

Integrated Action Plan of the City of
Ústí nad Labem

VITAL CITIES

Active People – Active City

Krásné Březno Locality



Prepared by: Ms Michaela Pířová – Ālověk v tísni, o.p.s. (People in Need, charitable trust)

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List of abbreviations

ČvT – Člověk v tísni, o. p. s. (People in Need, charitable trust)

ULG – Urbact Local Group

WHO – World Health Organisation

UJEP – University of Jan Evangelista Purkyně

FoAD – Faculty of Arts and Design

UNL – Ústí nad Labem

1. Introduction

The Integrated Action Plan of the City of Ústí nad Labem is the main output of the VITAL CITIES project as part of the international operational programme URBACT III, focusing on support and promotion of active, healthy life style and active citizenship of the urban population aiming to prevent social exclusion and promote active communities interested in healthy life style, community life and public space development. The VITAL CITIES project is an international project the implementation phase of which involves 10 cities. The network members are:

- City of **Loulé** (Portugal) – Lead Partner of the project
- City of **Birmingham** (United Kingdom)
- City of **Burgas** (Bulgaria)
- City of **Krakow** (Poland)
- City of **Budapest** – 13th District (Hungary)
- **Vestfold** Region (Norway)
- City of **Rieti** (Italy)
- City of **Liepaja** (Latvia)
- City of **Sibenik** (Croatia)
- City of **Ústí nad Labem** (Czech Republic)

These cities exchanged their experience via regular project meetings across the whole network, but particularly by using the concept of Deep Dive Sessions, when specific cities held meetings in a closer circle for the purpose of intensive exchange of relevant experience. The expert support of the network and the VITAL CITIES project rested on the Lead Expert of the project, Mr Twan de Bruijn from the Dutch city of Den Bosch. Thanks to his experience, methodical and thematic support, the exchange of experience was highly successful and participation in the VITAL CITIES network beneficial to all parties involved.



Deep Dive Meeting in Ústí nad Labem – Deep Dive experts from Latvia, Bulgaria and the Lead Expert

The VITAL CITIES project, or more precisely its implementation phase, in which the Statutory City of Ústí nad Labem also played its role, lasted from 3 May 2016 till 3 May 2018.

The task of the project partners was to form a local action group (Local Urbact Group) thanks to which this document has been prepared. The Integrated Action Plan for Krásné Březno describes the present situation as well as offers development objectives and visions, mentions the already implemented activities which were running in the course of the project.

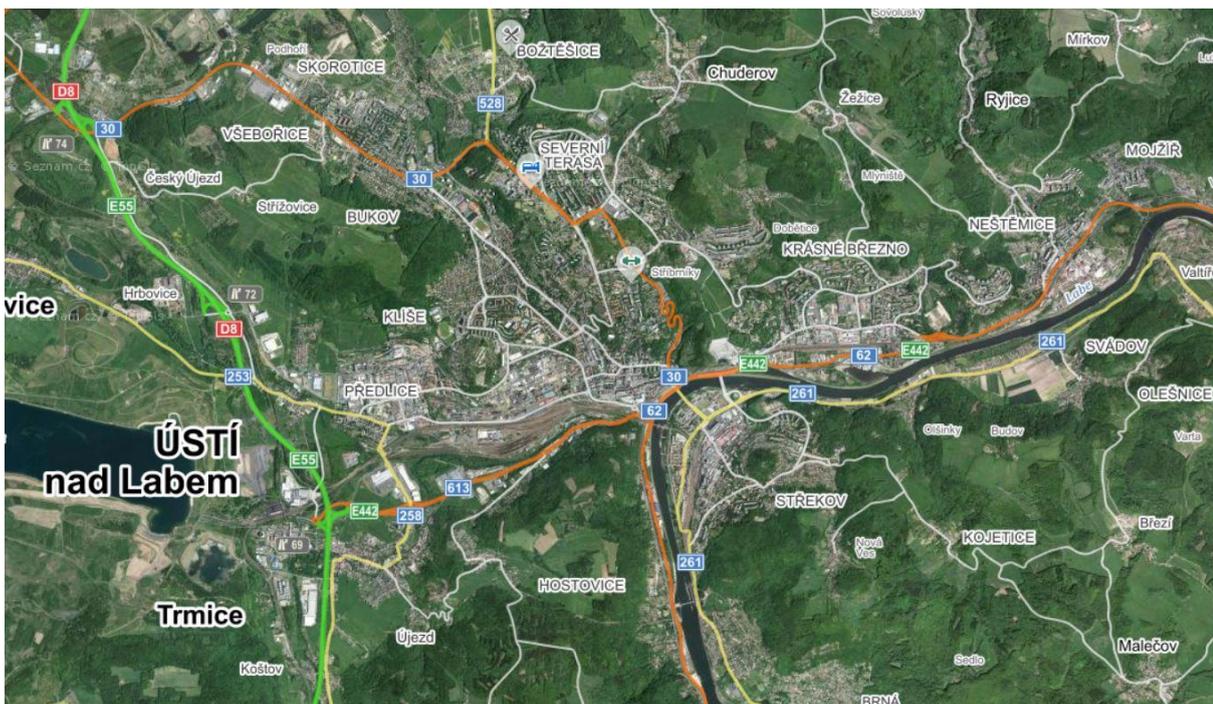
Conformity with the City development documents:

The measures of the Integrated Action Plan of ÚNL are in conformity with the following documents:

- Development Strategy of the City of Ústí nad Labem 2015–2020: Culture, sports and tourism, objective 5.2. Improving conditions for sports and leisure-time activities
- 5th Community Care Plan of the City of Ústí nad Labem 2014–2017 (Objective 9.6 Supporting sociocultural and leisure-time activities in socially excluded localities in the City of Ústí nad Labem).

2. Description of the target area

The City of Ústí nad Labem and its present condition are affected and shaped predominantly by historical events, composition of the population and location of the City in the beautiful nature of the Bohemian Central Mountain Range (České Středohoří). The City lies on the Elbe (in Czech: Labe) river in the north-west of the Czech Republic in the Northwest NUTS II region and is the administrative seat of the Ústí nad Labem Region. The territory of the City is an integral part of the ITI Ústí–Chomutov agglomeration. Ústí nad Labem is the centre of not only important authorities, but also of University of Jan Evangelista Purkyně, as well as the centre of education, commerce and culture. With regard to the industry, the most highly represented sectors are chemistry and food industry, however, the current urban economy is dominated by the service sector (almost 80%). The City has a very important position from the strategic point of view, lying on traffic arteries of road, railway and water transport.



More than 90,000 inhabitants live in the City, where the most important minorities are Romanians, Vietnamese and Slovaks. Until the end of World War 2, most population of the City was of German nationality, including many renowned local entrepreneurs. In the long term, the City of Ústí nad Labem has been suffering an outflow of young talented people, which has a negative impact on the population structure. Approximately 34% of the population has secondary vocational education without secondary-school leaving exam, 27% of the population with full secondary education as well as 23% of the population with primary or incomplete education. Mere 8% of people living in this City are university graduates. This situation reflects negatively on unemployment, among other things, when the rate of unemployed people in the district of Ústí nad Labem is 7.20%, which is almost double the national average.

2.1. Krásné Březno locality

The target locality of the VITAL CITIES project is the City District of Krásné Březno which is part of the Urban District of Ústí nad Labem – Neštětice. Krásné Březno is a typical housing-estate district. Many unused, neglected yards and grounds, where children used to play and do sports in the past, can be found not only among the pre-fabricated concrete buildings.

A large green area with a potential of leisure-time spending is situated in this locality – namely a “large park” near the crossing of Neštětická and Výstupní streets. A number of smaller parks and playgrounds in the locality are used by many citizens sporadically and the large park is visited by elderly people and other inhabitants, especially for walking their dogs. In warm seasons of the year, local playing fields are visited by children; the most popular sports here are football and parkour. Mothers and small children spend time rather at classical playgrounds with climbing frames and slides.

The pre-fabricated concrete houses built mostly in the 1970s are inhabited by approx. 13,000 people. A major part of the inhabitants is the population of the Romany minority, followed by Vietnamese and Kazakh minorities. Krásné Březno is one of the “socially excluded localities”. The local population face long-term unemployment which is also connected with problems of safety, education, finding a job in the labour market and a difficult integration into the majority society.

2.1.1. Stakeholders in the locality

- There are two primary schools (Anežka Česká PS, Husova PS) and a secondary vocational school in the locality. As far as non-profit organisations are concerned, especially Člověk v tísni, o.p.s. (People in Need) and YMCA operate here. In addition to them, there is Krásné sousedění, z.s. (Lovely Neighbourliness) and Tisk Horák (sports club T-Club Horák).



2.1.2 Evaluation of a feeling map for Krásné Březno

The concept of the feeling map for the area of Krásné Březno was applied during the first Local Dissemination Action for citizens living in the target area of the project. The aim of the concept application was to determine how citizens perceive specific places in their immediate vicinity from their subjective point of view. Each of the interested persons received two marks of each colour which were to symbolise feelings from the locality:

White – Here, I am proud of the City.

Yellow – I would take my guests to this place.

Green – I spend my leisure time here.

Blue – I see a potential for development here.

Orange – It is ugly here.

Red – It is dangerous here.

At the end of the “voting”, three distinct localities became evident on the map:

1. The area of the streets U Pivovarské zahrady, 1. máje and Matiční

This locality was often marked by the citizens as a place which is ugly and dangerous. It is a place where inhabitants of the local bunk-house usually gather. These localities were identified as problematic also during site visits with ULG at the preparation of Self-Analysis Report. Both local citizens and inhabitants of the remaining part of Ústí nad Labem perceive this area negatively.

Marked as ugly was also the lower part of Vojanová Street in the immediate vicinity of the zoological garden (ZOO).

2. The ZOO area

A locality positively perceived by local inhabitants is the zoological garden. The respondents most often marked this place as a locality they are proud of and where they would take their guests or where they spend their free time.

3. Anežka Česká (Agnes of Bohemia) Housing Estate – lower part

Most probably, this is the place where most respondents live. The housing estate and the near “park” were most of all marked as a locality where the respondents spend their leisure time and see a chance for development. The dots representing places where the inhabitants spend their leisure time were relatively concretely placed within the housing estate. In comparison e.g. with the feeling map of another housing-estate city district – Severní Terasy – we can say that the inhabitants spend their leisure time in the close vicinity of their dwellings or directly at home; for example, the near parks were not marked this way.

The locals also perceive many places as localities good for further development. In particular, they marked this way the area of the former port, the “park” near the crossing of Výstupní and Neštěmická streets and the area of the former gardening company where a Community Garden is newly being built.

3. Urbact Local Group (ULG)

The Urbact Local Group (ULG) comprises specialists in social inclusion issues, public space solutions, healthy life style promotion, sports promotion and local community activation. The Group also includes representatives of the private sector, civic associations and civic society of the Neštěmice Urban District which is the target area of the project. This document has been prepared based on regular meetings of the Urbact Local Group (14 ULG meetings were held throughout the project in total), with integral part being inspiration from good practices of the other cities involved in the project and learning about the target area and needs of its inhabitants. The aim of the VITAL CITIES project and of this document is to promote active life of the target area population, to increase their involvement towards public space and to build up their interest in active spending of leisure time by innovative instruments. With respect to this aim, at the formation of the ULG such people were contacted with whom the City had been cooperating continuously and successfully or who are highly active and successful in their field of activities, they are actively interested in public life and appearance of the City.

During the project, several changes were made in the ULG, especially in its composition. The ULG meetings took place mostly in rooms of the UNL City Council, where the ULG members discussed given topics and progress and requirements of the project. In September 2017, the ULG made a trip to the City of Děčín as part of the project activities titled Capacity Building Action. There, representatives of the Statutory City of Děčín introduced two projects of public space adaptation open to the general public. The first one was the Barbecue Sites project. The City has chosen attractive localities to become the barbecue sites (near the river, with a view of the castle). These places are marked with a clear symbol (pictogram) and anybody can spend their leisure time here, free of charge. The second project is a marking of Nordic Walking trails which has been newly modified. The trails are marked in the "Pastýřská stěna" forest park where 4 basic routes are marked in a simple way. The trails in total are about 17 km long. Each trail is differentiated by colour and varies in difficulty and route. All the

information about each route is on information panels installed in the forest park, but also at some other places in the City. This physical activity is intended for almost all age and performance brackets.



Barbecue places in Děčín

Another activity carried out by the ULG and with assistance of Volunteer Centre (Dobrovolnické centrum) was organisation of the event called Neighbours' Afternoon Party in Krásné Březno. The event took place on a "green field" near the Výstupní crossroads, i.e. in the target area of the project. During that afternoon, the citizens could make a choice of several activities – they could sit at a campfire that was prepared by voluntary firemen from Neštěmice and roast food they brought. In the gardening corner of the society Krásné sousedění (Lovely Neighbourliness), people could make "seed bombs" and take them home.

All the participants could try some sports activities in six disciplines – badminton, Frisbee, jumping ropes, jungle gym, warm-up exercise, workout and football. After activities at each of the locations both young and grown-up sportsmen got a stamp and after collecting at least five stamps they could draw lots for one of the prizes (badminton set, Frisbee, football). Here, a "feeling map" of the Krásné Březno area was also prepared (for its evaluation see the description of the target area).



Neighbour's Afternoon Party in Krásné Březno

The Urbact Local Group members were/are:

Mr Lukáš Konečný – Face of the project, successful national sports team member, councillor of UNL

Ms Yveta Tomková – Mayor of Neštémice urban district, councillor of UNL

Ms Marie Čápková – Headmistress of Neštémická Primary School, councillor of UNL

Ms Květoslava Čelišová – Member of the Senior Citizen Council (Rada seniorů), councillor of UNL

Mr Leoš Horák – Local entrepreneur, the company Tisk Horák and the sports club T-Club Horák

Mr Aleš Bárta – Citizen of Neštémice UD, interest group Lovely Neighbourliness (Krásné sousedění)

Ms Iveta Petrová – Cardiologist in UNL, the author of the project “Six minutes for health”

Mr Jan Musil – Teacher from Anežka Česká primary school, a representative of the Youth and Sports Commission

Ms Michaela Píšová – Deep Dive Expert of the project, charitable trust People in Need (Člověk v tísni, o.p.s.)

Mr Martin Kohl – Head of the Department of Culture, Sports and Social Services, Municipality of UNL

Mr Martin Pospíšil – Urban architect, OIÚP Municipality of UNL

Mr Jan Husák – Head of Policies Unit, Strategic Development Department of the Municipality of UNL

Mr Michal Končal – Brownfield manager, Strategic Development Department of the Municipality of UNL

Ms Barbora Džuganová – Policies Unit, Strategic Development Department of the Municipality of UNL

Ms Hana Slawischová – Healthy City of Ústí nad Labem, Strategic Development Department of the Municipality of UNL

Ms Lenka Černá – Director of Volunteer Centre (Dobrovolnické centrum, z.s.)

Mr Aleš Loziak – Director of the society Veřejný sál Hraničář

Ms Jindra Šteflová – Headmistress of Anežka Česká Primary School in Ústí nad Labem – Krásné Březno

Ms Lucie Sádlová – Official of the Policies Unit, Strategic Development Department of the Municipality of UNL

Ms Tereza Kubáková – On behalf of the public, citizen of the City District Neštěmice – Krásné Březno

Implementation team:

Ms Lenka Kindlová – New ULG coordinator, Strategic Development Department of the Municipality of UNL

Mr Jakub Dubišar – Original ULG coordinator, Strategic Development Department of the Municipality of UNL

Ms Michaela Rožcová – Coordinator of the project, Strategic Development Department of the Municipality of UNL

4. Examples of good practices

Within the project, the City of Ústí nad Labem acted as the owner of two good practices. As part of the project, the City has been transferring these practices to other members of the VITAL CITIES partner network:

- **The trail “Six minutes for health”** located in the Municipal Gardens (Městské sady) – in the active park
- Activities in socially excluded localities of Předlice and Krásné Březno carried out by the organisation People in Need – **low-threshold clubs for children and the youth of the charitable trust People in Need – activity Football for Development.**

4.1. Healthy trail “Six minutes for health”

Author: Ms Iveta Petrová, Kardio CZ s.r.o. Ústí nad Labem

This physical fitness self-test aims to act as prevention, to combat civilisation diseases in the ordinary population and to test patients for the effect of treatment, rehabilitation and development of diseases the patients suffer. The trail tries to encourage people to exercise and improve their physical fitness.

Anytime throughout the year, the trail allows everybody who is willing and able or asked by their physician to test their physical fitness and the functional condition of their heart and lungs, or test progress in recovery after orthopaedic surgeries and other operations.

Everybody may undergo this test anytime and fully for free. The trail is intentionally built in the passers-by way to appeal to the passive part of the population as well and to provide an opportunity of a completely anonymous test, potentially to repeat the walk after some time, and to make a free decision on what to do with the result. Physicians will thus manage to put the research results immediately into life and get an indirect information about the functional condition of the heart, lungs and vessels of their patients by means of a simple test in which the distance a person covers in a certain time is measured.

In this way, the City inhabitants can take an active part in the care of their health.

The project was found interesting, among elsewhere, at the sports conference of the City of Loulé, also attended by a representative of the WHO that although he knew the six-minute medical test saw its practical use in the urban space utilisation for the first time.

Source: www.6minutprozdravi.cz



4.2 Football for Development and the charitable trust People in Need

People in Need (Člověk v tísní, ČvT) is a non-governmental non-profit organisation which has been operating in Ústí nad Labem for 18 years. They focus on working with inhabitants of socially excluded localities. They are engaged in educational services for children and the youth, on one hand, and in social counselling for adults, on the other hand.

Football for Development

This activity is being implemented in cooperation with ČvT and a non-profit organisation INEX-SDA. The activity mainly focuses on the youth at the age of 10 to 26 years. The aim of this activity is to help prevent juvenile delinquency by means of fair football playing as an effective instrument for reducing dangerous behaviour and building social competences. The activity aims to form a football league which will be joined by teams of low-threshold clubs from the whole Czech Republic. Meetings and matches will take place regularly. Integral part of these matches will be various workshops, dealing with social topics, music workshops, etc. Here, football is used as an instrument in combatting discrimination, intolerance, xenophobia and violence, and it can be used, by contrast, as an instrument to eliminate social inequality.



Football tournament “Football for Development” held in April during the Deep Dive Meeting in UNL

4.3 Good practices from abroad implemented in the IAP

Loulé

In cooperation with the Portugal Athletic Federation and the Faculty of Sports and Physical education, the City supports and promotes walking and jogging opportunities regularly. The events are participated by specialists (e.g. PE teachers or physicians) who provide the professional framework and give advice on how to pursue the offered physical activities. The programme focuses on the general public and both activities are not expensive and intended for all population groups (the elderly, families with children, socially disadvantaged groups).

Another example of good practices implemented in the IAP is Meetings of sports stars and schoolchildren. The programme focuses mainly on primary and secondary schools which are visited by a sports celebrity of the given locality once a month. By way of introduction, the celebrities have a motivational speech in front of the children, where they introduce themselves and their beginnings in the respective sport, present their achievements and provide practical and technical information to both children and the team of teachers (they provide workout plans, etc.), gives autographs and provides immediate experience of the given sport. Each of the meetings is then presented on the city and school social networks. Each event is about 3 hours long and attended by approximately 300 children and countless teachers, school employees, parents and local community members.

Liepaja – Beberlini Park

Beberlini is a territory which was closed to the public until 1993, because it was part of the local military base. The area was neglected for dozens of years, flooded with waste brought from the city. Nowadays, the area is being transformed into a forest park which gives opportunities for both active leisure-time spending (wakeboarding, jogging, climbing centre) and relaxation (picnic areas). The activities which resulted in enhanced attractiveness of the area in the first phase included particularly forest cleaning

(carried out by NGOs and supported by the City), installation of picnic places, infrastructure improvements and business sector support (building a restaurant, a bar and a wakeboard rental).

Burgas – Pobeda City District

The City of Burgas was one of the partner cities which ULG members visited during one of their Deep Dive Meetings. A project presented as a successful one included a construction of a playground, improvements of cycling trails in the whole target area of Pobeda (socially excluded locality with approximately 6,500 inhabitants, mostly from the Romany and Turkish minorities) and conversion of a public park into an open-air playground with a lot of greenery. It is intended to be a continuous measure improving the living conditions of the population by enabling equal access by all groups of the population. Before the very implementation of the project, several public meetings took place, where the inhabitants could communicate their visions for the given area. These ideas became crucial for the subsequent implementation of the project.

Birmingham

Active Parks Programme. The Programme offers various, free-of-charge and regular exercising activities (e.g. public lessons of yoga, tai chi or exercising for elderly people) all over Birmingham, in almost 80 parks and green areas in the City. The Programme combines diverse entities from public space, NGOs and private persons (and is financed by the Municipal Council in Birmingham, Sport England and the programme Coca-Cola Zero Park lives).

5. Methodology

During the project implementation, several meetings, in addition to deep dive meetings, took place, participated by all partner cities. One of the main topics of the meetings was a variety of methodologies which were employed during work with the ULG and for preparing the document itself.

5.1 Placemaking method

Using this method, communities can participate in development and re-development of public areas which they share. The method offers an opportunity for viewing a given place from various perspectives. The method was employed primarily at data collection to prepare a “self-analysis of the City”. The ULG members received a questionnaire and went round specific places in the locality, observing them and taking notes (the circles of questions were aiming at safety of the place, its location, services, social amenities, etc.).

5.2. OPERA method

OPERA is a method which engages the whole team, helps generate new ideas by mutual cooperation and enables a combination of independent and group work, so that the whole team could agree on an outcome. The objective of the method is to develop ways enabling all team members to comment on a given topic. The OPERA instrument consists of 5 phases, when the first one the “O” (Own Thinking) phase gives room to all participants to comment on the topics of the meeting – first of all, each participant makes up their own ideas independently and silently and they are then discussed in the group. This phase should last for several minutes so that everybody has enough time for comments. The second phase P (working in “Pairs”) is about everybody presenting their own ideas and talking about them together. The third E (Explain) phase is intended for explanations and open discussion of a given topic. The fourth R (Ranking) phase is dedicated to an overall evaluation and the last, fifth A (Arranging) phase serves for arranging ideas and thoughts in a summary diagram.

On the second day of the Deep Dive Meeting in UNL, this method was employed even during work with Anežka Česká Primary School children from the ninth class. The target area was focusing on the “large park” near the Výstupní stop. The schoolchildren were divided into five groups each of which was asked to generate ideas and comments on how the park could be conveniently revitalised/changed/promoted to become a favourite place for their leisure-time spending.

The outcomes – What would children like to see in the park” near the Výstupní street and what other ideas do they have regarding leisure-time activities in Krásné Březno?

1. Equipment

- Nets
- Tables, benches
- Workout field
- Parkour field
- Jogging trails
- Dog excrement bins
- Playground
- Trampolines
- Climbing rope centre
- Toilets
- Fire ring
- Lake
- Mini-golf
- Table for table tennis
- Pétanque field
- A designated area for walking dogs
- Outdoor stage

2. Promotion of the locality

- Events to introduce/promote specific sports (football, floorball) and similar activities (Zumba)
- Meeting sports stars
- Popular music concerts

- Meetings of pet breeders, events in cooperation with the local pound (walking the dogs together, animal care demonstrations)
- Meeting YouTube stars
- Meetings of “non-sports” interest groups (geek ones, etc.)
- Promotional events of interesting shops or organisations

3. Types of sports

- Open-air fitness centre
- In-line skating
- Table tennis
- Football
- Mini-golf
- Multifunctional sports grounds

4. Services

- Refreshment stalls
- Sports equipment rental
- Possibility to use school sports fields for afternoon football playing
- Wi-Fi
- Bicycle repair shop
- Watchman, park maintenance work
- Hobby lessons – creative art workshops, sports clubs, etc.
- Library

5. Utilisation of the Internet

- Possibility to find an overview of the sports infrastructure in the city
- Mutual sharing of information about the activities (“I would like to go and play football, but I don’t have anybody to play with, let’s call the others on-line and make a new team.”)
- Identification of user groups based on their interests (forming specific sections/groups which you can take a look at on-line and join them, e.g. a group of football players, a group of parkour fans, children who like rope jumping, etc.)

6. Identification of problems and needs of the target locality

Objectives of the project and the Integrated Action Plan

The VITAL CITIES project focuses on combatting social exclusion by revitalisation and regeneration of public space in neglected residential zones for the purpose of using the areas for doing sports. These topics – social exclusion, support and promotion of sports and a healthy life style, neglected public space – are being individually dealt with by the City of Ústí nad Labem. For these reasons, the City of Ústí nad Labem has joined the Vital Cities project and found thus a potential efficient solution to these problems in an integrated way and by means of innovative instruments.

The main objective of the project is to identify ways of encouraging the City inhabitants to do sports, to change public space into attractive, low-threshold sports grounds, to promote municipal sports events and to use neglected public areas meaningfully.

This Integrated Action Plan contains the main identified needs within these topics and the measures which are aiming to achieve the following, among other things:

- The City should support active sports life of its inhabitants not only in terms of support of organised sports organisations and should use innovative instruments for this purpose, and
- Local citizens should be involved, interested in active spending of their leisure time in public space and develop it themselves, so that they feel fine there.

As part of the preparation of the City self-analysis, three main areas of problems have been identified which this document aims to elaborate on, identify needs and subsequent measures which should result in a positive change. First, it is the topic of public involvement, then public space development and last, but not least support of active life style of the City population.

Particular topics and needs have been identified, mainly based on collection of data about the target area, from outputs of Local Dissemination Actions, visits of the target area and communication with local stakeholders and most of all thanks to use of Placemaking and Opera methods when working with the ULG, where all the key stakeholders from each area are represented.

6.1. Involvement of the public in planning, decision-making and implementation processes

Involvement of citizens and civic associations in the whole preparatory process of the Integrated Action Plan is one of the key elements. Cooperation with the public and local government is necessary and desirable in decision-making processes regarding public space.

Identified needs:

- 6.1.1. Necessity to use innovative methods of activation and involvement of the public in (not only) strategic planning
- 6.1.2. Use of modern methods of communication with a possibility of citizens' immediate feedback
- 6.1.3. Use innovative methods of activation and involvement of the public in strategic planning

The need of public participation in the urban planning is one of the prerequisites of democratic government and has a direct impact on the quality of life. The public participation is necessary in order to understand the inhabitants' needs and to get their feedback regarding a decision. In this case, partnerships must be established among civic associations and local government, creating thus a certain platform for mutual meetings (interdisciplinary, interinstitutional).

Measures to satisfy the needs:

- **Emphasis on use of the “Better Place” (“Lepší místo”) application**

The mobile and web application “Better Place” involves the general public and enables them to send their suggestions on public space improvements to municipalities and companies involved. Two-way communication enables people to communicate valuable ideas in an unusual way. The Better Place generates thus stories how ordinary people became active local leaders and opinion-

makers who change their neighbourhood for the better. In practice it means that e.g. the local inhabitants can point out a defect of public lighting or an illegal dump, etc.

Source: www.lepsimisto.cz

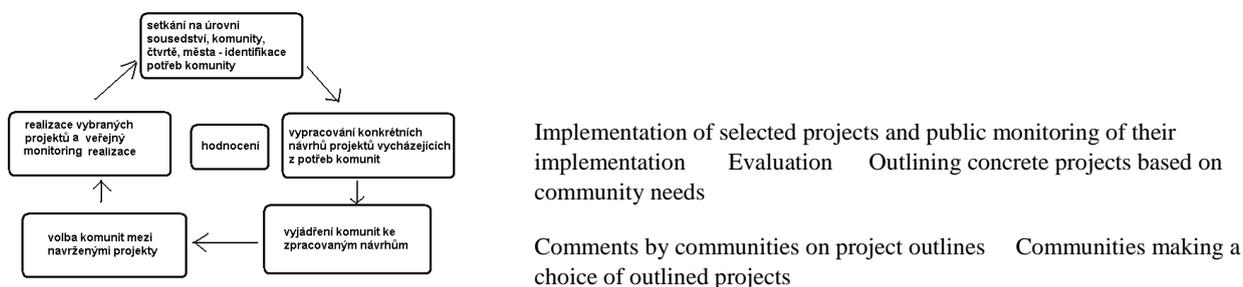
- **Participative budget**

The Participative Budget (hereinafter PB) is a process of direct, voluntary and universal democracy in which inhabitants of a certain place (neighbourhood, quarter, village or town) or community members (public/non-public institutions, etc.) can discuss about and decide on use of some part of the budget, or about cost or revenue sides of the budget, as the case may be. It is an instrument for involving the public in the decision-making process through setting priorities of the budget, creating particular projects, selecting and opting for them and monitoring them subsequently. The PB is a structured process and is based on several fundamental principles:

- Development of the culture of democracy and active citizenship;
- Building a relationship and trust among representatives/councillors and members of the community;
- Channelling the funds in accordance with the public opinion and in favour of socially disadvantaged groups of the population.

The PB is a continuous process which, for the sake of simplification, can be illustrated by the following diagram:

Meeting at the level of neighbourhood, community, quarter, city – community needs identification



Source: <http://www.participativnirozpocet.cz/o%20participativn%C3%ADm%20rozpo%C4%8Dtu>

- **The City’s application about current projects and events of the City with a possibility of immediate feedback**

Developing a mobile application which would combine several things – it would offer topical articles about events in the city or in the respective city district, calendar of events (information about various cultural or sports activities of the city), announcements on the official public noticeboard or a catalogue of local companies. The application could also include an uncluttered city map with a GPS navigation which would guide users through important tourist sights. In some cities the mobile application also enables to make an appointment with authorities (car

registration, identity cards, passports, etc.). The application of the city of Děčín can serve as an example (www.idecin.cz).

- **Promotion and emphasis of feedback from the “Feeling Map” (“Pocitová mapa”) application**

The Feeling Map of the City of Ústí nad Labem is an instrument enabling depiction of a feeling from a certain place in the city on the city map. Feelings are expressed about some places in the city and as a result draft solutions have been outlined, related to the feelings.

Citizens can add so-called points of feelings directly into the map. A citizen can simply mark places where he or she likes to spend leisure time or, on the contrary, where he or she does not feel safe. A concrete effect of a feeling map can be e.g. improved safety in the city or creating conditions for leisure time spending.

By the feeling map, the City of Ústí nad Labem is extending the options for active involvement of the public in public space planning. A concrete effect of the feeling map can be e.g. improved safety in the City. If some place is marked as “It is not safe here.” many times, the police will be requested to pay higher attention to such a place.

The feeling map outputs will be presented to the management of the City of Ústí nad Labem, relevant departments and bodies of the City in order to improve the feeling from the respective place and to hold talks where an optimal solution for the selected place in the City will be sought. Further, the feeling map outputs will be used for reinforcing the implementation of the Development Strategy of the City of Ústí nad Labem 2015–2020, but they will also serve as sources for identifying problems and opportunities connected with a particular place incorporated in the development strategy of the City of Ústí nad Labem being prepared for upcoming years.

Although feeling maps are an instrument of participative planning of public space understandable to the public, their evaluation is not easy, with regard to a certain expected error rate. Despite potential risks, feeling maps are a suitable instrument for identifying basic trends and ways of thinking of the Ústí nad Labem citizens in a certain place and at a certain time.

Source: http://mapy.mag-ul.cz/storyapps/pocity_hodnoceni/

6.1.4. Modern methods of communication with a possibility of citizens’ immediate feedback

The best options to be used for fast communication with the public are social networks. It is necessary to activate and take care of regular maintenance of all the official profiles of the City of Ústí nad Labem and its districts, or of other relevant official pages (e.g. Development Strategy of the City of Ústí nad Labem 2014–2020), but, of course, it is also possible to cooperate with unofficial city websites (Ústí nad Labem, Město Ústí nad Labem, I love Ústí, etc.) and with profiles of interest and non-profit organisations, etc. For the synergy effect, it is also good to use accounts on Twitter and Instagram which will be connected with the official Facebook pages. With regard to the current policy of the Facebook network (small display of the pages to end users), it would be good to reckon with paid postings and, in addition to the pages themselves, to establish official Facebook groups as well. To address even wider audience, it is good to set up Facebook events for events to be hold.

Measures to satisfy the need:

- **Active promotion and use of the profile of the Neštětice Urban District and Development Strategy of the City of Ústí nad Labem 2014–2020**

As mentioned above, the profile on Facebook (or other social networks) will be used for providing regular information about all the activities taking place in the given locality (sports, cultural or other) to all of its users.

6.2. Support of creative and active development and use of public space in link to community life support

An image of a city is created by its public space. These are places which shape life in cities fundamentally and have various functions, size, benchmarks, appearance, etc. All these parameters of public areas predetermine their normal use and popularity with the population. Public space provides room for meetings and communication, relaxation, observation or playing.

The City of Ústí nad Labem has a number of brownfields within its territory, i.e. areas formerly used especially for industrial purposes and presently being unutilised and spoiled due to previous activities, but also comprising a great hidden potential for further use. The City also shows a visible contrast of several historical quarters and typical socialistic prefab concrete housing estates built in the 1970s. Despite its industrial history and an obvious lack of an attractive look of some places across the City, Ústí nad Labem is surrounded by green vegetation and public parks also account for a substantial part of public greenery, where citizens can also spend their leisure time actively.

All of that is true about Krásné Březno, a district consisting of, on one hand, built-up residential areas (housing estate buildings), in the middle of which several empty concrete yards are located, used by children for some sports activities (especially football), but there is no sports equipment there (no goals or benches). On the other hand, the locality has several green areas, however, they are used rather for walking dogs (the most important and largest one is the “park” area near the Výstupní stop). There are also several playgrounds in the locality.

Identified needs:

- 6.2.1. *To have detailed knowledge of quantity and quality of public areas suitable for creative development and free use by the population*
- 6.2.2. *To find ways to eliminate vandalism on public infrastructure*
- 6.2.3. *To develop the public space innovatively*
- 6.2.4. *To involve local communities in developing the public space*

6.2.1. To have detailed knowledge of quantity and quality of public areas suitable for creative development and free use by the population

In order to use this public space, it is, first of all, necessary to map the area in detail, i.e. to document the development and inventory of the respective public space. The purpose of the documentation process is mapping, but also evaluation of the existing public areas in the given locality. The documentation process should delimit public space areas clearly and categorise

them by type, as well as evaluate the condition of the public areas (pros, cons) and map their use. This will also contribute to definition of the potential (character and ways of utilisation) of each place and, last but not least, to identification of specific places which require care as a priority.

6.2.2. To find ways to eliminate vandalism on public infrastructure

One of the key problems defined by the ULG for the given area is to eliminate vandalism on public infrastructure. In this respect, it is possible to use cooperation with local stakeholders, such as UJEP (Faculty of Art and Design), the society Hraničář, local primary schools, local non-profit organisations (ČvT, YMCA, Volunteer Centre, interest group Lovely Neighbourliness, etc.) and the community of local people. By means of common proposals and their subsequent implementation, when local citizens will be allowed to take part in these activities, the extent of vandalism is to diminish.

Measures to satisfy the need:

- **Cooperation with the University and societies of artists**

During the Deep Dive Meeting which was held in Ústí nad Labem in May 2017, the ULG received a feedback. One of the main recommendations for preparation of this document was to establish long-term and regular cooperation with art and design societies that deal directly with public space transformation. Therefore, the Lead Partner recommended to the City to establish cooperation with the local Faculty of Arts and Design (FoAD). By means of its students' works, the Faculty can work on the spot and design various activities connected with the locality and participated by local inhabitants which will result in creating tailor-made designs for the given place. This is how the project Předlice University was made in 2012, when students of FoAD made urbanistic and design projects taking into consideration the specificities of the socially excluded locality Předlice. One of them was a project of resilient benches made of a cheap and available material (gas distribution pipes and concrete).

The local community can be involved variously – e.g. they together can paint benches or a bus stop, etc.

Another local partner to satisfy this need could be the society Veřejný sál Hraničář which has been dealing with the topics related to development and future of the City of Ústí nad Labem in the long run. They organise a series of lectures and discussions called Re-vision, where the public and experts on given topics meet. These topics include e.g. brownfields and economic management of the city, social issues and community development, city image or connection of the city and the countryside.

6.2.3. To develop the public space innovatively

- At present, community life in the City starts flourishing. Many associations, societies or organisations dealing with spending of leisure time in public space and also organising activities for co-citizens have been established out of good will of active citizens to show how variedly leisure time can be spent and the immediate vicinity of their homes can be used. The proof can be a start of “community gardens” activities or organising a number of street festivals, workshops, galleries and other activities. Public space is being innovatively changed as a result of support of the above-mentioned associations that find alternative concepts of public space. Examples of mutual development of public space are civic associations which were founded by local inhabitants themselves. In Krásné Březno, a community garden called Lovely Neighbourliness was established in 2017.

Measures to satisfy the need:

- **Promotion of the concept Lovely Neighbourliness Community Garden**

The group of people who founded this community garden defines themselves as a group of people who have not been satisfied with public life in Krásné Březno in the long term. Consequently, in 2017 they founded a community garden on plots of land rented from Husova Primary School. The purpose is to promote good relations in the neighbourhood by organising neighbours parties/festivities and building a positive attitude to the given locality. In autumn 2017, ULG members visited this community garden. One of the founders of the garden is also an active member of the ULG.



Inspiration by examples of good practices from partner cities

Liepaja – Beberlini Park

Beberlini is a territory which was closed to the public until 1993, because it was part of the local military base. The area is a forest park which gives opportunities for both active leisure-time spending (wakeboarding, jogging, climbing centre) and relaxation (picnic areas). The activities which resulted in enhanced attractiveness of the area in the first phase included particularly forest cleaning, installation of picnic sites, infrastructure improvements and business sector support. The area is promoted both by the city itself and in cooperation with NGOs. In the later phase, private investors also got involved.

Burgas –Pobeda City District

The City of Burgas was one of the partner cities which ULG members visited during one of their Deep Dive Meetings. A project presented as a successful one included a construction of a playground intended for physical activities of children and the youth, improvement of cycling trails in the whole target area of Pobeda (socially excluded locality with approximately 6,500 inhabitants, mostly from the Romany and Turkish minorities) and conversion of a public park into an open-air playground with a lot of greenery. It is intended to be a continuous measure

improving the living conditions of the population by enabling equal access by all groups of the population. Before the very implementation of the project, several public meetings took place, where the inhabitants could communicate their visions for the given area. These ideas became crucial for the subsequent implementation of the project.

6.2.4 *To involve local communities in building the public space*

In this respect, it would be good to find and engage a respected and active member of the local community who is recognised and is an informal leader. Thanks to this informal leadership he or she can have an influence on life in the community.

Another option of the involvement is the local community support. The aim of community associations is to participate in development of the urban environment actively, have a say as to its look and encourage the other citizens' interest in the city in which they live. Local government support of their activities carried out in cooperation with local citizens by local government can result in finding the way a given place should look like and what is special there, in finding its identity (*genius loci*). Through activities in a given place people will become aware of it, related to it, identified with it, which may be one of the ways to reduce vandalism.

6.3. Promotion and support of sports and active life style

One of the main objectives of the project is the City supporting an active life style of its inhabitants. Active life style as a concept can be defined as a system of important activities and relations and related practices aiming to achieve a well-rounded and harmonious balance between physical and mental aspects of a human being. While observing the principles of healthy life style, it is important to make efforts to take care of not only your own health, but also health of the whole society. Generally, adhering to healthy life style is likely to ensure longer and happier life. The essential rules of observing healthy life style include regular physical activity, sufficient good sleep, good eating habits, but also keeping mentally fit, managing stress and maintaining good interpersonal relationships.

The locality is inhabited by various groups – such as families with children or senior citizens. The target area is partly a “socially excluded locality”, where citizens face existential problems and where socio-pathology exists. For financial reasons, this group of citizens cannot take part in paid sports activities. The majority perceives this group of citizens rather negatively.

Identified needs:

- 6.3.1. To promote a healthy life style among all groups of the population
- 6.3.2. To focus particularly on exercising activities of socially disadvantaged groups of the population – senior citizens, children and youth, mothers with children
- 6.3.3. Active promotion of both sports activities and leisure-time spending in public space in cooperation with sponsors

While observing the principles of healthy life style, it is important to make efforts to take care of not only your own health, but also health of the whole society. Generally, adhering to healthy life style is likely to ensure longer and happier life. The essential rules of observing healthy life style include regular physical activity, sufficient good sleep, good eating habits, but also keeping mentally fit, managing stress and maintaining good interpersonal relationships. The City of Ústí nad Labem is a member of the Healthy City network which is an international project guaranteed

by the World Health Organisation (WHO). It is based on the Health 21 strategy of the World Health Organisation and on the UN document Agenda 21. The goal of the Healthy City project is to create conditions for the city inhabitants' happier life of higher quality. The Healthy City of Ústí nad Labem project is also a series of events for the public, with a focus on health support and healthy life style promotion. The greatest of them are the European Mobility Week and Weeks for Mental Health.

Measures to satisfy the need:

- **Regular promotion of sports events**

To provide the citizens information about sports activities in the City actively and regularly – for this purpose a special page should be created on social networks (Facebook, websites of the City, Twitter, etc.) dedicated solely to sports activities of the City – comprehensively. (Note: <http://www.usti-nad-labem.cz/cz/volny-cas/sport/kalendar-sportovnich-akci.html>).

The purpose is to keep the public informed about sports events in the City regularly via modern IT technologies (mobile applications).

It also means to inform about sports activities via leaflets, advertising in Municipal Newspaper (Městské noviny), cultural monthly Enter-UL.

Another opportunity for promoting healthy life style is organisation of events with a specific focus on physical activities offered. This can be done under the Healthy Cities programme. This type of activities is one of the good practices of the partner city Loulé. In cooperation with the Portugal Athletic Federation and the Faculty of Sports and Physical education, the City supports and promotes walking and jogging opportunities regularly. The events are participated by specialists (e.g. PE teachers or physicians) who provide the professional framework and give advice and coach on how to pursue the offered physical activities. The programme focuses on the general public and both activities are not expensive and intended for all population groups (the elderly, families with children, socially disadvantaged groups).

- **Promotion of unusual and low-cost sports**

With regard to the socio-economic composition of the population in the target locality and financial demands of some organised sports, the interest in “low-cost” sports has been rising in recent years. They include e.g. the already-mentioned jogging and hiking. In the most recent years, children and the youth have become more interested in so-called parkour. Other examples of low-cost sports are Frisbee, disc-golf, badminton, slackline or pétanque. The common denominator of the above-mentioned sports is only a minimum need of sports equipment or special sports ground; it is very often possible to do these sports in urban parks, such as the park near the Výstupní stop. This category of sports can be promoted by holding a special sports event / sports days where participants can try given sports as well as learn necessary information about them (history of the sport, types of equipment, forms of training, etc.). Another promotion option is to set up simple sports equipment.

- **Acquiring simple sports equipment and providing it free of charge to the local population**

- The acquired sports equipment can be lent to primary schools (Anežka Česká, Husova) or NGOs that work with children and the youth in the locality (YMCA, People in Need), scouts organisation or others that are experienced in organising group and sports activities and that are potentially able to lend this equipment further to inhabitants of the locality under conditions agreed beforehand. The lending of the equipment can be cooperated and on (school) sports grounds and yards supervised by community service workers employed by NGOs or by the Neštěmice Urban District.
- **Building small-scale sports infrastructure, signposts and marking in the target locality**
Nevertheless, promotion of the above-mentioned sports activities requires to build small-scale sports infrastructure or to revitalise the existing infrastructure. In this locality it would be desirable to make a simple marking system for jogging trails (differentiated by colour, signposts showing kilometres and reference points which would be familiar and clear to the local community). In the City of Děčín, four jogging trails have been built this way (on Mondays from March to October measured training is held for groups as well as newcomers. This training is organised by the society Konkordia Děčín). The locality Krásné Březno has a unique location which is characterised by
Further, it is possible to build simple parkour hurdles in the park near the Výstupní stop or on concrete yards in the middle of the housing estate. To build the hurdles cooperation with the FoAD can be set up.

6.3.2. To focus specifically on physical activities of socially disadvantaged groups of the population

Measures to satisfy the need:

Financial demands of sports activities can be excess burden for some groups (socially disadvantaged groups of the population, the elderly, single mothers, etc.) and therefore these categories of inhabitants need to be offered some activities with a minimum budget.

- **Support of unusual and low-cost sports**
The measure described above.
- **Utilisation of experience and know-how of organisations cooperating with the target group**
Two non-profit organisations operate in the target locality – the charitable trust People in Need (Člověk v tísní, o.p.s.) and YMCA Ústí nad Labem. Both organisations operate low-threshold clubs visited by children coming from a socially disadvantaged environment. Both organisations have been operating in the locality already for several years, have long-term relations established with the children and are purposefully and often sought after. Cooperation with these organisations enables to hold various sports events or activities during which the majority society can be met – a good example can be the activity Football for Development (good practice of the City of UNL). Moreover, during these sports activities both organisations can also present other activities, provide information concerning socially disadvantaged groups of the population – history of socially excluded localities, inform the public about causes of it (high debts, low

education level and related limited job opportunities in the labour market, demonstration of social work and educational activities, demonstration of good practices and projects. It is possible to organise workshops at schools, focusing on financial literacy and media education, etc. At this cooperation, it is also possible to cooperate with other entities, e.g. Volunteer Centre (Dobrovolnické centrum), Lovely Neighbourliness (Krásné sousedění), the society Hraničář (Spolek Hraničář), UJEP.

- **Creating a programme “Sports stars at schools”**

Another example of inspiration by good practices of the partner city Loulé is their Meetings of sports stars and schoolchildren. The programme mostly focuses on primary and secondary schools which are visited by a sports celebrity of the given locality once a month. By way of introduction, the celebrities have a motivational speech in front of the children, where they introduce themselves and their beginnings in the respective sport, present their achievements and provide practical and technical information to both children and the team of teachers (they provide workout plans, etc.), gives autographs and provides immediate experience of the given sport. Each of the meetings is then presented on the city and school social networks. Each event is about 3 hours long and attended by approximately 300 children and countless teachers, school employees, parents and local community members.

As part of the VITAL CITIES project, such a meeting took place in the Anežka Česká Primary School, in cooperation with the City of UNL, in December 2017. Four types of sports were gradually introduced to the schoolchildren. Basketball was presented by four players of extra-league Sluneta under the management of the youth coach A. Žampach. Also, “flag football” was shown here, which is a contact-free version of American football. Players from Ústí club Blades gave a demonstration of this quite unknown sport. In addition, demonstration of sports dancing followed, presented by young dancers of STK Gebert (including some schoolchildren from the primary school). The last sport was karate presented by karate fighters from Shotokan club Rajchert (they practice karate directly in the gym of Anežka Česká Primary School) who demonstrated basic techniques of this sport. The event was highly appreciated by both children and teaching staff.

6.3.3. *Utilisation of the existing sports infrastructure for the purpose of promoting sports and establishing cooperation with sponsors and local sports organisations*

To build a new sports infrastructure is often demanding a lot of funds and paperwork. Therefore, it is necessary to utilise the existing infrastructure actively.

Measures to satisfy the need:

- **Establishing cooperation with private owners of sports grounds in the locality**
Cooperation with the private sector is a highly important aspect of the integrated process. Unfortunately, in the course of the project success was limited with regard to contacting local

entrepreneurs who own private sports grounds. First of all, discussions with the entrepreneurs should be started concerning potential use of public space for their activities and potential connection with activities of the City.

- **Regular organisation of events focusing on promotion of exercising activities in the target locality**

An example of regular events which aim to promote various physical activities is called Parks in Motion. The project is implemented by the National Health Institute (Státní zdravotní ústav) via the network of Healthy Cities. The activities are targeted particularly at the elderly and children. In 2017, these activities were carried out in the Central Park on the Northern Terrace, where for three months regular exercising with an instructor was held free of charge. This activity could be then transferred to the “park” near the Výstupní stop in the target locality. This measure can draw inspiration from the good practice of the partner city of Birmingham called Active Parks. The programme offers various, free-of-charge and regular exercising activities (e.g. public lessons of yoga, tai chi or exercising for elderly people) all over Birmingham, in almost 80 parks and green areas in the City. The Programme combines diverse entities from public space, NGOs and private persons (and is financed by the Municipal Council in Birmingham, Sport England and the programme Coca-Cola Zero Park lives).

7. Project financing possibilities

Based on preparation of the initial version of the Integrated Action Plan and on the Locker Room meeting which was held in Budapest in November 2017, an ad hoc expert of the project, H. Gerrits, drew up a “spin-off report”, presenting a possibility of financing the described needs. When compiling a financial summary, such calls for projects were taken into account announcement of which is expected by the end of 2018. With regard to the current funds available in the opened calls, the summary focuses primarily on EU programmes of regional cooperation (Interreg) and the programme Horizon 2020.

Horizon 2020 is so far the biggest programme of the EU related to research and innovations. There is a promise of break-through discoveries and first places worldwide as a result of their transfer from laboratories to the market. The aim is to ensure a first-class scientific standard for Europe, remove obstacles to innovations and facilitate cooperation between the public and private sector in generating innovations.

The financing possibilities under the programme Horizon 2020 are set in multiannual operational programmes which cover an overwhelming majority of the available support. The next operational programme (2018–2020) started to be prepared in 2016 and the programme was published in October 2017.

TOPIC

Innovative and comprehensive solutions to improve living conditions and health in cities, deadline: 19 February 2019.

EXTENT	The measure should generate innovative and comprehensive solutions (e.g. therapeutic gardens, urban “living rooms”, creative streets, urban farms) on the boundary of social, cultural, digital and natural innovations aiming to improve citizens’ health and living conditions in cities. These solutions should focus on social, cultural, economic and environmental factors for health and living conditions and help urban communities reduce their exposure to risks related to the climate, pollution (including noise pollution), environmental stress and social tension, including negative impacts of gentrification.
FINANCING LEVEL	Innovative measure - financing level: 70% (non-profit sphere: 100%)
Supported measures	As part of this measure, new managerial approaches should be verified with regard to changes, management models, legal frameworks and financing mechanisms within the public space and common municipal property redevelopment and their benefit for health and living conditions improvement should be evaluated. They should support initiatives of multilateral stakeholders and citizens’ involvement, joint development of public space and responsibility for it. As Optimal and cost-efficient as possible should be the use of behavioural games, sensor networks, GIS mapping, big data, observation programmes such as Copernicus and GEOSS and public observatories to enable data integration and visualisation for more effective monitoring of transformation towards healthier and happier cities. In order to ensure coverage of geographic, socioeconomic and cultural diversity in the whole EU, consortia have to include at least 4 cities from various Member States or affiliated countries with obligation to carry out proposed innovations during the project and evaluate their impact and efficiency of the costs invested in improving health and living conditions in cities.
EXTENT OF PARTNERSHIP	
LENGTH OF THE PROJECT	3–5 years
SOURCE	http://ec.europa.eu/research/participants/portal/desktop/en/opportunities/h2020/topics/sc5-14-2019.html
CALLS FOR ROJECTS	Other open and forthcoming calls can be found here: https://tinyurl.com/hvn3os5 . Another working agenda (2018-2020): http://ec.europa.eu/research/participants/data/ref/h2020/wp/2018-2020/main/h2020-wp1820-sme_en.pdf

Interreg Europe Budget: EUR 359 million

The Interreg Europe Programme helps regional and local authorities all over the Europe develop and provide better policies. By creating the solution-sharing environment and opportunities, the Programme aims to ensure that efforts of the authorities to make investments, innovate and implement could result in an integrated and permanent effect on people and a given locality.

At present, the European Union puts great emphasis on preparation of regions to fulfil their potential by helping them build up on their own strengths as well as utilise the opportunities which offer a potential for economic, social and environmental progress. To achieve this objective, the Interreg Europe Programme offers regional and local public authorities all over Europe opportunities for sharing ideas and experience concerning public policies in practice, improving thus strategies for

their citizens and communities.

The Programme provides funds for two types of measures:

1. Projects of interregional cooperation (EUR 322.4 million)
2. Platforms (EUR 15.3 million)

The below-mentioned information concerns particularly the option formerly mentioned. The latter option does not represent a mechanism of financing and does not provide any financial assistance.

OBJECTIVES	<p>To improve implementation of regional development policies and programmes, especially programmes under the objective Investments for growth and employment and possibly programmes under the objective European territorial cooperation, namely by supporting exchange of experience and learning from policies by stakeholders of regional importance.</p> <p>To improve implementation of regional development policies and programmes, especially programmes under the objective Investments for growth and employment and ETC) in this area:</p> <p>PA 1: Priority of innovations</p> <p>PA 4: Support of the environment and support of efficient use of resources</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 4.1: Protection and development of natural and cultural heritage • 4.2: Increase of resource efficiency, green growth and ecological innovations and results in the environmental protection
Corresponding priorities Specific objectives	
Activities	<p>Projects are implemented in 2 phases:</p> <p>Phase no 1: Interregional education</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Interregional education, exchange of experience (field trips, workshops, exchange of employees, mutual evaluation) • Drawing up a common methodology / study • Drawing up an Action Plan • Establishment and activity of stakeholders groups • Communication and dissemination of information • Preparing political recommendations <p>Phase no 2: Monitoring implementation of action plans</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monitoring the implementation of the Action Plan • Interregional educational activities • Communication activities • Pilot measures (in justified cases)
Budget / co-financing of the project	<p>It depends on various factors. On average, 1 and 2 million euros in total. Co-financing levels:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 85% for public authorities and public entities from EU Member States • 75% for private non-profit entities from EU Member States • 50% for public authorities, public entities and private non-profit entities from Norway
Composition of consortium	<p>Eligible is an of these organisations based in EU Member States, Norway and Switzerland:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Authorities of national, regional or local public administration • Public institutions • Private non-profit organisations

Extent of partnership / geographic scope	At least 3 countries, including at least 2 from EU Member States. (From experience, the best configuration seems to be a partnership with 5 to 10 partners.)
Length of the project	A project can last for 3 to 5 years. Phase no 1: 1 to 3 years. Phase no 2: 2 years
Source	Programme manual of 13. 12. 2016 (Version 4): https://www.interregeurope.eu/fileadmin/user_upload/documents/Call_related_documents/Interreg_Europe_Programme_manual.pdf

Interreg Central Europe Budget: EUR 246 million

The Interreg CE Programme supports regional cooperation among nine countries of Central and Eastern Europe. The general objective of the Programme is to cooperate across the border in order to make the Central European cities and regions a better place for living and working by implementing smart solutions responding to regional problems in the field of innovations, low-carbon economy, the environment, culture and transport.

The Programme has been running from 2014 until 2020 and will invest EUR 231 million in co-financing multinational cooperation projects enforced by public and private organisations of Central European regions. The projects to be supported must generate concrete and visible outputs and outcomes in response to properly identified problems in the Programme scope and solutions of development need in a comprehensive way. Projects focusing on purely academic cooperation or basic research or focusing on mere networking and exchange of experience or projects not proving transfer of outputs acquired as a result of “soft” measures (surveys, studies, etc.) into tangible and sustainable results will not be supported by the Interreg CE Programme.

Corresponding priorities / specific objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Specific objective 2.1 – To develop and introduce solutions of increased energy efficiency and renewable energy sources into public infrastructure • Specific objective 2.1 – To improve capacities of the integrated system of environmental care for the benefit of protection and sustainable use of natural heritage and resources • Specific objective 3.3 – To improve environmental care in functional urban areas and make them better places to live in
Activities	The Interreg Central Europe Programme supports such activities of a project that place emphasis on promotion of policies or practical implementation of exploratory or pilot activities. One project can combine both types of activities (policy promotion and practical implementation).

	<p>However, it is also possible to define a specific focus within a project (i.e. either pure support, or policy-making). In any case, projects should take into account capitalisation and communication activities (i.e. making the outcomes accessible and transferring them to a wider target group) for the purpose of introducing the achievements into practice and popularising them.</p>
Budget / co-financing of the project	<p>The budget of a project usually amounts to EUR 1 to 5 million. The exact amount depends on composition of partnerships and planned activities, but for most projects it is between 2 and 3 million euros. The applied co-financing levels are as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • up to 85% for applicants from Croatia, CZ, Hungary, Poland, Slovakia and Slovenia; • up to 80% for applicants from Austria, Germany and Italy; <p>up to 80% for applicants based in an EU form outside the territory of Interreg Central Europe Programme.</p>
Composition of consortium	<p>Eligible applicants in the Interreg CE Programme:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • public authorities at the national, regional and local level (including EGTC pursuant Article 2(16) of Regulation (EU) no 1303/2013); • private institutions, including private companies with legal personality; • international organisations operating in accordance with national legal regulations in one of the Member States in Central Europe or with certain restrictions according to international law. <p>It is necessary to point out that international organisations operating in accordance with national legal regulations in a country outside Central Europe are not eligible for financing from the Interreg CE Programme.</p>
Extent of the partnership/ geographic scope	<p>In partnership, projects supported from the Interreg CE programme must include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • at least three financing partners, • and at least from three countries, and • at least two of the partners must be based in the Central European region.
Length of the project	<p>A project usually has 5 to 10 partners. 2 to 3 years.</p>
Source	<p>Documentation for the 3rd call: http://www.interreg-central.eu/Content.Node/apply/documents.html</p>