

2Nite Torino Continuity Plan

2NITE Liveable urban spaces
for safer cities

URBACT



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2Nite Torino Continuity Plan

ABSTRACT

This Continuity Plan outlines Torino's strategic Programme to intervene in its peripheral areas by identifying proximity as a driver for development, by investing in the quality of public spaces, safety and quality of life, with the aim of ensuring that all neighbourhoods can offer residents accessible and high-quality services.

The social innovation measure IMPATTO is strongly inspired by the results of ToNite, with a specific focus on public space and local communities activation.

Torino is investing 2.4 M € to support with public grants the establishment of local and community-based services that residents can access at the neighbourhood level.

The programme takes the form of a Call for proposals aimed at Third sector organisations, which are asked to set up services able to intercept social, cultural and educational needs of residents, particularly for the benefit of the most disadvantaged groups.

In particular, local Third sector organisations are asked to carry out their social and cultural activities in parks, green areas, squares and pedestrian streets, with the aim of creating liveable and safe urban spaces and countering urban decay.

To provide a comprehensive overview, the document is structured to trace this entire policy journey: it outlines the urban policy context, maps the operational rollout of the 11 funded projects, and explores the co-governance work and evaluation framework developed within the URBACT Local Groups. Ultimately, the Continuity Plan reflects the City's core objective to ensure the long-term sustainability of its urban strategies, building directly upon the actions already implemented and the valuable lessons learned on the ground.

2Nite Torino Continuity Plan

01. **The policy context**

1.1 Needs analysis in the territorial context

Making cities more liveable and safer is a priority for local authorities in Europe. Cities are testing innovative schemes aimed at making urban spaces safer with the active collaboration of residents and local stakeholders.

Urban security is a multi-disciplinary concept, related to different dimensions such as social, culture, mobility, night economy.

Moreover, urban security is strongly related to the liveability of an area, the quality of life and quality of public space.

Public spaces (parks, green areas, squares and pedestrian streets) are highly strategic for the local communities, because they are free of charge and accessible to everyone without restriction, serving as places for people to meet and share experiences, and to build relationships.

Therefore, the care and animation of public spaces have become a dimension that is increasingly necessary to incorporate into the design and implementation of policies at the neighbourhood level.

Over the last 10 years Torino tested innovative approaches.

Through the **Co-City** project (2017–2019), funded by the UIA programme, defined innovative co-governance schemes for the regeneration of urban spaces, testing the implementation of the Regulation on collaboration between citizens' organisations and the Municipality in the co-management of urban common goods.

With the second UIA project **ToNite** (2019 – 2023), Torino experimented an inclusive approach to urban security, involving local communities and fostering social innovation and urban regeneration to improve the quality of life and safety perception during the night-time in two neighbourhoods along the Dora River, starting from the idea that community engagement plays a key role in creating safer and liveable public spaces.

Nevertheless, some areas of Torino are still perceived as unsafe, particularly in the evenings, as they are either unused or underused; and some neighbourhoods face problems with social cohesion and lack accessible services that are close to residents.

The urban challenges are consistent:

- Increasing perception of insecurity in some areas of the city;
- Underuse of public space during specific Hours vs areas characterised by a high nightlife density;
- Strengthen social integration in neighbourhoods, encouraging active citizen participation and promoting the active involvement of local communities in the development and implementation of local services;
- A lack of local services capable of meeting residents' cultural, social and educational needs.

1.2 The policy response

One of the pillars of Torino's development strategy is the aim of making Torino the 'City of Proximity', with the goal of ensuring that all neighbourhoods can offer residents accessible and high-quality services.

The new Master Plan, adopted in March 2026 following a 2 years process of dialogue with the local stakeholders, reimagines the city by identifying proximity, innovation, and the environment as cross-cutting drivers of development, and by enhancing the role of neighbourhoods through the design of inclusive public spaces and efficient infrastructure, in line with the "15-minute city" model.

Each district of Torino must be able to offer its residents accessible, high-quality services: local businesses and commerce, markets, green spaces, venues for social and cultural gatherings, efficient administrative offices, and educational, social, and cultural services, all designed to respond flexibly, locally, and more quickly to people's needs.

In 2026, Torino will also host the **Biennale della Prossimità**, an event held every two years in a different Italian city, providing a forum for dialogue between stakeholders, projects and communities of practice working on the theme of 'proximity' – defined as the ability of people and organisations to act together to meet local needs, building relationships between people and generating human and relational capital that makes communities more cohesive, resilient and supportive.

In line with these strategic priorities, Torino is implementing a Programme to intervene in peripheral areas by identifying proximity as a driver for development, by investing in the quality of public spaces, safety and quality of life, and community-based services.

The social innovation measure **IMPATTO** is strongly inspired by the results of ToNite, with a strong focus on public space and local communities' activation. Torino is investing 2.4 M € to support with public grants the establishment of new community-based services that city residents can access at informal centres at the neighbourhood level, particularly for the benefit of the most disadvantaged groups and those at risk of social exclusion, through cooperation between third-sector organisations, voluntary associations and other civil society organisations.

IMPATTO is financed by the National Operational Programme for Metropolitan Cities (PN Metro Plus) and takes the form of a Call for proposals aimed at Third sector organisations, which are asked to carry out social, educational and cultural activities in parks, green areas, squares and pedestrian streets, with the aim of creating liveable and safe urban spaces and countering urban decay.

During the implementation of ToNite the integrated and community-based approach and the role of third-sector organisations as a driver of micro-processes of urban regeneration have been recognised as key elements to generate a strong impact on the territories, proving that:

- social presence improves the safety perception;
- community activation reduces conflicts;
- quality and functionality of public spaces influence the quality of life in a neighbourhood.
- IMPATTO aims to scale up this approach to other vulnerable neighbourhoods across the city of Torino.

2Nite Torino Continuity Plan

02. **The continuity proposal**

2.1 Our starting point

The Urban Innovative Actions project ToNite has been a project on urban inclusion aimed at developing multidisciplinary solutions to improve residents' perception of safety during evening and night, focusing on 2 neighbourhoods of Torino close to the Dora River. According to the project's approach, the perception of safety of an area is closely related to its liveability: a neighbourhood is perceived as safe when it is socially cohesive, with active social facilities even in the evening, and vibrant public spaces that the community cares for.

Therefore, the project was based on an inclusive approach involving local communities and fostering social innovation and urban regeneration to promote urban security, starting from the idea that community engagement plays a key role in creating safer public spaces and better nighttime policies.

While traditional policies on urban security are showing their limitations in this respect, the adoption of the multidisciplinary, inclusive and community-based approach of ToNite, consistent with the territory's vocations and potential and based on fostering the liveability and attractiveness of public spaces, can contribute to preventing urban blight and to improve citizens' perception of safety.

There are two main specific issues related to sustainable urban development policies in the EU addressed by ToNite:

- security in urban spaces, which is the main topic of the project, intervening on the liveability of public spaces to improve the perception of security;
- local proximity services, promoting and financially supporting social, cultural, artistic, educational activities implemented by third-sector entities.

The project also has an impact on themes such as Cities of Equality, Urban Mobility, Culture and Cultural Heritage, promoting a sustainable, inclusive, healthy nightlife and use of urban spaces.

2.2 The adapted version of the innovative practice

The City of Torino has learnt more than one lesson from the achieved results and from the implementation itself of ToNite, thus being able to transfer them to other cities, considering that making cities safer and inclusive is a major issue for many European cities.

The implementation of the 2Nite Innovation Transfer Network offers a chance to scale up the legacy of its original UIA project through a mutual learning exchange with its network partners—Riga (Latvia), Cluj-Napoca (Romania), Sant Boi de Llobregat (Spain), and Pentágono Urbano (Portugal).

ToNite affected the perception of safety by intervening on the liveability of places with a mix of tangible and intangible actions: the integration of different policies (urban regeneration, social innovation, sustainable mobility, support for the local economy) can be an important element for transferability, as it allows other transfer cities to focus primarily on the aspects that are best suited to the specific urban context.

In this context, the 2Nite project started to have its roots to allow the Torino model to grow and be transferred to other cities that might need to review their public spaces and undertake measures to transform specific areas.

The 2Nite network aims precisely to transfer to other cities and to replicate and scale up in Torino the ToNite's multidisciplinary and inclusive approach and expanding it to different Hours of the day.

It focuses on how the collaboration with local stakeholders and communities and the provision of new services for reviving public spaces may be crucial for improving residents' perception of safety.

More specifically, the main dimensions on which 2Nite have been working on in terms of transferability to other cities are:

- Empowerment and community engagement activities: key stakeholder, local organisations and active citizens were involved from the beginning of the project in the co-design activities to discuss strengths, opportunities and untapped potential of the territory.
- A new storytelling for communication with and about the territory. ToNite has implemented a narrative strategy with the aim of improving the perception of safety, fostering social cohesion, and enhancing the sense of community and belonging among the residents of the area.
- Urban regeneration interventions, co-designed with residents and end users, to create safer urban spaces.
- Activation of new proximity services aimed at improving liveability and the perception of safety during evening and night Hours.
- Impact assessment framework: the impact assessment took place throughout the project including social research aimed to gain knowledge of the territory, its residents, and its users.

Since each of these cities faces unique urban challenges, such as imbalances in spatial utilization or a lack of proximity services, the transfer process goes beyond merely exporting a pre-packaged model.

2.3

The continuity innovation project: IMPATTO

The legacy of ToNite is much wider than the direct results of the action. The integrated and **community-based approach** and the combination of **physical urban regeneration interventions** and intangible actions to support **social and cultural local services**, have been recognised as key elements to generate a strong impact on the territories.

The City of Torino views 2Nite as a crucial opportunity to fine-tune ToNite's core pillars in diverse local environments, further validating the premise that active social presence improves safety perception and community activation reduces local conflicts.

In this regard, collaboration with Third-sector organisations is essential; being deeply rooted in the local communities and familiar with their dynamics, they can identify needs that would otherwise remain hidden and take targeted action and offer high-quality local social and cultural services designed to respond flexibly, locally, and more quickly to people's needs. Third-sector organisations can truly play a key role as a driver of micro-processes of urban regeneration.

The engagement of local communities, the development of local and community-based services, and the strong focus on public spaces that characterised ToNite are at the heart of the social innovation programme "**IMPATTO**", which represents the core of 2Nite at the local level.

IMPATTO is financed by the National Operational Programme for Metropolitan Cities (PN Metro Plus) to the total value of **EUR 2.4 million**, and aims to support the establishment of new **community-based services** able to intercept social, cultural and educational needs of residents, particularly for the benefit of the most disadvantaged groups.

The programme is implemented through a **Call for proposals** addressed to Third-sector organisations. Applicants are invited to activate public spaces by designing and delivering:

— social, educational and cultural activities located in parks, green areas, squares and pedestrian streets;

— actions that strengthen the everyday use, accessibility and vitality of neighbourhood public spaces.

The projects had to address one of the following **three urban challenges**:

1. Activating community spaces in places perceived as unsafe because they are unused, underused or only partially frequented, in order to improve the liveability of public spaces;
2. Activate community spaces near public services (schools, universities, libraries, museums, theatres, or in green areas) to activate aggregative, cultural and social services and activities in public space;
3. Activate community spaces offering artistic - cultural and entertainment activities, to be located in areas different from those already characterised by high nightlife density.

By the deadline for submissions, 53 project proposals had been received.

11 projects have been selected and funded with **public grants up to € 240,000**, involving a total of 65 non-profit organisations.

Projects will be implemented over a three-year period (2025 – 2027), co-producing inclusive, community-driven actions in public spaces, and community-based services with a strong emphasis on cross-sector collaboration, civic engagement, and social innovation.

Although the funded projects are significantly different from one another, they share a twofold expected impact:

on the one hand, **social impact**, intended as the ability to contribute to improving the social, economic and socio-cultural conditions of the identified target group; on the other hand, the project's **impact on the care and revitalisation of urban spaces**, encouraging their use, building relationships, and countering urban decay, contributing to making those areas more liveable and safer.

Building upon the strategic objectives and the integrated

2.4

IMPATTO

The 11 projects

policy framework detailed in the previous sections, this chapter shifts the focus from the overall governance of the IMPATTO programme to its concrete, localized implementation. In order to operationalize the transition toward a "City of Proximity," the €2.4 million investment has been channelled into 11 distinct, community-led initiatives tailored to the specific needs of Torino's target neighbourhoods.

To provide a comprehensive, evidence-based overview of this territorial transformation, each project is analyzed individually through a structured two-page operational sheet. These sheets are specifically designed to serve as a practical mapping tool, detailing:

— **Project Name, Partners and Abstract:** Defining the core mission, identity, and specific localized challenge addressed by each partnership.

— **Target Audience:** Identifying the precise segments of the local population and vulnerable groups engaged by the activities.

— **Core Activities:** Outlining the specific mix of public space animation and proximity support services deployed on the ground.

— **First-Year Impact Indicators:** Showcasing the concrete quantitative achievements and qualitative milestones reached after the first twelve months of operational activity.

— **Visual Documentation:** Presenting a curated selection of representative photographs that visually capture the physical reappropriation, tactical urbanism, and active civic inhabitation of the target squares, gardens, and pedestrian streets.

By examining these individual profiles, the Continuity Plan moves from policy theory to field-level evidence, illustrating how collective action and institutional co-governance actively reshape the daily livability and inclusive perception of Torino's public spaces.

The projects are listed as follows:

1. **Appuntamento a Negarville**
2. **Baleno LAB**
3. **Barriera Unite**
4. **L'intreccio**
5. **Le portinerie di comunità sul bordo**
6. **Madama Chiosco**
7. **My Farini**
8. **Qua.Nte**
9. **Ri-Creiamo**
10. **Spazio Bianco**
11. **SpOnde**

1. Appuntamento a Negarville

LEAD PARTNER

Fondazione della Comunità di Mirafiori

PROJECT PARTNERS

Cooperativa Sociale Mirafiori, Cooperativa Sociale E.T. Educatori di Territorio scs onlus, and Il Laboratorio C.T.M. Aps.

TARGET AUDIENCE

The project promotes intergenerational opportunities that are accessible to everyone for free. The priority focus is on minors, young people, and families in the Via Negarville area, with targeted attention to combating material vulnerabilities and social isolation.

PROJECT ABSTRACT

A community **activation project** in Mirafiori Sud that aims **to transform the Emilio Pugno Garden in Via Negarville**, currently at risk of degradation, into **a vital and welcoming hub**. Born from a co-design process with the residents, the project combines **two complementary dimensions**.

On the one hand, it promotes the **nurturing of relationships** through **cultural events, proximity services, and active citizenship pathways to combat social isolation**.

On the other hand, it intervenes in the **care of the physical space** through **participatory urban regeneration actions**, such as **tactical urbanism interventions** and **mosaic workshops for the restoration of urban furniture**. This strong **synergy between the redevelopment of spaces and social activation** aims to generate a **solid, inclusive urban resilience model** capable of **self-sustaining over time**.

MAIN PROJECT ACTIVITIES

The actions are organized into an integrated and interconnected plan of interventions:

- **Participatory redevelopment and space care:** Tactical urbanism interventions, mosaic workshops, and the installation of a mobile desk for social animation.
- **Animation and proximity:** Continuous educational presence for animation, active listening, and orientation to local services.
- **Education and families:** Outdoor and indoor after-school programmes in neighborhood venues for children and teenagers, supported by positive parenting pathways and affective education workshops.
- **Culture and sports:** Free street theater and music events, sports activities with removable equipment, and recreational-expressive workshops based on cooperative play.
- **Active citizenship:** Involvement of young people in the care of common goods and peer education pathways to develop leadership and a sense of collective responsibility.
- **Strengthening the local network:** Through the testing of the Community Manager role, the project has strengthened collaboration among local entities, fostering shared programming, the implementation of joint interventions, and the formalization of collaboration and community pacts.

APPUNTAMENTO A NEGARVILLE PROJECT GENERATIVITY



NETWORKS & PARTNERSHIPS:

27 New territorial partnerships established

1 New projects activated



EVENTS & PARTICIPATION

17 Events organized

519 Total participants



STRUCTURED ACTIVITIES:

180 Hours of after-school activities

175 Hours of territorial education activities

160 Hours of presence and reception

144 Hours of animation activities

70 Hours of labs/workshops

40 Hours of sports activities



2. Baleno LAB – Proximity Hub

LEAD PARTNER

Cooperativa Sociale Progetto Tenda

PROJECT PARTNERS

Stranaidea S.C.S., Impresa Sociale VASTÈ S.C.S., CNGEI SEZ. SCOUT TORINO APS, and LABSUS APS.

TARGET AUDIENCE

Baleno LAB expands the scope of action that Arcobirbaleno has achieved over the past 18 years in the Rebaudengo neighbourhood to include the entire community and contribute to the improvement of social conditions. Vulnerable families and individuals, including those with a migratory background and single-parent households, are actively participating in the space regeneration process and are utilizing the services in a multicultural, open, and inclusive environment.

PROJECT ABSTRACT

The **Baleno LAB** project intends to transform the “**Arcobirbaleno**” childcare and family centre, in North Torino, into an **inclusive proximity hub** through a **co-design process with citizens**. The intervention combines the **enhancement of personal services** with **active urban redevelopment**.

On the one hand, it intends to strengthen **support for single-parent families** to combat **educational poverty** by creating a **local orientation desk**. On the other hand, it aims to animate the neighbourhood with **events, workshops, and cultural initiatives**.

Concurrently, the **adjacent garden and surrounding areas** will be redeveloped through **participatory art installations** and **tactical urbanism interventions**. The goal of these physical and relational pathways is to stimulate social gathering in a fragile area, guiding residents toward the signing of a **Collaboration Pact** with **District 6 (Circoscrizione 6)** for the **shared care of the new public spaces**.

MAIN PROJECT ACTIVITIES

The main activities include:

- **Transformation of the Arcobirbaleno garden:** Turning it into an inclusive gathering space, with widespread interventions to involve the neighbourhood.
- **Co-design and activation of the community garden:** Achieved through participatory meetings and hands-on activities with artists and educators.
- **Enhancement of Arcobirbaleno services:** Expanding existing services and opening a new information desk.
- **Engagement through “Teatro di Giornata” (One-Day Theater):** Urban explorations and two shows designed to narrate the neighbourhood's identity.
- **Tactical urbanism and art installations:** Implementing tactical urbanism interventions alongside participatory art installations.
- **Strategic communication:** Public engagement, documentation, and dissemination.

BALENO LAB

PROJECT GENERATIVITY



NETWORKS & PARTNERSHIPS:

29 New territorial partnerships established

11 New projects activated

2 New projects submitted



EVENTS & PARTICIPATION

24 Events organized

546 Total participants

14 Volunteers involved



SOCIAL HELP DESKS & CARE:

396 Hours of general orientation to territorial services and aggregative activities

132 Hours of job orientation

132 Hours of housing emergency support

132 Hours of bureaucratic consulting

132 Hours of voucher assistance



STRUCTURED ACTIVITIES:

90 Hours of cultural activities (performative theatre)

71 Hours of labs/workshops

45 Hours of animation

39 Hours of aggregative activities

3.

Barriera Unite – Planet Leoncavallo

LEAD PARTNER

Fondazione Gruppo Abele
Onlus

PROJECT PARTNERS

Acmos Aps, Aiace, A.M.E.C.E.
Baity aps, Inv3rso Aps, Nana
Cooperativa Sociale, Ass.
Culturale Tamra, Polisportiva
Gandhi, and Associazione
Kaninchen-Haus.

TARGET AUDIENCE

The project is aimed at a broad audience of beneficiaries, including: children and pre-adolescents (0-13 years) involved in play spaces and after-school programmes, adolescents (14-18 years), and young adults in vulnerable conditions. Furthermore, the project directly involves women with a migratory background, people in conditions of fragility, family units, residents and crime victims, and the entire citizenry. Indirect beneficiaries include schools and comprehensive institutes, social and health services, law enforcement agencies, and the general public.

PROJECT ABSTRACT

The **Barriera Unite** project builds a **community hub** in the **Giardini Saragat** —a public park historically affected by **urban decay, neglect, and a strong sense of insecurity among residents**— capable of identifying the **social, cultural, aggregative, and educational needs** of residents, and of providing **proximity services** with particular attention to **people in conditions of fragility**.

The hub, now recognizable as **Planet Leoncavallo**, is the result of a **participatory process** built together with the inhabitants through **listening sessions, questionnaires, creative workshops, and public voting** to define the visual identity and the uses of the spaces.

The garden serves an area where 31% of the resident population is of foreign origin and social tensions are high. The guiding idea is that safety and inclusion are not in contradiction: **an inclusive and continuously animated space can reduce the perception of insecurity and build social cohesion**. During the winter months, activities take place in the ex CEAT spaces at the Biblioteca Primo Levi and at Circoscrizione 6.

MAIN PROJECT ACTIVITIES

The main activities of the project are structured as follows:

- **Reception, listening, and conflict mediation space:** Cultural mediation desks, conflict management, reception for crime victims, housing guidance, and legal consultations, supplemented by street education in surrounding squares and gardens.
- **Community animation:** Sports activities, art workshops and exhibitions, dance and music courses, cinema workshops, neighbourhood festivals, summer centers, and screenings.
- **Education and school support:** After-school programmes for primary and middle school children, study rooms for adolescents, and reading workshops to valorize languages.
- **Pathways for migrant women and families:** Italian language courses with an integrated 0-3 years play space and community sewing workshops.
- **Social secretariat desk:** A mobile unit for orientation on local services, administrative support, and digital facilitation.
- **Low-threshold support and street outreach:** Activities to build relationships with homeless people and those with addiction issues, offering support and morning Italian language courses.
- **Psychological wellbeing:** Psychoeducational workshops on emotion management and individual counseling desks for adolescents and young adults.

BARRIERA UNITE

PROJECT GENERATIVITY



SOCIAL HELP DESKS & CARE:

126 Hours of bureaucratic consulting

84 Hours of service orientation and social secretariat

42 Hours of housing emergency support

14 Hours of conflict mediation

14 Hours of reception for victims of crime



EVENTS & PARTICIPATION

7 Events organized

437 Total participants

18 Volunteers involved



STRUCTURED ACTIVITIES:

168 Hours of aggregative activities

168 Hours of courses and trainings

126 Hours of territorial education

81 Hours of after-school programmes

70 Hours of labs/workshops

34 Hours of sports

26 Hours of animation

4 Hours of presence and reception

4 Hours of cultural activities



4. L'intreccio: Weaving Ties, Strengthening Communities, Cultivating Proximity

LEAD PARTNER

Porta Palazzo Community Foundation (Fondazione di Comunità di Porta Palazzo)

PROJECT PARTNERS

Arteria ONLUS Association, CLT Terreno Comune ETS Foundation, Educadora ETS Association, Il Campanile ETS Association, Atypica a.r.l. Cooperative, Philippine Cultural Association of Piedmont – ACFIL APS, Fuori di palazzo APS Association, L'isola di Arran ODV Association, Sp4zio Giovani, Famiglie, Gruppi APS Association, Refugees Welcome Italia ETS.

TARGET AUDIENCE

Particular attention is given to women, mothers, and young people, the true daily protagonists of the involved spaces but often excluded from decision-making processes. The intervention also engages adult migrants, with a flexible approach designed both for those who experience the area every day and for those who only visit on weekends. Finally, to foster true territorial integration, the project involves local merchants and works to overcome the self-exclusion of residents in the buildings overlooking the garden.

PROJECT ABSTRACT

The project intervenes in the **Madre Teresa di Calcutta gardens** and the **Corso Giulio Cesare area** - — a highly diverse and vulnerable district, frequently impacted by **socio-economic distress, perceived insecurity, and urban marginalization** that often deter residents from safely enjoying public spaces. With a **networking and territorial “weaving” approach**. The goal is to respond to the socio-relational needs of the area through a constant presence in the garden and the opening of the **Community Space at Corso Giulio Cesare 34**. The **mutualistic care model** is based on four areas: **relationship, proximity, care, and future practices**, in order to build an inclusive community through **co-design and collective practices**. The activities aim to bring those who visit it less frequently closer to the garden, stimulating different uses of the public space among the **citizens of Aurora and local merchants**.

This aims to improve safety and quality of life, with a focus on women, young people, and people with a migratory background. A team of proximity **workers will activate civic participation and imagination pathways, guiding vulnerable people towards local services**.

MAIN PROJECT ACTIVITIES

The main activities include:

- **Space and relationship care, civic participation:** Shared garden management practices to strengthen the sense of community, alongside co-design pathways for rules of use and the active involvement of neighbouring residents.
- **Aggregation, art, and play:** Initiatives to build bonds of trust through intergenerational recreational moments, expressive music and photography workshops, and the territorial animation of “Radio Aurora Open-Air”.
- **Culture, language, and training:** Learning and cultural exchange opportunities that include multilingual texts, Italian L2 courses, driving license support, readings, and cultural events with local artisans.
- **Health and territorial orientation:** Proximity outposts for citizens' well-being, guaranteed by a community nurse and the transversal work of operators to guide users towards public services.
- **Meeting spaces and targeted inclusion:** Safe places open to the neighbourhood dedicated to sharing, such as the Community Space and the “Alfabetesitar” project, designed specifically as a female gathering hub.

L'INTRECCIO PROJECT GENERATIVITY



NETWORKS & PARTNERSHIPS:

- 18** New territorial partnerships established
- 2** New projects activated
- 3** New projects submitted



SOCIAL HELP DESKS & CARE:

- 132** Hours of job orientation
- 60** Hours of bureaucratic consulting
- 58** Hours of orientation to socio-sanitary services
- 22** Hours of legal consulting
- 12** Hours of housing emergency support
- 2** Conflict mediations



STRUCTURED ACTIVITIES:

- 208** Hours of animation (green care, community space)
- 176** Hours of presence and reception
- 172** Hours of training and courses
- 36** Hours of labs/workshops
- 26** Hours of territorial education



EVENTS & PARTICIPATION

- 16** Events organized
- 855** Total participants
- 20** Volunteers involved



5. Le Portinerie di comunità sul bordo (Community Concierges on the Edge)

LEAD PARTNER

Rete Italiana di Cultura
Popolare APS

PROJECT PARTNERS

Teatro delle forme APS, Orti
Alti APS, FIAB TORINO BIKE
PRIDE APS, Associazione Venti
Resistenti, and VIACOLVENTO
EXPERIENCE APS.

TARGET AUDIENCE

The project is aimed at
the residents of the Porta
Palazzo, Aurora, Borgo Dora,
and Quadrilatero Romano
neighbourhoods, with particular
attention to young people and
adolescents with a migratory
background, people at risk of
dropping out of school, NEETs
(Not in Education, Employment,
or Training), linguistic and
cultural communities present in
the area, and families.

PROJECT ABSTRACT

The project consolidates the model of the **Porta Palazzo Community Concierge** (*Portineria di comunità*), the **first of its kind in Italy**, within a **complex and transforming urban context**.

The intervention strengthens the role of the Concierge as a **proximity space** and **social organizer** capable of facilitating **access to opportunities** and supporting processes of inclusion and activation.

The project has evolved its approach through **greater territorial rootedness and the strengthening of the network of local stakeholders**, experimenting with **forms of collaborative governance of public spaces**.

The goal is to contribute to the **social regeneration of the neighbourhood** and the construction of **shared practices for the care of urban common goods**, promoting a **more accessible, participatory, and intercultural city**.

MAIN PROJECT ACTIVITIES

The main activities include:

- **Extended opening Hours:** Extending the opening Hours of the Community Concierge and opening the spaces during the early evening and evening slots.
- **Citizen observatory:** The co-design of a citizen observatory on public space.
- **Space redevelopment:** The temporary and participatory redevelopment of squares and meeting places.
- **Cultural and artistic initiatives:** The implementation of artistic workshops, cultural events, performative actions, and festivals in collaboration with schools, universities, and local entities.
- **Sustainable mobility and education:** Bicycle repair shop activities and sustainable mobility solutions (bike and cargo bike sharing), reading groups, language aperitifs, and educational pathways.
- **Communication and engagement:** The programme is completed by communication actions, magazines, and participatory urban signage tools.

LE PORTINERIE DI COMUNITÀ SUL BORDO
PROJECT GENERATIVITY



NETWORKS & PARTNERSHIPS:

80 New territorial partnerships established

5 New projects activated

4 New projects submitted



EVENTS & PARTICIPATION

61 Events organized

562 Total participants

9 Volunteers involved



SOCIAL HELP DESKS & CARE:

432 Hours of housing emergencies support

262 Hours of other support (linguistic and mediation, other)

240 Hours of bureaucratic consulting

48 Hours of job orientation



STRUCTURED ACTIVITIES:

882 Hours of presence and reception

144 Hours of aggregative activities

36 Hours of sports activities

36 Hours of after-school programmes

6. Madama Chiosco – A garden for the community

LEAD PARTNER

Associazione Giovanile
Salesiana Territorio

PROJECT PARTNERS

Agenzia per lo sviluppo locale
di San Salvario ETS, L'Alfiere
Campoverde APS ETS, LaQUP
APS, and Madama Cristina
Associazione Commercianti.

TARGET AUDIENCE

Madama Chiosco is directly
aimed at residents of the
San Salvario neighborhood,
with particular attention to
those experiencing fragility
or social isolation; minors and
young people involved in
educational activities; students
from local schools; people
with a migratory background;
the elderly and lonely
people; young researchers
and university students. The
indirect beneficiaries, on the
other hand, are families, the
local community, schools
and educational institutions,
associations, and local services.

PROJECT ABSTRACT

Madama Chiosco is a project that transforms a **public neighbourhood garden** in the **San Salvario district** into an **educational, cultural, and relational hub** open to everyone.

The goal is to return an **accessible and safe space** to citizens by repurposing the **newsstand kiosk into a permanent hub**, animated by a **continuous offering of educational, cultural, and social activities co-designed with the community**.

The space serves as an **intergenerational neighbourhood venue**: a meeting point that combats social isolation and activates inclusion processes aimed especially at the most **vulnerable groups** (lonely elderly people, foreign families, adults in economic difficulty, minors).

The regeneration concerns not only the **physical place** but also the **bond between people and the public space**: activities are **designed and managed together with residents** to foster a **sense of belonging, shared care, and active participation** in neighbourhood life.

MAIN PROJECT ACTIVITIES

The main activities of the project are structured as follows:

- **Steering committee**: Coordination among partners for the management of activities and the administrative and operational recovery of the kiosk.
- **Italian L2**: Language courses for people with a migratory background, in collaboration with the CPIA (Public Center for Adult Education).
- **Community concierge — service orientation desks**: Digital facilitation, job orientation, legal and healthcare support, and active listening.
- **Study support and animation**: Educational and recreational activities for children and teenagers.
- **Chess for inclusion**: Courses and tournaments with instructors and psychologists, acting as a tool for socializing and well-being.
- **Engaging residents**: Urban cafés, convivial moments focusing on urban sustainability, and neighborhood walks.
- **Active citizenship workshops in schools**: Focusing on the quality of urban spaces, participatory design, and urban greenery.
- **"Budding Young Scientists" (Giovani Scienziati in Erba)**: Scientific dissemination for secondary school students and young university researchers.
- **Community events**: Periodic festivals and community gatherings.

MADAMA CHIOSCO

PROJECT GENERATIVITY



NETWORKS & PARTNERSHIPS:

17 New territorial partnerships
established



EVENTS & PARTICIPATION

25 Events
organized

1347 Total participants

13 Volunteers involved



SOCIAL HELP DESKS & CARE:

769 Hours of
job orientation

142 Hours of
psychological support



STRUCTURED ACTIVITIES:

586 Hours of training
and courses

141 Hours
of animation

87.5 Hours of labs/workshops

78 Hours of after-school
programmes

48 Hours of aggregative
activities

8 Hours of other activities
(meetings with citizens)



7. MyFarini

LEAD PARTNER

Off Topic srl Impresa Sociale
(Social Enterprise)

PROJECT PARTNERS

Stratosferica Srl Impresa Sociale
(Social Enterprise)

TARGET AUDIENCE

The project is primarily aimed at young people between 18 and 30 years old, with a particular focus on the university student population gravitating around the Luigi Einaudi Campus. Furthermore, the project involves residents of the Aurora-Vanchiglia neighborhood, families, children, and teenagers from nearby public housing, as well as young artists and emerging cultural professionals. Through free and participatory activities, it fosters encounters between different communities, promoting inclusion, social cohesion, and active citizenship.

PROJECT ABSTRACT

MyFarini is a **cultural activation project** created in 2025. The project involves the area of **Corso Farini and Viale Ottavio Mai, a connecting space between the University Campus, Off Topic, and a residential context** characterized by a strong multicultural and student presence.

Through an initial phase of participatory mapping, community workshops, placemaking interventions, and a widespread cultural programme, **MyFarini has transformed an underutilized space into a place for meeting, socializing, and cultural production.**

In 2025, the project involved hundreds of **citizens, students, and residents through concerts, workshops, family activities, and public space care initiatives.** For 2026, the two organisations confirm an open summer programme that is accessible to everyone, enhanced by **open-air cinema offerings and additional workshops** to foster **active participation.**

MAIN PROJECT ACTIVITIES

The main activities of the project are structured as follows:

- **Live music programming:** Concerts by emerging artists and professionals from the local and national scene, with a specific focus on contemporary styles and under-30s.
- **Live shows and multidisciplinary performances:** Theater, stand-up comedy, site-specific performances, and hybrid productions blending performing arts and public space.
- **Talk series and cultural dissemination:** Meetings on public space, participation, urban democracy, sustainability, and topics of generational interest.
- **Open-air cinema and collective screenings:** Thematic film festivals and community moments open to the public.
- **Community workshops:** Activities dedicated to children, teenagers, families, and women, aimed at social inclusion and active participation.
- **Placemaking and public space care actions:** Tactical urbanism interventions, participatory maintenance, rearrangement of urban furniture, and urban gardening activities.

MY FARINI

PROJECT GENERATIVITY



NETWORKS
& PARTNERSHIPS:

25 New territorial partnerships established

2 New projects activated

6 New projects submitted



EVENTS
& PARTICIPATION

31 Events organized

5098 Total participants



STRUCTURED
ACTIVITIES:

82 Hours of labs/workshops

80 Hours of music activities

30 Hours of after-school programmes

16 Hours of sports

14 Hours of cultural activities

12 Hours of aggregative activities

5 Hours of cinema activities





8. QUA.NTE, via Arquata vibrant neighbourhood

LEAD PARTNER

Kallipolis APS

PROJECT PARTNERS

Fiësca Verd Aps, A Modo Tuo Aps, ASD San Salvario

TARGET AUDIENCE

The project primarily, but not exclusively, targets the residents of the Via Arquata area, with a specific focus on individuals facing social and economic vulnerability. The engaged target groups include children and adolescents, young adults, families, the elderly, women with a migration background, unemployed individuals, and residents of public housing. Furthermore, activities are open to citizens from neighbouring districts, fostering inclusion, participation, and social cohesion.

PROJECT ABSTRACT

QUA.NTE – Via Arquata vibrant neighbourhood is a **social and urban regeneration project** active in the **public spaces of the Via Arquata area of Torino**, a **complex of council housing that suffers from physical and socio-economic separation from the rest of the city, resulting in underused spaces and extremely low vitality**.

Born from the **multi-year presence of local associations** in the area, the project aims to improve the **perception of safety and the quality of life by activating public spaces, strengthening community-based services**, and directly involving residents.

Between April 2025 and June 2026, the project implemented cultural, sporting, and community events; shared green space care activities formalized through a Collaboration Pact with the City of Torino; **psychological support programmes; after-school care; Italian language literacy for women with a migration background; free sports courses; and participatory workshops for mosaic art and DIY urban furniture construction**. The project has consolidated a broad and **inclusive local network, fostering new opportunities for social gathering, civic empowerment, and collective care of common spaces**.

MAIN PROJECT ACTIVITIES

The core activities of the project are structured around four integrated areas:

- **Public Space Activation:** Cultural events, film screenings, concerts, neighbourhood festivals, jam sessions, sports tournaments, and educational activities tailored for various age groups.
- **Sports and Well-being:** Free basketball, boxing, and skateboarding courses, alongside psychological support provided through weekly outdoor counselling sessions.
- **Community Services and Inclusion:** After-school care for children and teens, Italian L2 literacy classes for women with a migration background, agro-technical consultations, and shared green space maintenance.
- **Non-formal Education and Urban Regeneration:** Artistic mosaic and carpentry workshops, involving residents in the co-design and maintenance of common spaces.



QUA.NTE PROJECT GENERATIVITY



NETWORKS & PARTNERSHIPS:

13 New territorial partnerships established

2 New projects activated



SOCIAL HELP DESKS & CARE:

770 Hours of other activities

75 Hours of psychological support



EVENTS & PARTICIPATION

10 Events organized

994 Total participants

27 Volunteers involved



STRUCTURED ACTIVITIES:

200 Hours of after-school programmes

193.5 Hours of sports activities

92.5 Hours of training and courses



9. Ri-creiamo The Garden I Would Like

LEAD PARTNER

Fondazione Giorgio Amendola
Onlus

PROJECT PARTNERS

Ass. Gomboc, Panafricando
APS, Spazio MOV ART, and
Panacea Social Farm S.C.S.

TARGET AUDIENCE

The project engages residents aged 7 to 65, including schoolchildren, young families, university students, active retirees, and socially isolated elderly individuals. Special focus is given to foreign residents, particularly the African community. It also actively involves under-35s, including art students, humanities scholars, and youth selected through a dedicated Call for Action.

PROJECT ABSTRACT

The **Ri-Creiamo Project** transforms a small but **strategic neighbourhood green area** (Giorgio Amendola Garden) in Torino's **Barriera di Milano district**—a peripheral area with significant social challenges and a large migrant population—into an **open, inclusive, and participatory public space**.

Previously perceived as abandoned, the garden was redeveloped through a **co-design process involving residents, local organisations, and academic institutions, supported by a Collaboration Agreement** with the City of Torino.

Today, it hosts **study areas, cultural events, and community-building activities, becoming a vital hub where culture, nature, play, and social life merge to strengthen community belonging and social cohesion**.

MAIN PROJECT ACTIVITIES

The wide range of initiatives is made possible by the involvement of organisations with different expertise and approaches, enabling the project to engage diverse target groups and respond to the needs of the local community. The main activities are organized into four core areas:

— **Educational Activities for Children and Young People:** Music, arts, and educational workshops developed in collaboration with local schools, aimed at fostering creativity, learning, participation, and inclusion.

— **Botanical and Environmental Education Activities:** Gardening workshops, environmental education programmes, and initiatives focused on the care and enhancement of urban green spaces, promoting environmental awareness and a sense of responsibility towards shared public spaces.

— **Bread-Making Workshops and Community Activities:** With the activation of the Community Social Oven, the garden hosts bread-making workshops, social gatherings, and community-building activities that encourage relationship-building and strengthen social ties within the neighborhood.

— **Cultural and Artistic Activities:** These activities include exhibitions, musical and theatrical performances, Human Library events, creative workshops, urban art projects, and audiovisual production programmes.

RI-CREIAMO

PROJECT GENERATIVITY



NETWORKS & PARTNERSHIPS:

5 New territorial partnerships established

2 New projects submitted



EVENTS & PARTICIPATION

13 Events organized

593 Total participants

11 Volunteers involved



SOCIAL HELP DESKS & CARE:

192 Hours of administrative and bureaucratic consulting



STRUCTURED ACTIVITIES:

24 Hours of outdoor gymnastics

15 Hours of music courses

14 Hours of labs/workshops

12 Hours of live performance labs

12 Hours of training





10. Spazio Bianco: community hubs to be coloured to inhabit Mirafiori

LEAD PARTNER

Cooperativa Educazione Progetto

PROJECT PARTNERS

Esserci S.C.S., Vivere Mirafiori ETS, DiFamiglia APS, ASDC Sportidea Caleidos, and Un Progetto al Femminile ODV.

TARGET AUDIENCE

The project is aimed at all citizens, with the idea that every person who comes into contact with Spazio Bianco can find a place to feel welcomed, put their skills and resources to good use, and find other people to share part of their journey with. Some specific activities are aimed at children and their families, others at teenagers, and others at adults. Particular attention is given to vulnerable individuals and the elderly, or those in situations of isolation.

PROJECT ABSTRACT

Spazio Bianco is a **community development project** in the **Mirafiori Nord neighbourhood** of Torino, an area that has historically struggled with post-industrial decline, leading to the gradual abandonment of public spaces, social fragmentation, and a lack of engaging aggregation points for its youth and families. **The project was born thanks to several third-sector organisations** (associations and cooperatives) **already united in a collaboration pact signed with the Municipality of Torino**. Spazio Bianco intends to activate the community through the redevelopment and animation of three public spaces: the former Lilliput Youth Center, the garden of the former Bocciofila (Oasi Mirafiorita), and the play areas of Piazza Livio Bianco. **Through the care of these spaces, along with cultural, sports, and social proximity activities**, Spazio Bianco aims to build an active and cohesive community capable of inhabiting the neighbourhood with new energy, valuing the leadership of **young people, families, and citizens**. The project builds relationships between **residents, associations, and local entities**, **activating volunteer networks** and discussion tables. The ultimate goal is to create **places where beauty, proximity, and care are the key words of a community on the move**.

MAIN PROJECT ACTIVITIES

The project is structured into four macro-actions:

- **Governance:** The partners collaborate on the design, monitoring, and activation of local networks.
- **Community in Project:** A community manager coordinates relationships among the different actors and citizens. Thanks to the involvement of volunteers, a large garden used for workshops, meetings, and summer events has been redeveloped. The former Lilliput Youth Centre, which has also been redeveloped, will be available starting in October as an indoor winter space.
- **Community in Action:** Active initiatives include a local proximity social desk, the Talent Hub (a playroom with workshops for children and families), Sport Village (sports and active citizenship activities for teenagers guided by an educator), a dialogue desk, a social laundry, and "Come a casa" (a care space for lonely adults and the elderly).
- **Cultural Experimentation Site:** Community events for families, young people, and adults, built together with neighbourhood residents. The central event is the Social Carnival.

SPAZIO BIANCO PROJECT GENERATIVITY



NETWORKS & PARTNERSHIPS:

20 New territorial partnerships established

2 New projects submitted



STRUCTURED ACTIVITIES:

54 Aggregative activities

144 Animation activities

43.5 Hours of labs/workshops



SOCIAL HELP DESKS & CARE:

11 Hours of orientation towards socio-health services

6 Hours of job orientation

14 Hours of bureaucratic consulting

18 Hours of housing/emergency housing assistance



EVENTS & PARTICIPATION

37 Events organized

2353 Total participants

27 Volunteers involved





11. SpOnde - spaces and services for self-determination

LEAD PARTNER

Sumisura APS

PROJECT PARTNERS

Didaxé Cooperativa Sociale a R.L., Senza Frontiere s.c.s. a R.L., Banda Larga APS, Enchiridion Ets, Jazz School Torino APS, Associazione COORPI, ASD Sinombre, and 2 local businesses (Mag4 and La Vetreria) as service providers.

TARGET AUDIENCE

The primary target of the project is young people aged 18 to 35, along with their reference community (younger siblings and parents/grandparents). In particular, the project aims to connect with those young people who do not attend safe environments (schools, after-school programmes, parishes, community or sports centers) and lack effective networks.

PROJECT ABSTRACT

SpOnde is a **proximity intervention** that offers **spaces and services for the self-determination and autonomy of young adults** living in **Barriera di Milano**, a densely populated, multicultural neighborhood often challenged by socio-economic marginality, urban decay, and a lack of safe, inclusive public spaces. SpOnde involves creating a **community hub** on the pedestrian street facing the community hub at Via Baltea 3. Operating in the **afternoon and evening Hours**, it offers **tailored services and opportunities for local youth** with the goal of promoting their autonomy, growth, and empowerment. The project's challenge is to improve the **liveability of public spaces and the well-being of the youth population**. The proximity intervention proposed by the initiative includes:

- **Active listening:** Customization of the services offered based on actual needs.
- **Community welfare service:** A horizontal and generative approach.
- **Pedestrian public space as an activity area:** Flexibility, proximity, and facilitated access.
- **Community hub:** Rebuilding relationships and social bonds.

MAIN PROJECT ACTIVITIES

The main activities carried out by the community hub are:

- **Light engagement activities:** Presence in the space, gaming space, street mediation, and community radio.
- **Street education activities:** Street educators, community radio, and street sports.
- **Cultural and entertainment events:** Music, theatre and dance.
- **Proximity services:** Orientation and social assistance with cultural mediators, legal advice, association guidance desk, counseling, and health promotion.



SPONDE PROJECT GENERATIVITY



NETWORKS & PARTNERSHIPS:

- 5** New territorial partnerships established
- 1** New projects activated
- 2** New projects submitted



SOCIAL HELP DESKS & CARE:

- 208** Hours of bureaucratic consulting
- 94** Hours of legal consulting



STRUCTURED ACTIVITIES:

- 250** Hours of presence and reception
- 74** Hours of radio and podcasting
- 47** Hours of training courses
- 3** Hours aggregative activities



EVENTS & PARTICIPATION

- 131** Events organized
- 3133** Total participants
- 9** Volunteers involved



2Nite Torino Continuity Plan

03. 2Nite at local level

3.1 2Nite at local level

The local implementation of the 2Nite Innovation Transfer Network in Torino is operationally grounded in the activation of its Urbact Local Group (ULG). Moving beyond the initial experimentation phase of ToNite, the ULG was designed as a cross-sectoral collaborative arena. Its primary purpose is to bring together city officials, third-sector organisations, and local stakeholders to co-produce sustainable neighbourhood actions and support the long-term institutional framing of the City's Continuity Plan.

A distinctive methodological feature of Torino's ULG is its ability to build administrative and operational bridges between different urban security, social innovation, and environmental funding streams. Specifically, the group acts as a structural intersection point for:

—The **IMPATTO measure**, financed by the National Programme for Metropolitan Cities (PN Metro Plus), funding 11 community-led projects involving 65 non-profit organisations focused on public space animation and proximity services.

—The **Youth Climate Action Fund (YCAF)**, which promotes youth-led environmental actions, climate equity, and the creative adaptation of urban spaces.

To ensure a comprehensive city-wide representation, the ULG structurally involves multiple municipal divisions (including European Funds, Urban Regeneration, Culture, Youth Policies). Operationally, the work was decentralized and organized into thematic and geographic operative

tables—specifically covering the **Torino North** (Aurora and Barriera di Milano districts) and **Torino South** (San Salvario and Mirafiori districts) areas. This polycentric governance model allowed the City to function as a facilitator, engaging a diverse ecosystem of grassroots actors—from structured non-governmental organisations to informal youth groups and migrant communities—to align localized community needs with broader city-wide policies.

Furthermore, to maximize the added value of the European network and broaden the local operators' perspectives, the 2Nite framework incorporated a transnational peer-learning dimension. The project structurally facilitated the participation of selected territorial representatives from the IMPATTO projects in transnational meetings organized across the European partner cities. These international missions provided grassroots operators with the unique opportunity to conduct on-site field visits, observe firsthand how analogous urban security and proximity initiatives were being deployed in different national contexts, and exchange practical methodologies to foster mutual cross-border inspiration. In parallel, municipal officials and public managers from the City of Torino actively participated in these transnational exchanges for the exact same strategic purpose. This dual-track involvement allowed institutional stakeholders to benchmark local administrative procedures against European best practices, refine co-governance instruments, and import innovative policy solutions directly into Torino's evolving urban paradigm.

A total of **6 ULG meetings** were held, attended by a total of **54 participants**, representing a total of **36 local non-profit organisations** and **4 departments of the municipality** were involved: European Funds, Urban Regeneration, Culture and Youth Policies.



3.2 ULGs: The work done within the URBACT Local Groups

Throughout the implementation of the 2Nite project, the URBACT Local Group (ULG) functioned as the primary collaborative arena for consulting local operators, exchanging virtuous practices, and co-producing the City's long-term Continuity Plan. To stimulate an analytical dialogue capable of capturing both strategic policy goals and the qualitative nuances of the territories, the ULG deployed a mixed participatory methodology. This framework integrated plenary discussions and qualitative focus groups with digital live-polling tools (e.g., Mentimeter) to prioritize interventions, alongside visual clustering methodologies to systematically organize operational insights into coherent thematic nuclei.

The Evolutionary Path of the ULG Meetings

The ULG process followed a structured, evolutionary trajectory that guided local stakeholders from initial networking toward advanced strategic co-governance and impact evaluation:

— **ULG #1 – Network Activation & Baseline Mapping:** The inaugural session officially bridged the legacy of the ToNite project with the launch of the new IMPATTO measure. Bringing together city representatives and the 65 non-profit organisations managing the selected projects, the meeting focused on mutual introduction, establishing a shared transformative vision for public spaces, and outlining the opportunity for local projects to participate in transnational peer-learning missions across Europe.

— **ULG #2 & ULG #3 – Territorial Synergies:** The ULG adopted a decentralized, geographic approach to foster operational cooperation between IMPATTO and the Youth Climate Action Fund (YCAF) initiatives. ULG #2 (Torino North) focused on overcoming bureaucratic bottlenecks and sharing resources in the Aurora and Barriera di Milano districts. ULG #3 (Torino South) gathered actors in San Salvario and Mirafiori to address youth engagement, climate adaptation, and the urgent need for a shared autumn/winter activity calendar to ensure continuity during colder months.

— **ULG #4 Co-Designing Impact Assessment:** Shifting from operational planning to impact evaluation, this session brought the IMPATTO projects together to validate a unified qualitative and quantitative monitoring framework. The ULG defined methodologies to track project generativity, separate physical presence from structured activities, and measure the evolving perception of urban safety through narrative storytelling rather than rigid statistics.

— **ULG #5 & #6 Strategic Synthesis for the Continuity Plan:** The final consultative sessions focused on evaluating the first year of the IMPATTO measure and discussing the key dimensions that make an urban public space liveable and inclusive. Local stakeholders identified the crucial aspects intercepted as the absolute top priorities, summarizing what worked (rapid civic activation, strong networking) and what administrative obstacles remain, ultimately laying the groundwork for the structural Continuity Plan and the shared vision detailed in Chapter 4.



Participating Projects & Local Contexts

The ULGs successfully mapped a vibrant, multi-layered ecosystem of grassroots urban transformation, dividing the operational dialogue across the IMPATTO projects covering two primary geographic and thematic macro-areas.

In the **Torino North Area**, encompassing the Aurora and Barriera di Milano districts, the working groups focused extensively on transforming public spaces into active arenas for proximity welfare and youth engagement. This territorial strategy was brought to life through a dense and interconnected network of community-based initiatives. Local partnerships drove the physical recovery and cultural animation of neighbourhood gardens, while activating pedestrian axes by providing open-air cultural events and low-threshold social services. Interventions targeted at vulnerable demographics were equally prominent, delivering vital proximity welfare to youth and establishing dedicated support systems for fragile families and migrant mothers. Youth empowerment was further championed through counselling services, recreational actions, and the fostering of youth-led local energy communities. Finally, these social efforts were seamlessly complemented by sustainable mobility and environmental actions, including the participatory digital mapping of walkability and cycling paths, alongside grassroots recycling workshops and swap parties.

Conversely, the **Torino South Area** table, operating across the San Salvario and Mirafiori districts, successfully built operational bridges between community building, inclusion, and climate resilience. The regeneration of existing, underutilized urban infrastructure was a recurring theme in this cluster. This was exemplified by interventions that transformed standard public square kiosks into educational and ludic community hubs, and efforts that recovered former municipal facilities—such as abandoned bocce courts—to serve as dynamic social laboratories for adolescents.

Community care and safety perception were central to these initiatives, which animated public gardens through community theater and collective care, and dedicated resources to improving the liveability and social cohesion inside public housing complexes. Crucially, these social innovation efforts systematically integrated with youth-led climate actions funded by the YCAF measure. This cross-measure synergy was highly evident in operations that mobilized young citizens as environmental neighbourhood custodians, curated urban climate adaptation exhibitions, and promoted the participatory design of pedestrian school streets to enhance local micro-mobility and environmental awareness.

Cross-Measure Synergies & Core Thematic Pillars

During the working group interactions, the local stakeholders collectively identified a series of urgent, practical operational cross-cutting needs to optimize their territorial impact:

- **Unified Collaborative Calendar:** To avoid programming overlaps and maximize civic participation across neighbourhoods, the projects highlighted the immediate need for a coordinated, city-wide autumn/winter activity calendar.
- **Logistical Equipment Network:** The actors proposed establishing a mutual sharing network for technical facilities and event equipment (such as gazebos, sound systems, and tools) to increase efficiency and support joint initiatives.
- **Harmonized Help-Desk Framework:** For the proximity and social community desks active across different districts, operators agreed to uniform their classification and data categories to ensure homogeneous monitoring at the city level.
- **Participatory Maintenance Workshops:** To ensure the long-term care and preservation of newly installed street furniture, projects proposed engaging local technical schools (such as the Istituto San Carlo) in targeted design and maintenance workshops, directly involving adolescents in the protection of their common assets.

The strategic intersection of the local field narratives with the overarching project goals resulted in the definition of four cross-cutting strategic dimensions. These pillars dictate that public space must be governed as an integrated social device:

Strategic Pillar	Key Territorial Dimensions & Discussed Themes	Cross-Measure Synergies & Opportunities
A. Social Infrastructure & Vulnerability Mediation	Public space is not automatically inclusive simply by being physically open. In areas marked by structural fragilities or rooted urban fears, positive human mediation is required. The continuous presence of street facilitators and neighbourhood-based services acts as a "social infrastructure," drawing citizens back to spaces they previously avoided.	Combining physical presidia with territorial socio-educational activities to intercept hidden social fragilities.
B. Right to Free Use & Spontaneous Inhabitation	Local stakeholders strongly emphasized the right of citizens to occupy urban spaces freely, without the commercial obligation of consumption. This necessitates securing primary amenities (such as public restrooms) and moving away from restrictive policies or defensive architectures that limit spontaneous civic inhabitation.	Fostering accessible local networks where citizens are unencumbered by prohibitions, encouraging natural neighborhood inhabitation.
C. Shared Beauty & Climate Equity	The "sharing of beauty"—expressed through high-quality street furniture, lighting, and the maintenance of common assets—is a powerful tool to prevent marginalization. This is directly tied to climate equity: vulnerable neighbourhoods urgently request more green zones, trees, and shaded areas to mitigate urban heat islands.	Integrating environmental youth-led measures (YCAF) with the physical care and aesthetic enhancement of IMPATTO spaces.
D. Co-Governance & Institutional Alliances	Shared governance and neighbourhood democracy were voted as top priorities. To prevent the dispersion of local results, formal administrative instruments are required to bridge the gap between grassroots actors, District offices (Circoscrizioni), and central departments, transforming informal networks into systemic institutional alliances.	Strengthening the adoption of formal "Pacts of Collaboration" and exploring administrative "bureaucracy-free zones" for local experimentation.



The ULGs successfully mapped a vibrant, multi-layered. These four operational pillars, directly derived from the daily experience of the IMPATTO operators, provide the empirical foundation for redefining Torino's broader strategic approach to urban security and public space, which aligns closely with the New European Bauhaus principles as explored in the concluding section.

Ultimately, the extensive work carried out within the URBACT Local Groups demonstrated that cultivating inclusive and vibrant public spaces extends far beyond mere physical regeneration; it fundamentally relies on time, trust, and continuous human mediation. By systematically gathering grassroots insights and identifying shared operational needs, the ULG process succeeded in laying the groundwork to transform informal community efforts into lasting institutional alliances. These collaborative outcomes not only shaped the strategic pillars of the Continuity Plan but also directly informed the subsequent co-design of the project's monitoring and evaluation framework, ensuring that Torino's future urban policies remain deeply anchored to the authentic needs of its territories.



3.3

Monitoring and Evaluation: co-designing the Impact Framework

A cornerstone of the ULG's work was the realization of an intensive 4-month co-design process dedicated to creating a shared Impact Assessment Framework. Recognizing that standard, rigid monitoring matrices often fail to capture the nuanced social transformations of community-led urban design, city officials and the 11 IMPATTO projects worked collectively to balance standard European compliance metrics with localized qualitative insights.

The resulting framework is structurally split into two interlinked reporting paths:

1. The PN Metro Plus Compliance Tier: Focuses on strict, quantitative demographic tracking of direct final beneficiaries—including gender, age groups, citizenship, socio-occupational status, and specific vulnerability metrics (e.g., risk of social exclusion, economic hardship).
2. The IMPATTO Local Impact Tier: A tailored, co-designed matrix optimized to capture qualitative trends, community generativity, and public space transformation without creating excessive administrative burdens for local non-profit operators.

The co-designed framework explicitly distinct between traditional quantitative outputs and complex urban result indicators, structuring the evaluation across **four generative areas and related indicators**:

— **Project Generativity**: Evaluates the capacity of initiatives to seed new, durable territorial collaborations. It maps the qualitative nature of local relations by tracking newly activated partnerships with public and private actors outside the original project partnership over the total project duration. Furthermore, it maps the interception of future funding opportunities by explicitly tracking the number of new projects developed and activated, as well as the number of new projects submitted to local, national, or international calls.

— **Presence, Animation, and Care of Public Space**: Rather than overlaying generic operational Hours, this metric carefully separates the Hours dedicated to different typologies of spatial activation. The framework tracks the number of social help desks activated alongside their corresponding Hours of presence in the public space, offering services such as psychological support, job orientation, and legal advice. It also records the number and Hours of recurring activities, such as ongoing courses and workshops, as well as one-time events, factoring in the Hours of presence required for their execution. To alleviate bureaucratic fatigue, continuous activities are reported via global averages of monthly presence in the public space through operator activities and events.

— **Participation and Involvement**: Tracks community engagement via a targeted data-collection approach to measure participant retention and demographic diversification over the project's entire duration. This area quantitatively monitors the volume of volunteer staff from the entire partnership actively and continuously involved in the project operations. Additionally, it tracks the absolute number of people accessing individual social help desk activities, ensuring the true reach of social support services is captured. Finally, the framework measures the number of participants engaged in one-time events, as well as those attending recurring activities, courses, or workshops at least once every two weeks.

— **Safety and Liveability Perception**: Acknowledging the impossibility of standardizing a single quantitative index across heterogeneous neighbourhoods, the group validated a qualitative approach to measure the perception of residents, spatial frequenters, and field operators. This indicator investigates whether the space is considered more liveable and safer, and whether a sense of belonging has developed following project activities.

and physical transformations. The dimensions analyzed may vary by project, encompassing specific targets (e.g., perception according to gender or age) and spatial specificities (e.g., lighting, greenery, furniture). To capture this qualitative data comprehensively, projects employ diverse methodologies such as focus groups, interviews, and questionnaires. The final output for each project will be a structured report containing a methodological premise, a description of the intervention context, and a dedicated focus on the changes in liveability and safety perception that occurred during and at the end of the project.

For further details regarding the social impact evaluation framework, please refer to Annex 1.

This dual framework effectively converts the project's value proposition into an active management tool. Formative data is gathered on a continuous basis, and progress is verified through bi-monthly touchpoint meetings between municipal staff and project coordinators. This collaborative governance design ensures that the community spaces function as active "territorial antennas," providing real-time feedback on emerging social trends and allowing the administration to adjust public policies dynamically.



04. Conclusions

4.1

A shared vision of Public Space

Torino's approach to urban safety, developed through the ToNite project, aims at redefining urban inclusivity and safety by steering completely away from a securitarian perspective focused on heavy-handed policing, surveillance, and defensive architecture. Instead, it positions safety as a natural byproduct of a participatory and community-based dynamic: urban security is achieved by maximizing civic presence, establishing overlapping uses, and fostering a deep sense of mutual care among diverse urban communities.

In this sense, public space is the primary physical platform for neighbourhood democracy.

Working to make public spaces more liveable and offer residents accessible and high-quality services mean improving the quality of life in neighbourhoods and consequently taking a step towards a "city for all".

The field work and co-design activities carried out in Torino during the ULGs (as detailed in Section 3.2) were instrumental in transitioning from daily grassroots practices to a structured vision. The four operational pillars identified by local actors—social mediation, the right to spontaneous inhabitation, shared beauty, and co-governance—have been elevated and systematized into a more general and comprehensive framework.

Specifically, these territorial insights have been aligned with the core principles of the New European Bauhaus (NEB). The resulting shared vision is articulated around seven interconnected key dimensions that make an urban public space truly liveable, safe, and inclusive:

1. Inclusion *(Building upon the Social Infrastructure and Co-Governance pillars)*

— **Community-based social infrastructure:** Ensuring continuous human mediation and support networks.

— **Co-living and mixed-use:** Guaranteeing multicultural representation, intergenerationality, and gender inclusivity.

— **Shared co-governance and neighborhood democracy:** Transforming informal efforts into formal institutional alliances (e.g., Pacts of Collaboration).

— **Accessible public spaces:** Eliminating barriers and restrictive defensive architectures to ensure the right to free use.

2. Sustainability *(Building upon the Climate Equity pillar)*

— **Climate equity:** Providing vulnerable neighborhoods with essential green infrastructure to mitigate urban heat islands and improve well-being.

— **Balancing night-time life and residential amenity:** Fostering sustainable neighborhood inhabitation without local conflicts.

3. Beauty *(Building upon the Shared Beauty pillar)*

— **The role of art and culture in public spaces:** Using high-quality street furniture, cultural animation, and collective aesthetic care as powerful tools to prevent marginalization.

These seven key points for an inclusive public space are not separate items on a list, but deeply interconnected elements.

A fundamental cross-cutting aspect concerns the very essence of inclusivity: issues such as intergenerational coexistence, gender inclusivity, multiculturalism and the accessibility of spaces are not separate challenges, but two sides of the same coin. These elements converge in the principle of '**public space as a right**': this means designing places that are universally accessible, ensuring basic needs are met and promoting the creation of local networks, thereby creating a space that embraces the diverse social groups, both amongst those who use the space and amongst the staff who bring it to life.

This inclusive and multi-dimensional vision of public space will also help to achieve the three main objectives that will enhance the impact of the NEB:

1. enhancing circularity, sustainability and innovation in the built environment;
2. empowering citizens through participatory processes to strengthen democratic, inclusive and resilient neighbourhoods;
3. and harnessing the transformative power of education, arts and culture to boost creativity and innovation for local transformation.

4.2

Overall impact of the local projects

The IMPATTO social innovation initiative has encouraged social organisations to take care of public spaces in their neighbourhoods by bringing them to life with social and cultural activities, thereby redefining the perception of safety and liveability as factors that also depend on the communities themselves.

The impact dimensions and indicators were co-designed with the lead and partner social organisations participating in the projects.

One year from the start of the project, the overall numbers are impressive (data as at 30 June 2026).

— **239 new collaborations** with public and private sector organisations (outside the project partnership) have been established;

— **45 new projects**, building on the existing project, have been developed and submitted to local, national and international calls for proposals; some have already been successful in other calls;

— **3 new Collaboration agreements** (BalenoLab; Qua. Nte.; Barriera Unite) have been signed between citizens' organisations and the Municipality in the co-management of urban common goods;

— Several **one-to-one social support services** have been set up (e.g. housing emergencies; psychological support; career guidance; legal advice; assistance with administrative procedures), totalling **883 days** and **3,012 hours** of services provided to users; a total of **836 people** benefited from these one-to-one services;

— **372 cultural events** (music, concerts, open-air cinema, theatre) have been held with over **16,000 total participants**;

— A huge number of **activities** were organised **on a regular**, daily or weekly, **basis**: social, cultural and sporting activities, courses and workshops, after-school clubs, radio programmes and podcasts. In total, activities were carried out over **2,500 days**, amounting to more than **6,500 hours**, with more than **1,800 participants** taking part;

— Finally, **148 volunteers** were involved in activities (83 women and 63 men; 132 Italians, 3 from European Union countries and 11 from non-European countries).

According to the projects, by promoting community ties and taking care of common

assets, by providing socio-health support to address inequalities and democratizing

access to beauty in neighbourhoods, it is possible to increase the liveability and the perception of safety in urban areas, changing their nature.

The local communities are responding very positively to IMPATTO's actions on the territories, actively participating in the activities as volunteers or beneficiaries, with a diverse target audience in terms of age, gender, ethnic background, and social background.

Monitoring and evaluation activities will continue until summer 2027, with the aim of measuring the impacts generated by the 11 projects.

4.3

The sustainability and replicability of a public policy as IMPATTO

During the ULG meetings, the **implementation of the IMPATTO programme** was also analysed and discussed, with an initial assessment carried out one year after the launch of the activities.

The organisations shared their practical experience in the field, analysing the results achieved and the obstacles encountered.

The discussion highlighted: the **strengths** that have helped the projects take root in the neighbourhoods; the **main challenges** to be overcome in order to improve the effectiveness of the interventions; and, finally, the **most innovative elements** for the future replicability of the policy.

What has worked well

— Trust, reputation, and rapid uptake: the process of engaging the local community in some areas has been unexpectedly swift, driven by curiosity and word of mouth. The simple addition of street furniture and lighting has made these places more attractive, encouraging people to make use of the spaces;

— The very concept of community involvement and networking: the fundamental idea of taking continuous care of public spaces has proved successful, enabling more active participation. Increased collaboration between social and cultural organisations in the area has fostered a strong sense of community;

— Enhancing existing facilities: various initiatives have shown that strengthening established community spaces is an extremely effective strategy;

— Technical and administrative institutional support: the willingness of, and constant dialogue with, the municipal departments and contacts made all the difference.

What could be improved

— **Bureaucratic complexity and permits:** in some cases, practical and organisational complexities (e.g. the permits required to organise an open-air cinema or to connect to the electricity network or a water supply) can slow down activities. It is proposed to trial 'bureaucracy-free zones' transforming informal community efforts into lasting institutional alliances;

— **Space management and seasonality:** keeping the open space alive and active during the winter months is a complex task due to the weather conditions;

— **Ongoing and collaborative training:** a clear need has emerged to provide joint training for staff on specific topics (conflict management, drug addiction, low-threshold support). In future Calls for proposals, for example, a section could be included in the application form where each organisation could indicate what skills and knowledge it could make available to other projects;

— **Sharing of practices and equipment:** it is also suggested that links between physical venues be strengthened and that a network be set up to share facilities and equipment should similar events be organised.

Innovative elements that can be further developed

— **Urban public space as a 'Social Platform':** the approach that transforms a physical place into a true 'integrated service system';

— **Open-air workshops:** the constant presence of staff and facilitators has made it possible to use the open space as a place for experimentation. The most innovative aspect to develop is to try to create a common approach – even when applied to different spaces – by experimenting and learning through practical experience in the field;

— **Self-management and Participation:** fostering networks of citizens capable of managing themselves and looking after spaces independently, building relationships and strengthening a sense of belonging to their neighbourhoods.

Torino Continuity Plan CLOSING REMARKS

In conclusion, the 'Torino Continuity Plan' illustrates how the city is **redefining the concept of urban safety and inclusion through the 'City of Proximity' model**. Moving away from a **purely security-focused approach**, the **IMPATTO** programme and the legacy of the **ToNite** and **2Nite projects** demonstrate that **neighbourhood liveability** and the perception of **safety improve significantly through community activation, social presence, and the shared care of public spaces**.

Thanks to the implementation of **11 local projects** led by **Third Sector organisations and the fundamental co-governance work** of the ULG groups, peripheral areas are transforming into true inclusive 'social platforms', in line with the principles of beauty, sustainability, and inclusion promoted by the New European Bauhaus. The goal for the future is to ensure the **long-term sustainability and replicability of this approach**, transforming the informal commitment of citizen networks into **solid institutional alliances capable of generating increasingly resilient, cohesive, and accessible neighbourhoods for everyone**.

IMPACT EVALUATION INDICATORS

Impact Area	Indicator	Description	Data Type	Output / Results	Notes
Project Generativity	New territorial collaborations activated	Collaborations with public and private actors (outside the project partnership) activated thanks to the project	Number	"[Over total project duration] Number of new collaborations activated"	
	New projects activated	New projects (developed thanks to the project) activated	Number	"[Over total project duration] Number of new projects activated"	
	New projects submitted	New projects (developed thanks to the project) submitted to local / national / international calls	Number	"[Over total project duration] Number of new submissions presented"	
Presence, animation, and care of public space	Social Help Desks	Individual access to help desk activities (e.g., psychological support, job orientation, legal advice...)	Number	"[Over total project duration] Number of help desks activated + Hours of presence in the public space"	
	Recurring activities	Recurring activities / courses / workshops activated during the project	Number	"[Over total project duration] Number of recurring activities activated + Hours of presence in the public space"	
	Events	One-time events activated during the project	Number	"[Over total project duration] Number of one-time events + number of participants (if applicable) + Hours of presence in public spaces for the one-time events"	
	Monthly presence	Monthly Hours of presence in the public space through activities / events / presence of operators	Number	"[Over total project duration] Number of Hours of presence in the public space"	
Participation and involvement	Volunteers involved in activities	Volunteer staff (of the entire partnership) actively and continuously involved in the project	Number	"[Over total project duration] Number of continuously engaged volunteers"	
	Access to Social Help Desks	People accessing individual help desk activities	Number	"[Over total project duration] Number of accesses to individual social help desks"	
	Participants in recurring activities	People participating in recurring activities / courses / workshops (at least once every 2 weeks) activated during the project	Number	"[Over total project duration] Number of participants in recurring activities / courses / workshops"	
	Participants in events	People participating in one-time events activated during the project	Number	"[Over total project duration] Number of participants in one-time events"	
Safety and livability	Perception of public space (livability and safety)	"Perception of residents, frequenters of the place, and operators who worked on the project. E.g., How has the perception of public space changed thanks to project activities and physical change of the place (if applicable)? Is the space considered more livable? Is a sense of belonging developing? Is the space considered safer? Do people feel safer frequenting or crossing it?"	Qualitative	"- It was decided to adopt a qualitative approach. Specific targets, as well as the dimensions analyzed, may differ among each of the 11 projects - As a common element, residents were considered, whose perception can be investigated by all projects (even using different methodologies) - The output for each project will be a report / sheet / relation containing: a "'methodological'" premise; a description of the intervention context; a focus on the perception of livability and safety of the space and on the change that occurred during and at the end of the project."	"Depending on the project. E.g., possible methodologies emerged: walks, focus groups, interviews, questionnaires The potential dimensions to investigate may vary depending on the project, the target (e.g., perception according to gender; according to age; ...) or the specificities of the public space (e.g., lighting; presence of greenery; furniture...)."

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