in the benefits.</li> <li>· Pafos Aphrodite Festival has completed 20 years of successful course.</li> <li>· The 3-day performances are sold out every year, with high quality of performing and great interest by an international audience of holiday-makers and visitors. The event has attracted thousands of spectators over the years.</li> </ul>
<b>Stakeholders concerned</b>	Pafos Aphrodite Festival Cyprus (PAFC), Pafos Municipality and the Pafos Tourism Board.

<b>Name of the Best Practice identified</b>	ARCHAEOLOGICAL MUSEUM OF THESSALONIKI INNOVATION AND DIGITISATION: MULTIMEDIA APPLICATIONS.
<b>Developer of the Best Practice</b>	Researchers develop intelligent environments, capable to adapt to the needs and demands of human users.

<b>Source</b>	<p>Interreg Europe, CHRISTA project.</p> <p><a href="https://www.interregeurope.eu/christa/">https://www.interregeurope.eu/christa/</a>.</p>
<b>Concerned natural and cultural asset/s</b>	<p>Please, list the natural and cultural asset/s to which the best practice is referred</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <b>Mufeg, Jelsi</b></li> <li>- <b>Sepino archeological areas</b></li> </ul>
<b>Rationale</b>	<p>- in order to valorise the area, the best practices are an example to promote the archaeological richness, to favour the knowledge of it also through digital and playful experiences</p>
<b>Case study</b>	<p>The Archaeological Museum adopted a visitor oriented strategy which included the use of digital tools and communication technologies by the visitors. Videos, touch screens, digital games and interactive systems are the tools. This exhibition alongside with the 11 applications could function as a case study for a modern approach of the cultural products and the use of new technologies.</p>
<b>Key elements of best practice</b>	<p>This exhibition differs from a conventional one, as the new technologies modern allow visitors to access unique artefacts, archaeological sites and monuments, offering a new interactive experience that combines information and learning through playing. The digital exhibition "Macedonia from fragments to pixels" is an internationally unique exhibition consisted only of interactive systems which are based on the research outcomes of the ICS-FORTH's Ambient Intelligence Programme. The new practice has made the visit more educational, memorable and entertaining and as a consequence, the number of visitors has increased. Visitors, especially the youngsters, have the chance for a different, modern experience. According to the visitors digital games provide joy and multisensory experience. This time, forget about the usual museum rule of "Do not touch".</p>

<b>Stakeholders concerned</b>	Institute of Computer Science and the Archaeological Museums' technical staff.
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### UNIVERSITY OF CAMERINO

<b>Name of the Best Practice identified</b>	HRAD HARTENBERG (HARTENBERG CASTLE)
<b>Developer of the Best Practice</b>	National Heritage Institute of the Czech Republic
<b>Source</b>	Literature review:  BEST PRACTICES HANDBOOK: TRANSNATIONAL MODEL FORM OF SOCIALLY USEFUL USE OF MEDIEVAL RUINS. Istituto Superiore sui Sistemi Territoriale per l'innovazione, version 1: 11/2018. <a href="https://www.hartenberg.cz/english/">https://www.hartenberg.cz/english/</a>
<b>Concerned natural and cultural asset/s</b>	Please, list the natural and cultural asset/s to which the best practice is referred <b>Rocca Varano (Varano Fortress)</b> <b>Rocca di Santa Lucia (Santa Lucia Fortress)</b>



<p><b>Rationale</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- activities aimed at giving new uses to historical ruin, compatible with its conservation;</li> <li>- ability to generate a sense of belonging to the asset, through the direct involvement of people;</li> <li>- transfer to the participants of skills related to the historical culture of the territory;</li> <li>- relationship between cultural heritage and the surrounding nature;</li> </ul>
<p><b>Case study</b></p>	<p>The publicly opened castle with a small museum exposition. Meeting place of its visitors, supporters and the volunteers, the scene of many social and cultural events.</p> <p>A broad range of social activities is available for this purpose from educational or spiritual meetings to participation on the ruins stabilisation and necessary conservation works.</p>
<p><b>Key elements of best practice</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· Activities organised for public are focused significantly on heritage conservation of the remaining structures of the castle and on keeping the site tidy and safe for visitors.</li> <li>· The concept of sustainable care for the ruin is based on the continual stimulation of public interest in this place. The personal involvement and participation on events has a big importance. Also the international dimension is considered very important.</li> <li>· So far the working camps organised for volunteers has been attended by the participants from 76 different countries.</li> <li>· Social supporting activities include courses of basic skills and craftsmanship such as stone masonry, carpentry, gardening oriented to the inclusion of socially vulnerable people in the labor market.</li> <li>· The activities initiated around the castle support to revive the nearby village, and the combined resources enable to contribute to the repairs of the local granary and the old school building.</li> <li>· Some environmental projects oriented to surrounding landscape have been supported including mapping, planning and knowledgeable maintenance.</li> </ul>

<b>Stakeholders concerned</b>	From 1997 the castle is managed by its private owner, Mrs. Irena Loosová and Mr. Bedřich Loos. In 2018 their constant effort has been awarded by the Patrimonium pro futuro prize of the National Heritage Institute of the Czech Republic.
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<b>Name of the Best Practice identified</b>	SPIŠSKÝ HRAD (SPIŠ CASTLE)
<b>Developer of the Best Practice</b>	State of Slovakia, 'Spišský Hrad' (in Slovak)
<b>Source</b>	Literature review:  BEST PRACTICES HANDBOOK: TRANSNATIONAL MODEL FORM OF SOCIALLY USEFUL USE OF MEDIEVAL RUINS. Istituto Superiore sui Sistemi Territoriale per l'innovazione, version 1: 11/2018. <a href="https://www.slovakia.com/castles/spis-castle/">https://www.slovakia.com/castles/spis-castle/</a> <a href="http://www.spiskyhrad.sk/en.html">http://www.spiskyhrad.sk/en.html</a>
<b>Concerned natural and cultural asset/s</b>	Please, list the natural and cultural asset/s to which the best practice is referred <b>Rocca Varano (Varano Fortress)</b> <b>Rocca di Santa Lucia (Santa Lucia Fortress)</b>

<b>Rationale</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- activities aimed at giving new uses to historical ruin, compatible with its conservation;</li> <li>- ability to generate a sense of belonging to the asset, through the direct involvement of people;</li> <li>- economic sustainability;</li> </ul>
<b>Case study</b>	<p>The Museum of Spis region is located on the ruined castle: there are the collections of the Spišské múzeum placed in the castle documenting its history, along with medieval arms and feudal jurisdiction.</p> <p>The ruins of castle are well preserved and maintained and mostly open for tourists. Its historical value is well perceived and awarded also intentionally by its enlisting into UNESCO World Heritage List.</p> <p>Besides “typical” tourist usage – museum with guided tours on ruined castle, the castle have several interesting and modern form of usage.</p>
<b>Key elements of best practice</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· During the year 2018, several thematic events, concerts and festivals took place on ruined castle Spiš. Every Friday, Saturday and Sunday in summer months (July and August) the event Summer on Castle was organised. It included concerts, night sightseeing tours, theatre, fairy tales days and nights, parkour exhibitions, concerts and historical swordplay. Summer on Castle is a great example of regular event that is usable also for other ruined castles in Slovakia, including Bzovik.</li> <li>· Regular events are cost efficient as properties, materials and approaches from previous years are usable repeatedly. It is efficient in terms of human resources as well, as experience and skills gained in previous years are usable for upcoming years.</li> <li>· Besides, it is attractive for domestic and international tourist and motivate tourists, and also locals, to visit the ruined castle more than just once.</li> </ul>
<b>Stakeholders concerned</b>	<p>Ownership of State of Slovak Republic, enlisted on UNESCO World Heritage List and on belong to National Cultural Monuments of Slovakia.</p>

<b>Name of the Best Practice identified</b>	ENOTOURISM CATALUNYA
<b>Developer of the Best Practice</b>	Government of Catalonia.
<b>Source</b>	Ministry of Business and Knowledge website: areas of activity: wine tourism programme.  <a href="http://empresa.gencat.cat/en/inici/">http://empresa.gencat.cat/en/inici/</a>
<b>Concerned natural and cultural asset/s</b>	Please, list the natural and cultural asset/s to which the best practice is referred <b>La Vernaccia di Serrapetrona (local typical wine)</b>
<b>Rationale</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- ability to articulate around a typical local product, a more structured and organized tourist offer in the territory;</li> <li>- support the economic competitiveness of the territory, leveraging an endogenous resource;</li> <li>- ability to build a form of proactive enhancement of the landscape, guaranteeing a sustainable development of the territory according to compatible forms of enhancement.</li> </ul>

<b>Case study</b>	Promote and support the marketing of the wine tourism-related activities Catalonia has to offer. Its creation stems from a desire to improve the competitiveness of this tourism segment, which plays a strategic role in both territorial and economic development due to its high added value.
<b>Key elements of best practice</b>	The Directorate-General for Tourism is working in conjunction with the Catalan Tourist Board and Incavi to carry out various actions in this area. As part of this effort, the Taula d'Enoturisme has been established as one of the tools for advancing as a whole to position Catalonia as a benchmark of wine tourism.
<b>Stakeholders concerned</b>	The Ministry for Business and Labour.

<b>Name of the Best Practice identified</b>	SANTIAGO DE COMPOSTELA PILGRIM ROUTES
<b>Developer of the Best Practice</b>	Cultural route of the Council of Europe European Federation of "Saint James Way"

<p><b>Source</b></p>	<p>Literature review:</p> <p><a href="https://www.coe.int/it/web/cultural-routes/the-santiago-de-compostela-pilgrim-routes">https://www.coe.int/it/web/cultural-routes/the-santiago-de-compostela-pilgrim-routes</a>  <a href="http://www.saintjamesway.eu/">http://www.saintjamesway.eu/</a></p>
<p><b>Concerned natural and cultural asset/s</b></p>	<p>Please, list the natural and cultural asset/s to which the best practice is referred  <b>Via Lauretana (Lauretana route)</b></p>
<p><b>Rationale</b></p>	<p>the best practice is an example</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- of excellence in the enhancement of the territories crossed by a pilgrimage route;</li> <li>- for the ability to renew the ancient meaning of the religious route, according to new forms of spirituality;</li> <li>- for the ability to regenerate parts of the landscape of depressed inland areas, subject to overcrowding, thanks to small forms of economy linked to the Route and the local historical and cultural resources;</li> <li>- the ability to network different landscapes, highlighting the deep historical, cultural and natural relationships that build the European territories;</li> <li>- the ability to create opportunities to de-cultivate Europe's common cultural roots.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Case study</b></p>	<p>As a result of this pilgrimage, a rich heritage was formed. Tangible heritage such as places of worship, hospitals, accommodation facilities, bridges, as well as non-tangible heritage in the form of myths, legends and songs are present along the Santiago Routes and can be enjoyed by the traveller.</p> <p>Its objective is to demonstrate, by means of a journey through space and time, how the heritage of the different countries and cultures of Europe contributes to shared history and identity. The cultural routes put into practice the fundamental values of the Council of Europe: human rights, democracy, cultural diversity, intercultural dialogue, mutual exchange and enrichment across boundaries and centuries.</p>

<p><b>Key elements of best practice</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· This ancient route provides an intense human experience, creating a sense of fraternity amongst travellers and a strong bonding with the land.</li> <li>· The Santiago Routes serve both as a symbol, reflecting ever one thousand years of European history, and as a model of cultural co-operation for Europe as a whole.</li> <li>· The Cultural Routes preserve and enhance Europe’s natural and cultural heritage as a factor for improving the living environment and as a source of cultural, social and economic development. They promote cultural tourism that fits in with sustainable development.</li> <li>· Through its Cultural Routes programme, the Council of Europe offers a model for cultural and tourism management. The certified Cultural Routes are evaluated on compliance with several criteria. Meetings, training courses, seminars and forums are organised on a regular basis to foster exchanges and the development of common, innovative strategies to support cultural and economic development, sustainable tourism and European citizenship.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Stakeholders concerned</b></p>	<p>Council of Europe, Cultural route of the Council of Europe, La Région, Agglo le Puy en Velay, UNESCO, République Française.</p>

<p><b>Name of the Best Practice identified</b></p>	<p>EUROPEAN ROUTE OF CISTERCIAN ABBEYS</p>
<p><b>Developer of the Best Practice</b></p>	<p>Cultural route of the Council of Europe European Charter of Cistercian Abbeys and Sites</p>

<p><b>Source</b></p>	<p>Literature review:</p> <p><a href="https://www.coe.int/en/web/cultural-routes/the-european-route-of-cistercian-abbeys">https://www.coe.int/en/web/cultural-routes/the-european-route-of-cistercian-abbeys</a></p> <p><a href="http://culture-routes.net/routes/the-european-route-of-cistercian-abbeys">http://culture-routes.net/routes/the-european-route-of-cistercian-abbeys</a></p>
<p><b>Concerned natural and cultural asset/s</b></p>	<p>Please, list the natural and cultural asset/s to which the best practice is referred</p> <p><b>Via Lauretana (Lauretana route)</b></p>
<p><b>Rationale</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- the best practice shows how it is possible to build thematic itineraries aimed at enhancing historical and cultural (or even naturalistic) heritage located in distant territories, but linked by common cultural roots;</li> <li>- the itinerary therefore becomes not only thematic, but can be interpreted as a new route in the territory, showing the geographical development of a specific historical phenomenon, and the ways in which it has transformed the landscapes of which it is part;</li> </ul>
<p><b>Case study</b></p>	<p>Bringing together more than 750 abbeys and 1000 monasteries of heritage, the Order of Cîteaux and its White Monks – known as such due to the colour of their habit – have strongly influenced the artistic development and organisation of rural areas in Europe. The architectural style, inherited from the Cistercians, and their model of sustainable organisation of territory still feature in the European rural landscape today.</p> <p>The “European Charter of Cistercian Abbeys and Sites” Association and its members work to preserve the tangible and intangible Cistercian heritage. Their actions contribute to the preservation of the historical heritage, both buildings and the surrounding environment, regardless of their condition. They also aim at promoting the role of the Cistercians in European history, especially in the twelfth and thirteenth centuries, to a wider audience. They seek to highlight the unique identity of Cistercian monasticism, in its intellectual and spiritual dimensions, technical ingenuity and remarkable organisational, building and development skills.</p>



<p><b>Key elements of best practice</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· The traveller is invited to understand and give meaning to the Cistercian heritage that our age has inherited, through a discovery journey passing through rural tourism sites, by participating in educational and cultural events, and by using new digital tools adapted to cultural heritage conservation and promotion.</li> <li>· Grouping together more than 150 Cistercian abbeys and outbuildings, the European Route of Cistercian Abbeys appears in a dozen European countries, including Germany, Belgium, Denmark, Spain, France, Italy, Poland, Portugal, the Czech Republic, Sweden and Switzerland among them.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Stakeholders concerned</b></p>	<p>Council of Europe, Cultural route of the Council of Europe, UNESCO, European Charter of Cistercian Abbeys and Sites.</p>



## **MADE IN-LAND. Management and Development of INLANDs**

Axis: Environmental and cultural heritage

Specific Objective: 3.1. Make natural and cultural heritage a leverage for a sustainable and more balanced territorial development

### **3.2.3. Final report on governance framework**

1 January 2022- 30 June 2022

WP 3: DEVELOPMENT OF A CROSS-BORDER STRATEGY FOR INLAND AREAS

Deliverable 3.2.3: Final report on governance framework

Activity 3.1.: ANALYSIS OF THE GOVERNANCE FRAMEWORK

PP in charge: PP1, PP6

PPs Involved: All

Status: Draft: approved in the SC of April 29, 2020

Distribution: Public

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## Governance framework in Croatia

The protection of the nature and cultural heritage in Croatia can be traced to middle 19<sup>th</sup> century when first laws on forest protection came into effect and when first museums for archaeological monuments were established. However, it was only after the World War I when first concrete measures in protection of nature were reached by establishing first Natural Park Štirovača in 1928. The proclamation remained in force only one year so the oldest National Park is considered Plitvice Lakes established in 1949. In the period 1945 – 1991, when Croatia was a part of Yugoslavia, new protected areas were established and first monuments inscribed on the UNESCO World heritage list in 1979. In 1991 Croatia declared its independence from Yugoslavia, and after the Homeland War (ended in 1998), a more systematic legal framework for the protection of natural and cultural heritage began to develop. This was particularly encouraged and conditioned by Croatia's accession to EU in 2013.

Today, there are, in the territorial and administrative sense, three levels of Government in Croatia: the Government of The Republic of Croatia (national level), 20 counties (regional government) and 556 cities and municipalities (local government). The protection of the natural and cultural heritage is mostly regulated by central government through its ministries and regional departments. Regional and especially local government have limited influence on the protection of the heritage.

### Cultural heritage

Management of the cultural heritage and its protection is rather complex and under the jurisdiction of Ministry of Culture (Figure 1). In the November 2019 there were over 9500 protected cultural goods in Croatia and that number is constantly growing. Three main types of

cultural heritage are: immovable tangible assets (individual buildings, settlements, cultural landscapes etc.), movable tangible assets (archival and museum materials) and intangible assets (traditional singing, performance, dances, etc.).

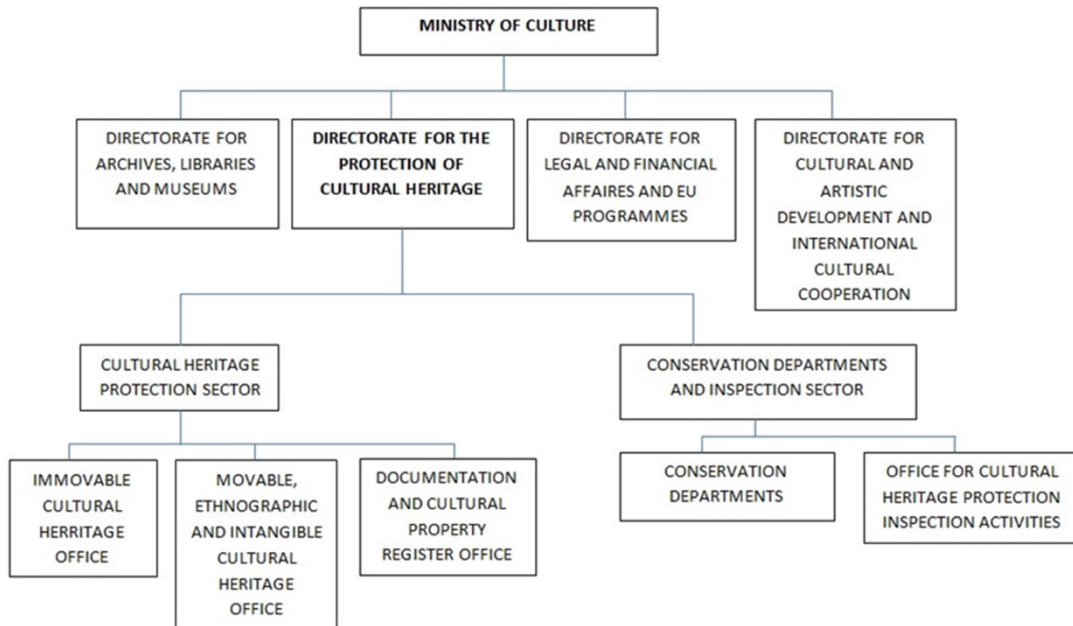


Figure 1 Organizational structure of Ministry of Culture

Ministry of Culture is responsible for all cultural assets on the national level. In case of individual historic buildings, Conservation department that operate on regional (county) level are approving building projects on the asset. There are 19 Conservation Departments for each county and the City Institute for the Conservation of Cultural and Natural Heritage of the City of Zagreb. Therefore, Conservation Department in Zadar is responsible for the cultural heritage in Zadar County, and Conservation Department in Pula is responsible for the cultural heritage in Istria County. Inspection Sector of the Ministry of Culture supervises if all legal regulations are being followed.

Decision-making and the implementation of cultural policy involve procedures and interactions between the Ministry of Culture, the government and the Parliament, on the one hand, and consultative cultural councils, local government and self-government, cultural institutions, NGOs, and individual artists and their associations, on the other.

Another important issue concerning Cultural heritage is its restoration. All tasks related to restoration, conservation and renovation of cultural assets are done by the Croatian Restoration Institute (public institution under the governmental jurisdiction). Since there are numerous activities that need to be performed in order to manage cultural heritage such as scientific research, analysis, restoration, etc. Ministry of Culture can prescribe the conditions to be fulfilled by legal or physical persons in order to acquire necessary permits for mentioned activities.

The main activity of the Croatian Conservation Institute is conservation and restoration of immovable cultural goods (architectural heritage, wall paintings and mosaics, stone sculptures and stucco), movable cultural goods (easel paintings, wooden polychrome sculptures, furniture, art on paper, artworks of leather, items of textile or metal), archaeological heritage, and other objects of cultural, historical or technical significance. The recommendation is that restoration should be performed, if possible, with the original materials, as less invasive as possible.

The Law on the Preservation of Cultural Assets (NN 69/99, NN 151/03; NN 157/03, Amend., NN 87/09, NN 88/10, NN 61/11, NN 25/12, NN 136/12) states that every monument must have an owner and that licences will be granted for restoration and conservation work. Application of this Law is continuously monitored and improved. However, it seems that in practice private owners and investment partnerships are not trusted. The number of well-presented and well-managed archaeological sites has been growing.

As a part of cultural heritage, Directorate for the protection of Cultural heritage is responsible for the protection of historical villages i.e. historical settlements as they are classified in Croatia. Also, town-planning projects which are also intended to protect historical settlements are approved by Institutes for physical planning which are organized on the regional level (one for every county). In our case Institute for Physical Planning of Zadar County and Institute for Physical Planning of Istria County. Protection is mostly defined through different limitations and preservation of the original structure. Local government and community, scientific experts, can give proposals on plan, but they cannot directly intervene in the decisions. Generally speaking, one of the greatest weaknesses in the treatment of heritage in Croatia has been the relative neglect of the traditional rural heritage. The interest in old traditions and public resources diminished, while the developmental investment has been concentrated in a limited number of areas thus marginalising others. Rural heritage was however one of the priorities for the programming of EU pre-accession funds in Croatia, which support a professionalized approach to rural heritage.

### **Natural heritage**

Protection and management of the natural heritage is under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Environmental Protection and Energy (Figure 2). There were 408 protected natural assets in Croatia in November 2019 covering 7,529.64 km<sup>2</sup> which is 8.55% of total Croatian territory. Mentioned 408 assets encompass:

- 2 strict reserves,
- 8 national parks,
- 11 nature parks,
- 77 special reserves,
- 2 regional parks,

- 80 natural monuments,
- 82 protected landscapes,
- 27 forest parks,
- 119 monuments of park architecture.

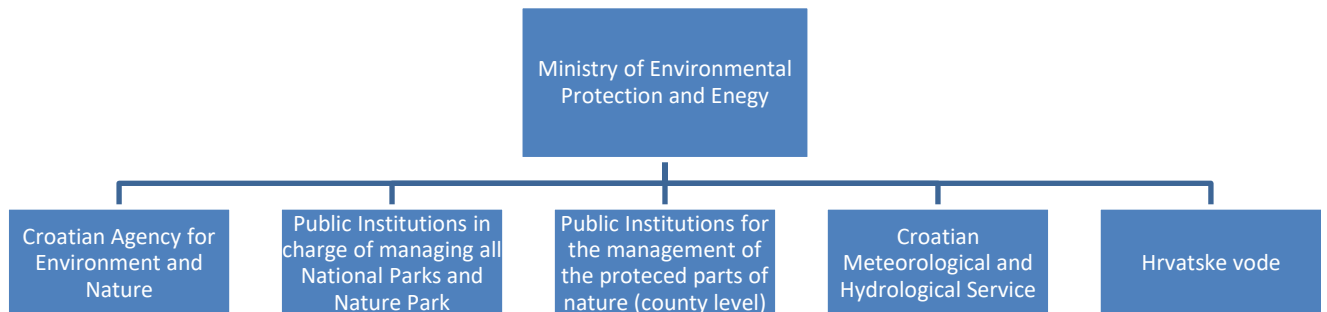


Figure 2 Organizational structure of Ministry of Environmental Protection and Energy

Main body responsible for the natural heritage is Ministry of Environmental Protection and Energy. Croatian Agency for Environment and Nature is responsible for environmental protection. On the regional level, the body that approves interventions is Public Institutions for the management of the protected parts of nature. Every National Park and Nature park approves limited interventions on its territory. All activities and research in protected areas need to be performed in accordance with Nature Protection Act. One of its fundamental principles is that nature represents a fundamental value and it is one of the most important

resources of the Republic of Croatia and therefore enjoys protection in compliance with the present Act. Protected natural values means natural values declared and protected by a body determined by the present Act and entered in the register of protected natural values; these values include protected areas (strict reserves, national parks, special reserves, nature parks, regional parks, natural monuments, important landscapes, forest parks and monuments of park architecture). According to the Nature Protection Act Physical planning and use of natural resources shall be carried out on the basis of physical planning documents and management plans in conformity with nature protection conditions and measures laid down for the purpose of biological and landscape diversity conservation.

Spatial plans on county and municipality level consider elements of natural and cultural heritage and emphasize the need for their protection, restoration and valorisation. However, except that they do not provide any concrete measure how could this be achieved. One of the few good examples of cultural heritage management in Zadar County is Action plan for management of natural heritage in the Town of Benkovac 2019-2024. In it 186 assets are categorized according to their preservation and recognition. Plan provides thorough evaluation of the documents and strategies, field survey and analyses of the communication with local stakeholders. Firstly, all assets were analysed and most important stakeholders listed (Ministry of Culture, Department of Conservation, Zadar County, City of Zadar, Town of Benkovac, Museum of Benkovac, Local high school, Tourist board of the town of Benkovac, Tourist board of the Zadar County, University of Zadar). Final proposal is the digital interpretation of the heritage using virtual reality, multimedia, augmented reality, interactive maps, audio guides, setting information plates and living history. Main aims listed in the plan are:

- development and management and organizational capacity of the Benkovac Local Museum,



- establishment of continuous protection, preservation, valorisation and interpretation of tangible and intangible cultural heritage, and
- raising the awareness and promotion of the cultural heritage of Benkovac.

Action Plan contains a list of activities for the implementation of the Cultural Heritage Management Plan of the City of Benkovac with key steps, priority levels, preparation and implementation period, main contributor, indicative costs and sources of funding. Indicators of achievement on the basis of which the success of the implementation of the Plan and the achievement of the objectives are also listed

## **Governance framework in Italy**

The protection of the nature and cultural heritage in Italy can be traced to start 20<sup>th</sup> century, with the promulgation of the first laws "for the protection of things of artistic and historical interest" and "for the protection of the beauty of the landscape", both in 1939. The Italian landscape legislation was created with a specific attention to the aesthetic aspect of the assets. Only later, the awareness of the cultural and ecological value evolved.

However, the Landscape is protected by the Constitution, the highest Italian law, since its promulgation in 1948 (art. 9)<sup>1</sup>. The Landscape has been defined as the beloved face of the Homeland. Over the years, there have been a number of laws that have regulated other aspects about Natural and Cultural Heritage. Today, these laws have been collected in two Framework Laws:

- Law n. 42/2004, the "Code of Cultural Heritage and Landscape"
- Law n. 394/1992, the "Framework Law on Protected Areas"

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<sup>1</sup> <https://www.senato.it/documenti/repository/istituzione/costituzione.pdf>

There are, in the territorial and administrative sense, three levels of Government in Italy, leaving out some articulations (i.e. Province, Metropolitan City, Mountains Communities...), jointed to Central and Regional level:

- The Central Government – national level;
- The Regions (20) – regional level;
- The Municipalities (almost 8.000) - local level

The protection of the natural and cultural heritage is regulated by the three level trough different degrees and competence (Figure 3):

- the Central Government, that promulgates the framework laws and is articulated in Central Ministry; in turn, the ministry are organized on territory trough Regional departments named *Soprintendenze* (for Cultural Heritage) and Management Authority of National Parks (for Natural Heritage);
- the Regions draft the Landscape Regional Plans (approved by Central Government);
- the Municipalities receives and deepen the indications of Landscape Regional Plans;

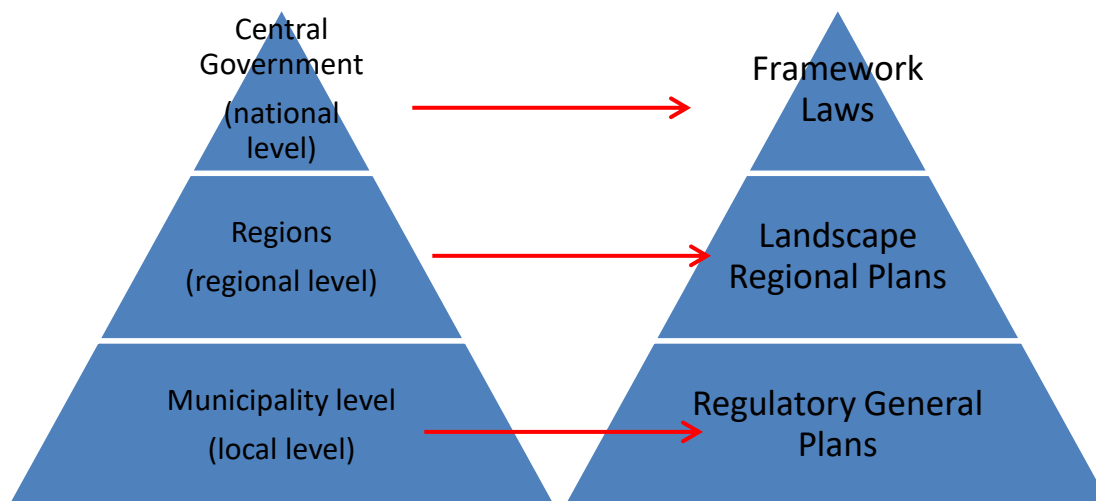


Figure 3 Levels of protection of natural and cultural heritage in Italy

## Cultural heritage

Management of the cultural heritage and its protection is rather complex and articulated, but directly or indirectly, under the jurisdiction of Ministry for Cultural Heritage and Activities and for Tourism (Figure 4). The Ministry is responsible for all cultural assets on the national level.

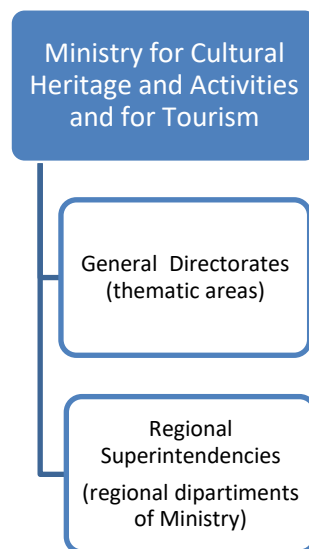


Figure 4 Organisation of Ministry for Cultural Heritage and Activities and for Tourism

In case of individual buildings, with artistic, cultural or historical interesting characters, the Regional Soprintendence (an articulation of Ministry) are approving building projects on the asset. Each Regional Superintendence approved the project of his regional territory. For each Region there is a Regional Superintendence, but organized in different areas: archaeological, artistic, architectural, archival ...).

In case of nearness to natural asset (sea, lakes, rivers, high mountains, or ancient village) the project of territory transformation is approved trough an “landscaping authorization”,

issued by Regional Superintendence. The natural and cultural assets (areas or individual asset) are individuated by Landscape Regional Plans. The Landscape Regional Plans are drafted by Region and approved by Ministry. The Regional Landscape Plans define the constituent categories of the landscape; they delimit the protected and unprotected areas, and their degree of possible transformation; they give guidelines for their transposition into the The Municipal Regulatory Plans.

The Municipal Regulatory Plans received the indications from Regional Landscape Plans and deepen them at local scale of territory, with more detail. But the Municipality has no power to approve interventions on any cultural or natural asset. The Municipal Regulatory Plans are approved by Regions.

Italian legislation is highly conservative, both in terms of natural and cultural assets. The Regional Plans define a System of “constraints” (*vincoli*) that indicate the areas of possible transformation and those subject to integral or partial protection. The laws tend to preserve the historical characteristics of the buildings, in particular public and ecclesiastic building.

In the making decision process, there are some external cultural bodies involved (often universities as scientific experts), but it is a process that intensely and mainly involves the three levels of government of the territory. Sometimes and increasingly often, the Associations are spokespersons for landscape characters that are more rooted in the culture and history of communities.

The system of protection of the boundary territory with “constrained areas” is certainly limited, because it does not guarantee the quality of the landscape transformation interventions. This conviction has increased even more since the approval of the European Landscape Convention, implemented by the Code of Cultural Heritage and Landscape in 2006. In this sense, some Regions have started a new season of Landscape Plans, aimed not only to

identifying the areas subject to protection and not, but also to defining objectives of landscape quality for regional policies and local actions.

The interventions in the historical villages are regulated by the Municipal Regulatory Plans and by the Detailed Plans of the historical villages. In the situation where a village is entirely identified as a “constrained area” subject to protection, the project must be approved by the Superintendence.

### Natural heritage

The protection and management of the natural heritage is under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of the Environment and Protection of Land and Sea .

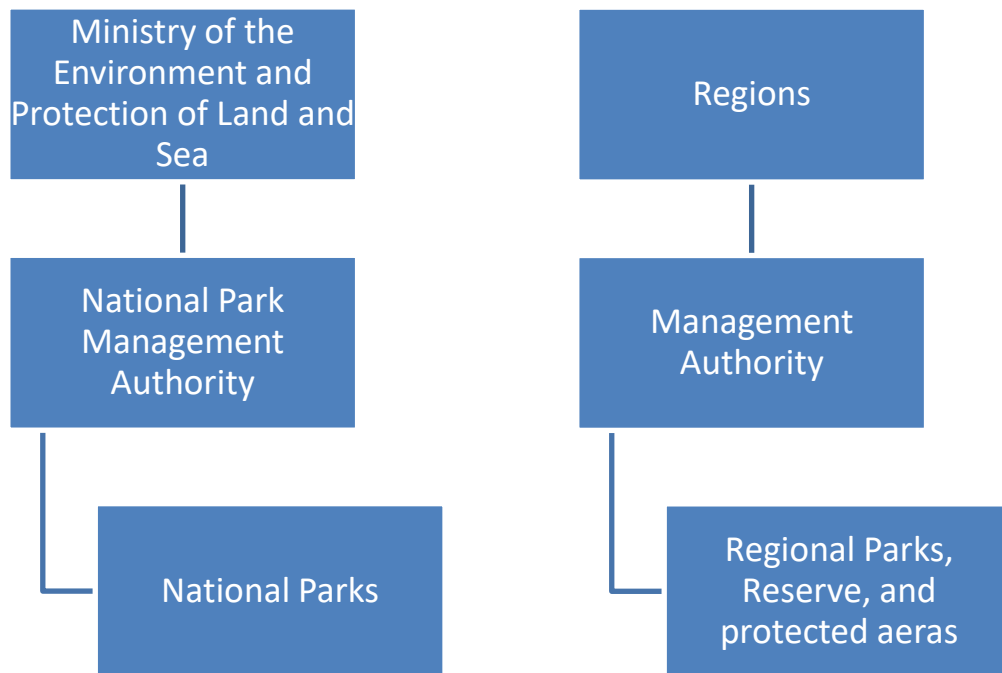


Figure 5 The protection and management of the natural heritage in Italy

The Ministry of the Environment and Protection of Land and Sea directly controls the areas of the National Parks (Figure 5). Each National Park are managed by a Management Authorities that depend directly on the Ministry (in the same way that the Superintendencies depend on the Ministry of Cultural Heritage). Each National Parks drafts its own Park Plan, approved by the Ministry. The Plan defines the single protection zone in territory of the Park. Every zone has a different level of protection and of permitted interventions. On the regional level, the Region can establish Regional protected areas, whose Plans are approved by Ministry.

“Framework Law on Protected Areas” define the criteria to establishment of Regional protected areas. In Italy, although the movements for the protection of nature were created between the late 1800s and early 1900s, a law dedicated to the protection of nature was written only in 1991.

The awareness of the importance of nature at ecological and biological level, as well as aesthetic, came very late compared to the rest of Europe. Today, however, Italy has 11% of the national territory protected and there are over a thousand protected areas, both land and sea. Law 394/91 defines the classification of protected natural areas. The system is now classified as follows:

**National parks;** consisting of land, river, lake or marine areas that contain one or more ecosystems intact or even partially altered by human intervention, one or more physical, geological, geomorphological, biological formations, of international or national importance for naturalistic, scientific, aesthetic, cultural, educational and recreational values such as to require the intervention of the State for their conservation for present and future generations.

**Regional and interregional natural parks,** consisting of land, river, lake areas and possibly stretches of sea overlooking the coast, of natural and environmental value, which constitute, within one or more neighboring regions, a homogeneous system, identified by the natural structures of the places, the landscape and artistic values and cultural traditions of local populations.

**Natural reserves;** consisting of land, river, lake or marine areas that contain one or more species of flora and fauna that are naturalistically relevant, or that present one or more ecosystems that are important for biological diversity or for the conservation of genetic resources. Nature reserves can be state or regional depending on the relevance of the natural elements represented in them.

**Wetlands of international interest;** consisting of marshy areas, swamps, peat bogs or natural or artificial water zones, permanent or temporary, including seawater areas whose depth, when there is low tide, does not exceed six meters which, because of their characteristics, can be considered of international importance under the Ramsar Convention.

**Other protected natural areas** are areas (oases of environmental associations, suburban parks, etc.) that do not fall under the previous classes. They are divided into areas of public management, i.e. established by regional laws or equivalent measures, and privately managed areas, established by formal public measures or contractual acts such as concessions or equivalent forms.

Land and sea areas of discovery indicated by laws 394/91 and 979/82, which constitute areas whose conservation through the establishment of protected areas is considered a priority.<sup>2</sup>

In Italy several most important documents regarding spatial management are detected for the purpose of this investigation:

- ***Piano Paesistico Ambientale Regionale (PPAR) of Marche Region, 1989 (Regional Environmental Landscape Plan)***

The fundamental aim of the landscape-environmental and regional planning process, deriving from Law 431/1985 (in which the protection of the landscape, conceived as a public asset, is a priority interest and prevails over any other) is to coordinate the complex system of constraints (vincoli) in landscape-environmental terms and to identify specific protection regimes for the different areas present in the regional territory. Through the PPAR, the contents of preliminary landscape-environmental compatibility are introduced into the territorial

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<sup>2</sup> [http://www.parks.it/indice/faq aree protette.html#D-1:](http://www.parks.it/indice/faq aree protette.html#D-1)



planning. These contents were not present in the subordinate plans implemented up to that time. These contents will guide future developments in the region. In fact, the launch of the PPAR is legally linked to the redevelopment and revitalization of municipal urban planning through a system of adaptation of the General Regulatory Plans (Piani Regolatori Generali - PRG).

The PPAR aims to provide elements to promote the protection of the landscape and the environment at all levels, regional, municipal and timely. In particular, at the regional level through the construction of an articulated knowledge system of the various landscape-environmental realities, of general and particular safeguard rules, of procedures for the adaptation of local urban planning instruments, of criteria and guidelines for the levels below, and of the identification of intervention projects for an active safeguard and soil protection policy. At municipal, inter-municipal and mountain community level, through in-depth studies of the landscape-environmental knowledge, the adaptation of urban planning tools and the operational definition of intervention projects. Finally, at a precise level, at the scale of the individual interventions of building transformation, infrastructure and agri-vegetation, through the revision of criteria and guidelines to promote the environmental compatibility of the timely transformations of the territory.

- ***Piano Territoriale di Coordinamento (PTC) della Provincia di Macerata, 2001, Territorial Coordination Plan (PTC) of Macerata Province***

The aim of the PTC was to provide a support to municipalities and other local authorities, enabling them to carry out their tasks of planning and forecasting, in particular to facilitate and encourage coordination between different municipalities and to promote dialogue between

them with the Province. The project guidelines of the Alta Valle del Chienti (Upper chienti Valley) director pursue specific objectives:

- to optimize and requalify national and interregional connections (Muccia crossroads, Cornello tunnel, SS77 improvement, distribution and access networks)
  - developing local agri-food and livestock activities (market-parks in Muccia, Serravalle, Colfiorito)
  - to create service nodes for district and sector activities (specialised service centre in Muccia, as a market-park header and as a logistics centre for civil protection)
  - re-qualify the nodes of exchange with the mountain areas, through restructuring and strengthening, from the point of view of tourist and accommodation facilities, of the main nodes of exchange between the valley routes and the access network to the mountain area, also through the recovery of the existing building stock
  - to save and strengthen the ecological structures of the large inter-environmental wet connections, of the confluence nodes and of the exchange network between the Apennine ridges through maintenance, recovery and enhancement interventions of the areas of river relevance.
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- ***PIANO TRIENNALE DI PROMOZIONE TURISTICA 2016/2018 della Regione Marche, 2015, THREE-YEAR PLAN FOR THE TOURISM PROMOTION OF MARCHE REGION***

The Plan highlights the need to strengthen and to implement synergistic and complementary marketing and communication projects and plans; to link all the activities covered by other sources of funding (State; ROP ERDF; ROP EAFRD; ROP ESF) that guide more

specific interventions, also in order to contextualize individual projects and interventions in a single general framework of governance of the sector. Connection with the LAGs of the region.

Main aim of the Plan is Destination Management. This axis aims to deepen, analyse and promote the consolidation of an organic regional tourism system where public and private governance are integrated. The aim is to transform the Marche region into an even better known and more successful tourist destination under the banner of the claim: #destinatazionemarche. The ideal place for a better life. The measure aims to increasingly orient the offer of the segmented destination for the six clusters and tourist networks with a multi-year projection on the basis of the Plan of Tourist Products already approved in 2014 and revised and integrated into this Plan.

- **Preliminare di Strategia Area Alto Maceratese, La rinascita dei territori nel rapporto lento-veloce (Unione Montana Marca di Camerino), Preliminary of Strategy Area Alto Maceratese. The rebirth of the territories in the slow-fast relationship (Unione Montana Marca di Camerino), 2018**

The "Alto Maceratese" area is a territory of a "system of slowness", consisting of environmental and historical-cultural heritage resources of exceptional value and that can be recognized in the great system of networks of nature and culture. In order to produce value, this system requires the establishment of a pro-active relationship with the system of "speed" and "innovation", consisting instead of the spaces of logistics and communications, computer networks, advanced technologies, international exchanges and global networks. In this relationship between slow and fast that already conditions the evolutionary dynamics of the Alto Maceratese, the guiding idea and the development strategy of this area is set out, whose

ultimate aim is to increase its potential attractiveness, enhancing the character of extraordinary naturalness and authenticity of these territories.

Main objectives are to:

1. Increase of the tourist and productive value of the area, through:
  - the enhancement of the landscape-environmental itineraries of the area and the reorganization of the systems of naturalistic fruition, to be integrated with the network of the present cultural assets, today not usable due to the earthquake, but that can become an element of attraction, information and knowledge as "open yards of reconstruction;
  - the enhancement of small businesses engaged in manufacturing, agro-sylvo-pastoral, animal husbandry and food and wine, supporting them in the business recovery after the earthquake, constituting local economic-productive chains and promoting "baskets" of products evocative of the territory.
2. Qualify and capillaries the basic services for the resident population, through:
  - the efficiency of services for citizens and for territorial management, with the establishment of a Common Office at the service of all the municipalities concerned;
  - the improvement and innovation of the local school system, through the strengthening of the technological, innovative and experimental equipment;
  - the improvement of the efficiency and effectiveness of the internal transport systems of the area, improving the access and fruition systems and defining strategic intersections between the system of slow distances inside the area and the large systems of fast distances of connection.

## **DOCUMENTS EMILIA-ROMAGNA**

- **Piano Territoriale Paesistico Ambientale (PTPR) of the Emilia Romagna Region, Emilia Romagna Territorial Environmental Landscape Plan, 1993**

The aim of the plan, according to the law n. 431/1985, is to define objectives of protection and valorization policies of the regional landscape: Plan represents the thematic part of the Regional Territorial Plan – PTR concerns the landscape, historical, natural cultural, morphological of the territory. Through the plan, a framework of policies and some protection's actions are defined for under-ordered planning. Therefore, the main purpose of the plan is to give points of reference for evaluate the compatibility of the decisions, those need to be coherent because they could bring new economic opportunities linked to them recovery and valorisation.

The plan identifies 23 landscape units as areas in which a substantial homogeneity of structure, characters and relationships which constitute the general reference framework within which to apply the rules of protection, bearing in mind the role and value of the elements that contribute to characterising the system (territorial and environmental) in which it operates. Landscape Units represent territorial environments with specific, distinctive and homogeneous characteristics of training and evolution: they allow to identify the originality of the landscape of Emilia-Romagna, to specify the elements characterizing it and will allow in the future to improve the management of sector spatial planning. The PTPR provides, with reference to the entire regional territory, to dictate prescriptions, addresses and directives. The Plan's rules should be read not as an impediment to change, but as a means to address the lines of the development in a manner compatible with the characteristics of the territory, so as not to disperse or destroy the identity of the communities present.

- **Piano Territoriale di Coordinamento Provinciale (PTCP) della Provincia di Rimini – Variante 2012, Provincial Territorial Coordination Plan of Rimini, 2013**

The Plan is intended to open a new planning season, focusing on the principle of sustainability as a rule of possible development, on stopping land consumption, on the protection and enhancement of the landscape, on the defense of the identity and beauty of the territory, on the redevelopment of the built city, on the transition from quantity to quality as a strategic key of the future. The plan, through an articulated construction of the cognitive framework of the territory, it explains how to protect and enhance the physical integrity, cultural identity and biodiversity of the area and provisions for the settlement and infrastructure system. In particular, it indicates the natural and landscape resources, the areas of danger to hydraulic hazard, geomorphology and seismic risk, areas of hydrogeological vulnerability, and systems, zones and elements structuring the shape of the territory and elements of specific historical interest or naturalistic: for each one it defines the objectives, the instruments and in some cases the specific projects. It also indicates the characteristics of the urbanized territory, of the productive activities, of the poles of the rural territory, of the infrastructures, defining their provisions for the predictions of development and qualification. Finally, the provisions regarding the sustainability of the settlements are indicated, as well as the provisions regarding the requirements regarding water, waste, noise climate, electromagnetic pollution, energy, air, soil, light pollution, and provisions for the sustainability of buildings, the promotion of the bio-architecture and other good building practices. All normative provisions are expressed in the form of Directives, Addresses and Prescriptions.

- ***Piano Regolatore Generale (PRG), Masterplan, 2014.***

This is the Plan of San Leo municipality. The Plan intends to open a new season of planning, centred on the principle of sustainability as a rule of possible development, on stopping consumption of the territory, on the protection and enhancement of the landscape, on the defense of the identity and beauty of the territory, on the redevelopment of the built city, on the transition from quantity to quality as a strategic key to the future.

The Plan is made up of the Framework with elaborates concerning the Basic Cartography, the Landscape-Environmental Constraints, the Thematic and Territorial Subsystems, the Geological, Geomorphological and Hydrogeological Resources, the Botanical-vegetational and Fauna Resources, the Historical-Cultural Resources, the Mobility System, the System of technological and energetic networks and plants, the Areas of Urban Transformation, the Ecosystem Resources. All the structural (scale 1:10.000) and operational (scale 1:2.000) structural (scale 1:10.000) documents are elaborated with prescriptive, predictive and normative value. The Technical Implementation Standards describe the provisions for implementing the Plan.

The PRG either implements by means of Urban Implementation Plans (PUA), Unitary Projects (PU) or through direct building interventions in compliance with the provisions of the graphic and regulatory requirements of the Plan. The Implementation Urban Plans define the detailed urban planning as a premise of the building design of the works; the PUAs can be public initiative (Detailed Plan) or private initiative (Plan of Lotting). The private initiative Unitary Project, where indicated, is applied in those expansion areas of small size included or adjacent to areas in whole or in part built, the use of which requires the preparation or integration of urbanization works and is then implemented through direct construction work. Finally, the provisions relating to the "recovery and requalification areas" are indicated by

means of project sheets containing the definition of the area, the implementation methods and the requirements.

- ***Piano Paesistico-Ambientale (PPA) di Area Vasta 3 of Molise Region, 1997***, (Molise Regional Environmental Landscape Plan)

The Plan was elaborated in order to avoid that the interventions of urbanistic and building-related character have negative effects on the landscape. The administrations, after evaluating a situation in its entirety, identify coordinated measures, methods of action, objectives, timing of implementation to intervene in that particular sector. At the base of the Landscape Plans there is the will to normalize the relationship of conservation-transformation by identifying a relationship of equivalence and fungibility between landscape plans and urban planning, aiming at the protection of landscape-environmental values.

The Landscape Plan carries out a study of the territory, of the buildings and of the areas declared to be of considerable public interest; it analyses the dynamics of the transformation of the territory (in order to identify risk factors and possible elements of vulnerability of the landscape); it identifies the interventions of recovery and requalification; it identifies the necessary measures for the inclusion of possible interventions of modification in order to achieve a sustainable development; it pursues quality objectives.

In particular, in Vast Area 3, the protection and enhancement are carried out through the following transformation methods:

- conservation, improvement and restoration of the constituent characteristics of the elements, maintaining only the current compatible uses;
- conservation, improvement and restoration of the constituent characteristics of the



elements, with maintenance only of the current compatible uses and with partial transformation with the introduction of new compatible uses;

- transformation to be subject to verification of admissibility during the formation of the urban planning tool;
- transformation conditioned to design requirements to be verified at the time of release of the N.O. pursuant to Law 1497/39 (Protection of natural beauty);
- transformation subject to design requirements to be verified at the time of granting of the concession or authorization under Law 10/77 (Buildability of soils) and ss.mm.e ii [subsequent amendments and additions].

- ***Piano Territoriale di Coordinamento Provinciale (PTCP) of the Campobasso province, 2007***, (Provincial Territorial Coordination Plan (PTCP) of Campobasso)

This is the Plan of the Province of Campobasso, written in 2017. The Plan is consistent with the objectives of the Molise Region's programming. The Plan takes into account the forecasts of the Area Vasta Landscape Plans, and in this case the one of Area n.3 "Massif Matese". It also includes the studies and indications of the Hydrogeological Plan. Finally, the Plan provides municipalities and other local authorities with operational support for project planning and territorial planning. The Plan directs the processes of territorial transformation and promotes policies for the conservation of natural resources and historical-cultural identity with a view to sustainable development. The Plan indicates perimeters (areas of protection, protection, protection from risks, etc.) and "visions of the whole" that guarantee unity of intervention both to the different sectors of the Body, to local authorities and to all those who, for various

reasons, play a role in the governance of the territory. With this modus operandi, the plan does not necessarily identify new constraints on the territory, and this in respect of its peculiarities of being an instrument of guidance and coordination. The Plan determines the general guidelines of territorial organization, indicating the various destinations in relation to the prevalent vocation of its parts, the general location of the major infrastructures, the lines of intervention for water, hydrogeological and hydraulic-forestry arrangements, the areas suitable for parks or nature reserves.

The programming aspect of the Plan is that it is an instrument of general orientation of the territorial policy. It is adopted in order to support the municipal planning with indications having the character and scope of directives, which derive from a wider and more complex evaluation of the territory as it is assumed on a larger scale and extension.

The articulation of the Plan is based on a series of Matrixes: socio-economic, environmental, historical-cultural, settlement, productive, infrastructural; for each matrix there are Standards of Guidance, articulated in the different constituent components, which define actions of protection and enhancement.

In particular, the historical-cultural matrix (archaeological sites, churches, architectural heritage, sheep tracks) can be a reference point to grasp the possibilities of development of the territory, including those of recovery and redevelopment. *<In this context it remains possible to place, in addition to the identification of policies for the enhancement of the assets as a whole, also that of the whole of the historical-cultural assets and structures "built" by humans in the course of the history of anthropization of the environment as a system, or rather as an organic process of relations, in which each part plays a necessary and fundamental role of interaction with the others. In the knowledge that only a coordinated valorisation will be able to allow the single episodes, even minor and/or minimal, a better fruition, as well as a greater opportunity*

*for innovative and new development, compared at least to what has been done up to now, which is before everyone's eyes, has not led to appreciable results.>*

- ***Piano Strategico di Sviluppo (PSS) of the Eastern Molise Tourist District, 2017,***  
(Strategic Development Plan of the Eastern Molise Tourist District)

The Plan contains a series of actions designed to make the "Molise Orientale" destination accessible and usable, which translates into the activation of primary structures and services that make it concretely possible for tourists to use the territorial resources. The result is the need to create collaborative actions towards the promotion of sustainable environmental and cultural standards and quality and that bring together all the resources and services in a single complex, integrated and innovative tourism product. The path of the plan is completed with the activation of communication and marketing processes, which will necessarily have to take into account the characteristics of the demand, expressed both by the resident community and by tourists and visitors in general.

The territory of the DTMO presents an extremely varied natural and cultural heritage. Despite the fact that this area does not have natural and cultural attractions of great impact, it is possible to trace the contours of a widespread system made up of material and immaterial cultural assets that, if in the first place they can be defined simply as "minor", in reality they can instead become important drivers of attraction for tourist flows. Moreover, in villages and cities, the tourism of 'good living', if on the one hand it takes on board the values that characterize the so-called 'slow cities', i.e. safeguarding the territory, attention to the quality of life, search for authenticity and typical flavors, looks to the future and to a harmonious balance between tradition and innovation. The success of this Plan will depend on the ability to activate



two different types of resources: material resources (human, technological, economic and financial) and intangible resources (interest, sharing, participation, trust, collaboration, sense of belonging and culture of responsibility).

## MADE IN-LAND. Management and Development of INLANDs

Axis: ENVIRONMENTAL AND CULTURAL HERITAGE

Specific Objective: 3. 1. Make natural and cultural heritage  
a leverage for a sustainable and more balanced territorial development

# D.3.2.4. MAP OF INVESTMENTs

## MADE IN-LAND Project (Id 10048184)

WP 3: DEVELOPMENT OF A CROSS-BORDER STRATEGY FOR INLAND AREAS Deliverable 3.2.4: Map of investments

Activity 3.2: Analysis of the Governance Framework

PP in charge: PP1 – University of Camerino

PP involved: PP6

Status: Final – 2<sup>nd</sup> semester

Distribution: Public

The Map of investment is the result of the data collected by the PPs based on the Methodological guidelines 3.2.1. point 4.:

**COLLECTION OF FINANCIAL DATA ON THE INVESTMENTS CARRIED WITH PRIVATE/PUBLIC MONEY OR EU FUNDS** in project areas (the proposed time frame was from 2007 (2013) onwards because 2007-2013 Croatia was eligible for Pre-Accession funds and since 2013 Croatia has been a member of EU)

These were the guidelines:

- getting the info from the county/municipal bodies, the Ministry for regional development and EU funds (in the Croatian case) and the Regional Authorities, in particular the offices dealing with EU Structural and Investment Funds (in the Italian case).
- Determining the investment and type of cultural and natural heritage concerned according to the list of assets defined thanks to the mapping carried out within activity 3.1;
- Determining the name of the investor (the leader of the project or intervention) and the source of the investment according to the following list:
  - Private investment (i.e. foundations, NGOs, etc. - please, specify if the different from the name of the investor)
  - Local public funds (i.e. municipalities, local public agencies, etc.)
  - Regional public funds (i.e. regional authorities, regional public agencies, etc.)
  - National public funds (i.e. ministries, national funds for investments, etc.)
  - EU funds (i.e. CBC Programme, Life+ Programme, etc.)
  - Other international funds (i.e. UNESCO, IUCN, etc.)
- Determining the total amount of the investment;

The purposes of the investments were mainly the following:

- restoration of cultural heritage;
- maintenance of protected areas;
- adaptation of technological systems;
- seismic improvement and conservative restoration
- generic investments in the cultural and environmental fields for tourism purposes

At the end of the activities, partners could collect few data due to the difficulties to find appropriate information and in other cases, there were limited investments in the heritage in the targeted areas.

