

City of Šibenik

Integrated Action Plan

VITAL CITIES

Urban sports promotion for social inclusion, healthy and active living

October, 2017.

Content

Introduction	4
1. City context and definition of the initial problem / policy challenge.....	5
1.1. Spatial and economic features	5
2. Focus	7
3. Guidelines for action	8
3.1. Study area	8
3.1.1. Park facilities and activities.....	9
3.1.2. Activities	9
3.1.3. Current facilities	10
3.1.4. Self-analysis	12
3.2. Public spaces other than study area	18
3.2.1. Results of the survey on the recreational habits of high school students in the city of Šibenik	18
3.2.2. Results of the survey on the recreational habits of the inhabitants of the City of Šibenik 20	
3.2.3. Recommendations and suggestions of stakeholders	22
3.3. Activities Needed to Implement IAP.....	26
4. Description of processes.....	28
4.1. Good practice examples in Šibenik	28
4.1.1. Dražen Petrović - jersey heritage as a role model for youth.....	28
4.1.2. Beach Banj	29
4.2. Deep Dive sessions	30
4.2.1. Deep dive in Rieti.....	30
4.2.2. Deep dive in Budapest.....	31
4.2.3. Deep dive in Šibenik	33
5. Framework for delivery.....	36
6. Risk analysis.....	38
7. Funding scheme.....	40
7.1. Relevant funding schemes	40

7.1.1.	Horizon 2020	40
7.1.2.	Interreg Europe	42
7.1.3.	Interreg Central Europe	44
	PROJECT BUDGET/ CO-FINANCING	45
7.1.4.	Interreg Danube Transnational Programme	46
7.1.5.	Interreg IPA Cross-border Cooperation Programme Croatia-Bosnia and Herzegovina-Montenegro 2014-2020	48
7.1.6.	Creative Europe Programme	50
7.1.7.	Urban Innovative Action	52
7.1.8.	LIFE + Programme.....	54
8.	Literature	56
9.	List of images	57
10.	List of tables	58
11.	List of charts.....	59

Introduction

The aim of this document is to draw up guidelines for City of Šibenik to redesign its public areas intended for physical activities and recreation of city's residents, taking into account its long-term exploitation and profitability.

This document focuses on the needs of all stakeholders, including sport clubs, elementary schools, high schools, public institutions, city kindergartens, etc. The following methods were used in stakeholder research:

1. The interview method
2. The survey method
3. Regular ULG meetings with stakeholders.

The research results were used as a basis for the implementation of this Integrated Action Plan.

One of the major challenges in the making and implementation of an action plan is the complexity of the city itself, its ground plan, layout of public areas, the density of population, the possibilities for further expansion and the condition of the existing infrastructure. These are all elements that need to be taken into account when making an action plan.

It is also necessary to develop logical plans that take into account the City development strategy and its impact on the city development during the implementation of new integrated innovative solutions.

The guidelines in this document are intended to provide concrete proposals for transforming public spaces into sport and recreational areas with the aim of encouraging all residents to physical activity. That is, the goal is to develop a solid and realistic Integrated Action Plan based on the research of the needs of all stakeholders and the potential of the city itself while using a new approach. The aim of the Integrated Action Plan is to bring public areas closer to citizens, inviting them to physical activity, thus positively affecting social cohesion, which is one of the main goals of this project.

1. City context and definition of the initial problem / policy challenge

In order to become a “more vital” city and initiate changes in terms of better infrastructure of public areas, City of Šibenik must first understand its capabilities and capacities to determine its starting point for further action.

1.1. Spatial and economic features

City of Šibenik is a part of Šibenik - Knin county and a cultural, educational, administrative and economic center with a total area of 404.93 km².¹ According to data of the Central Bureau of Statistics, Šibenik had 46.332 inhabitants in 2011 and the average age of citizens was 43,4 years.² According to the data of the Croatian Employment Service, the unemployment rate in the City of Šibenik for 2017 is 10.21% with the tendency of falling number of unemployed.³

The City of Šibenik has a status of local government and is represented by a mayor who manages ten different departments, while the City Council consists of several different committees and commissions. Regional development management is under the jurisdiction of the County and local government and that is why their cooperation is important. Also, the Regional Development Agency of Šibenik-Knin county provides them various forms of support. In addition, other institutions, such as the Croatian Chamber of Economy, the Croatian Employment Service, the Croatian Chamber of Trade and Crafts etc. are also at City disposal.

The city of Šibenik is located in the area of northern and middle Dalmatian contact, in the central part of Šibenik - Knin County. The Šibenik area is predominantly low or slightly wavy. The city is relatively closed and developed on the slopes of the 70-meter high limestone ridge as an important city and port headquarters on the eastern Adriatic coast. Its outer islands and winding canal were protected by the canyon, and the limestone ridge was sheltered from the hinterland. The basic element of the relief of this area is the development of karstic forms and degraded landscape resulting from the spatial expansion of the city.

The Šibenik area belongs to the Mediterranean climate. It is a city that has great insolation and is one of the oldest towns in the Adriatic. Insolation averages 7.4 hours per day or 2.710 hours per year. The annual average temperature in the city of Šibenik is 15.3 ° C. Temperatures are relatively high in the summer and winter is moderate and mild.

As far as the economy is concerned, direct and indirect war damage caused during the Homeland War and the transition from globalization policy and attempts to restructure economic entities had a strong negative impact on Šibenik's economic development. However, in the last ten years the economic structure and recovery of the secondary and

¹ City of Šibenik, Šibenik Development Strategy, Situation Analysis, 2011., pp. 16

² Central Bureau of Statistics, Census of population, households and housing, 2011., Available at: <https://www.dzs.hr/>

³ Croatian Employment Service, Registered Unemployment, Available at: <http://statistika.hzz.hr/Statistika.aspx?tipIzvjestaja=1>

tertiary sector have changed and the image of the city has changed. Once the industrial center of Croatia is now one of the tourist centers of the eastern Adriatic.

Taking into account the spatial and economic features of the City of Šibenik, it can be concluded that Šibenik belongs to the category of cities with a Mediterranean climate suitable for outdoor recreation and recreation for most of the year. This is reflected in the results of the survey on the recreational habits of Šibenik residents, according to which most residents prefer outdoor recreation. Due to the karst relief and the numerous hills surrounding the center of the city of Šibenik, there is a notable lack of larger green areas, parks, forests and promenades where citizens can rejuvenate. From such areas in the area of the town, Šubićevac forest park where the largest number of citizens are attracted, stands out, as is evident in the survey results. Because of its terrain configuration and spatial layout, the city of Šibenik is limited with the ability to build new recreational areas. So the emphasis of the action plan is on the restoration of existing public/recreational areas.

Image 1: The city map of Šibenik with marked area of forest park Šubićevac



Nevertheless, most residents rated the existing infrastructure of recreational areas good with a tendency to the poor and saw the need for better maintenance of public and recreational areas.

Therefore, there is a need to upgrade and complete the existing infrastructure according to needs of the sport amateurs, in line with the Strategy for the Development of the Innovative Tourism of the City of Šibenik. In addition, active tourism is a growing segment of tourism, and Šibenik with its rich natural resources provides the basis for its development. In this way, the implementation of the action plan directly affects the achievement of several goals: the overall quality of life in Šibenik is raised, the tourist offer is enhanced and contributes to the vision of the City of Šibenik for 2020 on the infrastructure-rich city rich in social content.

2. Focus

The initial focus of this Integrated Action Plan was to redefine the existing public places into sport-friendly areas, but thanks to the exchange of knowledge and experience of participants in the Vital Cities project and the inputs of members of the Urban Local Group, the purpose and focus of this action plan has become a change in the current perception of the population who think that engagement in sports activities involves membership in sports clubs. This plan is a tool for encouraging residents to recreate through open-air sports and sports for all ages.

Šibenik's municipality believes there will be many positive changes as a result of the coproduction of the IAP, from different angles: the authorities will learn how to better manage sports areas and public spaces, while also creating a local document focusing on this subject. The process should engender sustainable and lasting partnerships between the stakeholders and the city's administration, sports clubs, recreational and health facilities. At the same time, involving multiple stakeholders in the process will determine a win-win situation as leaders can understand and deal with local issues easier and faster, while the community enjoys the outcomes.

Priorities are:

- Revitalizing old/damaged sports facilities
- Revitalizing green public areas
- Increasing physical activity of all citizens

The municipality's specific expected results are:

- Good practice transfer
- Better governance of public spaces and their usage
- Improvement of local policies in regard to this particular issue
- Reviving the old sport facilities and public areas
- More citizens involved in recreational activities
- Healthier lifestyles as a result of the awareness raising campaigns and the new developments
- Better monitoring of sport activities of citizens

3. Guidelines for action

In order to turn a particular project into something tangible, a clearly defined action plan is needed, and this section identifies the necessary steps for the action plan to be successfully implemented.

This action plan is based on the needs of all stakeholders, taking into account different considerations to ensure that all elements are covered. The importance of involvement of local stakeholders, urban local groups and residents of Šibenik is that they are well acquainted with the local situation and the situation on the ground in terms of ecological and political challenges and socio - economic issues.

3.1. Study area

Gvozdеноvo – Kamenar - Forest park Šubičevac

This site, also known by the name Šubičevac, was protected in 1974. The protected area encompasses the area of Kamenar - Vršine, over a total length of 6.5 km in the direction northwest-southeast, from the Šibenik urban neighbourhoods to the peaks of the nearby hills.

Today, this area is mostly covered with old pine woods with some degradation stages (macchia, garrigues, and rocky vegetation), while there are also some younger pine stands developing through natural succession after fire events.

Image 2: Satellite image of area of forest park Šubičevac



Population of the area: app. 6000 residents

Jurisdiction: City of Šibenik

Transportation: Local Transportation Agency

Property: Public-Private

Route Type: Neighbourhood Šubičevac

Route Setting: Neighbourhood Centre, located on Bana Josipa Jelačića Street between Meterize i Škopinac

Route Length: 6.5 km

3.1.1. Park facilities and activities

Forest park Šubićevac is public, urban, “neighbourhood” park, and has a recreation field areas, playgrounds and private tennis courts. Park also has running tracks and provides programming, such as regular individual trainings, team sports organised by a sports club, school physical activity program and public events for children and team sports, such as basketball, or running, depending on the season.

The analysis has clearly shown that there has been little investment in the Park’s sporting infrastructure over the last five years.

3.1.2. Activities

Image 3: Mountain bike race in forest park Šubićevac



Image 4: “Run for my city” race in forest park Šubićevac



3.1.3. Current facilities

Image 5: Playground - renovation of the playground at Forest park Šubićevac is a project funded in 2015 by the City of Šibenik budget



Image 6: Walking paths - renovation of the walking path at Forest park Šubićevac is a project funded in 2014/2015 by the Public Institution for Management of Protected Nature Values of Šibenik-Knin County and City of Šibenik budget



Image 7: Newly installed outdoor exercise equipment near the playground - project funded in 2015 by the City of Šibenik budget



3.1.4. Self-analysis

The aim of the Self-analysis study that was done at the beginning of the project was to produce a self-analysis of the need and demand for open space, sport and recreation facilities in the district and the adequacy of current supply. We studied how residents, sport clubs and educational institutions use open public space, urban Park and how the Park contributes to physical activity and provides a concise overview of the available evidence on urban environment usage. The self-analysis process was designed in collaboration with city representatives, local sport community representatives and educational institutions (kindergartens, primary schools, secondary schools and Centre for Education Šubićevac).

3.1.4.1. Methods

Online questionnaire

In this survey, we worked with a convenience sample. Potential identified participants without an e-mail address were contacted by telephone.

3.1.4.2. Definition and selection of participants:

Research stakeholders interviewed in this survey were local sport clubs working in the city area and educational institutions (kindergartens, primary and secondary schools and in the district) and Centre for education, psychosocial rehabilitation and care for people with intellectual and multiple disabilities „Šubićevac“.

The identification of each group of respondents was carried out as follows:

- Sport clubs: identification of contact members of sport clubs was based on a list by Community Sports the City of Sibenik
- Educational institutions: the list of educational institutions was provided by the ULG.

3.1.4.3. Development of questionnaires

Two questionnaires were used: one for sport clubs and a second one for educational institutions. Questionnaires were standardized as much as possible; however, given the different profiles of the participants, some changes had to be introduced. Most questions were multiple choices. Four domains were explored:

- General information of sport clubs/educational institutions;
- Experience and satisfaction with the case study area – Forest park Šubićevac;
- Opinions and views on the park facilities (access to and satisfaction with facilities);
- Future Improvements.

3.1.4.4. Method for sending questionnaires

Participants were invited to participate by e-mail, using mailing lists. A message was sent to all, explaining the reason-why for the survey, presenting the questionnaire and the informed consent, and requesting consent for their participation. Returning the completed questionnaire already meant that the consent had been given. Participants were asked to return the questionnaire within three weeks.

Participation in the survey was voluntary and no material incentive was offered for completing the questionnaire. The accompanying letter with all the information along with the questionnaire was forwarded to all city sports clubs by the "Šibenik City Sports Association", with contact details of the questionnaire author. Additionally, a reminder was sent, extending the deadline for answers for another 15 days and thanking those who had answered the questionnaire. Another reminder was made, but just for those who had not previously answered the questionnaire.

Table 1: Response rate, according to the different groups of respondents

	Number of sent questionnaires	Number of responses	Response rate
Sport clubs	41	19	46%
Educational institutions	50	8	16%

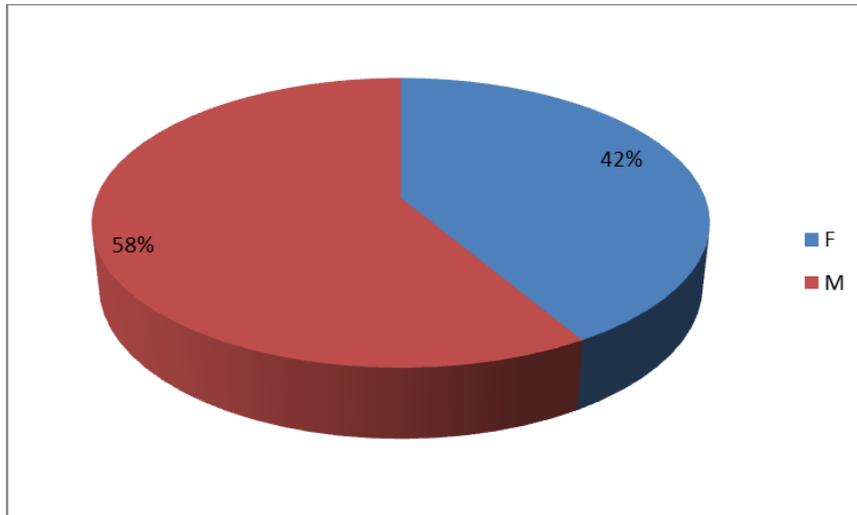
After the first mailing (in first week) of questionnaires, the percentage of responses from sport clubs was 7/41 (17.0% of total received) and 1/50 (2.0%) for of educational institutions. The reasons for non-response are listed below:

- Participant or entity not found (the message by e-mail returned to sender);
- Refusal to participate;
- Three weeks for Christmas/Holiday break for educational institutions;
- Questionnaires lost or not reaching their final destination.

Unfortunately it was not possible to separate each of these reasons because the invitations were usually sent to more than one email address, when available. Therefore, upon receiving a return showing, for example, that the address was not found, this does not necessarily mean that the participant had not been found, because he/she could have answered through the second e-mail available. This methodological error probably resulted in a lower response (educational institutions) rate than could have been obtained if we could check who actually received the questionnaire and in fact did choose not to respond.

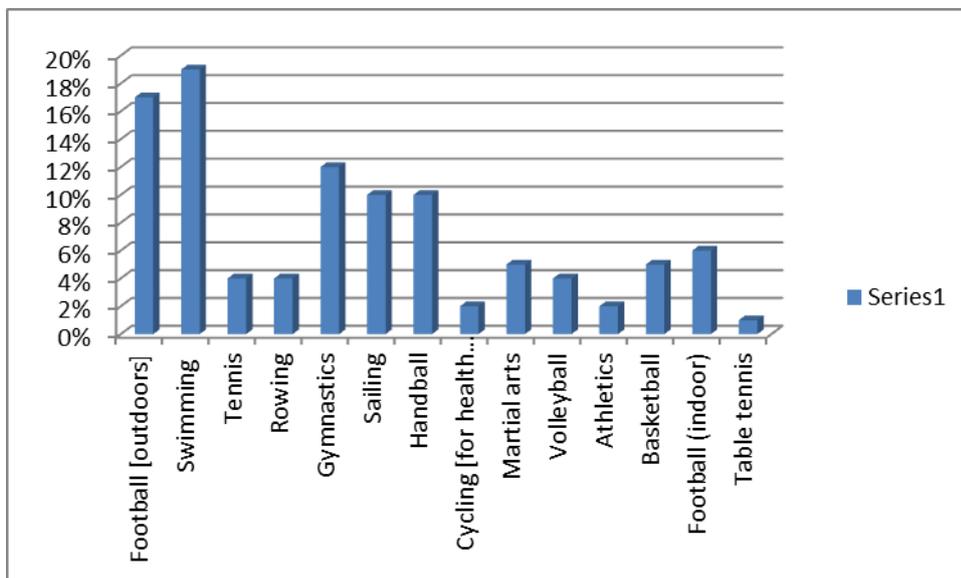
3.1.4.5. Key findings

Chart 1: Participation in sport through membership in sports clubs, by sex



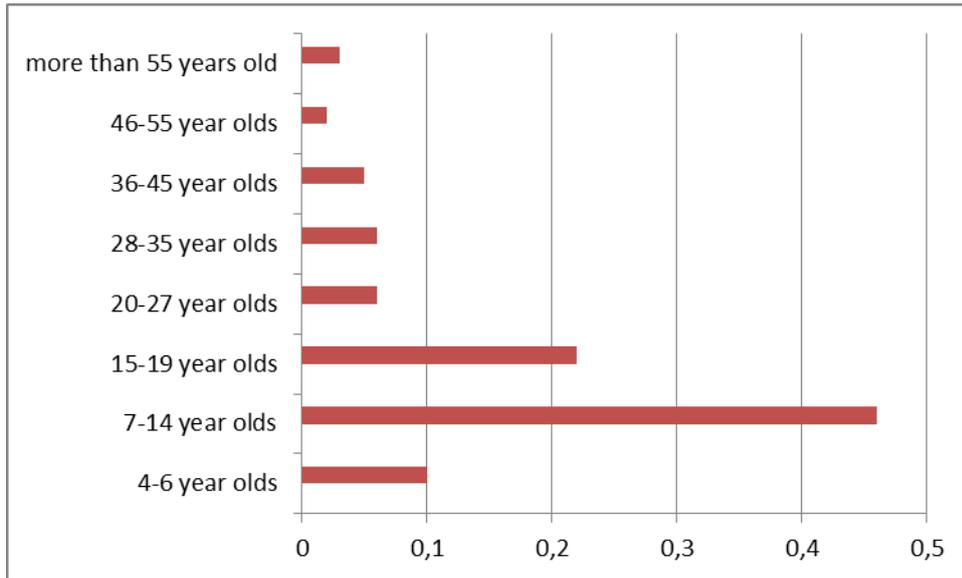
Based on participation in the past weeks, men (58%) and women (42%) are equally likely to take part in sport generally. While in overall terms men are more likely than women to participate in sport, this pattern varies by individual sports.

Chart 2: Sports participation by type of sports



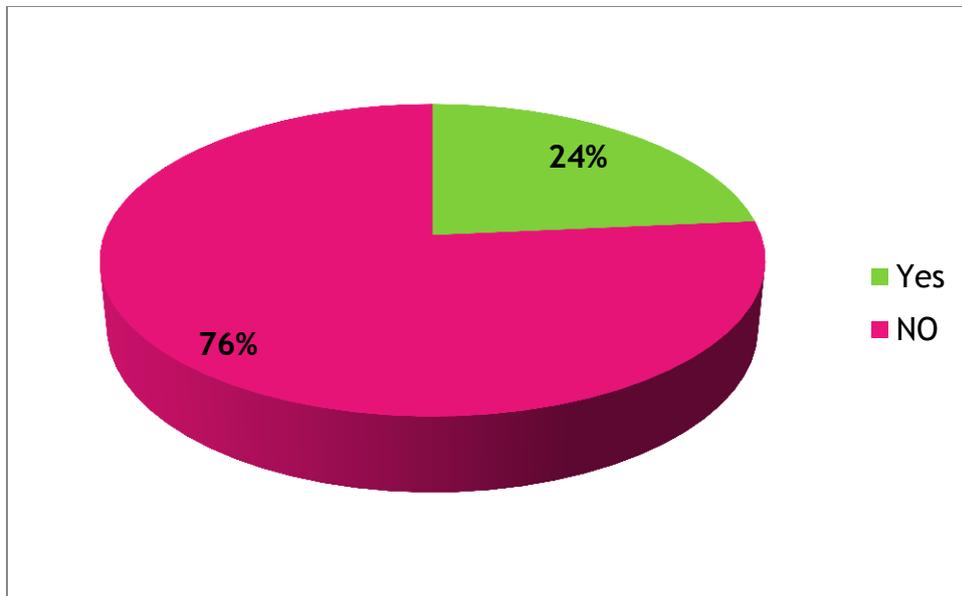
Three of the top five sports for both men and women is swimming, football and gymnastics.

Chart 3: Sport and active recreation, by age



Not surprisingly, sport participation ends to be lower among older people and higher among younger people. Sport and active recreation is more commonly undertaken by those in the younger age groups. For example, 46% of 7-14 year olds compared with 2% of those aged 45-55.

Chart 4: Satisfaction with quality of facilities regarding the sport and recreation activities in Forest Park Šubićevac



Suggestions from questionnaires for improvement and faults stressed by participants of the survey are as follows:

- Fitness room or rooms that could serve clubs in terms of administration and organization purposes;
- Multi-purpose hall with additional facilities;

- Multimedia Pavilion used for regular or occasional events related with the promotion of sport and recreation, health, environment and tourism;
- Widgets and tools for adrenaline sports;
- A spot with drinking water where people could refresh after training and exercise;
- Bowling lane;
- Concrete tables for table tennis;
- Volleyball and handball court;
- (Better) arranged trails for running and walking (with marks and indicators on the length and possible extensions);
- More and various exercise and fitness devices;
- Multipurpose facility for all kinds of sports and recreation;
- Part of park area designed as an adventure park;
- Better street lighting;
- Chessboards or tables for playing chess;
- Better organized services for the park maintenance (due to frequent devastation of the park facilities);
- Additional contents for the elderly (arranging parts of the park as a Mediterranean garden) Cycle track (cycling adventure);
- More garbage bins in the park;
- More facilities for the disabled and elderly.

Chart 5: Use of recreational facilities in Forest park Šubićevac by sports clubs for trainings and outdoors workouts

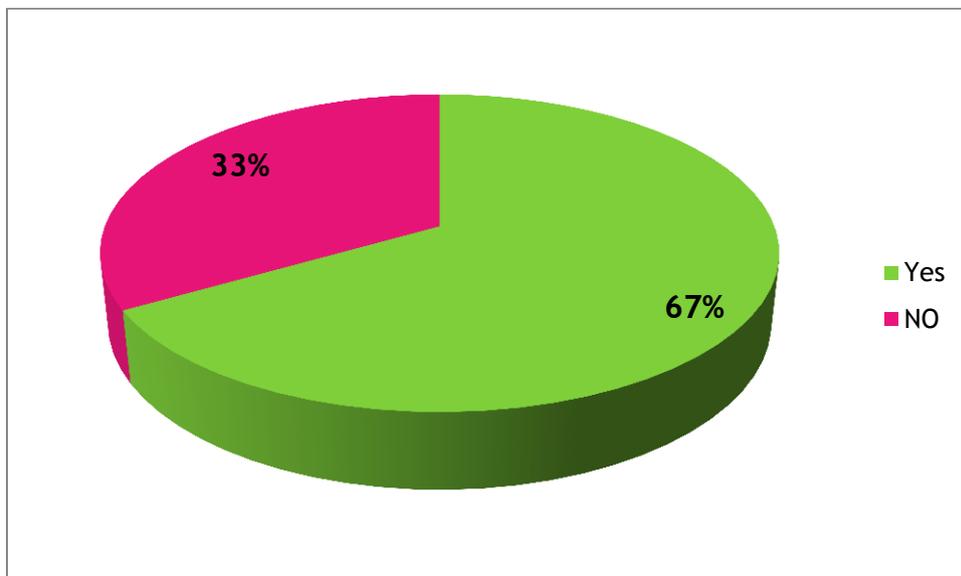
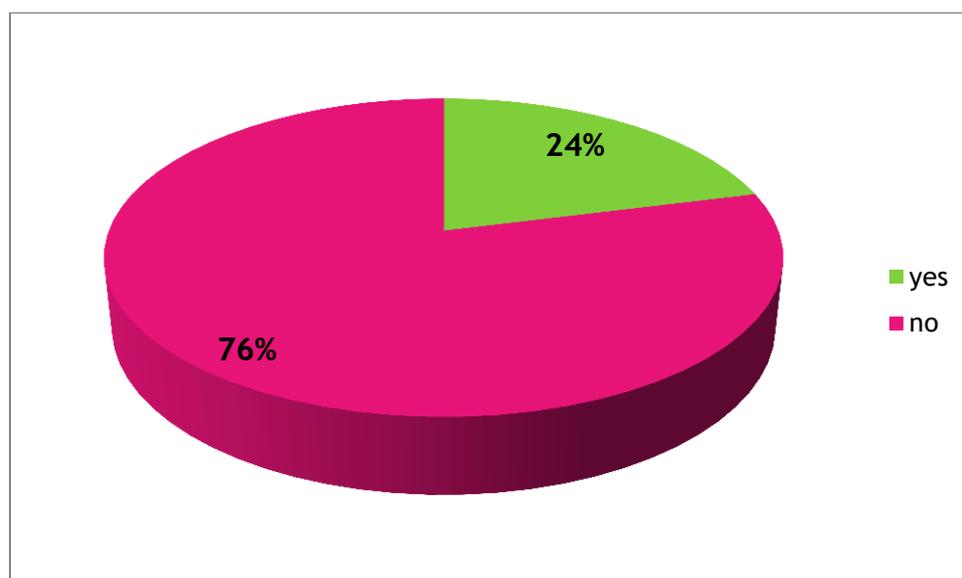


Chart 6: How are the people with disabilities included in sport clubs activities



Only 24% of sports clubs has offered some kind of supporting program offered to people with disabilities. All local sporting clubs should be looking to create a more inclusive environment for people with a disability to participate in sport at their club. The obvious reasons for this relate to how beneficial it is for those individuals in both a physical and mental way. Unfortunately people with a disability are often underrepresented in sports clubs, unless the club offers a specialised program.

Overview of the most signification results and findings collected by the survey:

- App. forty-three registered sports clubs in City of Šibenik are the backbone of local community
- Existence of two major sports and recreational areas in City of Šibenik (Banj beach, walking path "Banj-PEKOVAC" and Forest park Šubičevac);– but still insufficient – children’s and sports playgrounds;
- 41 sports clubs with a total membership of over 3 000 members and staff are actively involved in the sport clubs programme of which 95% resides in the City of Sibenik;
- Almost two thirds of the population under 16 years actively participate in sport and physical recreation;
- 58% of men and 42% of women actively participate in sport (men were more likely to participate than women but today women participate in almost all disciplines and in all types of sport);
- The register of sports facilities of the City of Šibenik: three soccer fields, two swimming pools, Baldekin basketball hall, nine smaller gymnasiums, two complexes of tennis courts, several of the automatic bowling alleys, rowing track with accompanying facilities in Zaton.

- People aged 7–14 years reported the highest participation rate in sport and physical recreation while people aged 46 years and over had the lowest;
- Three of the top five sports for both men and women are swimming, football (soccer) is second and gymnasts placed third.

The lack of recreational facilities is evident not only for those intended for elderly residents, but also for the younger ones; the reasons are usually associated with the lack of financial resources, and in some cases with decision-making processes on a higher level than those of the city districts.

3.2. Public spaces other than study area

The City of Šibenik conducted two online surveys on the recreational habits of citizens of Šibenik. Targeted online survey groups were secondary school students in the city of Šibenik and randomly selected citizens of Šibenik and Šibenik-Knin County. High school students are separated due to the noticeable decline in recreation in the adolescent age, or because "secondary school children are at the end of the puberty period, after which youthfulness or adolescence occurs (post puberty). Disharmony in motor and functional traits and abilities gradually disappears; children achieve a higher level of functioning of all body systems, enabling the setting of far greater demands in the area of workload in the exercise and sporting process. With the choice of education and occupation, they create their own views of the world and images about themselves and their own goals - seeking and building their own identity."⁴ Recreation is a positive habit that, apart from physical, has the function of mental health preservation, which is especially important in adolescence.

3.2.1. Results of the survey on the recreational habits of high school students in the city of Šibenik

The subject of survey research was the recreational habits of secondary school students in the city of Šibenik. The survey was conducted in June 2017 on secondary school students in Šibenik aged 14 to 19. Questionnaires were sent to via e-mail to 100 high school students and 55 responses were received. The proportion of respondents in terms of sex was 58.2% in favour of women and 41.8% in favour of men; following are their answers and analysis of collected data.

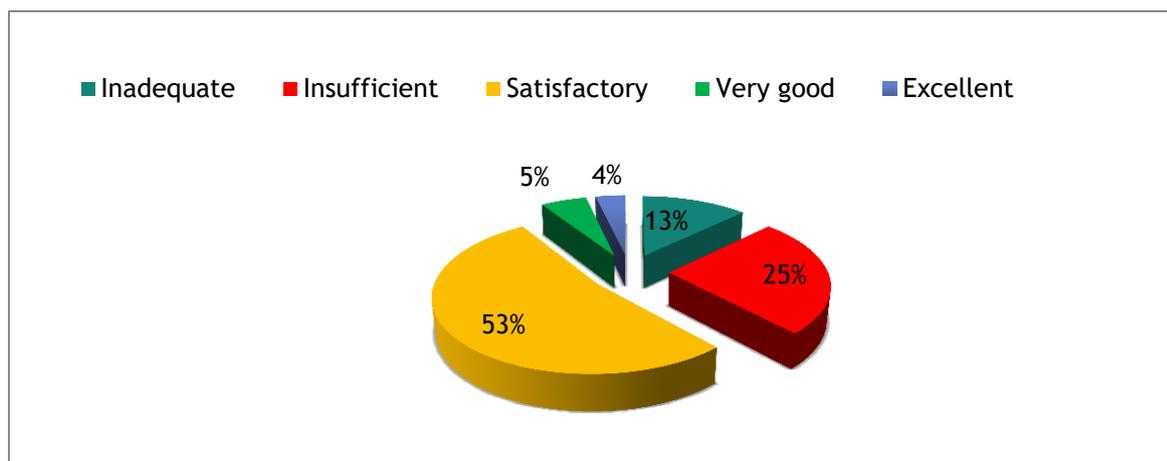
72.7% of respondents live in the city of Šibenik, and the largest number of surveyed students live in urban neighbourhoods/suburban settlements Šubićevac (18%), Brodarica (12.5%), followed by the townships of Crnica and Baldekin with 8% each of the other districts and suburban settlements at a lower percentage.

Of the total number of respondents, 74.5% considers recreation important or very important for the overall quality of life in Šibenik. As the primary reasons for using recreational areas

⁴ Andrić, V., & Čudina-Obradović, M. (1994) Osnove opće i razvojne psihologije (4. izd.). Zagreb: Školska knjiga

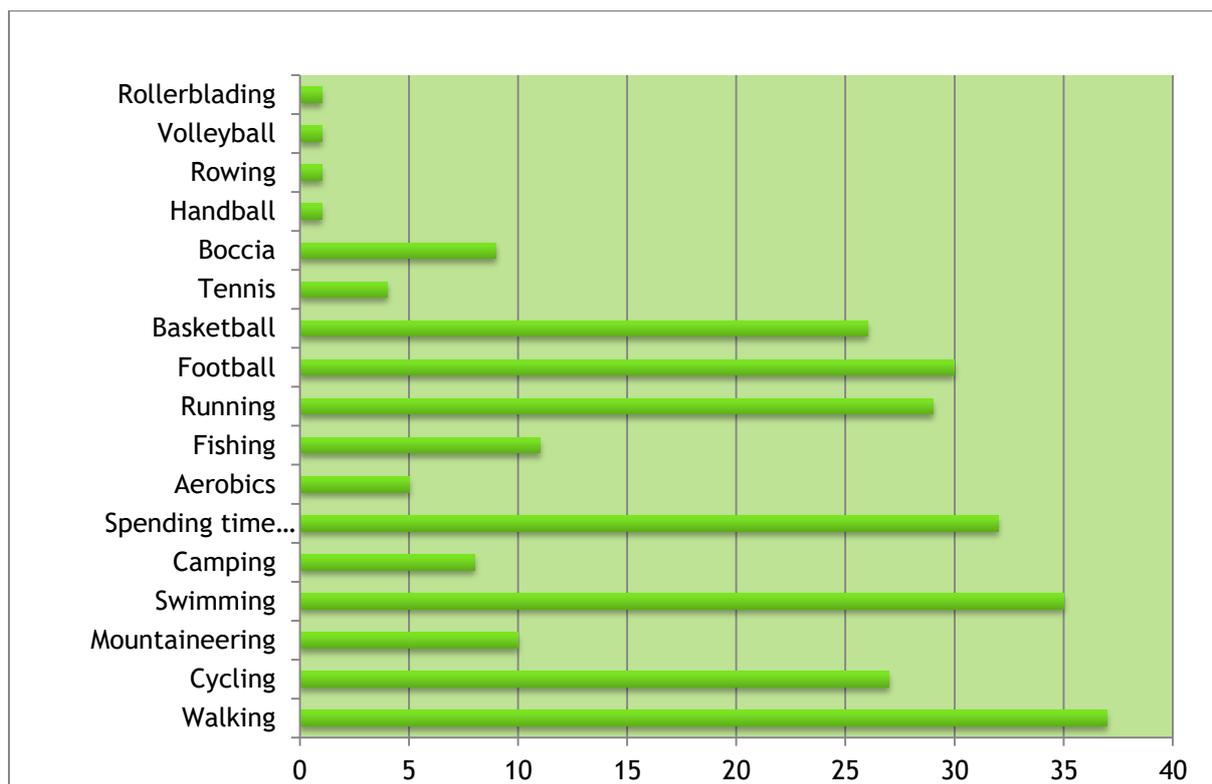
students listed sports (45.5%), spending time in nature (27.3%) and recreation (18.2%), while 9.1% of respondents said they do not use recreational areas. As a reason for the use of the recreational area, the respondents indicated affinities towards sports activities (41.8%), stay in nature (20%) and healthy life (14.5%), while 21.8% stated that they do not use recreational areas frequently. As a reason for the rare or non-use of recreational areas, the respondents indicated lack of maintenance of the areas in question (14.5%), great distance from their homes (10.9%), lack of interest (9.1%), lack of time (9.1%) and other reasons at a lower percentage. Most of the respondents consider the condition of existing recreational areas satisfactory (52.7%), insufficient (25.5%) or inadequate (12.7%).

Chart 7: Condition of existing recreational areas (opinion of highschool students)



Poll results suggest walking as the most common form of recreation (67.3%), followed by swimming (63.6%), football (54.5%), running (52.7%), cycling (49.1%), basketball (47.3%) and other forms of recreation at a lower percentage. 50.9% of respondents prefer group and individual recreation equally, while 45.5% prefer group recreation. Of 89% of respondents, 75.5% of them practice recreation with friends. Respondents are using some form of recreation when they have some free time, throughout the week (43.4%). Current programs, facilities and activities offered by the city of Šibenik 42.6% of respondents consider satisfactory, 9.3% consider them very good, while the others have no positive opinion about it: 31.5% programs, and activities in the city of Šibenik are considered inadequate and 14.8% are considered inadequate.

Chart 8: Most common form of recreation (high school students)



90.9% of the respondents stated that they would be more likely to recreate if there were more of new facilities, such as stadiums, halls, parks, etc. (54.5%), if the existing facilities were renewed or supplemented (25.5%) and if the existing facilities and surfaces were better maintained (12.7%).

According to the respondents, Šibenik needs more special events (58.2%), sports competitions (54.5%) and fitness programs (14.5%).

3.2.2. Results of the survey on the recreational habits of the inhabitants of the City of Šibenik

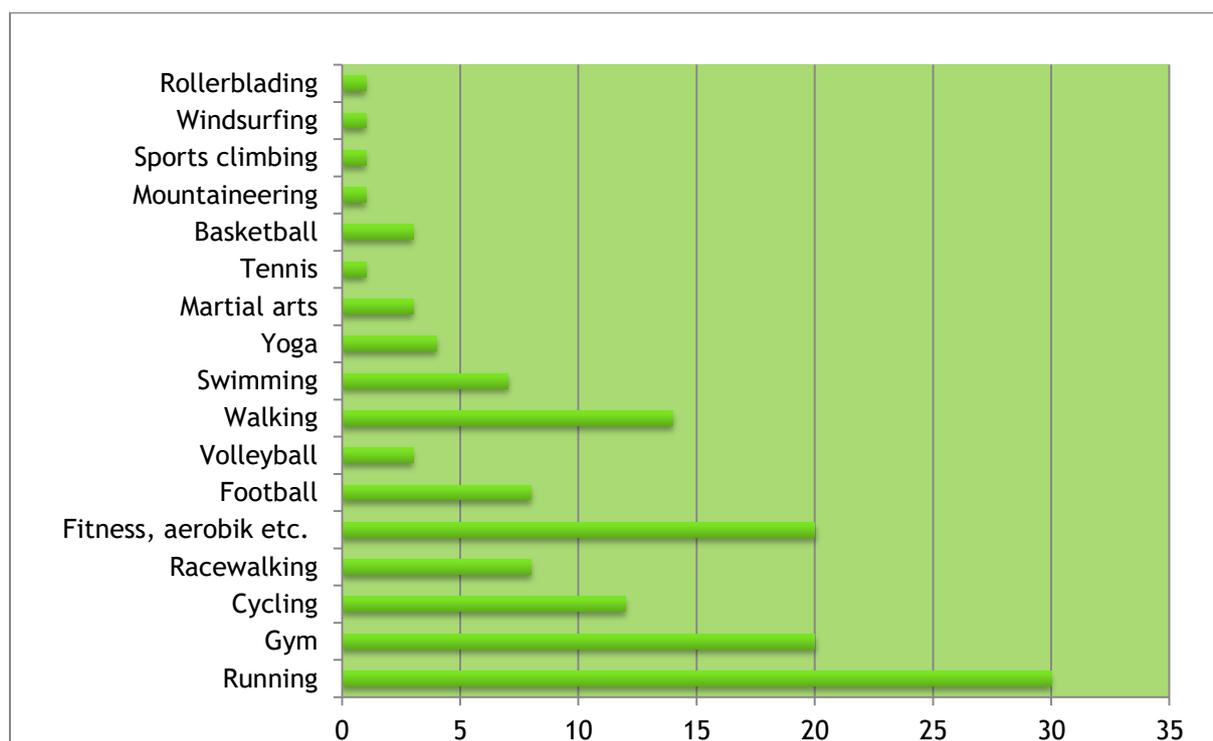
The subject of the survey was the recreational habits of Šibenik residents. The survey was conducted in September 2017 on randomly selected respondents of all age groups. The survey was randomly distributed to the population via the Web, and from the submitted 500 polls, it was filled by 123 people. The proportion of respondents in terms of sex was 63.6% in favour of women and 36.4% in favour of men, and their responses are listed and analysed below.

Most recorded responses were by inhabitants of Šibenik in the age of 25-35 years (52.1%), followed by residents of age group 18-25 years (24.8%) and 35-45 years of age (19.8%) while other age groups are represented in smaller percentage. Most of the respondents are workpeople (66.9%) and students (25.6%), and 72.7% of those surveyed said they practice

some form of recreation, mostly in the afternoon and evening hours. The largest number of respondents live in the city district of Baldekin (20%) followed by Šubićevac and Meterize with about 11% and Njivice and Crnica with 6%. Of the total number of respondents, the highest percentage of those who are recreating are doing it in city district Šubićevac (30%), Baldekin (7%), followed by Crnica and Ražina with 6%, Vidici with 5% and other urban areas and settlements with a lower percentage.

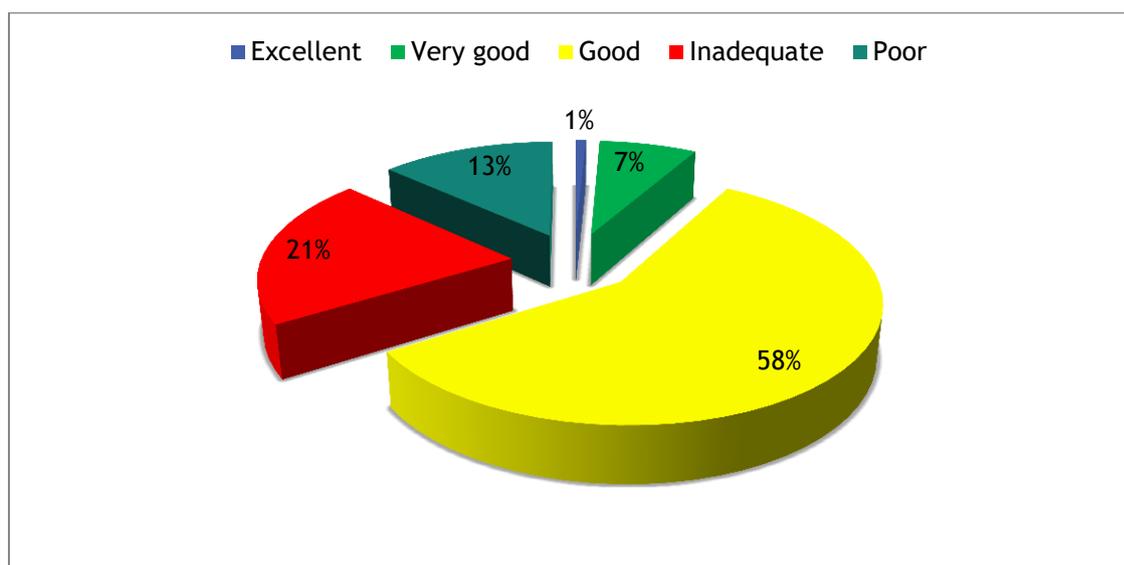
The most commonly used recreational areas are walking paths (55.7%), forests (38.6%), sports halls (36.4%), parks (31.8%), beaches (19.3%), sports grounds (17%) while other areas are represented in lower percentages. 24.4% of those surveyed are recreating by running, 16.3% of respondents are attracted to fitness and the like, and the same percentage uses the gym. 11.4% are recreating by walking, 8.9% are cycling, 5.7% of those surveyed are engaged in fast walking and soccer, while the remaining 16.9% are deployed in 10 less frequent sports. Reasons for the use of recreational areas are: sports activities (71.6%), spending time in nature (46.6%) and hanging out with friends (35.2%). As a reason for the rare or non-recreational use of recreational areas, the respondents indicated lack of content (34.7%), lack of time (31.4%), poorly maintained recreation areas (24.8%), large distance from the area of residence (19%) and high recreation individual activities (9.1%).

Chart 9: Most common form of recreation (residents of Šibenik)



The survey shows that the status of existing recreational areas in Šibenik is estimated to be mostly good (57.9%), inadequate (20.7%), poor (13.2%), while 8.2% of respondents feel that the existing recreational areas are very good or excellent.

Chart 10: Condition of existing recreational areas (opinion of residents of Šibenik)



At the end of both surveys, respondents gave their suggestions on encouraging the population to recreate and improve existing recreational areas.

The conclusions from both surveys are as follows:

- Residents of Šibenik consider the recreation to be very important, and a large number of them practice some form of recreation
- The largest number of inhabitants who are recreating live in the area of Šubićevac
- Šibenik residents usually practice in the afternoon or evening hours, which is why good lighting in recreational areas is very important
- Most residents are satisfied with the state of existing recreational areas
- The most common forms of recreation are walking, running, swimming, cycling, various forms of fitness and competitive sports (basketball, soccer, volleyball)
- Šibenik residents want more trim tracks with functional outdoor exercise equipment
- Šibenik residents want more cycling trails with a focus on mountain biking
- Residents see the need for better maintenance, rebuilding, and supplementing the existing content
- Residents want more space for recreation with their pets.

3.2.3. Recommendations and suggestions of stakeholders

Stakeholders engaged in IAP drafting:

- Sports Association of the City of Šibenik
- Sports Recreation Society “Sport za sve” 08 FORCA
- Public institution “Športski objekti Šibenik”
- City Sport clubs
- Tennis club “Šubićevac Šibenik”

- Wrestling club “Šibenik”
- Primary school “Petar Krešimir IV”
- Kindergartens “Vjeverica”, “Ciciban” and “Šibenski tići”
- High school “Antun Vrančić Šibenik”
- Society of architects Šibenik” (DAŠ) and
- Education and training center “Šubićevac”.

As a conclusion, it can be determined that the existing infrastructure of recreation areas in city of Šibenik is not satisfactory and that the forest park "Šubićevac" needs to be better maintained as it is a place where most participants recreate. They pointed out that one of the ways this can be achieved is to prevent vandalism which destroys existing infrastructure in recreational areas.

The Society of Architects highlighted the importance of better lighting in recreational areas. Currently lighting in these areas is poor or non-existent, and that is one of the reasons that lead to increased vandalism. In addition, insufficient lightning in recreational areas makes recreationists feel insecure in the evening. Also, DAŠ thinks that Šibenik lacks cultural facilities, ie pavilions in parks or in abandoned state-owned facilities, which citizens could use for cultural events. One such concrete proposal is the revival of the neglected facility "Dubravka" for cultural purposes in forest park Šubićevac. This would increase the utilization of city parks, forests and neglected facilities in them. Furthermore, the Society of Architects of Šibenik emphasized the importance of multifunctionality of infrastructure. Thus, it is necessary that infrastructure is designed and arranged in accordance with the space in which it is located and in accordance with the needs of recreationalists who use it. Forest Park Šubićevac as a target area in the project "Vital Cities" is used by all generations, from the youngest kindergarten generation to oldest pensioner population and that needs to be taken into account when revitalizing the space. In addition, the DAŠ pointed out an example of good practice in the city of Bologna where citizens themselves clean the parks, which is ultimately more economical for the city than subcontracting private sector companies for maintaining recreation areas. DAŠ thinks that the area of forest park Šubićevac along with part of the road leading to fortress "Barone" is ideal for the construction of urban gardens which would serve as a place where citizens could relax and recreate, but also as a space for education and various workshops on topic of nature and plant life.

Image 8: Terrain view of forest park Šubićevac with road to fortress "Barone"



In addition, other stakeholders have also expressed their needs and recommendations for the revitalization of public/recreational areas. For example, Tennis Club “Šubićevac” expressed the need for a tennis wall with concrete base where younger club members and beginners could learn basic tennis techniques. The Šibenik Sports Association is interested in holding yoga exercises in forest park Šubićevac. They expressed the need for a flat exercise area, such as soccer or basketball courts. The same goes for high school “Antun Vrančić Šibenik” whose pupils use forest park Šubićevac for physical and health education.

City kindergartens have expressed the need for more content for children, such as sandals, climbing constructions, tables with "Man don't get angry" games, riding horses, caterpillar trains, stone animals, big tactile dinosaurs, wooden houses, zip-lines, chess game, swings, wooden bridges etc. It is important to highlight that all machines must have an anti-stress base. So, it can be concluded that the focus is on group sports.

Education and training Center "Šubićevac" as a social welfare institution which conducts special education programs for children and young people with special needs, often uses the forest park Šubićevac for physical and health education for their students. During the 10th ULG meeting, representatives of the Center presented their proposals for revitalization of forest park Šubićevac according to needs of their students. First of all, they highlighted the lack of basic children play equipment, such as swings, slides, ladders with and without the net, etc.

One of the ways to stimulate children to outdoor recreation is combining the benefits of modern technology and standard play in children's playgrounds. As an example of good practice, Dražen Petrović square in Šibenik can be single outed as a unique multifunctional space. It is imagined as a combination of sport and art as well as the circle of reality and abstraction. The square is divided into two parts: a visually filled part and an empty space.

The visually filled part contains various elements, such as bench and a three-dimensional basketball court with light effects to encourage children to play in the shadow of the surrounding buildings. The empty part of the square contains a line that twists in the space symbolizing life that ends on a stone base. In this way, the visitor has the freedom of imagination. Square also contains QR codes which visitors use to visit virtual Dražen's museum and related content in the town of Šibenik. Such types of games and content encourage children and adults to collaborate, coordinate, solve tasks, and develop teamwork while being physically active.

Image 9: Dražen Petrović square in Šibenik



Image 10: Dražen Petrović square in Šibenik



So, there is a tendency for children's playgrounds to be equipped with digital technology to encourage outdoor recreation. In this way, by combining modern technology and standard

children's games, the prerequisites for returning children to open playgrounds are created and they are encouraged to stay in the fresh air.

Ultimately, the stakeholders agreed that there is a need for potable water and a small fountain in recreational areas as well as street workout equipment and better maintaining of existing trim tracks for running. According to the results of the survey, running, walking and street workout are recreational activities most used by citizens.

Based on the above, a SWOT analysis of the target area of the forest park "Šubićevac" was made in order to develop guidelines for further action.

Image 11: SWOT analysis of Forest Park Šubićevac

STRENGTH	WEAKNESS
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Long sport tradition of city • Large green area of forest park "Šubićevac" • Vicinity of primary school, high school, kindergartens and education and training center "Šubićevac" • Natural shade • Vicinity of city center 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poorly maintained existing infrastructure • Lack of supporting facilities such as drinking water, lockers etc. • Poor lightning • Lack of new innovative infrastructure • Lack of content for children, people with special needs and elderly
OPPORTUNITIES	THREATS
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Co-financing with EU funds • Parking space • New visitors and users like tourists • Development of new sport programs • A higher level of citizen's recreation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limited financial possibilities of the City • Possibility of fire • Vandalism • Cleaning and maintaining

3.3. Activities Needed to Implement IAP

In accordance with the needs of the inhabitants of Šibenik, the following activities must be carried out to fulfil the objectives of this Integrated Action Plan:

1. Setting up new and improving existing public lighting in recreational areas
2. Construction of new and improving existing trim tracks with functional outdoor exercise equipment
3. Construction of new and improving existing bicycle trails with emphasis on mountain biking
4. Construction of recreational space for pets
5. Setting drinking water sources near recreational areas
6. Setting up the Playtop street playground

7. Improving existing space for fitness programs and construction of outdoor yoga spaces
8. Construction of urban gardens
9. Cultivation of the park
10. Construction of new and improving existing playgrounds

4. Description of processes

Important role in collecting, processing and interpreting the data was played by members of the ULG Group, members of the City of Šibenik, the Society of Architects Šibenik, the Education Center Šubićevac and other members such as sports associations, clubs and communities, kindergartens, elementary and high schools, public institutions, private companies, and Šibenik residents of all ages. Exchange of knowledge and experience in participating in international meetings had significant influence in the creation of this Integrated Action Plan. At the beginning of Vital cities project, City of Šibenik, along with ULG, identified City's good practices and during project implementation we have used Deep dive method to get to know other cities best practices and we incorporated gained knowledge into our IAP.

4.1. Good practice examples in Šibenik

4.1.1. Dražen Petrović - jersey heritage as a role model for youth

Dražen Petrović was a Croatian professional basketball player who died young at the age of 28. His heritage and legacy is used to stimulate and promote basketball and an active way of living. Two places have been constructed to realize this ambition. First, despite the challenging hilly terrain, the City of Šibenik has made the choice to reconstruct neglected public space by creating a basement level for parking cars and, on top of that, a public accessible basketball court. This is the only public court that is open 24/7. Besides, it is a cage court to protect its users from the nearby road and it is also equipped with night lightening. The budget for this project is 333.333 euro. Secondly, the old square has been reconstructed into a Dražen Petrović square. It was conceived as a combination of sport and art, and the circuit of reality and abstraction. The square is divided into a visually filled part and a void one. The visually filled part contains different elements, like benches and the three-dimensional basketball, to engage children and let them play and rest in the shade of the surrounding buildings. The void part is abstract and contains a winding element symbolizing life as a line that goes up and down ending with a stone pedestal. This way, the viewer is left to his imagination running wild to imagine the rest of the scene. There are also QR codes through which visitors can virtually visit Dražen's museum and related facilities in the city of Šibenka. The budget for the square is 560.000 euro.

The implementation and realization of the projects is shared by several different participating stakeholders which are the city of Šibenik, Basketball school Dražen Petrović, the Dražen Petrovic Foundation, Juraj Šižgorić Elementary School, the City Parking Company, and the City Maintenance Company. The City Department for management of city's properties is responsible for the maintenance of both spaces. The basketball court is used daily by at least 80 people. A nearby elementary school uses it for gym classes when the weather permits it. In the late afternoon and night hours, local sports amateurs use it for recreational purposes. Also, different amateur tournaments are organized at these sites.

Image 12: Dražen Petrović basketball court



4.1.2. Beach Banj

The idea of Beach Banj was born in 2010 and finished in 2013. This target area is placed in the west part of the city and had the function of city beach in Šibenik's history. Revitalization of this beach marked a new momentum in development of Šibenik since it also gave a push to the revitalization of the old town as well as to the development of tourism. 12.000 square feet of the beach's surface has been divided into seven thematic areas: coastal walking trails, sports fields, open-air cinema, restaurants, restrooms, a playground, and a parking lot.

The revitalized beach has given new breath to the old part of the town as well as to the target group of all Šibenik's citizens who are finally able to enjoy their free time in the very near heart of the city centre. All generations finally have an opportunity to use free sport-recreational equipment during the entire year and Šibenik has also established a new vision for the development of new kinds of tourism in the west part of the city. On the national level, this renovated beach has been set as a good practice example (especially on the architectural level) on multiple occasions. Also, it has been rewarded with the first ever given Impulse reward for innovation and best practices of local government in the year 2013.

Image 13: Beach Banj



The City of Šibenik, the Šibenik Tourist Board, Volleyball club Šibenik, and Basketball school Dražen Petrović were all involved in the preparation phase of this project. Their efforts have made Beach Banj an attractive public space with around 1000 people using it daily during the summer season. Additionally, an increase of 39% of the number of tourist nights has been observed after the revitalization of the beach. Organizations have also found their way to the beach as different NGOs from Šibenik and Šibenik-knin county are using the space for different events. The whole project has been accomplished with a budget of approximately 316.000 euro coming from the Ministry of Regional Development and EU funds plus approximately 215.00 euro coming from the city.

4.2. Deep Dive sessions

4.2.1. Deep dive in Rieti

City of Šibenik, as a project partner, had the opportunity to take part in two international Deep Dive meetings. The first meeting was held in Rieti in Italy. Already in the preparations for the meeting, the ULG group noticed the similarities between Rieti and Šibenik. Thanks to the deep dive method, the project team of City of Šibenik visited the sites that Rieti had designated as their pilot area. After visiting the locations, we had the opportunity to participate in group workshops with local members of the Urban Local Group. The activities that City managed to recognize as a potential "value" and in its own Integrated Action Plan are the following:

- **Weekly outdoor events:** In the case of City of Šibenik, this point can be linked to point 4. On a weekly or monthly basis it is possible to make contacts with different sports clubs or associations that would be willing to hold free training for the interested one in the Forest Park Šubićevac. At the same time, in this way, it is possible to train recreators by professionals. The outcome of this kind of activity can

potentially be the maintenance of various recreational events that would lead amateurs who have passed the lessons under the guidance of professionals

- **Improvement/establishment of WI-FI points as well as possible development of an mobile app that would connect urban trekking and historical tourism:** City of Šibenik also recognizes the growing trend in the ICT sector whose growth is supported through the many EU projects that are being implemented by the City. Depending on the sources of funding, the Integrated Action Plan may include the possibility of making such an application that would be used in Forest Park Šubićevac

Image 14: Urban trekking in Rieti



- **Participated garden:** Large green areas as well as the residential area that surrounds Šubićevac Park Forest creates preconditions for the creation of urban gardens in which community members would participate, and the outcome of such activities would lead to the strengthening of social capital as a social resource that facilitates collective action
- **Playground where sport associations could give the possibility to attend free sport course**

4.2.2. Deep dive in Budapest

The second deep dive meeting, attended by the City of Šibenik, was held in Budapest, Hungary. As it was the case in Italy, the project team visited the locations that the 13th District of Budapest designated as its pilot area. After visiting the workshops, we had the

4.2.3. Deep dive in Šibenik

During the implementation of the Vital Cities project, the City of Šibenik hosted the Deep Dive Meeting. The purpose of this meeting was to enable project partners to dive into the problems of the recreational areas of the city of Šibenik and the tendency towards the recreational habits of the citizens of Šibenik. The meeting was attended by members of Urban Local Group too. During the two-day workshop, Dražen Petrović Square, Banj Beach and forest park Šubićevac were visited. Dražen Petrović Square and Banj Beach were recognized as examples of the good practice of the City of Šibenik and Forest park Šubićevac was pinpointed as recreational area of City of Šibenik, whose potential was not sufficiently exploited. Using the methods prescribed by the URBACT III program, occurred workshops generated great number of project ideas for revitalizing the area, some of which are listed in table below.

Table 2: Generated ideas during Deep dive in Šibenik

<p>ACCESSIBILITY</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> designing paths for people with disabilities installation ramps for wheelchairs better lightning whole park area 	<p>INFRASTRUCTURE AND EQUIPMENT (SPACE PLANNING)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increasing number of swings, especially the ones for children with special needs enlarging fitness equipment and adjustment of this equipment people with disabilities revitalization of existing exterior bowling field designing an area with flat, square field adjustable for various sports practicing positioning of small storage container (for storing different sports equipment) marking trails with different color depending... on level of difficulty (for children and beginners, for amateurs, for professionals Setting up a climbing wall or climbing rock installing information tables/maps with activities available in park
<p>SERVICES AND PROMOTION</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> organization of different evenings (for families with children, for kindergartens, elderly population) during meaningful dates (public holidays, first day of school, mobility week...) 	<p>INFORMATICAL SOLUTIONS</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> developing specialized applications for sports activities in the park audio guides with theme of historical and cultural heritage encouraging virtual groups on social networks containing information on

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • organization of orientation running in the park for different age groups • organization of exhibitions and concerts • organization of different arts and crafts workshops • organization of summer cinema • measuring level of sugar and blood pressure and promotion of healthy lifestyle 	<p>upcoming events, with possibility of making arrangements and constructive talks in relation to park</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • installing geocaching texts • developing gardening application
--	--

Generated ideas found during Deep dive workshop can come to life mirroring good practice examples from project partners

4.2.3.1. Good practice example no.1 - 6 minutes for your health - Usti nad Labem, Czech Republic

This simple self-test is designed as a preventive measure in tackling lifestyle diseases in the general public and as a test tool to evaluate the effect of treatment, rehabilitation and disease progression in people who are already suffering from lifestyle diseases and other conditions.

The test is also expected to motivate people to get physically active and improve their fitness.

Basic characteristics

This simple and effective project is basically a walking trail along level terrain, fitted with information signage panels along its course. It is a pilot project that, as far as we know, has not been attempted anywhere else in Europe.

What is the point?

Taking a walk along the trail enables ordinary members of the public to test their fitness and their heart and lung function, or to evaluate the progress of their recovery following orthopaedic or other surgery - at any time of year.

Doctors can also encourage their patients to make use of the trail, and the test is of course completely free.

The trail has intentionally been located in the local park, so that members of the public come across it as they go about their daily lives. People can therefore test themselves quite anonymously, or repeat the test after a period of time, and then decide how to act on the result without any pressure.

For medical professionals, the 6-minute walk will provide an opportunity to translate research results into real life. At the same time, this simple test will provide them with useful information on the functional status of their patients' heart, lungs and cardiovascular system.

For ordinary people, it is an opportunity to become actively engaged in looking after their own health.

Activities that need to be carried out in the frame of the practice

- Installation of the special board with details about patient's age and distance
- Installation of distance markers
- Installation of clock

4.2.3.2. Good practice example no.2- Neighbourhood community festival – Budapest

Local community organizes different type of activities in green areas of the neighbourhood. These activities consist of:

- sport and recreational programs: team races, football, table tennis, chess, board game club, bouncy castle
- music: gipsy music, operetta, musical, folk songs, world music
- theatre: performances of amateur groups
- folk dance: dances
- craft workshop for children
- free medical checks during the festival

Such events provide opportunity for the local groups to meet and get to know each other. The festival is free, which makes it attractive to lower income groups too.

What is the point?

This program, running for three years now, is very popular with the local residents. It provides high quality cultural and sport programs and at the same time provides opportunities for the residents to meet with each other and to make them feel being part of the local community.

5. Framework for delivery

The network of sport and recreational facilities in the town of Šibenik consists of forty sport facilities and bicycle trails, which are held by the Public Institution Sports Facilities Šibenik and the Tourist Board of Šibenik (built within the whole area of the city). In addition to the mentioned facilities, it is necessary to mention the existence of seven civic associations of sports recreation and wellness organizations and a special tourist recreation center Solaris which is privately owned.

Public Institution "Športski objekti" - Šibenik, founded by the decision of the City Council of the City of Šibenik on April 4, 2002, unites and manages the most important complex of sports facilities in the City of Šibenik. In addition to management, the institution operates in the field of sports training, sports recreation and participation in sports competitions. In addition, the City of Šibenik allocates funds from its budget each year to fund the conduct and development of sports and recreational activities in the city of Šibenik. In the budget for 2017, the City allocated a total of HRK 13,250,000 for the budget item "Program of public needs in sport". Apart from grants from the budget, the city of Šibenik is the sponsor of numerous local, county and national sports events and events held in the city.

City of Šibenik has made a Development Strategy that is in line with the County Development Strategy of the Šibenik-Knin County in order to set the goals set in line with the development of the whole region. The vision of the City of Šibenik is in line with the Integrated Action Plan. In its vision for 2020 and 2030, the City of Šibenik aims to create an infrastructure-rich city rich in social amenities and integrated urban areas. In addition, according to strategic orientation, one of the priorities of the City of Šibenik is the development of educational, health, cultural and other social infrastructure. This includes the development project for the construction and arrangement of sports grounds and the construction of sports and recreational facilities in Šubićevac forest park, which is the target area of this Action Plan.

The strategy for the development of innovative tourism is one of the strategic frameworks, because in its strategy of an innovative product portfolio sport and adventure are also incorporated. Namely, sports activities and landscaped recreational areas attract a wide range of tourists. Educated urban people are more middle-class, more gifted, but more sensitive to price. They are ecologically aware, they are interested in sports, healthy food and drink and are oriented towards preserving their health. Though the size of this market is difficult to precisely define, it is considered that it is steadily growing.

Also, according to the Action Plan of cyclotourism development of the Croatian Ministry of Tourism, cyclotourism and other forms of bicycle use in tourism are part of growing forms of tourism activities. It is estimated that in the European context the share of trips during which biking is the main activity or the bicycle the main means of transport will increase over the next ten years more than ten percent. It follows that cyclotourism is one of the tourism products with the greatest prospect of development. Accordingly, there are various forms of financial incentives by state, county and local authorities. The Ministry of Tourism through its

Public Calls for Grants under the Public Tourism Infrastructure Development Program co-finances and encourages investments in the construction and marking of cycling paths. So far, the City of Šibenik has carried out several projects in the field of cycotourism such as the project "Development of innovative cyclotourism in the area of Šibenik". The expansion of the tourist offer is one of the strategic goals of the City of Šibenik so that investments in cyclotourism will continue. In addition, cycling is one of the most common recreational activities of the inhabitants of Šibenik, so the Public Calls of the Ministry of Tourism can be seen as a strategic and financial framework for the implementation of the Action Plan.

Finally, since 1st of July 2013, the Republic of Croatia is a full member of the European Union and the City of Šibenik as a local self-government has an access to EU funds. The action guidelines outlined in this Action Plan can be co-financed by applying for open tenders from the Operational Program "Competitiveness and Cohesion" of the European Cohesion Fund. One of the priorities of the programs that support the implementation of the Action Plan are "Environmental Protection and Sustainability of Resources" and "Social Inclusion and Health". So far, the city of Šibenik has implemented more than thirty projects and has experience in implementing projects co-financed by EU and other funds. In this way, EU funds become the basis for the creation of this Action Plan, but also the strategic framework for its implementation. Also, in early 2016, the City of Šibenik launched an invitation to submit project proposals for sports programs and public interests. Through this call, the City of Šibenik will finance activities such as: sports associations and sporting activities, sport activities for children and young people, sports activities programs for people with disabilities and general and special health care for athletes.

6. Risk analysis

The risk analysis along with the proposed avoidance measures is shown in the following table.

Table 3: Risk analysis

Risk	Probability	Effect	Measures to avoid and mitigate risks
Poor attendance of public areas	Low	Big	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promotion of recreation and importance of active lifestyle Organization of sports events and competitions
Inadequate offer of content	Low	Big	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Revitalization of public areas according to the needs of stakeholders The use of new innovative solutions
Visitor injuries	Low	Small	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Installation of quality controlled devices Installing instructions for use
Vandalism	Medium	Medium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Education of users through information boards Installation of security cameras Monitoring
Ecological ignorance of visitors	Medium	Medium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Education of users through information boards Establish a Code of Conduct Ticket improper behavior
Threatened flora and fauna	Low	Medium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Regular maintenance of the plants Planting new trees Construction of irrigation system A separate part intended exclusively for pets
Lack of maintenance	Low	Medium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Hire a person responsible for cleaning / subcontract the

			<p>company</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Involve citizens in cleaning and maintenance actions
Natural disasters	Low	Medium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construction of drainage system • Regular cleaning and maintenance
Too much noise	Low	Small	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ban a loud noise after 23:00 h
Busy traffic	Medium	Medium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide sufficient parking space • Set up a traffic signalization • Adjust the road

7. Funding scheme

With regular funding from the City of Šibenik Budget through the "Maintenance of Public Purities" (3,800,000.00 HRK per year), "Maintenance of Public Premises" (3,780,000.00 HRK), "Maintenance and Construction of Sports Facilities" (8,028,000 HRK HRK) and "Other sports programs (HRK 272,000.00)," Public lighting "(HRK 6,095,000.00), funding for the reconstruction of existing and new content will be made mostly from external sources. Potential sources of funding or co-financing are various funds (ERDF, ESF, open calls from the "Competitiveness and Cohesion" ("Konkurentnost i koezija"), Operational Programme by the Cohesion Fund, NGOs, NGOs, crowdfunding etc.

In communication with external experts from the Vital cities project, we have decided to focus on the following selected action for the first phase after project closure. These actions were elaborated in the Spin off report prepared by ad-hoc expert and are as follows:

1. Setting up new and improving existing public lighting in recreational areas
2. Construction of new and improving existing trim tracks with functional outdoor exercise equipment
3. Construction of new and improving existing bicycle trails with emphasis on mountain biking
4. Setting drinking water sources near recreational areas

Spin off report also entails strategic advice on how to proceed regarding the project opportunities identified, and on a multi funding approach, thus creating strategic impact in the selected fields.

7.1. Relevant funding schemes

Funding schemes that are going to be presented in the following section are mainly focused on calls expected to be published by the end of 2018. Considering the current availability of funds in open calls, the report mainly focuses on the European Territorial Cooperation Programmes (Interreg) and Horizon 2020. Also, there is also possibility to fund the selected action from national funds depending on their availability.

7.1.1. Horizon 2020

Horizon 2020 is the biggest EU Research and Innovation programme ever. It promises breakthroughs, discoveries and world-firsts by taking great ideas from the lab to the market. The goal is to ensure Europe produces world-class science, removes barriers to innovation, and makes it easier for the public and private sectors to work together in delivering innovation.

Funding opportunities under Horizon 2020 are set out in multiannual work programmes which cover the large majority of support available. Preparation for the next work programme — 2018-2020 — began in 2016 and was published in October 2017).

Table 4. Horizon 2020

TOPIC	Visionary and integrated solutions to improve well-being and health in cities, Deadline: 19 February 2019.
SCOPE	Actions should deliver visionary and integrated solutions (e.g. therapy gardens, urban living rooms, creative streets, city farms) at the intersection of social, cultural, digital and nature-based innovation to increase citizens' health and well-being in cities. These solutions should address social, cultural, economic and environmental determinants of health and well-being and support urban communities in reducing their exposure to climate-related risks, pollution (including noise), environmental stress and social tensions, including the negative effects of gentrification.
FUNDING RATE	Innovation actions — funding rate: 70% (non-profit: 100%)
SUPPORTED ACTIONS	Actions should test new transition management approaches, governance models, legal frameworks and financing mechanisms to re-design public spaces and urban commons and assess their contribution to improving health and well-being. They should promote multi-stakeholder initiatives, citizens' engagement, co-creation and co-ownership of public spaces. Optimal and cost-effective use of behavioural games, networks of sensors, GIS-mapping, big data, observational programmes such as Copernicus and GEOSS, and citizens' observatories should be made as appropriate to enable the integration and visualisation of data for more effective monitoring of the transition towards healthier and happier cities.
PARTNERSHIP SIZE	To ensure coverage of geographic, socio-economic and cultural diversity across the EU, consortia must comprise at least 4 cities from different Member States or Associated Countries that are committed to implement the proposed innovative solutions during the project and to assess their impacts and cost-efficiency in improving health and well-being in the cities.
PROJECT DURATION	3-5 years
SOURCE	http://ec.europa.eu/research/participants/portal/desktop/en/opportunities/h2020/topics/sc5-14-2019.html
CALLS	Other open and forthcoming calls can be found here: https://tinyurl.com/hvn3os5 . The next work programme (2018-2020): http://ec.europa.eu/research/participants/data/ref/h2020/wp/2018-2020/main/h2020-wp1820-sme_en.pdf

This horizontal call could be relevant for all the 4 actions, combining them and relating them to other partners. It could be a continuation of many ideas within VITAL CITES and could synthesise all main outcomes and recommendations. Call is focussed on the redesign of public spaces and actual testing of implementation models. These pilot ideas should be further developed in the course of 2018 with the focus on the specific requirements of this call

7.1.2. Interreg Europe

Interreg Europe helps regional and local governments across Europe to develop and deliver better policy. By creating an environment and opportunities for sharing solutions, it aims to ensure that government investment, innovation, and implementation efforts all lead to integrated and sustainable impact for people and place.

Today, the EU's emphasis is very much on paving the way for regions to realise their full potential by helping them to capitalise on their innate strengths whilst tapping into opportunities that offer possibilities for economic, social and environmental progress. To achieve this goal, Interreg Europe offers opportunities for regional and local public authorities across Europe to share ideas and experience on public policy in practice, therefore improving strategies for their citizens and communities.

The programme finances two types of action:

1. Interregional cooperation projects (EUR 322.4 million)
2. Policy learning platforms (EUR 15.3 million)

Table 5 Interreg Europe

<p>OBJECTIVES</p>	<p>To improve the implementation of policies and programmes for regional development, principally of programmes under the Investment for Growth and Jobs goal and, where relevant, of programmes under the European Territorial Cooperation goal, by promoting exchange of experience and policy learning among actors of regional relevance.</p>
<p>RELEVANT PRIORITIES/SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES</p>	<p>Improve the implementation of reg. dev. policies & programmes (esp. Investment for Growth & Jobs and ETC programmes) in the field of: PA4: Promoting the environment and promoting resource efficiency</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 4.1: the protection and development of natural and cultural heritage • 4.2: increasing resource efficiency, green growth and eco-innovation and environmental performance management
<p>ACTIVITIES</p>	<p>Projects are implemented in 2 phases:</p> <p>Phase 1: Interregional learning</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • interregional learning, exchange of experience (site-visits, seminars, staff exchange, peer-reviews) • elaborating joint methodology / studies • development of action plans • setting up and operating stakeholder groups • communication and dissemination • development of policy recommendations <p>Phase 2: Monitoring the implementation of each action plan</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • monitoring the implementation of the action plan • interregional learning activities • communication activities • pilot actions (in justified cases)

PROJECT BUDGET/ CO-FINANCING	<p>This depends on various factors. However, the average total is between EUR 1 and 2 million.</p> <p>Co-financing rates:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 85% for public bodies and bodies governed by public law from the EU Member States • 75% for private non-profit bodies from the EU Member States • 50% for public bodies, bodies governed by public law and private non-profit bodies from Norway
CONSORTIUM COMPOSITION	<p>Any of the following organisations based in the EU Member States, as well as Norway and Switzerland, are eligible:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National, regional, or local public authorities • Institutions governed by public law • Private non-profit bodies
PARTNERSHIP SIZE / GEOGRAPHICAL COMPOSITION	<p>A minimum of 3 countries with at least 2 from EU Members States. (Based on experiences, a partnership between 5 and 10 partners appears to be the best configuration.)</p>
PROJECT DURATION	<p>In total, a project can last between 3 and 5 years.</p> <p>Phase 1: 1- 3 years</p> <p>Phase 2: 2 years</p>
SOURCE	<p>Programme Manual published 13th of December 2016 (version 4): https://www.interregeurope.eu/fileadmin/user_upload/documents/Call_related_documents/Interreg_Europe_Programme_manual.pdf</p>
CALLS	<p>Next call expected in spring/summer 2018</p>

As this funding scheme improves the implementation of policies and programmes for regional development, the actions defined above will be further elaborated in order to fit into the scope of the programme. The policies to be influenced should be linked to green growth and renewable energy.

A project could be focussed on turning recreational areas into integral parts of the urban green belts including introduction of smart energy friendly public lighting systems and slow eco-friendly mobility systems.

7.1.3. Interreg Central Europe

The Interreg CE Programme supports regional cooperation among nine central European countries. The overall objective of the programme is “to cooperate beyond borders to make central European cities and regions better places to live and work” by implementing smart solutions answering to regional challenges in the fields of innovation, low-carbon economy, environment, culture and transport.

The programme runs from 2014 to 2020 and invests EUR 231 million to co-finance transnational cooperation projects promoted by public and private organisations from central European regions. Projects supported shall deliver concrete and visible outputs and results in response to well-identified challenges of the programme area and addressing development needs in an integrated manner.

<p><i>RELEVANT PRIORITIES/ SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Specific objective 2.1 - To develop and implement solutions for increasing energy efficiency and renewable energy usage in public infrastructures • Specific objective 3.1 - To improve integrated environmental management capacities for the protection and sustainable use of natural heritage and resources • Specific objective 3.3 - To improve environmental management of functional urban areas to make them more liveable places
<p><i>ACTIVITIES</i></p>	<p>The Interreg CENTRAL EUROPE Programme supports project activities which put emphasis on policy support and/or practical implementation of explorative and/or pilot activities. Within a single project both types of activities (policy support and practical implementation) can be combined. However, projects can also set a specific focus (i.e. pure policy support or implementation).</p> <p>In any case, projects should also foresee capitalisation and communication activities (i.e. making the results available and transfer them to a wider audience) in order to roll-out and mainstream the achieved results.</p>

<p>PROJECT BUDGET/ CO-FINANCING</p>	<p>Typically, projects have budgets from 1 to 5 million EUR. The exact amount depends on partnership composition and planned activities but in most cases is between 2 and 3 million EUR.</p> <p>The following co-financing rates apply:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Up to 85 % for applicants of Croatia, the Czech Republic, Hungary, Poland, Slovakia, Slovenia; • Up to 80 % for applicants of Austria, Germany, Italy; • Up to 80 % for applicants located in EU regions outside the Interreg CENTRAL EUROPE Programme area.
<p>CONSORTIUM COMPOSITION</p>	<p>In the framework of the Interreg CENTRAL EUROPE Programme, eligible applicants are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National, regional and local public bodies (including EGTCs in the meaning of Article 2(16) of Regulation (EU) No 1303/2013); • Private institutions, including private companies, having legal personality; • International organisations acting under the national law of any CENTRAL EUROPE Member State or, with restrictions, under international law. It is to be noted that international organisations acting under national law of any country outside the CENTRAL EUROPE area are not eligible for funding by the Interreg CENTRAL EUROPE Programme.
<p>PARTNERSHIP SIZE/GEOGRAPHICAL COVERAGE</p>	<p>Projects supported by the Interreg CENTRAL EUROPE Programme must involve in the partnership:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • at least three financing partners, • from at least three countries and • being at least two of the partners located in CENTRAL EUROPE regions <p>Typically, a project has between 5 and 10 partners.</p>
<p>PROJECT DURATION</p>	<p>Between 2 and 3 years.</p>
<p>SOURCE</p>	<p>3rd call Application package: http://www.interreg-central.eu/Content.Node/apply/documents.html</p>
<p>CALLS</p>	<p>Depending on outcomes of the 2018 call, there may be one last (probably restricted) call in early/mid 2019.</p>

The 4th proposed activity, that aims to provide sources of drinking water in Šubićevac, is compatible with Specific objective 2.1 which is also addressing issues related to water infrastructure. This type of projects can include activities whose goal is to ensure distribution and maintenance of water supply as well as waste water infrastructure. Moreover, Specific objective 3.1 offers an opportunity to submit a project with the aim of protecting natural heritage as well as developing models of its integrated and sustainable management. Therefore, the ambition of upgrading the infrastructure of Šubićevac could be tackled, on a broader scale, through a project developed for Specific objective 3.1. Finally, specific objective 3.3. offers an opportunity to tackle a range of environmental issues and to improve overall environmental management with the focus on functional urban areas.

7.1.4. Interreg Danube Transnational Programme

The Danube Transnational Programme (DTP) is a financing instrument with a specific scope and an independent decision-making body. The DTP supports the policy integration in the Danube area in selected fields under the CPR/ ERDF Regulations. The strategic vision is “policy integration” in specific fields of action below the EU-level (not duplicating efforts in policy integration at the EU-level e.g. TEN-T) and above the national level. Transnational projects should influence national, regional and local policies (policy driver).

In order to achieve a higher degree of territorial integration of the very heterogeneous Danube region, the transnational cooperation programme will act as a policy driver aiming to tackle the common challenges and needs deriving from specific policy fields. Therefore, transnational cooperation is expected to deliver tangible results through the development and practical implementation of policy frameworks, tools and services. To this end, the programme seeks to promote concrete pilot investments.

Current needs are related to the issues on how to improve institutional frameworks for cooperation, how to improve the quality of policies and their delivery and how to deliver solutions through smart pilot action. The success of the programme implementation will depend on targeted selection of the most relevant interventions and a further increase in the efficiency of administrative procedures and a reduction of the administrative burden for the beneficiaries.

<p>RELEVANT PRIORITIES/ SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Specific objective 2.2 – Foster sustainable use of natural and cultural heritage and resources. ● Specific objective 3.2 - Improve energy security and energy efficiency
<p>ACTIVITIES</p>	<p>Projects could include activities such as strategies, studies and operational plans, capacity building activities, promotion actions, development of tools, set-up of services, preparation and development of investments proposed by transnational strategic concepts, including small scale infrastructure investment if appropriate and justifiable. Additional activities could include networking and exchange of information, though not as stand-alone activity, as purely networking activities will NOT be supported.</p>
<p>PROJECT BUDGET/ CO-FINANCING</p>	<p>Typically, the project budget is around 2 million EUR. The co-financing rate per partner is up to 85% for ERDF, IPA and ENI partners.</p>
<p>CONSORTIUM</p>	<p>The following types of partners, according to their legal status, are eligible for funding within the Danube Transnational Programme: local regional, national public bodies/ bodies governed by public law (including EGTCs in the meaning of Article 2(16) of</p>

COMPOSITION	Regulation (EU) No 1303/2013, registered in one country the programme area), international organisations, private bodies (including private enterprises) having legal personality.
PARTNERSHIP SIZE/ GEOGRAPHICAL COVERAGE	Each project has to involve at least three financing partners from three different countries of the programme area: The Lead Partner and at least two project partners. Out of these financing partners, at least one, the Lead Partner, has to be located on the territory of an EU Member state of the Programme area. The number of partners may considerably vary between the projects depending on the character of the project. Typically, a project has between 5 and 10 partners.
PROJECT DURATION	Up to 3 years. Typically, projects are implemented in a period between 2 and 3 years.
SOURCE	Application Manual for the 2nd call. http://www.interreg-danube.eu/uploads/media/default/0001/06/24152fe9a83753ebcf0ced5292b78e80bd45bc6d.pdf
CALLS	The 3rd call, if launched, should be expected in the second part of 2018.

A project targeting Specific objective 3.2 can be linked to the 1st proposed action which aims to improve public lighting in Šubićevac. Within this Specific objective, the projects should focus on issues related to energy efficiency, energy security and renewable energy sources. Moreover, by targeting Specific objective 2.2, we could work on sustainable tourism and leisure solutions as well as on preservation of its cultural and natural heritage. This Specific objective is in line with City's efforts to turn Šubićevac into an important place for leisure and sports as well as to improve the management of this area.

7.1.5. Interreg IPA Cross-border Cooperation Programme Croatia-Bosnia and Herzegovina-Montenegro 2014-2020

Interreg IPA Cross-border Cooperation Programme Croatia-Bosnia and Herzegovina-Montenegro 2014-2020 is a new trilateral programme envisaged to be implemented during financial period 2014-2020.

The overall objective of the Interreg IPA Cross-border Cooperation Programme Croatia-Bosnia and Herzegovina-Montenegro 2014-2020 is to strengthen the social, economic and territorial development of the cross-border area through the implementation of joint projects and activities to be supported within four priority axes:

PA1 – Improving the quality of the services in public health and social care sector.

PA2 – Protecting the environment and biodiversity, improving risk prevention and promoting sustainable energy and energy efficiency.

PA3 – Contributing to the development of tourism and preserving cultural and natural heritage.

PA4 – Enhancing competitiveness and developing business environment in the programme area.

<p>RELEVANT PRIORITIES/SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Specific objective 2.2. - To promote utilization of renewable energy resources and energy efficiency. ● Specific objective 3.1. - To strengthen and diversify the tourism offer through cross border approaches and to enable better management and sustainable use of cultural and natural heritage
<p>TYPE OF ACTIVITIES</p>	<p>All activities funded under specific objective of relevant Priority axis must demonstrate a clear cross-border effect to the Programme area.</p>
<p>PROJECT BUDGET/CO-FINANCING</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● A budget for individual project can be between 400 000 EUR and 2 million EUR ● The EU will finance max. 85% of the total eligible expenditures and the beneficiaries from the participating countries shall provide min. 15% co-financing. ● Based on the subsidy contract concluded between the Lead Beneficiary and the MA, the Lead Beneficiary (from Croatia, Bosnia and Herzegovina or Montenegro) is entitled to receive an advance payment, on behalf of the partnership, in an amount of maximum 10% from the total cost of the Operation.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● In order to be eligible for a grant, the applicant/partner must meet all of the following criteria: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. be non-profit-making legal person/entity established by public or private law for the purposes of public interest or specific purpose of meeting needs of general interest,

ELEGIBLE BENEFICIARIES	<p>2. be established in respecting Participating Country (Croatia, Bosnia and Herzegovina and/or Montenegro),</p> <p>3. partnership consists of at least two partners from Participating Countries out of which one is from Member State, and</p> <p>4. Lead Applicant has to be registered at least 12 months prior to the deadline for submission of applications.</p>
PARTNERSHIP CONSORTIUM	The maximum number of partners in Application is six (6) including the Lead Partner
PROJECT DURATION	The planned implementation period of an Operation/Project shall not be shorter than 18 months nor exceed 30 months.
SOURCE	The official website of the Programme: http://www.interreg-hr-ba-me2014-2020.eu/ and Guidelines for Applicants: http://www.interreg-hr-ba-me2014-2020.eu/wp-content/uploads/2016/03/1GfA%20HR-BA-ME%2024%202%202016.pdf
CALLS	2nd Call is not announced or confirmed yet but it can be expected by the end of 2018.

1st proposed action, which aims to improve the public lighting in Šubićevac, can be tackled with the project developed for the Specific objective 2.2. since renewable energy and energy efficiency are in its focus. However, it has to be highlighted that this Programme expects a strong cross-border link. Hence, a project aiming at this specific objective could include a joint pilot action, joint investment in public infrastructure, knowledge transfer, joint studies or joint efforts to improve planning or regulations. Under Specific objective 3.1., we can work on various issues related to better management and improved sustainability of its cultural and natural heritage. Among other things, this specific objective opens up space for projects aiming to develop small-scale cross-border tourism infrastructure including cycling routes. It also aims to connect leisure with culture and nature under the umbrella of sustainable tourism.

7.1.6. Creative Europe Programme

The Creative Europe programme aims to support the European audio-visual, cultural and creative sector. The different funding schemes encourage the audio-visual, cultural and creative players to operate across Europe, to reach new audiences and to develop the skills needed in the digital age. By helping European cultural and audio-visual works to reach audiences in other countries, the programme will also contribute to safeguarding cultural and linguistic diversity.

Building on the success of the Culture and MEDIA programmes, Creative Europe is a novel EU programme supporting the cultural sector from 2014, with a total budget of €1.46 billion (9% more than in 2007-2013). The general objectives of the Programme are

- to foster the safeguarding and promotion of European cultural and linguistic diversity and
- to strengthen the competitiveness of the cultural and creative sectors.

The Programme consists of 2 sub-programmes, Culture and Media strands, from which the first is relevant for our proposed actions and will be introduced here.

OBJECTIVES	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support the capacity of the European cultural and creative sectors to operate transnationally and internationally • Promote the transnational circulation of cultural and creative works and transnational mobility of cultural and creative players; • Contribute to audience development by helping European artists/cultural professionals • Contribute to innovation and creativity • Support the activities of networks • Promoting European creators and artists • Increase the translation, promotion and readership of high quality European literature.
TOPICS	European culture, literature, performing arts, heritage
ACTIVITIES	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Exchanges of cultural players with a view to capacity-building • Exchanges of cultural players between countries, including extended stays and residencies; • Cultural organisations from different countries coming together to co-produce and/or perform and tour • Transnational exchanges of artefacts with a particular European dimension
CO-FINANCING	<p><u>Cooperation projects:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Smaller projects: € 200.000 (max. 60%) • Larger projects: € 2.000.000 (max. 50%) <p><u>European platform: 80%</u> <u>European networks: 80%</u> <u>Literary translation: 50%</u></p>

<p>CONSORTIUM COMPOSITION</p>	<p><u>Cooperation projects:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Smaller: a project leader + min. two other partners from at least three different participating countries • Larger: the project leader + minimum five other partner from at least six different participating countries <p><u>European platform:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coordinating entity + min. 10 organisations, at least 5 from EU states or EFTA Countries <p><u>European networks:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 15 organization at least 5 from 5 different member states <p><u>Literary translation</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Publishers and publishing houses
<p>PROJECT DURATION</p>	<p><u>Cooperation projects:</u> 4 years</p> <p><u>European platforms:</u> 3 years</p> <p><u>European networks:</u> 3 years</p> <p><u>Literary translation:</u> 2-3 years</p>
<p>SOURCE</p>	<p>http://ec.europa.eu/culture/creative-europe/index_en.htm</p>
<p>CALLS</p>	<p>Up-to-date information on https://eacea.ec.europa.eu/creative-europe/actions/culture/cooperation-projects_en</p>

This scheme offers support to strengthening the capacity of European cultural and creative sectors to operate transnationally and internationally, contribute to audience development with a particular focus on children, young people, people with disabilities and underrepresented groups, and contribute to innovation and creativity in the field of culture, new business models and promoting innovative spill-overs on other sectors. Activities programme dedicated to building bridges between arts and sports sectors with aims to deliver union in audience development, capacity building and economic strengthening.

With regard to funding (grants) for projects, the most relevant instrument of CREATIVE EUROPE for VITAL CITIES is the Culture sub-programme, and in particular, the scheme support to European Cooperation Projects. Through this programme, the City of Šibenik can develop the first and second action further creating a link between the creative sector in the city and the sector organising events in the selected recreational areas sport events as means to creating growth.

7.1.7. Urban Innovative Action

Urban Innovative Actions (UIA) is an initiative of the European Union that provides urban areas throughout Europe with resources to test new and unproven solutions to address urban challenges. Although research on urban issues is well developed, potential solutions are not always put into practice because urban authorities are reluctant to use their money to test new, unproven and hence risky ideas. Urban Innovative Actions offers urban authorities the possibility to take a risk and experiment with the most innovative and creative solutions.

OBJECTIVES	The main objective of UIA is to provide urban areas throughout Europe with resources to test innovative solutions to the main urban challenges, and see how these work in practice and respond to the complexity of real life.
RELEVANT THEMES	Topics vary from call to call but they are selected from the list below: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Integration of migrants and refugees 2. Jobs and skills in the local economy 3. Urban poverty 4. Air quality 5. Climate adaptation 6. Innovation and responsible public procurement 7. Sustainable use of land and nature based solutions
ACTIVITIES	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • WP Preparation • WP Project management • WP Communication • WP Implementation • WP Investment <p>With the exception of WP Investment, all WPs are mandatory.</p>
CO-FINANCING	Co-financing rate of maximum 80%. ERDF contributions will not exceed EUR 5 million. Small projects (i.e. below EUR 1 million ERDF requested) may have a reduced probability of being selected as they may struggle to demonstrate that their actions are of a sufficient scale to produce meaningful conclusions.
CONSORTIUM COMPOSITION	The eligible authorities are urban authorities belonging to an urban area of more than 50,000 inhabitants. It is also possible for several urban authorities to come together and submit a joint-bid. All must be from EU Member States. A partnership can be made up of a (Main) Urban Authority, associated urban authorities and delivery partners.
PARTNERSHIP SIZE	There is no published max and minimum. However, successful projects have an average of size of 9 partners, with a range between 4-17.
PROJECT DURATION	3 years max.
	UIA – Guidance version 2 (15-12-2016): http://www.uia-initiative.eu/sites/default/files/2016-

<i>SOURCE</i>	12/UIA%20guidance V2 15122016.pdf
<i>CALLS</i>	The 4th call will be launched at the end of 2018. 4th call topics: digital transition, sustainable use of land and nature based solutions, urban poverty, and either circular economy or urban mobility (to be decided based on the results of the 2nd call).

UIA funds projects that are:

- **Innovative:** be bold, creative and propose a project that has never been implemented anywhere else in Europe. Demonstrate that your idea is experimental and not part of your normal activities.
- **Participative:** involve the key Stakeholders that will bring expertise and knowledge to your project, both during the design and the implementation phase of a project.
- **Of good quality:** define realistic ambitions, coherent activities and effective management. A logically interlinked Work Plan, a coherent and proportionate budget as well as effective management arrangements will make things happen.
- **Measurable:** how will you describe the change you want to see in your local situation if the project is successful? How would you measure this change? Defining clear results that can be measured and quantified is key.
- **Transferable:** address an urban challenge that can be relevant to other urban authorities in Europe, draw lessons on your experiment and share them with a wider audience of policy makers and practitioners.

This years' call is closing end of March meaning that there is too little time.

There will be two calls closing each time in March in 2019 and (quite likely) in 2020.

If the theme Jobs and skills in the local economy will be opened again it might create an opportunity for a project in this very specific sector (green growth) which contributes to the quality of life in the city. The themes for the 2019 call are known in July 2018.

7.1.8. LIFE + Programme

The LIFE programme is the EU's financial instrument for the environment, nature conservation and climate action. For the 2014-2020 funding period, it has a budget of some €3.4 billion.

<p>OBJECTIVES</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • reduction of emissions • resilience to climate change • protection and improvement of the quality of the environment • support to Natura 2000 and contrast loss of biodiversity • implementation of environment and climate policies • Support to environmental governance and civil participation • integration of environment and climate objectives into other policies • support to the implementation of the 7th Action Programme for the Environment
<p>PRIORITIES</p>	<p><u>Under the sub-programme for Environment:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • LIFE Nature & Biodiversity • LIFE Environment & Resource Efficiency • LIFE Environmental Governance & Information <p><u>Under the sub-programme for Climate Action:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • LIFE Climate Change Mitigation • LIFE Climate Change Adaptation <p><u>LIFE Climate Governance and Information</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • LIFE + promotes local and public sector-oriented solutions as well as small-scale technologies focused on SMEs through highly replicable smaller-scale solutions. E.g. ideas developed under Horizon 2020 could be tested and demonstrated.
<p>PROJECT TYPES</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • "Traditional" projects: "Traditional" projects may be best-practice, demonstration, pilot or information, awareness and dissemination projects (i.e. similar to LIFE+ Nature, Biodiversity, Environment and Information projects), depending on the priority area (see below). • Preparatory projects: Preparatory projects (sub-programme for Environment) address specific needs for the development and implementation of Union environmental or climate policy and legislation. • LIFE Preparatory Projects for the European Solidarity Corps: Following the feedback received in response to the call launched on the 7th of December 2016, the Commission has decided to publish a second call for proposals to support the European Solidarity Corps (ESC). • Integrated projects under the sub-programme for Environment are projects implementing on a large territorial scale (regional, multiregional, national or trans-national scale) environmental plans

	<p>or strategies required by specific Union environmental legislation, developed pursuant to other Union acts or developed by Member States' authorities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Technical Assistance projects: Technical Assistance projects (sub-programme for Environment and sub-programme for Climate Action) provide, by way of action grants, financial support to help applicants prepare integrated projects.
ACTIVITIES	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • studies, surveys, modelling and scenario building; • preparation, implementation, monitoring, checking and evaluation of projects, policies, programmes and legislation • workshops, conferences and meetings • networking and best-practice platforms • information and communication, including awareness raising campaigns
BUDGET/CO-FINANCING	<p>Typically, € 1.5-2 million per proposal. For the whole period max 75%</p>
CONSORTIUM COMPOSITION	<p>Local, regional and national authorities, NGOs, large enterprises, SMEs, universities, research institutions etc. Trans-nationality is not compulsory</p>
PARTNERSHIP SIZE	<p>Not specified (from 1 partner to a large partnership)</p>
PROJECT DURATION	<p>2 - 5 years</p>
SOURCE	<p>http://ec.europa.eu/environment/life/funding/life2017/index.htm#traditional</p>
CALLS	<p>A call for proposals is published every year, meaning that every 12 months you can apply for LIFE funding.</p>

This funding scheme is suitable for the all the 1st and 4th actions. For example, the city could explore how to develop a performance model for ecologically and ethically sustainable sport events. Environmental schemes could be developed as standards in addition to considering health and safety issues.

8. Literature

1. Grad Šibenik, Strategija razvoja grada Šibenika, Analiza stanja, Split, MICRO projekt d.o.o., 2011., str. 16
2. Državni zavod za statistiku, Popis stanovništva, kućanstava i stanova 2011. godine, 2011., Dostupno na: <https://www.dzs.hr/>
3. Hrvatski zavod za zapošljavanje, Registrirana nezaposlenost, 2017., Dostupno na: <http://statistika.hzz.hr/Statistika.aspx?tipIzvjestaja=1>
4. Grad Šibenik, Službena web stranica, 2017., Dostupno na: <http://www.sibenik.hr/>
5. Turistička zajednica grada Šibenika, Strategija razvoja inovativnog turizma Grada Šibenika, Zagreb, Institut za turizam, 2015., str. 7
6. Grad Šibenik, Strategija razvoja grada Šibenika, Strateško opredjeljenje, Split, MICRO projekt d.o.o., 2011., str. 15
7. Andrilović, V., & Čudina-Obradović, M. (1994) Osnove opće i razvojne psihologije (4. izd.). Zagreb: Školska knjiga

9. List of images

Image 1: The city map of Šibenik with marked area of forest park Šubićevac	6
Image 2: Satellite image of area of forest park Šubićevac	8
Image 3: Mountain bike race in forest park Šubićevac	9
Image 4: “Run for my city” race in forest park Šubićevac	10
Image 5: Playground - renovation of the playground at Forest park Šubićevac is a project funded in 2015 by the City of Šibenik budget	10
Image 6: Walking paths - renovation of the walking path at Forest park Šubićevac is a project funded in 2014/2015 by the Public Institution for Management of Protected Nature Values of Šibenik-Knin County and City of Šibenik budget	11
Image 7: Newly installed outdoor exercise equipment near the playground - project funded in 2015 by the City of Šibenik budget.....	11
Image 8: Terrain view of forest park Šubićevac with road to fortress "Barone"	24
Image 9: Dražen Petrović square in Šibenik	25
Image 10: Dražen Petrović square in Šibenik	25
Image 11: SWOT analysis of Forest Park Šubićevac.....	26
Image 12: Dražen Petrović basketball court.....	29
Image 13: Beach Banj	30
Image 14: Urban trekking in Rieti.....	31
Image 15: Civic panels in Budapest.....	32

10. List of tables

Table 1: Response rate, according to the different groups of respondents.....	13
Table 2: Generated ideas during Deep dive in Šibenik.....	33
Table 3: Risk analysis	38

11. List of charts

Chart 1: Participation in sport through membership in sports clubs, by sex.....	14
Chart 2: Sports participation by type of sports.....	14
Chart 3: Sport and active recreation, by age	15
Chart 4: Satisfaction with quality of facilities regarding the sport and recreation activities in Forest Park Šubićevac	15
Chart 5: Use of recreational facilities in Forest park Šubićevac by sports clubs for trainings and outdoors workouts	16
Chart 6: How are the people with disabilities included in sport clubs activities.....	17
Chart 7: Condition of existing recreational areas (opinion of highschool students).....	19
Chart 8: Most common form of recreation (high school students)	20
Chart 9: Most common form of recreation (residents of Šibenik).....	21
Chart 10: Condition of existing recreational areas (opinion of residents of Šibenik).....	22