

ADRIONET



ADRIONET

Adriatic-Ionian Network of Authentic Villages

**D T1.1.1 Territorial Analysis -
mapping of the cultural/
environmental/natural assets**

**Deliverable T1.1.2 -
Transnational survey on
services available**

**Deliverable T1.1.3 -
Transnational report on
networks coverage**

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Introduction

ADRIONET is a project aimed to identify a set of hamlets and little cities in the Adriatic area and connecting them in a trans-national network, trying to overcome the common situation of margination and socio-demographic decline. The cooperation intends to develop at the international level the concept of “hospitable community”, where the local community assumes the position of local development driver, interpreting its own resources and values to provide accommodation and visit services for the tourist market

The project involves seven countries, seven regions, 17 sub-regions, 34 municipalities and 39 hamlets and boroughs (in some cases coinciding with the same municipalities), across the Adriatic region of Europe. The fil rouge of the project and the main feature to choose the places to be involved in the network has been the existence of an aquatic resource to valorise, such as rivers, lakes and lagoons, even if other orographic and more relevant items characterize some places. The following table and maps return in a very stylized way the project scenario.

Country	Region	Hamlet	Municipality	Sub-regional unit	Aquatic resource	Other orographic items
Slovenia	Obalno-kraška	Hrastovlje	Koper	Slovenian Istria	Karst watercourses	Forests and vineyards
		Kubed				
		Rodik	Hrpelje-Kozina	Brkini	Karst watercourses and Reka River basin	Orchards
		Beka				
Croatia	Medjimurje	Nedelišće	Nedelišće	Central Medjimurje	Drava River	Lowlands
		Štrigova	Štrigova	Upper Medjimurje	Jalšovec and Jurovec streams	Hills and vineyards
		Sveta Marija	Sveta Marija	Lower Medjimurje	Drava River HE Dubrava (accumulation lake)	Lowlands
Bosnia and Herzegovina	Zenica-Doboj	Visoko	Visoko	-	Bosnia and Fojnica River	Hills with gentle slopes
		Olovo	Olovo		Očevija, Kamenolom and Okruglica, Dabravine (springs), Stupčanica, Bioštica, and Krivaja rivers	Mount Konjuh
		Vareš	Vareš		Sources of Stavnja, Waterfalls of river Očevica	Forests (hills and Mount Zvijezda)
Serbia	Vojvodina	Belo Blato	Zrenjanin	Central Banat	Bega River and Dunav-Tisa-Duna system	Alluvial plain of Tisa
Albania	Northern Albania	Mirdita	Mirdita	Alessio	Qafë-Mollë artificial lake	Hills and, vineyards
		Ulez	Mat	Diber	Ulez artificial lake	
		Plani I Bardhe	Klos		Balgaj glacial lakes	Mountains
Greece	Central Macedonia	Nikiti	Sithonia	Halkidiki	-	Aegean Sea
		Afytos	Kassandra		-	
		Arkochoi	Naoussa	Imathia	Haliacmon River delta	Mount Vermio
		Goumenissa	Paionia	Kilkis	Springs and waterfalls	Mount Paiko
		Skra			Sapphire Lake	
		Vryta	Edessa	Pella	Agra-Vryton-Island Artificial Lake	
		Kitros	Pydna-Kolindros	Pieria	Alykes Kitros Lagoon	Aegean Sea
		Palaios Panteleimonas	Dio-Olympos		-	Mount Olympus MAB UNESCO
		Daphne	Visaltia	Serres	Waterfalls	Mount Kerdylio
		Emmanuel Papas	Emmanuel Papas		-	Mount Menikio
		Ossa	Lagada	Thessaloniki	-	Mount Vertiskos
		Petrokerasa			-	Mount Chortiatis
		Italy	Emilia-Romagna	Calendasco	Calendasco	Piacenza
Caorso	Caorso					
Castelvetro P.	Castelvetro P.					
Monticelli d’O.	Monticelli d’O.					
Villanova s/Arda	Villanova s/Arda					
Colorno	Colorno			Parma		
Polesine-Zibello	Polesine-Zibello					
Roccabianca	Roccabianca					
Boretto	Boretto			Reggio Emilia		
Brescello	Brescello					
Luzzara	Luzzara					
Bondeno	Bondeno	Ferrara				

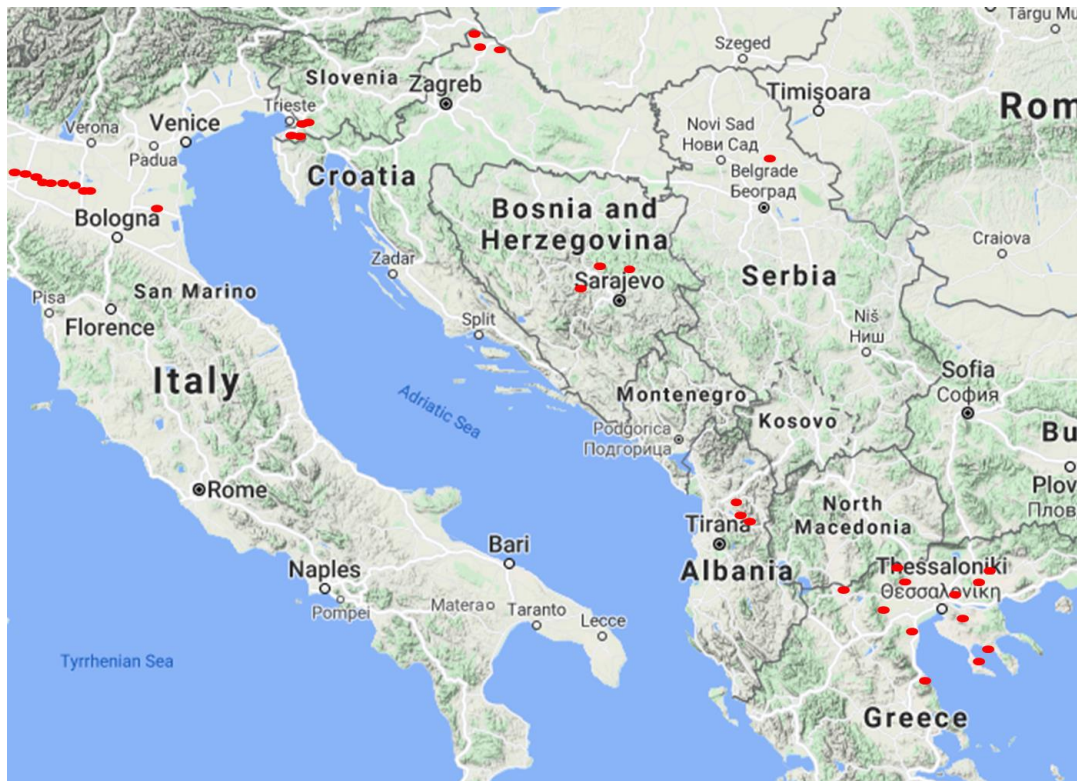


Figure 0: The Adrionet project area and the selected villages

This report, focused on the description of the geographical, cultural and environmental assets of the pilot areas and of the involved villages, is divided in four sections: after some general information on the pilot areas, articulated in a geomorphological description, a focus on roads and accessibility facilities, on the cultural and the environmental heritage (Section 1), and a social and demographic analysis based on available data for each area (Section 2), tourism demand and supply are addressed (Section 3), while a last chapter, mostly structured with tables, gives complementary and summary information on the previous issues and on the activities of the involved municipalities (Section 4). A final section (Conclusions) tries to extract and comment the main aspects that emerged in the report. Apart from the latter, all sections are divided in seven sub-sections, one per regional pilot area.

1 General information on the pilot areas

1.1 Geomorphological and Landscape items

1.1.1 Slovenian Istria and Brkini (Slovenia)

Elicited territories in Slovenia are two, both in the Coastal-Karst region. The first one involves two villages in the Municipality of Koper, hinterland of Slovenian Istria; the second, two villages more in Brkini, near to the National Borders with Italy, in the Municipality of Hrpelje-Kozina.

Slovenian Istria stretches in the southwestern part of Slovenia and covers 384.3 square kilometres. Due to its location by the sea, it shows distinct Mediterranean features. The predominant part of Slovenian Istria consists of flysch hills with lower-lying planes of Holocene alluvial streams and rivers Rižana, Badaševica, Dragonja and Drnica. The central flysch hills with intermediate valleys, poorly resistant to water erosion, have been transformed by watercourses. The area has also been significantly reshaped by man. Extensive salt pans complexes have developed at the mouths of rivers in the past, leading to a shift in the original coastline. The construction of ports and the increase of agricultural land also contributed to this, and cultural terraces were created in the hills. Due to the proximity to the sea, Slovenian Istria has a sub-Mediterranean climate, with hot summers and mild winters. Temperatures in the coast range from 25°C in July to 3°C in January, slightly lower in the hinterland). The area registers from 2.000 to 2.350 hours of solar radiation per year, once more decreasing towards the interior, while the amount of precipitation increases from west to east. The natural vegetation of Slovenian Istria is deciduous and sub-Mediterranean. The eastern area is overgrown with oak forest and autumn vines. The forest has an important ecological and erosion protection function. Meadows grow on pastures, Holocene plains, and abandoned agricultural lands.

Brkini is the name of a 235 square kilometres extensive flysch hill caught between the karst surroundings in Southwestern Slovenia. The highest point (817 m) is the hill Sveti Socerb above the village of Artviže. Brkini is typically associated with River Reka valley, due to the common geological composition. The Brkini are extremely fragmented, with a dense network of valleys and torrent ravines with steep slopes separating individual rounded mounds and ridges. One of the most beautiful examples of contact karst in Slovenia was created on the border between the flysch Brkini and the karstic Podrgajsko podolje (Podgrad karst lowland). The watercourses flowing from the Brkini towards the valley formed 13 parallel valleys. When watercourses from an impermeable flysch flow into limestone covered with alluvium, they widen and then blindly end with a steep limestone slope under which the watercourse sinks. These are the so-called blind valleys. Brkini are a transition area from sub-Mediterranean to continental Slovenia. Higher altitudes of hills and relief barriers (Čičarija and Slavnik) in the southwestern part, reduce marine influences. All this is reflected in temperature and wind conditions. Slightly more pronounced influence of the sea is shown only in the extreme western area. The south wind and the northeast wind (burja) prevail here. The latter has a great influence on the selection and growth of cultivated plants. In winter, it causes large snowdrifts, and in spring, hoarfrost, thus making it impossible to grow demanding types of fruit and other cultivated plants. The largest share of agricultural cultivation takes place between 500 and 700 m.



Figure 1: The pilot areas in Slovenia

1.1.2 Medjmurje (Croatia)

The pilot area of Croatia is situated in the Medjmurje County. The chosen municipalities are three: Štrigova, Nedelišće and Sveta Marija, in the northern Croatia.

Štrigova belongs to the northern part of upper Medjmurje, near to the national borders with Slovenia and not far from the borders with Austria and Hungary. The Municipality covers 44.79 square kilometres divided in ten villages: Banfi, Jalšovec, Grabrovnik, Leskovec, Robadje, Prekopa, Štrigova, Stanetinec, Sveti Urban and Železna Gora. The basic recognizable characteristics of the Municipality are the reliefs, dominated by gentle slopes and plateaus. In the valleys and cuts, there are occasional or permanent watercourses Šantovec from the southern slopes of the Trnava basin, while the most important streams are the Mura basin Jalšovec stream and Jurovec stream. Altitude ranges from 200 to 320 m, with higher areas in the northern part of the Municipality, and a slight slope to the South and Southeast.

The Municipality of Nedelišće, in central Medjmurje County, between the two cities of Čakovec and Varaždin, has borders with Slovenia to the west and is surrounded by river Drava and its accumulation lake southward. There are 11 villages in the Municipality (Črečan, Dunjkovec, Gornji Hrašćan, Gornji Kuršanec, Macinec, Nedelišće, Parag, Pretetinec, Puščine, Slakovec and Trnovec) in 58.33 square kilometres, making of it the largest Municipality in the Medjmurje County. The altitude varies from about 169 m in Nedelišće to 182 m in Slakovec, and an average that places most villages in the Municipality about 170 m above sea level. Nedelišće belongs to the microregional unit of Donje Medjmurje, which distinguishes three relief units: the low fields along the Drava River and older (Pleistocene) and younger (Holocene) terraces in the North.

The Municipality of Sveta Marija covers 23.40 square kilometres in the eastern and lower Medjmurje County. It entails two villages (Donji Mihaljevec and Sveta Marija) both in the lowlands by the river Drava, that just in 1997 have been parted from the Municipality of Kotoriba and established as autonomous. As a matter of fact, this area is a joint creation of alluvial deposits of Mura and Drava rivers. The terrain falls slightly in the direction of the Drava river, from the western elevation point (142 meters above the sea level) to the east (136 meters). In the Municipality area is located the accumulation lake of HE Dubrava.

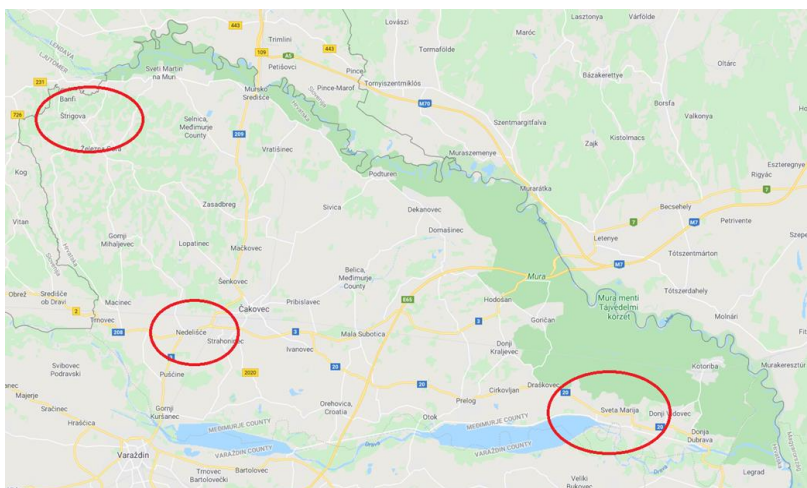


Figure 2: The pilot areas in Croatia

1.1.3 Zenica-Doboj Canton (Bosnia and Herzegovina)

The pilot area, represented by the three municipalities of Visoko, Olovo and Vareš, is located in Zenica-Doboj Canton, central Bosnia and Herzegovina,

Municipality of Visoko covers the area of 231km². The relief of the Municipality is mainly flat, with gentle slopes of the surrounding mountains. The whole area of the Municipality is situated on the Bosnia River basin. The Municipality Visoko has a population of 39.361 inhabitants, located in 88 settlements. The natural environment of the Municipality is determined by the valleys of the rivers

Bosna and Fojnica, morphological differentiation of the valleys with the slopes, hills and the crown of the high mountains of central Bosnia - Ozren, Vranica and Zvijezda. The relatively low altitudes are very favorable for agriculture, industry, construction and maintenance of roads and other community infrastructure systems.

Olovo Municipality covers the area of 408km² and it has a population of 9.451 inhabitants in 45 settlements. Topographic, geological, climatic and other environmental conditions have conditioned a diverse hydrographic and hydrological picture of the Municipality Olovo. The water courses of the Municipality Olovo include the rivers Stupčanica and Bioštica, which flow into in the urban area of the Municipality forming the river Krivaja, which further flows towards Zavidovići. The Municipality Olovo is well known for the lead ore deposits and the Mount Konjuh with tick coniferous forests that cover 80% of the whole territory. The Municipality of Olovo is also rich with thermal water springs.

Vareš Municipality covers 390km², with 8.026 inhabitants located in 81 settlement. Mining and metal processing are centuries-old tradition (iron, ore, lead, barite, zinc, gold and silver). Around 74% of the territory is covered with forests, which bring an exceptional natural rich diversity. Approximately 23% of Municipality territory is agricultural and around 2% as been devastated as a result of previous industrial production. Relief of Municipality Vareš is hilly-mountainous with prominent mountainous characters. It includes the mountain Zvijezda and several other mountains (Budoželjska Mt., Perun Mt., etc.). The area of the Municipality abounds in drinking water sources (Mala rijeka, Očevija, Štavnja, Bukovica, Misoča). Due to the characteristics of the geological structure, hot water springs (Očevija, Kamenolom) and mineral water springs (Okruglica, Dabravine) can be found here. Another specific feature of the area is artificial lakes created either by ore exploitation or tailings disposal. Such lakes are located on the surface mine "Smreka", tailings "Veovača" and tailings "Mala rijeka".

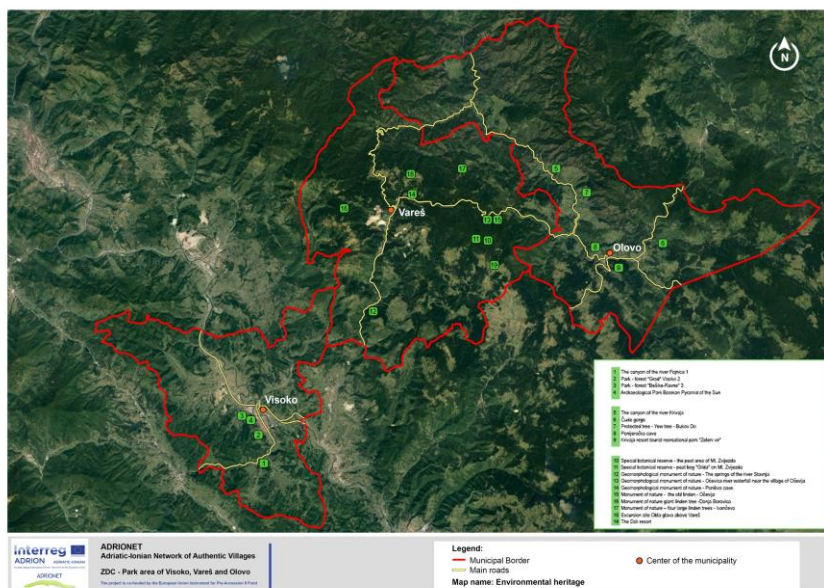


Figure 3: The pilot areas in Bosnia and Herzegovina

1.1.4 Central Banat (Serbia)

The Serbian village involved in the project is Belo Blato, in the Municipality of Zrenjanin, Central Banat (Vojvodina), in the North-East of the country.

The Territory of Zrenjanin is characterized by the four navigable rivers and the channel network of the hydro system "Dunav-Tisa-Dunav", one of the densest river hubs in Europe. Zrenjanin is formed and lies on the banks of river Bega, which flows through Zrenjanin in a length of about 13 kilometers. The river was regulated in the period 1970-1985, shortened and turned into three lakes for recreation, sport and fishing just in the meander around the settlement "Little America". Ten kilometers westward from the city, it flows the river Tisa, the largest tributary of the Dunav throughout its course. The confluence of the Tisa River into the Dunav, about 30 kilometers from Zrenjanin, represents the administrative border of the territory of the Municipality. The fourth river on the City territory is Tamis;

Within the Municipality borders, 20 kilometers southwestward from the city of Zrenjanin, the village of Belo Blato was established in the alluvial plain of the Tisa river. It is constantly exposed to flood hazards and has been flooded, destroyed, displaced and constantly restored several times in its history. As a consequence, all the elements of the spontaneous construction were removed, and Belo Blato is nowadays an example of a settlement where the urban planning ideas of 18th and 19th century villages were most consistently applied: the settlement is squared-shaped and latticed, with 35 meters wide streets and low construction density. The wider settlement area is surrounded by two rivers (Tisa and Bega/Old Bega) and five lakes (Joca, Mika, Koca, Belo and Carska Bara. With this geographic position Belo Blato could be considered as an island in the flat land.

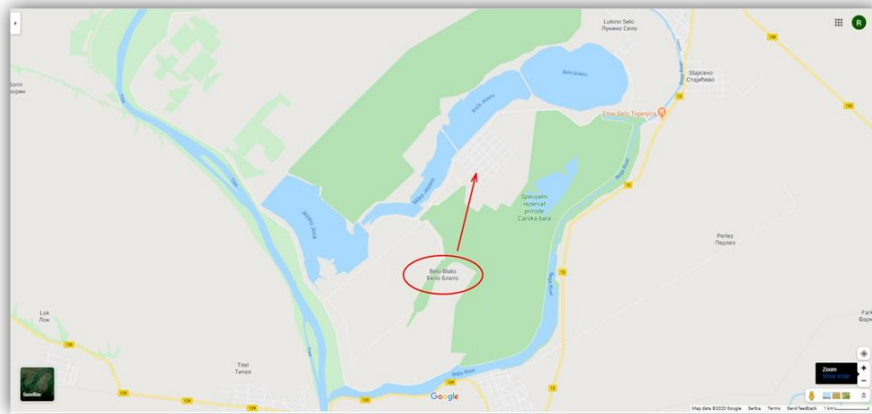


Figure 4: The pilot areas in Serbia

1.1.5 Mirdita, Mat and Klos (Albania)

The pilot areas involved in the project is made of three municipalities of Northern Albania with homogenous cultural, economic and social characteristics: Mirdita, Mat and Klos. Geographically, the area is characterized by hills and mountains, with pasture lands and forests, and by Mediterranean climate and vegetation. From the geological point of view, the area is a sequence of limestone formations and magmatic-effusive rocks (ultrabasic, basal, terrigenous). The three municipal areas are plowed by rivers and host lakes.

Mirdita is bordered on the north by the Districts of Puka and Kukes, on the north-east by Kukes and Dibra, on the south-east by Mat and Kurbin and on the west by Lezha. It is a mountainous territory, with an average of 557 m. altitude above sea level. Hydrography is reach, with many streams and four major rivers (Fan i Madh, Fan i Vogel, Dibri, Zmeja). In this Municipality, we focus on the area around Qafë-Mollë, an artificial lake lying in the course of the Fan i Madh River. It is a hilly territory, with cultivation of grapes for the production of Kallmet wine, and an oak forest above 700 m. A second artificial lake object of this plan is Ulëz and Shkopet, in the Municipality of Mat, and the village of Ulëz. Finally, in the southern Municipality of Klos, the chosen village is Plani I Bardhe, a small town point of departure for several paths directed to the surrounding mountains: Cukal Malthe range in the south-west, Thane and Balgjaj in the northeast, Dhoksi Mountain in the east, last mountain of Martanesh, White Stone Mountain in the west.

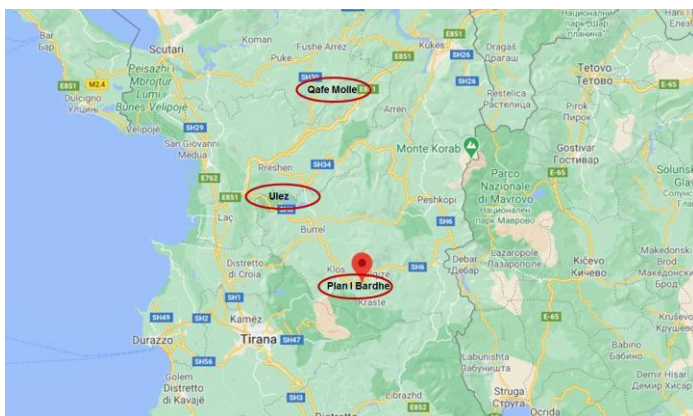


Figure 5: The pilot areas in Albania

1.1.6 Central Macedonia (Greece)

Adrionet project in Greece involves 12 villages covering the seven regional units of Central Macedonia. It is mostly a mountain territory, including the mythological Mount Olympus (2.917 m) and other peaks and mountain ranges over 1.000 m, like Mount Vermio (2.065 m), Mount Athos (2.033 m), and Mount Paiko (1.650 m), but overlooking the Aegean Sea and the Thermaikos Gulf.

The extreme geomorphological variety of Central Macedonia is witnessed by the choice of the 12 villages, ranging from northern regional units of Imathia and Kilkis, to the sands and the lagoons of Halkidiki and Pieria (see the synoptic table in the Introduction).



Figure 6: The pilot areas in Greece

The northern regional units of Pella, Kilkis and, partially, Imathia and Serres, show the typical European continental landscape. Besides of Vermio Mountains, hosting the 17 kilometers of slopes of the Seli sky area, Mount Paiko, near to the borders with Northern Macedonia, is covered by forests, ravines and rippling waters.

The mountain environment coexists with different kinds of wetlands in Pella, Serres and Pieria: from Lake Agra-Vritton-Nissiou, an artificial lake created in 1953 on the bed of the river Edessaos (Municipality of Edessa, Pella), to the lagoon of Alykes Kitros (Municipality of Pydna-Kolindros, Pieria). In particular, Pieria is a geographical region where different geomorphic environments meet: bounded by Aliakmonas river to the West and North, by Mount Olympus to the South and by the western coast of Thermaikos Gulf to the East, it covers an area of approximately 1.600 square kilometres drained by numerous ephemeral streams, draining into the Gulf). The relief is divided mainly into three units according to their topography, geology and age: the first unit includes the Pieria mountains (2.913 m) and part of Mount Olympus (2.918 m) and covers almost 40% of the Pieria area; the second unit is a hilly terrain with elevations not exceeding 500 m, and finally, the third unit does not exceed 200 m in elevation at its southernmost part, and extends eastwards to the western coast of Aegean Sea.

The geomorphological structure of Central Macedonia goes rapidly from hills dominated by vineyards of Thessaloniki Region, to the beaches of the Halkidiki Peninsula.

1.1.7 Po Basin in Emilia-Romagna (Italy)

The Italian project area is located in the Northern and Centre-Western portion of the Emilia Romagna region, along the natural border with Lombardy region and, partially, with Veneto region defined by the Po river. It displaces an enlarged shape in the east-west direction, delimiting a spatially non-continuous strip of 513 square kilometers sited in the provinces of Piacenza, Parma, Reggio-Emilia and Ferrara; it is formed by 10 riparian municipalities: Calendasco, Caorso, Monticelli d'Ongina and Villanova sull'Arda in the province of Piacenza; Polesine-Zibello, Roccabianca, and Colorno in the Province of Parma; Boretto and Luzzara in the province of Reggio Emilia, and Bondeno in the province of Ferrara. The area expands in the territories of the so called "Bassa", the term assigned by locals to the plain of the Po Valley that runs along the right bank of the Po river. The Po is the longest

Italian river (652 kilometers), with a hydrographic basin of about 71,000 square kilometers collecting the waters of numerous alpine (from left) and Apennine (from right) tributaries and drawing the landscape.

As a matter of facts, this is largely dominated by agricultural areas (40,039 ha, 77.8% of the total), propitiated by the favourable morphology and the chemical-physical fertility of alluvial soils, as well as by the abundance of water resources. These are mostly irrigated arable land (36,566 ha, 91.3% of agricultural areas), followed by poplar groves and other wood crops (1,620 ha, 4.0%), orchards and vineyards (820 ha, 2.1%), horticulture (827 ha, 2.1%) and stable meadows (119 ha, 0.3%). The local development model has provided neither urbanization nor socio-economic polarization, as evidenced by the small artificial areas present (5,657 ha, 11.0% of the total); Such areas subdivide agricultural areas in a discontinuous way, becoming more concentrated within and around the inhabited areas of each Municipality. However, the residential fabric is mainly rare (880 ha) or composed of villas and isolated structures (969 ha); more infrequently it reaches higher densities, and in case, just urban (341 ha) and almost never compact (33 ha). There are also few industrially exploited areas (1,645 ha), which are also scattered throughout the territory. On the other hand, green areas, campsites, sports areas and urban wasteland are relatively well represented (291 ha).

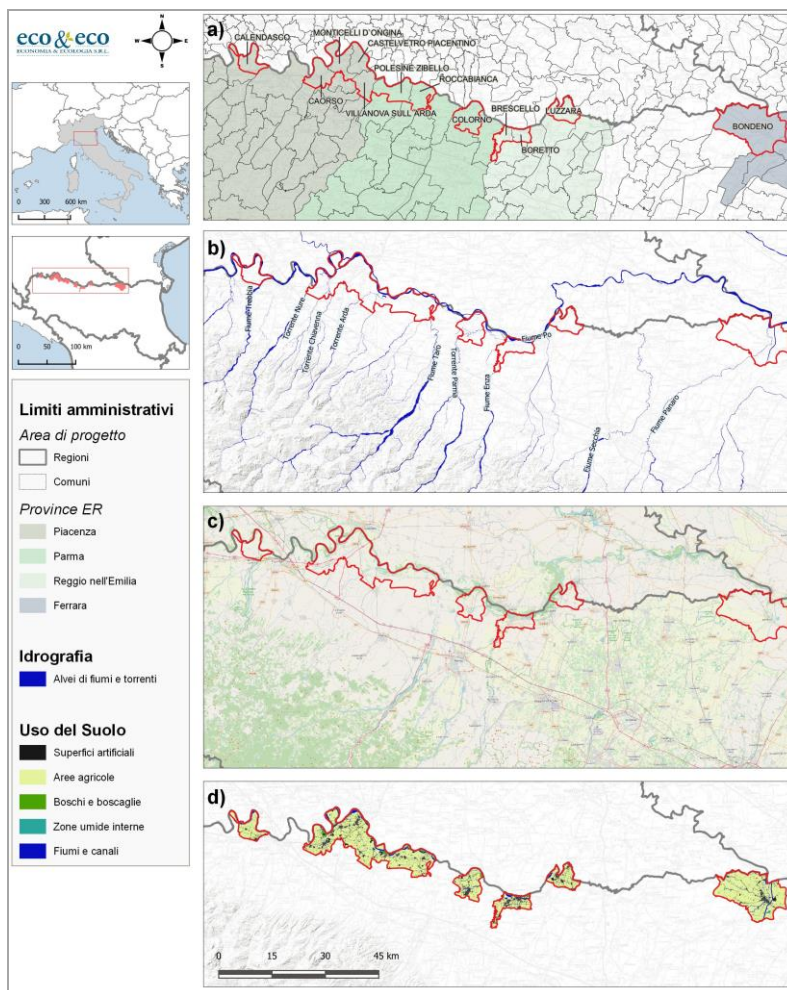


Figure 7: The pilot areas in Italy

The aquatic environments are abundant (4,382 ha, 8.5% of the total), largely due to the presence of the Po, its numerous tributaries and the surrounding swampy areas (2,728 ha), but also partly due to the presence of hydraulic works such as embankments, canals, waterways and expansion tanks (1,654 ha); elements that have become typical in a landscape like the Po Valley, shaped by the repeated environmental remediation interventions of the past years. Consequently, much less space has remained available for wooded areas (1,290 ha, 2.5% of the total), which once, before the Roman intervention, covered the entire Po Valley. Today there are mostly sparse remnants of mature woods, dominated by willows and poplars in the more hygrophilous areas along the watercourses (254 ha), and by ash and oak trees in the interfluvial plains (12 ha). These areas are generally surrounded by

larger 'patches' of evolving shrub vegetation (918 ha), or by ruder woods (22 ha), both indicating a certain degree of anthropic disturbance.

1.2 Accessibility

1.2.1 Slovenian Istria and Brkini (Slovenia)

In the spatial structure of Slovenia, the coastal region is represented by the centres of national importance Koper (with 52.000 inhabitants the undisputed chief Municipality of Slovenian Istria), Izola, Piran and Ankaran.

The road through Postojna, Razdrto, Črni Kal and the Rižana valley was the main connection between the coast and Ljubljana. In the second half of the 1970s and the first half of the 1980s, the previously paved road through Črni Kal was gradually asphalted, and in 1990 an additional lane for slow vehicles was built over this slope, which is the last obstacle in front of the sea. The entire motorway branch connecting Slovenian Istria with Ljubljana was completed in November 2004, and the problem of the Črni Kal slope was solved with the largest viaduct in Slovenia. In 1967, the Port of Koper built the railway Koper-Prešnica connecting track on its own initiative and expense, thus giving Slovenian Istria a railway connection to the coast. Until then, only the karst part of Slovenian Istria between Kozina and Rakitovec was connected by railway with a line going to Pula. Another entering gate to Istria is the port of Koper, gradually built and operating since 1957.

In Brkini, the main connecting routes between the settlements are built along the ridges. The longest is the ridge road, built in 1978, which runs 21 kilometres from the village of Artviže to Harije. One of the main transverse routes connecting Prem and Obrov runs along the watershed between Padež and Posrtvica. The easiest transverse crossing over Brkini is the Ilirska Bistrica-Podgrad road, which runs along the valley of one of the tributaries of the Klivnik in the eastern part of the Brkini. There are other routes in the area, the most important being the Ljubljana-Koper motorway connection, which approaches Brkini in the Northeast area. The main road between Trieste and Rijeka runs southwest of Brkini along the Podgrad valley. The last important route runs on the Eastern edge of Brkini, from Pivka through Ilirska Bistrica towards Croatia.

1.2.2 Medjimurje (Croatia)

The Municipality of Štrigova is 31 km away from the A3 Zagreb-Goričan motorway and 21 km from the motorway in the Republic of Slovenia. It is connected by public transport with the surrounding villages and with the county centre of Čakovec. From the direction of Slovenia, the Municipality is reached by a state road through the border crossing Banfi-Štrigova which further goes to Prekopa- Lopatinec-Šenkovec-Čakovec. The second road from Slovenia to the area is through the border crossing Bukovje-Jalšovec. Other county roads that pass through the area are the road that connects the Municipality in the direction of Gornji Mihaljevac and Macinec and the road that connects the two largest villages of the Municipality, Štrigova and Sveti Urban-Stanetinec. No rail transport exists in the area.

From the direction of Varaždin County the road bridge on the river Drava leads to the first village of the Municipality of Nedelišće, Gornji Kuršanec. From Slovenia, Nedelišće is reached via the international border road crossing in Trnovec. Significant international routes spread through the villages of the Municipality (Goričan-Čakovec-Nedelišće-Varaždin-Zagreb and Goričan-Čakovec-Nedelišće-Trnovec-Republic of Slovenia) as well as railway routes (Hungary-Kotoriba-Čakovec-Dunjekovec-Macinec-Republic of Slovenia and the Republic of Slovenia-Lendava-Mursko Središće-Čakovec-Varaždin-Zagreb). These routes are a connection between Central Europe and the Adriatic Sea.

The road system in the Municipality of Sveta Marija is part of the main road network of Medjimurje. That crosses the Municipality's territory through the state road Varaždin-Nedelišće-Čakovec-Prelog-Donja Dubrava-Đelekovec-Drnje. Parallel to the lake and the drainage canal of HE Dubrava, a local road is gaining importance. The railway line Budapest-Kotoriba-Čakovec-Varaždin-Zagreb, with large passenger traffic (domestic and international), passes through the Municipality, that has in Donji Mihaljevac a train station used by local students and commuters to Čakovec.

1.2.3 Zenica-Doboj Canton (Bosnia and Herzegovina)

The Municipality Visoko is connected by road infrastructure with other parts of Bosnia and Herzegovina through highway and railway corridors. It is located in the vicinity of the corridor Vc. The A-1 highway currently connects the Municipality Visoko with Zenica-Doboj Canton in one direction and with Jošanica-Vogošća in the other. Primary road M17 connects it to Sarajevo, while several regional roads connect it to the other neighboring municipalities. The Municipality is also stretching along the railway route Sarajevo-Zenica.

The road network of the Municipality Olovo is consisted from main road M-18, which connects the border crossing (GP) Rača with Serbia and GP Hum with Montenegro, via Bijeljina, Ugljevik, Tuzla, Sarajevo and Foča, and connects Olovo with these cities and municipalities. Three regional roads pass through the Municipality of Olovo, namely R-467 Ribnica-Podkamensko-Olovo, R-444 Podkamensko-Podlugovi and R-468 Olovo-Sokolac. Additionally, both local roads and uncategorized roads pass through the Municipality Olovo.

The Municipality Vareš is connected to the surroundings both with roads and rail. With railway Droškovac-Podlugovi that directly connects it to Ploče-Sarajevo-Doboj and further. This line is operational only for the transport of goods. The regional road R 444 Vareš-Podlugovi is connected to the highway Sarajevo-Zenica (corridor Vc), and its branches R 444a Vareš-Podkamensko to Tuzla and Zavidovići and Vareš-Kopjari-Kraljeva Sutjeska with the Municipality of Kakanj. The road through Nišići area leads to the road Sarajevo-Semizovac-Srednje-Olovo-Tuzla.

1.2.4 Central Banat (Serbia)

Focusing on Belo Blato, the village is accessible from the Motorway no. 13 which connects Belgrade with the city of Zrenjanin, the centre of the Municipality and of Central Banat District. Motorway no. 12, connecting Novi Sad (Chief town of Vojvodina province) with Timisoara (Romania) passes through Zrenjanin as well. The distance from Belo Blato to Belgrade and Novi Sad is respectively 78 kilometres southward and 75 kilometres westward.

The railway network in Zrenjanin, obsolete and in a very poor condition, is mainly used for goods transportation, with very modest passenger frequency. Transportation on the Bega river was very frequent, mainly for trading goods. Nowadays just rare and small cargo ships use the Bega river. The same happens for the wider Tisa river, which connects Novi Sad and Szeged (Hungary), albeit more suitable for river transports. In both cases, no passenger river service is available.

1.2.5 Mirdita, Mat and Klos (Albania)

Mirdita is crossed by E851 highway (the so called "Nation Road"), while the access to Qafë-Mollë lake and its dam is through SH 30 road and through the roads network from the villages of Bukmirë, Gëziq and Cekaj. Plani I Bardhe is accessible from the new Arber Road Highway, connecting Tirana with Dibra, and from the Burrel-Klos-Bulqize road. The town of Ulez is accessible from the Nation highway which connects Milet with Morina. No railways nor river transports are available.

1.2.6 Central Macedonia (Greece)

For the whole Central Macedonia, the main access gate from outside are the "Macedonia" airport and the port of Thessaloniki. From the regional chief town, a network of motorways and National streets departs, reaching all regional units: E75 northward, E86 westward, E90 and A25 eastward, A25 and to Halkidiki. E65 and E75 connects Pieria and Kilkis to Northern Macedonia and E79 to Bulgaria. Public transports are based on scheduled bus routes from Athens and Thessaloniki to the chief towns of regional units; railway connects Thessaloniki to Kilkis and Imathia. Finally, many of the Central Macedonian villages described are accessible only by the provincial road network.

1.2.7 Po Basin in Emilia-Romagna (Italy)

The richness of waterways in the pilot area of Emilia-Romagna has been traditionally exploited for navigation. In particular, the waterway network of the Po, which also considers parts of rivers and tributary canals, makes it navigable for more than 800 kilometers; the banks are equipped with 111 berths (36 in Emilia-Romagna), 15 locks and 12 harbours/banks. These waterways are used for different purposes: transport of goods, ferrying of people from one bank to the other, real tourist experiences. In the project area there are currently several berths, one shipping basin (in the

Municipality of Monticelli d'Ongina) and one port (in the Municipality of Boretto). The most important moorings are located in the municipalities of Calendasco (from which a river cab service departs to reach the banks of Lodi, connected with the "Via Francigena", one of the most important tourism pathways in Italy), Colorno, Monticelli d'Ongina, Villanova sull'Arda, Polesine-Zibello, and Bondeno. The Regional Tourist Fluvial Port of Boretto offers mooring docks for 70 boats between 10 and 24 meters long, two docks for mooring motorboats of 1.000 tons, a boat towing area, a nautical school, a park for leisure, and a camper parking area.

Road accessibility is favored by the flat nature of the territory, which has allowed the development of a dense road network. The main ordinary artery is represented by the SS9 (Via Emilia), which cuts longitudinally the whole Emilia-Romagna Region - keeping to the south of the pilot area - and then continues across Lombardy up to 15 kilometers south-east of Milan; on it, most of the major minor roads entering the project area are grafted perpendicularly. The network of the pilot area Emilian Region is made mostly by municipal roads.

Parallel to the SS9 route, the A1 motorway (Milan-Naples) and the Bologna-Milan railway lines, both ordinary and high-speed, were built. East of Piacenza, two opposite twigs of the A21 branch-off the A1: the western branch (heading towards Piedmont) crosses Calendasco, while the eastern branch (heading towards Lombardy's province of Cremona) passes through Monticelli d'Ongina. The railway network mostly follows the routes already marked by the mentioned roads.

1.3 Cultural heritage

1.3.1 Slovenian Istria and Brkini (Slovenia)

The wider area of Istria was inhabited in the Palaeolithic, in the 2nd millennium BC. In the 2nd century BC the Romans came, bringing oil production, fruit growing, viticulture, and fishing. During the migration of peoples in the 6th century, the Romanesque population took refuge from the interior in the coastal towns of Koper, Izola and Piran, and Slavic people inhabited the hinterland. The Slavic people began to inhabit the Brkini ridges at the end of the 6th and in the 7th century. They settled the cultural land along the ridges of Brkini to the road that connects the Gulf of Trieste with Rijeka along the Podgrad valley. After more than two centuries of administrative affiliation with the Eastern Roman Empire, the Franks gained the territory of Istria in 783, while retaining the Frankish states in the 9th century; the Brkini came under Italian influence.

The 11th and 12th centuries represent a period of upheaval for Istria, with the increasing role of urban centres with economic and political weight, fundamental for the development of the region. Thus, Istria is characterized by the arrival of the institutional model of "communes" in the coastal belt, and the expansion of the feudal model in the inner peninsula. In the 13th century, the Venetian Republic ruled the coastal area, while the Habsburgs ruled the interior of Istria almost continuously until 1918.

In the 15th century, the territory was affected by Turkish invasions. The agrarian crisis, Turks invasions, the Venetian-Austrian wars caused migration and depopulation until the 15th century, when the local nobility encouraged the settlement from Croatia, mainly in the villages around Prem and Prelože. The frontier parts were exposed to constant plunder. The peasants trained in these disputes and, unlike the clumsy militias, found themselves at the time of the Turkish invasions (the first in 1469). As the Venetians lost strategic eagle nests after the Cambrian War, they relied on smaller fortifications along important trade routes (Osp, Kubed, Podpeč, Movraž) before the still imminent Turkish invasions. The 19th brought transformations in the direction of modernity. The long-lasting domination of the Venetian Republic ended in 1797, with Napoleon conquer, that established Illyrian Provinces in 1809 and spread in the area the principles of French Revolution until 1813, when Austria occupied the Illyrian provinces, added to Austro-Hungarian Empire after Napoleonic defeat. The 20th century was characterized by totalitarian regimes and ideological and national exclusivism in Istria. There were two historical phases that coincided with the history of independent states, the Kingdom of Italy and socialist Yugoslavia. The Treaty of Rapallo between the Kingdom of SHS - which was meanwhile formed by the voluntary unification of the State of SHS, Kingdom of Montenegro and the Kingdom of Serbia - and Italy (November 12, 1920) belonged to Italy almost all of Istria, including Trieste. At the end of WWII (1945) many Istrians embarked on the path of exile. The change at the national, linguistic and cultural level that took place in coastal, northern and western Istria was unprecedented in the history of this region. The 20th century was, nevertheless, a century of progress.

Between 1930 and 1980, Istria also underwent changes. Industrialization and modernization have never stopped and have changed habits, behaviors, expectations, and perceptions. Certainly, structural economic changes, demographic and social changes leave behind an Istria that no longer exists. Tito's death was a turning point for Yugoslavia. Since 1980, the Yugoslav state has fallen into an economic recession and a well-known national dismemberment. In June 1991, Istria has become part of the new independent Republic of Slovenia.

Those historical events are reflected in the architectural and artistic style of the main monuments in the region, that can be listed as follows. The first two points relate to Istria, the subsequent ones to Brkini:

1. The Holy Trinity Church in Hrastovlje: Hrastovlje is a Mediterranean village in the Municipality of Koper, on the northwestern edge of Slovenian Istria, hosting on a small elevation above the village the Holy Trinity Church, consecrated in 1475. The interior preserves a cycle of late medieval and Renaissance exceptional frescoes. All along the northern wall stretches the long procession of the Adoration of the Magi. Herod's Farewell is depicted on the western side, while the cycle of the Passion of Christ covers the western and a part of the southern wall, which bottom part shows a detailed scene of the Dance of Death.
2. The village of Kubed: the area around the village was inhabited during Iron Age. Archaeological findings from Roman times testify about an important road connect Kubed with the sea. Historical development goes back to the medieval times. In the written sources it was mentioned first in the year 1067. From the middle 13th century Kubed was part of the defence line with other villages on the Karst edge. About these times testifies pentagonal tower, which in 1833 connected with the medieval Church of St Florian. The wall and the towers of the former camp built in defence against the Turkish invasion is among the most important examples of camp architecture in Slovenia.
3. Rodik: Archaeological site Ajdovščina. One of the best preserved ancient highland outposts in Slovenia, it is an extremely large and heavily fortified settlement, inhabited in the 1st and 2nd centuries. The defence system was restored in the ancient period. From this time is also the urban design, which is evident from the ruined cemeteries and visible internal connections.
4. Church of St. Martin (1697): The church, located in the village of Slivje, has an elongated nave with side niches dominated by the Romanesque style. It is known for the paintings of the ceiling and the upper part of the left and right walls of the central part of the church, painted by Tone Kralj between 1943 and 1944 and portraying horrors of WW2.
5. Church of St. Stephen, in the village of Brezovica. The church walls are surrounded by four linden trees, protected as natural values of national importance (according to some sources, they were planted in April 1548).
6. Camp and Church of St. George: The defence complex, which also includes the subsidiary church of St. George, is located near the village of Bač pri Materiji. Only the round tower has survived from the defence system, and the remains of the accompanying rooms. The church, which stands not far from the defensive tower, was built in the 17th century.
7. Barka Village: located on a wide side ridge above the Vremenska valley, distinguished due to its old architectural heritage. In some homesteads, are preserved old open fireplace, old machines and objects, known mainly for yarn of flax and wool, but also for blacksmiths, shoemakers and carpenters.
8. Gallery dedicated to Jože Pohlen, Slovenian academic sculptor, who discovered the famous frescoes in the Hrastovlje church. In the Gallery are many statuettes and various drawings with typical Istrian motives.
9. Private collection Grozdan Pohlen, an ethnographic collection of objects from the farmer's life and from the WWII.
10. Memorial House of Alojz Kocjančič, poet from Slovenian Istria.

1.3.2 Medjimurje (Croatia)

Štrigova, a former Roman site, was mentioned in documents from the 13th century. In the 14th century, the fort on the hill Štrigovčak was mentioned together with the parish church of St. Mary Magdalene.

One century later, Count Friedrich of Celje ordered the construction of a wooden pilgrimage church on the site of the present church of St. Jerome. During the reign of the Zrinski family, Štrigova was one of the important places in Medjimurje because of the fort and because of the market town status. In 1598, Štrigova had 24 lords of the manor, and in 1638, there were 81 lords of the manor. The whole Štrigova area is very hilly and that is why it is often called the upper Medjimurje. Famous Mađerka hill offers view of the picturesque landscapes where people give the shape and meaning to the agriculture and wine production, planted on the hills of Štrigova region (Roman Stridon) during the Romans; nowadays the area is famous for traditional food, tourism and hospitality, religious and musical programs. Symbolic trademark of the County is Medjimurje wine road where 30 tasting houses and wine cellars offer the best of their own vineyards, especially their excellent white wines. White wine Pušipel is specific of the Medjimurje region. An annual wine festival is held at the end of May, called Urbanovo, where local wineries present their new wines and medals are awarded to the most prestigious wines.

The centre of religious life is the Church of St. Mary Magdalene in the heart of Štrigova, built in the 17th century. Nearby is the Church of St. Jerome, built in 18th century (it is believed that St. Jerome was born in Štrigova) on the foundations of a basilica from the early Christian times and the mentioned church built by the Counts of Celje, destroyed during an earthquake. Inside the church there are many frescoes by the baroque painter Ivan Ranger. The Municipality hosts the two historic castles of Banfi, in the homonymous village, built by Count Banffy in 1373, and Castle Tkalec, on the hill Kalec in Robadje, which was according to the legend built by the local Paulines in the 18th century. Other interesting artefacts are the vestiges of the old Roman road in Železna Gora.

Nedelišće, was first mentioned in 1226 in the grant of King Bela IV. The Church of the Holy Trinity, around which the settlement began to develop, was first mentioned in 1334. The settlement emerged as an important medieval market town and the customs office was established there at the end of the 15th century. There was significant demographic and economic growth in Nedelišće during the 16th and 17th centuries, when Zrinski family ruled the region. At the end of 16th century, a new stop on the postal route between today's Nagykanizsa in Hungary and Graz in Austria, was opened in Nedelišće, while between 1570 and 1586 the settlement hosted the only Croatian printing house in this period, owned by Publisher Rudolf Hoffhalter. The cultural heritage of Nedelišće includes the mentioned Church of the Holy Trinity in which there is a late Gothic tabernacle, and the Church of Blessed Virgin Mary's Visitation, with the pneumatic organ of 1882.

Other important tourism asset is the Festival of Croatian Folk Songs from Medjimurje, which has been organized over the past 30 years. Folksong from the Medjimurje region was inscribed on the Representative List of the Intangible Cultural Heritage of Humanity in 2018. First Croatian railway (Kotoriba-Pragersko), which was opened in 1860, passed through Medjimurje and today, in the village Dunjkovec there is a small museum related to this, called zbirka štrekari.

Nedelišće is known for nurturing ancient crafts (decorated old smithy, "cekari", coopers). In past times, Dunjkovec inhabitants were making brooms of birch, knitting baskets (ceker) and selling kindling wood (smolige) all around the region.

The settlement of Sveta Marija is first mentioned in the Zagreb bishop's letter in 1334. The Zrinski family later notes Altarecz and Sveta Marija together. In 1791, Count Feštetić bought the area, that was under his family control for 132 years. The Municipality has several monuments of cultural heritage (mostly sacral) and protected cultural examples. The most prominent is the Church assumption of HVM in Sveta Marija (1789), with a neo-Gothic organ built by Leonhardt Ebnerin 1869-70. Sveta Marija is famous for lacemaking, using small wooden mallets. Process of lacemaking is an intangible cultural good of Croatia. Basic characteristic of this lace, which differentiates it from others, is making it with only one continuous thread held by a pair of small wooden mallets. In Sveta Marija is active Cultural society "Ivan-Mustač Kantor", founded in 1975, engaged in the preservation of the old folk customs. Folklore collection shows many items of a rich and diverse cultural history of the region.



Figure 9: Old House Village in Črečan (left) and Mađerka hill in Štrigova (right)



Figure 10: Svetomarska lace (traditional lace)

1.3.3 Zenica-Doboj Canton (Bosnia and Herzegovina)

According to the 1988 Archaeological Lexicon of Bosnia-Herzegovina, this region has 252 registered locations, 50 of which are in the Visoko area. Six have so far been declared national monuments of Bosnia, and three are on the temporary list of the Commission to Preserve National Monuments. The six National Monuments of Bosnia and Herzegovina located in this area are:

1. Archaeological site-Prehistoric settlement on the Okolište site in Okolište and Radinovići settlements;
2. Bosnian medieval Royal town of Visoki - Bosnian Royal town located on the top of Visočica hill, where the coronations of Bosnian rulers occurred;
3. Archaeological site Mili/Arnautovići-the place of rest of Bosnian nobility and the place of coronation, and the burial church of Bosnian rulers;
4. Tabačka/Tabhanska mosque;
5. St. Procopius Orthodox Church;
6. St. Bonaventure Monastery in Visoko (with movable heritage).

Šerefudin's White Mosque is out of the great architectural importance to the Municipality and area. It is most notable award came in 1983 when it received the Aga Khan Award for Architecture.

Visoko is a cradle of Bosnia and the home of the Charter of Kulin Ban, a document that is considered a birth certificate of middle ages Bosnia. Visočica is a hill overlooking the town of Visoko. The Municipality Visoko is a town rich in cultural tradition and on its territory, there are numerous institutions, organizations and associations dealing with cultural activities. The Public Institution "Native Museum 'Visoko (<https://www.zavicajnimuzej.com/>)", which was established in 1953, is the oldest museum in the Zenica-Doboj Canton and one of the oldest in Bosnia and Herzegovina. The Public Institution "Town Library" Visoko with a stock of about 55,000 books and another non-book material was founded in 1946. It collects, processes, keeps and makes available library holdings and in addition to library activities it deals with educational, cultural and publishing activities, and the protection of cultural and historical heritage. Citizens Association of Artists "Gallery Likum '76" was established in 1970 and it deals with the promotion and affirmation of artistic values through the organization and exchange of individual, group and collective exhibitions, cultural meetings on various topics, as well as incentives for artistic amateurism. In the 1950 Visoko got its amateur theatre and cinema - today's public institution the "Centre of Culture and Education". Citizens Association Theatre

“Total”, an amateur theatre, which has been continuously operational since 1952, is one of the amateur theatres in Bosnia and Herzegovina with the highest number of awards.

The Municipality Olovo has 40 sites where *stećak* tombstones are located, which is by far the largest concentration in the area of one Municipality. *Stećak* tombstones are an original cultural and artistic phenomenon of medieval Bosnia. In addition to the *stećak* tombstones, the existence of an obelisk at the end of the Vlaškovac forest (300 m above the Kamenica spring) should also be emphasized. The obelisk is 4.5m above the ground and buried 4m deep in the ground so that no one could move it from the deposit. Near the centre of Olovo, in Zagrđe, Paskova luka, there is the tower of Maria Theresa, as a monument from the Austro-Hungarian period, which according to tradition was a guard post for the protection of this area. In the village of Bakići there is a church and shrine of St. Rok. The most famous religious asset is the Olovo sanctuary of Our Lady of Olovo, the oldest in the Balkans. Olovo has a mosque of 16th century constantly in operation since that time. Other monuments in Olovo are the so called "Roman bridge" on the river Orlija near the village of Klinčiči, the Necropolises with *stećak* tombstones "Mramor" in the villages of Musići, Lavšići Moguš, Boganovići, Salikovac, Gurdići, Bakići Donji (here conjoint with obelisk and remains of the church of St. Roka), Drecel; Movable property-Tora, kept in the City Library in Olovo. In the area of the Municipality there is one institution for culture and sports ("Center for Culture, Sports and information). Theatre performances such as "Folklore Festival" and music and entertainment manifestations are held in the hall of the House of Culture. The Center also manages a cinema hall with 200 seats, hosting films projections and book promotions, the City Library, a radio (Radio Olovo) a Museum and a Sports centre.

The Municipality of Vareš abounds with natural beauties and historical sights, which make this area extremely attractive. Vareš is rich in archeological sites from various eras. The first written information about the city appears in the 15th century, and the past of Vareš is evidenced by many cultural and historical monuments, among which the most important is certainly the Royal city of Bobovac, built in the mid-14th century at 777 meters above the sea. Further national cultural monuments in Vareš are: the architectural ensemble of the parish church in Vareš; the historic monument of the church of the Cerement of the Most Holy Virgin (with movable property); the archaeological site of Dabravine with remains from the Bronze Age and late antiquity; Architectural ensemble-Workers' settlement Majdan; the historic site of the necropolises with *stećak* and old nišan tombstones in Budoželje, Stupni Do; the historic area-Forage (majdani) in the village of Očevije. In the heart of mountain Zvijezda there are Očevija blacksmiths, water powered for 800 years, a way of forging iron still existing just here and in German Schwarzwald mountains. In Očevija village there is a gilded reliquium captured in local church: a piece of wood from Jesus cross recognized by the Holy See on July 1778. St. Michael, the "Old Church", as the people of Vareš call it, is the oldest in Bosnia and Herzegovina, built in the 16th century. Now, it is accompanied by the new church of St. Michael, the mosque in Karići, the stone bridge in Vareš, and the Chapel at Stogić. Vareš counts two cultural institutions: the "Center for Culture and Education" and the "General Library". Within the latter, a department on "Native Collection/Zavičajna zbirka" collects and processes all written material from this area. Finally, Association "*Milo Cipra*" organizes the international festival of classical music "Vaclaf" which gathers musicians from the whole Europe. Civil society could play a more significant role in cultural programs and projects. Associations in the field of culture and cultural and traditional heritage operate in the Municipality of Vareš, namely the Bosniak Community of Culture "Preporod" and the Croatian Cultural Society "Napredak". In addition, many other associations operate in the Municipality (see Section 4.3)



Figure 11: The Royal Town of Bobovac, Vareš (left), The Old Church, Vareš (middle), the Mosque at Karići, Vareš (right)



Figure 12: Mramor in Musići, Olovo – UNESCO Heritage (left), Archaeological site Mili/Arnautovići, Visoko (middle), St. Procopius Orthodox Church, Visoko (right)

1.3.4 Central Banat (Serbia)

Different sources deal with the history of the village of Belo Blato. According to Zrenjanin museum, Belo Blato was settled in 1866, in framework of plans for protection of floods and draining swamps in Austro-Hungarian Empire. First settlers were Slovaks coming from Padina village, in Southern Banat. The new settlers were very active, and they provided the village with Evangelic church, house for priest, school for children, and mill. Following the first settlement, in a few years Hungarians and Bulgarians from neighboring villages of Mužlja and Lukino Selo moved to Belo Blato. Nowadays, Belo Blato still registers a relative majority of population with Slovak origins.

As a matter of facts, the whole Vojvodina represents a historical mix of diversity of cultural, religious, linguistic and ethnic nature. Banat as its part, always has been attractive for different nationalities and ethnic groups. Serbs, Germans, Hungarians, Slovaks, Romanians, Russians, Rumanians, Bulgarians, Checks, Croats, Albanians, Armenians, and - to a lesser extent - Spanish, French and Italians are together the basis of the modern population of the region. Additionally, during WWII and wars in 90-ies, the ethnic picture has been enriched by refugees from ex-Yugoslavia territories.



Figure 13: Traffic signs in Serbian, Slovak and Hungarian languages in Belo Blato

Although a small village, the same applies for Belo Blato: it is a good example of a spiritual and civilizational milieu in which different nations and religions, sharing the same living space, manage to build a specific cultural and civic spirit. Its multicultural background is witnessed by the coexistence of different names in different languages for Belo Blato (whose meaning is “white mud”): Nagyerzsébetlak (Hungarian), Biele Blato or Lízika (Slovak), Liznájt (Banat Bulgarian) Elisenheim (German). The locals are proud of their varieties of origin and communicate in Serbian, Hungarian, Slovak, Bulgarian, German, Rumanian, Albanian, ...

The Belo Blato downtown is protected by the law as a spatial cultural and historical unit. It includes the Slovak Evangelical Church, the Roman Catholic Church, the Building of the elementary school “Bratstvo i Jedinstvo”, the monument of the fallen fighters in WWII and the Citizens’ House.

1.3.5 Mirdita, Mat and Klos (Albania)

The villages around Qafë-Mollë lake (Bukmira, Cekaj, Gëziq, Simon and Vau i Madh), in the Municipality of Mirdita, distinguish for the traditional houses called “Kulla”, with stone carvings with pagan, religious, and national symbolism, such as the two-headed eagle. Other monuments or

archaeological sites are testimonials of an ancient history, dating back to the reign of the great emperor Justinian I (518-527): the Meshurdhi archaeological site, in between borders of Gëziq with Simon village; the “Wall of Shmetri” in the village of Bukemirë, an ancient settlement in Mirdita with archaeological findings and the medieval church of Saint Demetri. Bukëmira is mentioned as a station for travelers in the Middle Ages: during the Ottoman rule, the road that crossed Bukëmirë was known as the “Great Road”, dotted along the way by historical artefacts such as the Castle of Kastri (Vig), the Illyrian Tumulus of the Papërdhok Field, the Shpali church and the Bridge of Vau Madh, a cultural heritage monument on the Fani Madh River. The Church of Ndërfana in the village of Gëziq, is a Mirdita’s historic church placed where a Benedictine abbey was established in Middle Ages. As a matter of facts, after the Ottoman invasion of Albania, Mirdita was the only autonomous region, allowed with inviolability of the faith of the province, which makes it still today the only province of Roman Christian faith. In the territory of the Municipality, close to the village of Shpal, there is the former Spaç, the main work camp and prison for the political prisoners from 1968 to 1990.

The Rranxë area, of which Ulez is a part, has a long and rich history. The civilization of this area dates back many centuries, leaving traces in our days. The traditional costumes of the area are closely related to their catholic faith. The same happens for churches and religious buildings. The main local monuments are the medieval catholic church of Stojan and the Kokerdhok Tower (19th century).

The Klos Municipality is characterized by castles and walls from the Illyrian age (castle of Xibër, 4th-2nd century b.c.), the Arber Principdom (castle of Cruja, 12th century), and the Kastriots (Skënderbeu Castle-Petralba, 13th-14th century). In addition, are worth noticing the three monumental bridges of Shahin, Halilaj, and Allaman, reflecting history and engineering ability of the 17th-18th centuries,



Figure 14: *The church of Ndërfana, Mirdita (left), Women with typical customs in Ulez (middle), the Vasha Bridge in Klos (right)*

1.3.6 Central Macedonia (Greece)

Macedonia has always been a reference in Hellenic history, giving the birth to great characters such as Alexander the Great and Aristoteles. In Roman era, the area belonged to the Roman province of Macedonia until the partition into Eastern and Western Empire, when it came under the control of Constantinople. In first half of 13th century the Kingdom of Thessalonica was established - the largest fief of the Latin Empire, covering most of north and central Greece, before to be recovered by the Byzantine Empire. Under the rule of the Ottoman Empire from 14th to 19th century, by 1899 up to 1908 several conflicts were taken place between Bulgarian and Greek locals. Finally, in October 1912 the First Balkan War the main part of the region was conquered by the Greek army and incorporated into the Greek Kingdom. Later, the population exchanges among Greece, Turkey, and Bulgaria resulted in the replacement by Greek refugees from East Thrace, Asia Minor and Eastern Rumelia of most of the Slavic and Turkish elements. Greek Macedonia experienced radical demographic transformations with the arrival of the Pontic Greeks; by 1928. Finally, In the 1950s from rural areas of Central Macedonia there was a massive emigration to the United States, Australia, Canada, West Germany and other Greek cities, mainly Thessaloniki and Athens.

The variety and the vastity of Central Macedonia pilot area - the land of Alexander the Great - is reflected by the great number of cultural items signaled in the 12 villages involved in the study. The archaeological site of Pella, the birthplace of Alexander and capital of glorious kingdom of ancient Macedonia, is 40 kilometers to the village of Vryta (Municipality of Edessa, Pella). The monumental palatial complex that occupies the northernmost hill of the city, covers an area of 60.000 square meters. The agora - the widest of the ancient world, was connected with the city’s port, the ruins of which are still visible today.

In Kilkis, Goumenissa (Municipality of Paionia) is well known since Hellenic era, when the town was located in part of the ancient Paeonia and there are references of the town by Herodotus and Homer. First report with the name Goumenissa is in 1346, at the era of Palaiologos Dynasty. During the

Ottoman rule, the area was characterized self-governed town and acquired privileges because of the important production of buckram, used for the military uniforms of the Ottoman army. Goumenissa prospered during the 19th century and became economic, cultural and religious centre of the region, before to become part of the Greek Kingdom in 1912. The village of Skra, formally called Ljumnitsa, owes its current appellation to the nearby summit Skra di Legen, an important WWI battlefield.

Moving to Imathia, the village of Arkochori (Municipality of Naoussa) shows its many stone-built houses with tiled roofs and green courtyards. The current name comes from the 1926 appellation of Arkoudochori, because of the abundance of bears at that place (arkouda = bear in Greek Language).

According to a manuscript of the Iviron Monastery of Mount Athos, Daphne village (Serres) existed before 1062 under the name of Ezova. At that time, it constituted the seat of a Diocese, belonging to the Holy Metropolis of Serres. Of great historical interest is the "Tower of Maro", destroyed in 1753 and protected by the Greek Ministry of Culture as a listed monument since 1957, whose architecture is similar to the towers of Mount Athos. It was named after Brankovic, a Greek-Serbian woman forced to marry the Sultan Murad II and mother of Mehmed II the Conqueror, who captured Constantinople in 1453. The second village in Serres constitutes the birthplace of Emmanuel Papas (1773), a hero and commander-in-chief of the Greek Revolution of 1821 in Macedonia, after whom it was later named (Dovista being its previous name). Emmanuel Papas village is renowned for its traditional Macedonian architecture with three-storey houses and narrow streets.



Figure 15: The Maro tower, Daphne

Ossa, in Thessaloniki regional unit, was mentioned first as an Ottoman settlement in 1568 named Visoka. Nowadays the village show typical architecture of 19th and beginning of 20th Centuries. The emblematic school of Ossa, built in 1926, is designed by Xenophon Paionidis, the architect who shaped Thessaloniki after its integration into the Greek State. Today the building houses municipal services and a room, where the Folklore Collection of Ossa is exhibited. In the south of the same regional unit of Thessaloniki, Petrokerasa is a village, at the foot of Mount Chortiatis, with traditional architecture of 19th century. The church of Prophet Elias was built in 1810. Besides of other chapels, it is worth recalling the folklore museum, the traditional Galiagria candle workshop, the flour mill and the well of Nannouda.

Nearby Kitros (Municipality of Pydna-Kolindros, Pieria), there exist two important archaeological sites: the remains of Ancient Pydna and the Bishop's ancient palace complex and settlement, established in 479. A few kilometres there is also the Neolithic settlement of Makrygialos. Finally in Pieria, Palaios Panteleimonas is a traditional mountainous village with stone-built houses restored according to the local Macedonian architecture. Resting on an altitude of 500 metres, the village is placed on the slopes of Mount Olympus, in front of the Aegean Sea.

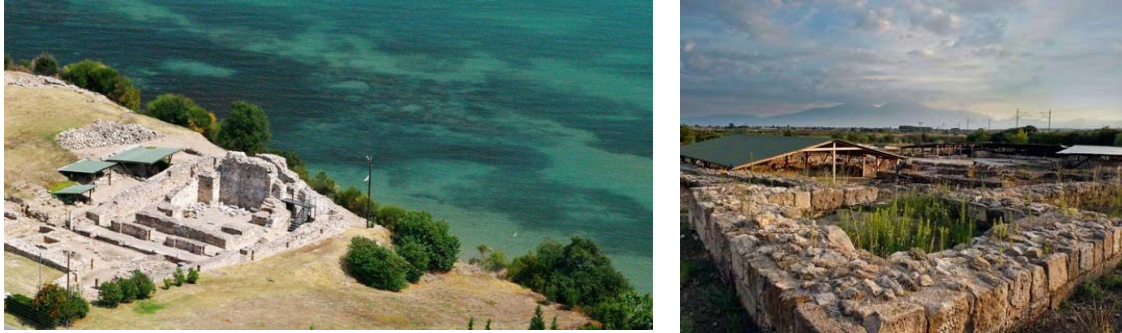


Figure 16: Ancient Pydna (left) and Bishop's ancient palace (right)

In Halkidiki, the Nikiti village dates to the beginning of the 14th century, when inhabitants moved inland to avoid pirate raids. The old village is located on a hilly area a few hundred meters from the sea, with the church of Saint Nikitas at the highest point of the village. The historical and folklore museum is in the old part of Nikiti. Located in the same Toronean Gulf, Afytos is characterized by the unique architecture of the church of St. Demetrius, built in 1859, and by the sculptures of contemporary and Afytos-born sculptor Vassilis Pavlis.

1.3.7 Po Basin in Emilia-Romagna (Italy)

The Emilia-Romagna pilot area has an extraordinary richness of both cultural heritage and landscape them, with the presence of movable and immovable, cultural and landscape assets. The cultural endowment of this area has been propitiated by the presence of human communities over a thousand years, the result of favorable conditions for the exploitation of water and environmental resources, and the strategic position for trade as well, conferred by the proximity of river Po. Moreover, during the historical courses, the valuable characteristics of these territories have made them coveted, leading to the transit of various peoples and cultures.

In the region of the "Emilian Bassa" the first traces of civilization date back to the Palaeolithic, although such archaic testimonies, in the project area, have been found in small part and as weak signs. Much more present instead the human impact of the Age of metals. The area boasts a good concentration of "Terramare", forms of prehistoric settlement (Bronze Age) peculiar to the territories of Lombardy and Western Emilia bordering the banks of the Po; two of these have become part of the cultural heritage: those identified in Ravadese (Colorno) and Pilastrì (Bondeno). There is also the Iron Age human presence, with the remains of the settlement emerged in La Barchessa (Bondeno).

In Ancient times, there is evidence of subsequent occupations by the Umbrians, Pelasgians, Etruscans and Celts, but the first certain historical data, and the most important findings, date back to the Romans, who enriched the area with signs of their presence. Nowadays, six archaeological excavations in the area are related to the remains of four Roman villas, divided between the municipalities of Monticelli d'Ongina, Colorno, Boretto and Bondeno. After the fall of the Roman Empire the region has been characterized by a jagged and tumultuous history, which has seen the succession of numerous ethnic groups. In medieval times, after brief Hunnic, Ostrogothic and Byzantine periods, these lands were attached first to the Lombard Kingdom, then to the Carolingian Empire and finally to the Duchy of Milan and Mantua, ruled first by the Visconti and then by the Sforza and Gonzaga families. The stories of the territories between Polesine-Zibello and Roccabianca differ slightly from this mentioned linearity. Indeed they were part of the autonomous entity of the Pallavicino State before the Sforza unification, Luzzara - which was part of the autonomous entity of the Duchy of Guastalla, with a Gonzaga dynasty as its regent lordship - and Bondeno - which was first part of the domains of the Duchy of Ferrara, Modena and Reggio (ruled by the Este family from Ferrara) and then devolved to the Vatican State.

Before the annexation to the Italian State and after the Napoleonic intrusion, several interludes of Bourbon and Austrian dominion followed. During this period the western lands were mostly united under the independent entity of the Duchy of Parma and Piacenza; only later the lands of Guastalla were added, giving birth to the Duchy of Parma, Piacenza and Guastalla, which joined the Duchy of Modena shortly before the Unification.

Most of these people have contributed to characterize the area by inserting their own artistic and structural elements, and thus returning a respectable architectural heritage, which can boast today 179 cultural assets, made of religious buildings (66), fortified structures (7), architectural elements such as statues and monuments (4), Testimonies of work and life of the past (62).



Figure 17: Cockwise Rocca possente (Mighty Rock) in Bondeno, Rocca possente (Mighty Rock) in Roccabianca, Civic Tower in Luzzara Aranciana rural building in Colorno, “Napoleonic Botte” hydraulic artifact in Bondeno, The Royal Palace in Colorno

The local cultural heritage is completed by 26 archives, located in the main centers of each Municipality, and 23 museum exhibitions, focused on local knowledge, customs, industrial products, illustrious people, as well as natural and artistic elements.

1.4 Environmental heritage

1.4.1 Slovenian Istria and Brkini (Slovenia)

In both pilot areas there exist different mechanisms for protecting natural values and heritage. Both areas are part of Natura 2000 network but there is no national nor regional park organization. Nonetheless, in Municipality of Hrpelje-Kozina is established the local protected Landscape Beka, hosting the Glinščica Gorge and Griža valley. The former is a two kilometres gorge on a flysch cloth, which is very different from the karst surroundings in terms of surface phenomena and vegetation. Here the waters of the Glinščica river basin (flowing to the northwest into the Gulf of Trieste), collect with the waters of three periodic watercourses, which sink below Beka and Ocizla. The gorge is cut 50 to 100 meters deep into the flysch base, the walls are almost vertical in some places and the folded flysch stacks can be seen. The Griža Valley is a ravine with compact flysch banks and its foundations are clearly visible here. On the right bank rises Tabor nad Botačem, a 15th century fortress and a cultural monument.

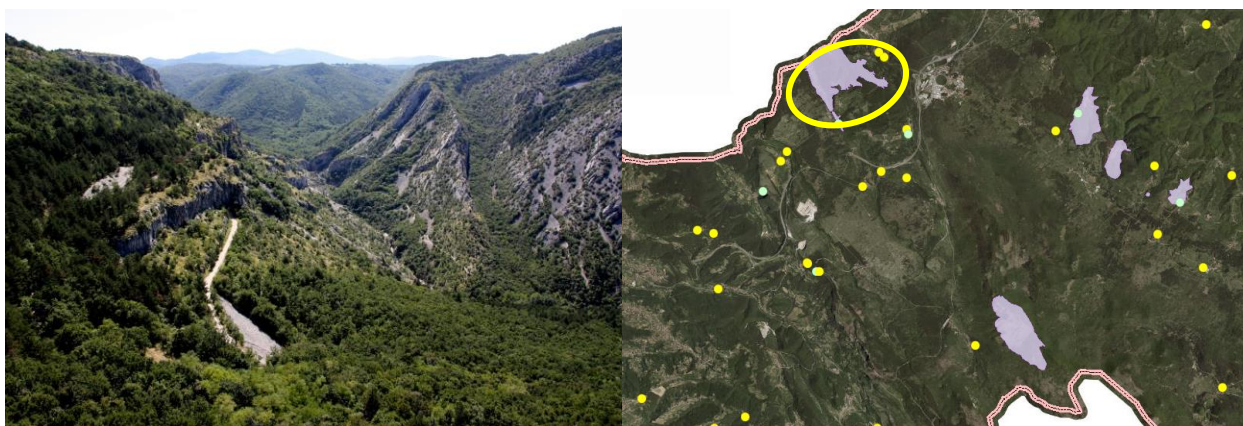


Figure 18: Gliščica gorge

Below Ocizla and Beka there are several active caves and former abysses that form an important cave system: Ocizelj Cave (Blažev spodmol), Maletova Cave (Korošica), Miškotova Cave and Jurjeva jama. While Blažev spodmol and Jurjeva jama are occasional gullies, Maletova jama is an active abyss of the Korošica stream, and Miškotova jama is also an active abyss with a 50 m long gorge and several landslides. Some cave (Cikova cave, big Kozinska cave) are established as locally protected areas. Finally, it is worth noticing that both pilot areas are in the geological territory of Kras, now interested by a transnational geopark.

1.4.2 Medjimurje (Croatia)

Two natural-geographical elements can be distinguished clearly in Medjimurje: hilly upper and plain lower Medjimurje which both create its diverse landscape scenery. Medjimurje is surrounded with Mura river in the North and with Drava river in the South. The Mura and Drava rivers are characterized by a high level of biological and landscape diversity. The flows of the Mura and Drava rivers are under the Nature Protection Act in several categories. Due to its special value for the conservation of biological diversity, this area is included in the ecological network of the Republic of Croatia (Natura 2000).

In 2011, the Government of the Republic of Croatia proclaimed the Regional Park Mura-Drava, 87.680,52 hectares. The regional park is also part of the transboundary biosphere reserve Mura-Drava-Danube, the widest river reserve in Europe. The preserved natural embankment of the Mura and Drava, together with their flora and fauna, form a recognizable landscape on the edge of the Pannonian lowlands.

The Regional Park stretches over the territory of five Croatian counties, from Medjimurje to Kopački rit Nature park. In the Medjimurje County, it covers the area of 16.962,54 ha (19.4% of the total Park area), including three towns (Prelog, Mursko Središće and Čakovec) and 13 municipalities (Štrigova, Sveti Martin na Muri, Podturen, Dekanovec, Domašinec, Goričan, Kotoriba, Donja Dubrava, Donji Vidovec, Sveta Marija, Donji Kraljevec, Orehovica, Nedelišće). According to the National Habitat Classification of Croatia, 60 habitat types live in the Park, 37 of which are rare and endangered. The wide area along the river Drava has been identified as being important for bird species found in the EU: more than 20 000 waterbirds (geese, ducks, Eurasian coot, etc.) winter around hydropower reservoirs and former river courses between them. Plant Snake's head fritillary (*Fritillaria meleagris* L.) grows only on the territory of two municipalities within Regional park Mura-Drava in Medjimurje: Donji Vidovec and Sveta Marija.

Public Institution for Environment Protection Međimurska priroda (Nature of Medjimurje) is responsible for protecting, maintaining and promoting the protected area in the Medjimurje County and to enable sustainable use of natural resources. The public institution opened the first Visitor centre at the county level in Croatia, in the village Križovec. It is a spot where the visitors are given important information about the nature of the region they are visiting, it is a starting point for research and familiarization with the natural attractions of the destination.

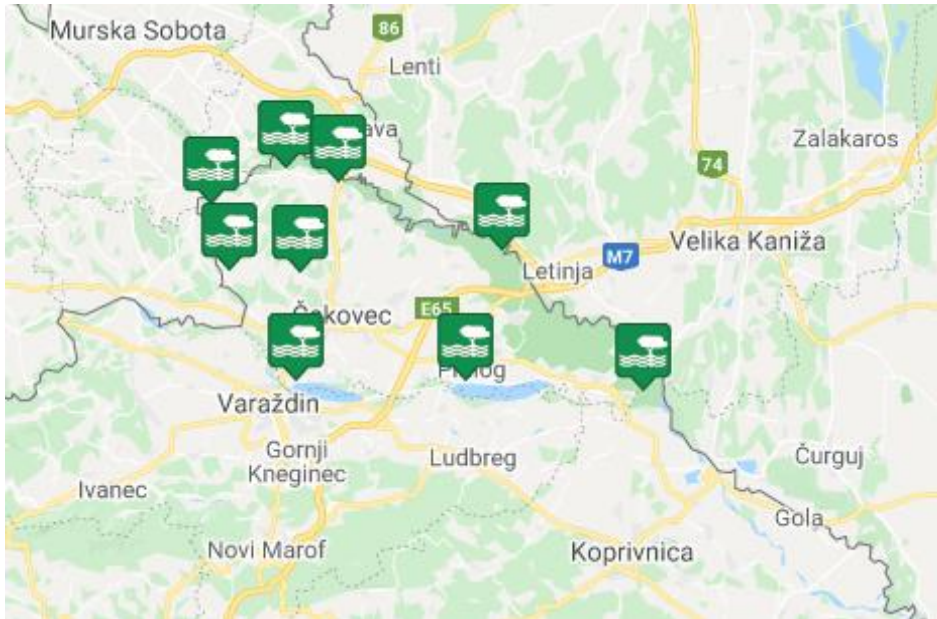


Figure 19: Nature locations on the Regional park Mura-Drava in Medjimurje County

1.4.3 Zenica-Doboj Canton (Bosnia and Herzegovina)

The country does not have a national Law on Environmental Protection. However, sub-national governments (Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina¹, Republic of Srpska² and District of Brčko³) have actually adopted their own laws on environmental protection which are harmonized with appropriate EU Directives. Bosnia and Herzegovina have not yet implemented obligations arising from NATURA 2000.

The Municipality of Visoko does not have protected natural areas however in accordance with the Spatial plan of Zenica-Doboj Canton 2009 -2029⁴ identifies as protected areas, for the purpose of recreation, sports, hunting, fishing and tourism, the following areas: 1. canyon of the river Fojnica; 2. Park-forest "Grad" Visoko; 3. Park-forest "Bešike-Ravne". The management of the first two areas is on the Municipality, while the third is managed by the Foundation "Archaeological Park Bosnian Pyramid of the Sun", which covers signalization, trails maintenance and tourist guides.

The Municipality of Olovo does not have a proclaimed natural area. Again, nature heritage areas have been identified in accordance with the Spatial plan of Zenica-Doboj Canton, namely: 1. canyon of the river Krivaja; Čude gorge; 2. Yew tree-*Taxus baccata* L. located in village Bukov Do, and aged about 600; 3. Ponijeračka cave; 4. Krivaja resort and tourist recreational park "Zeleni Vir. Besides the Public forest enterprise "Forest-business association of Zenica-Doboj Canton "d.o.o Zavidovići-department forest enterprise Olovo" which is obligated to manage the forests and habitats of this area, there is also a roll of Municipality Olovo in management of this nature values. The tourist recreational park "Zeleni Vir" is managed by the Public Health Institution Resort recreational centre "AQUATERM" Olovo. The tourist signalisation is poor and there is no tourist info in this area.

With the same nature and purposes of the former municipalities, Vareš recognized as protected areas: 1. the peat area of Mount Zvijezda with a rare endemic trefoil plant mustard and peat moss; 2. special botanical reserve peat bog "Gilda" on Mountain Zvijezda, size 10ha; 3. the source of the river Stavnja; 4. Očevica river waterfall, a 0.4 hectares area near the village of Očevija; 5. Ponikva cave; 5. historic linden trees in the villages of Očevija; Donja Borovica, Ivančevo. Finally, Obla glava sites is surrounded by forest and arranged for rest, recreation, and cycling. Under the process is the proclamation of the Mountain Zvijezda as Protected area (VI IUCN category). The tourist facilities and the tourist pathways are developed, and tourist signalization is visible, with tourist maps and marked roads. The Municipality of Vareš has a Tourist info centre.

¹ Law on nature protection ("Official Gazette of the Federation of BiH", No. 66/13)

² Law on Nature Protection of the Republika Srpska ("Official Gazette of the RS", No. 20/14)

³ Law on Nature Protection of the Brčko District BiH ("Official Gazette Brčko District BiH", No. 24/04)

⁴ Spatial plan of Zenica–Doboj Canton (2009 - 2029)

1.4.4 Central Banat (Serbia)

Special Nature Reserve “Carska Bara”, declared Ramsar area in 1996, is a nature reserve located between three cities: Belgrade, Novi Sad and Zrenjanin, in the intersection of Tisa and Bega. Carska Bara, the system of aquatic ecosystems with strips of reed and bulrush, steppes and willow trees. As many as 24 fish species from 16 families live in the waters of Old Bega and Carska Bara. The reputation of this place is due to its ornithological value, with 248 recorded bird species (140 breeding species). Endangered and rare species such as Gobbler and Brown, White, and Grey Heron found shelter here. The Reserve is managed by Fishing farm “Ecka” from the close village of Lukino Selo.

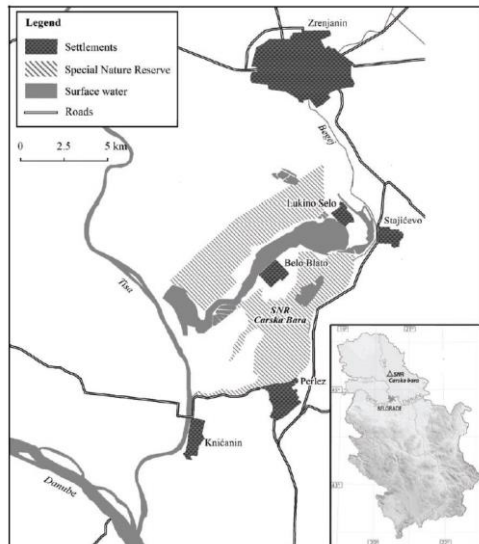


Figure 20: The map of “Carska Bara” area

The territory between the reserve and the village, which consists of ditches, areas under cane and arable land is recently protected zone of the second and third degree. Almost all types of vegetation (aquatic, wetland, meadow, salt soil and forest) have developed in the Reserve. Significant representatives of rare and endangered flora and fauna are white and yellow water lilies, dragonflies, murmurs, frogs and pond turtles, white-tailed eagles, herons, wild geese and wild ducks, wild cats and others. Stork is quite a “trademark” for Belo Blato: every year, on March 19th a holiday is dedicated to storks, and their arrival is expected in a sort of “day of the village” celebration.

1.4.5 Mirdita, Mat and Klos (Albania)

In the territory of Mirdita Municipality there are three protected areas of different categories: “Bjeshka e Oroshit”, the only one entirely included within the Municipality, which covers an area of 47.4 square kilometres with forests, pastures, and caves; “Lure-Mali i Dejes” National Park, including the mountain of Kunore which is the highest peak in Mirdita (2.121 metres above sea level), located in the administrative unit of Selite; the Natural Reserve of Lake Ulza, in the administrative unit of Kthel-Ia.

In Ulëz, a homonymous 4.206 hectares Regional Natural Park has been established in an area including forest zones and the two lakes of Ulëz and of Shkopet. The park is managed by local Municipality of Mat and administrative unit of Ulëz.

Even the Municipality of Klos have a relevant green endowment: the 15 Balgjaj glacial lakes, seven of them within the Municipality borders; the water springs of Gurrat (in the village of Guri i Bardh); the Mat river, originating in the mountain of Kaptina and delimiting the entire territory of the Municipality of Klos, before to flow into the Adriatic Sea; finally, on the mountains of Xibër village grows the very rare *Narcissus poeticus*.



Figure 21: Lake Ulza (left), Ulëz Regional Natural Park (middle), water springs in Guri i Bardh (right)

1.4.6 Central Macedonia (Greece)

The richness of geographical zones and habitats that depict Central Macedonia, from the highest peaks in Greece to the Aegean Sea, is reflected by its natural endowment. In general, the environment of the 12 villages can be separated in two macro-classes, namely a “continental” one, characterized by hills and forests (in Kilkis, Serres and Thessaloniki), and a second one, with wetlands of different kinds such as lakes, sea lagoons, saltpans and river deltas (Pella, Imathia, Pieiria and Halkidiki).

In the first category, we find the foothills of Mount Paiko, the largest forest in Greece (EU Natura 2000 GR1240003), hosting the villages of Goumenissa and Skra (Kilkis). The local environment is rich of chestnut trees (on the whole Paiko there are about 4.500 acres of chestnuts), and springs that form short or tall waterfalls. Skra is characterized even by the Sapphire Lake, so called because of the green color due to an array of calcified and petrified microorganisms at its bottom.



Figure 22: Trekkers in Goumenissa (Kilkis)

A similar environmental heritage is in Daphne and Emmanuel Papas (Serres). The first one has opulent vegetation surrounding natural streams falling into a natural small lake, the latter lies at the foot of Mount Menikio, that at an altitude of 1.300 meters hosts a herd of 300 wild horses free in nature.



Figure 23: Waterfall in Daphne and wild horses in Emmanuel Papas (Serres)

A forest landscape is typical even of Ossa and Petrokerasa (Thessaloniki), at the northern foot of the Chortiatis-Holomontas mountain range. In particular, the forest of Petrokerasa occupies almost the largest area of Mount Ombrianos (1.009 metres), dominated by beeches, oaks and chestnuts.

Moving to the second environment, the regional unit of Pella is represented by the lake Agra-Vryton-Island one of the most relevant wetlands in Greece, an artificial lake created in 1953 on the bed of the river Edessai for hydroelectric power needs. The lake, whose salvation and preservation were a collective effort of the inhabitants of the area, is extremely interesting with respect to aquatic fauna and flora: formed in the area occupied by a riverside swamp, known in antiquity as the Tiavos swamp, it creates favourable conditions for the evolution of the ecosystem in a very remarkable habitat, with great value for biodiversity, especially for birds. In total, more than 250 species of birds have been recorded (another name of the lake is “Swan Lake”, due to the presence of mute swans breeding there). The area is also very important for the reproduction of the mustache gull and the very rare black gull. The amphibian fauna includes crested newts, green toads, yellow ferns, tree frogs, the reptile swamp turtles, Mediterranean turtles and water snakes, among many others, while mammals are distinguished by the presence of otter and myocastor in the lake, and of the hare in the surrounding fields. Wolf, wildcat, and bears often appear in the surrounding wooded hills. The predominant vegetation is the reedbeds of the species *Phragmites australis* that cover 50% of the area. Due to their ornithological importance, the wetland and the surrounding area have been included in the EU Natura 2000 network as a Special Protection Zone based on EU Directive for the conservation of birds. The area houses a Wetland Information Center which operates since 2000 to give information to visitors and organize outdoor activities for the benefit of children and adults.

Another relevant aquatic environment is the Haliacmon (Aliakmonas in Greek) river delta, in Imathia. Haliacmon is the longest river in Greece, with a total length of 297 kilometers from Pindos range to the Thermaikos Gulf. The delta – that is the western part of the wider delta of Axios river – is characterized by the large lagoon west of the mouth of the Loudias and by the lagoon northeast of Nea Agathoupoli, with a wide range of birds most of the year, with different birds in summer and others in winter. The whole area is protected by the Axios-Loudias-Aliakmonas National Park, supervised by The Thermaikos Gulf Protected Areas Management Authority.



Figure 24: Haliacmon river

This relevant wetland ecosystem includes even the Alykes Kitrous salt pans (still producing, managed by the second largest salt company unit in the country) and lagoon, in Pieiria. It is a Special Preservation Zone in the EU Natura 2000 network (GR1250004) rich in biodiversity. Extended over 350 hectares, the lagoon hosts great numbers of coastal birds, feeding and reproducing here. Especially in winter, the lagoon shows thousands of flamingos gathering in its waters. A sand dunes strip divides the lagoon from the sea, while in the area south to the salt production units, lies the densest tortoise populations in the world.

Back to a mountain environment, the village of Palios Panteleimon is surrounded by Mount Olympus National Park, with over than 17.000 plant species (roughly a third of Greece’s flora), the massif was declared UNESCO Biosphere Reserve in 1981.



Figure 25: The village of Palaioi Panteleimonas and Mount Olympus

1.4.7 Po Basin in Emilia-Romagna (Italy)

The common feature of these territories is the wet ecotonous landscape, whose naturalistic values have been recognized by UNESCO, which has recently adopted a large portion of the Po River as a Biosphere Reserve. The entire area of the Reserve has its western limit few kilometers west of Calendasco, and continues along the banks of the Po to the bordering municipalities of Bondeno.

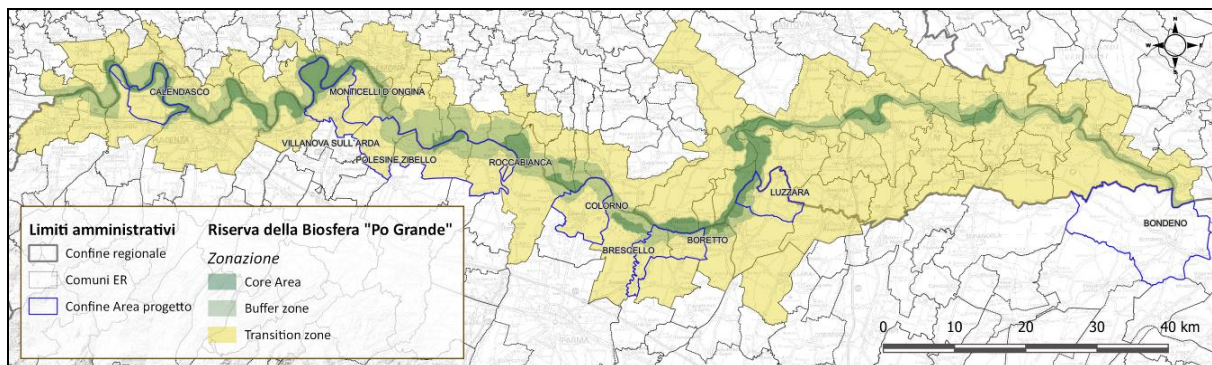


Figure 26: Borders and zoning of MAB UNESCO "Po Grande" (Big Po River)

The area hosts 3.586 hectares of core area - which in fact follows the EU Natura 2000 sites along the Po – 7.728 hectares of buffer zone and 22.659 hectares of transition zone, with the municipalities involved in the pilot area marking the southern limit.

The aquatic environment is suitable to accommodate avifauna, even of considerable size: populations of *Ardea cinerea* (Grey Heron), *Ardea alba* (Great White Heron), *Egretta garzetta* (Little Egret), *Bubulcus ibis* (Cattle Egret), *Nycticorax nycticorax*, *Ardeola ralloides*. In addition, many other species of EU interest choose these areas as nesting sites, some of them rarefied or threatened (Teal, Eyeball, Small Courier, small Pyro-piro, Black Stork). Several other wildlife species inhabit these places and contribute to increase their naturalistic value: fish indicating good ecological conditions, such as Pike, Tench, and *Alosa fallax*. The existence of intact natural shores allows also the presence of Yellow-footed dragonfly, Lataste Frog, and *Natrix maura*.

Typology	Name	Internal and [Total] area	Municipalities
Natura 2000	IT4010018 - Po River from Boriacco creek to Ospizio Wood	4.610 [6.151]	Calendasco, Caorso, Castelvetro P., Monticelli d'O., Villanova s/A
	IT4020017 - Viarolo resurgence, Torrile Basin, and Po Floodplain	584 [2.622]	Colorno
	IT4020018 - Meadows and environmental restoration of Frescarolo and	82 [1.245]	Roccabianca

	Samboseto		
	IT4020019 – Po Floodplain in Zibello and Gentile Mount	336 [336]	Polesine Zibello
	IT4020022 – Lower Taro	556 [1.005]	Roccabianca
	IT4030020 - Po Floodplain in Gualtieri, Guastalla and Luzzara	483 [1.131]	Luzzara
	IT4060016 - Po River from Stellata to Mesola and Napoleon channel	756 [3.140]	Bondeno
Regional Park	Trebbia river	449 [4.029]	Calendasco

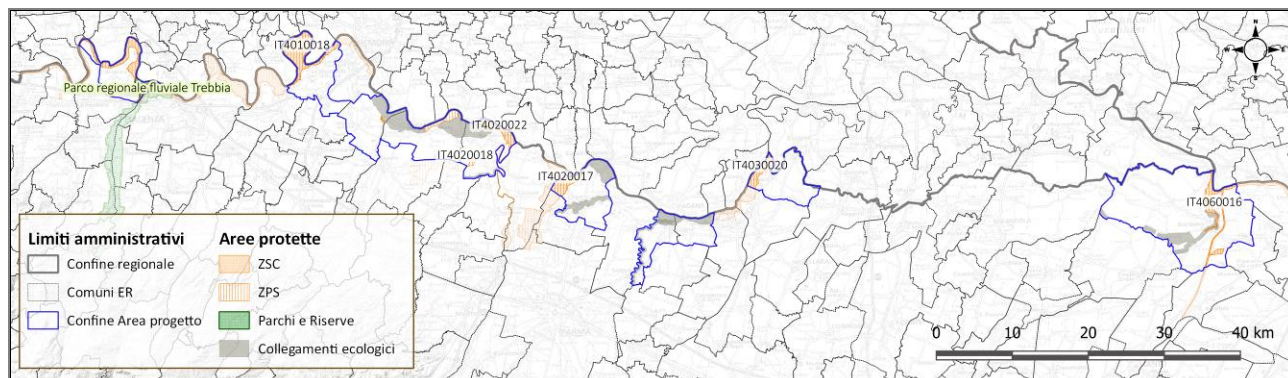


Figure 27: Protected areas in the pilot areas

It is mention of interest also the floristic component. This area has in fact a high specific richness - resulting from the usual diversity of habitats found in ecotonal environment including entities considered rare or threatened, from hydrophytes (Water chestnut, Crystal grass, Ribbon grass), to subsoils vegetation (*Sporobolus schoenoides*). The area is also home to various orchids, protected nationally and internationally, such as Pyramidal orchid, Burned Orchis, and Orchis mottled.



Figure 28: Tunnel forest of Salix Alba and Populus Alba (left) and Rivers with muddy banks (right)

The richness of ornithic species, easily observable during the daytime, makes the area particularly suitable for nature photography and birdwatching; this practice is facilitated by the presence of several huts and watchtowers that have been allocated in areas of relevant value.

The flat nature of the pilot area makes easy for tourists to access protected areas; the wide dirt paths are in fact suitable for various types of travel (pedestrian, cycling, or horseback riding), and also for access for disabled people. The most popular routes are well signposted and often enriched with informative signs. More information is available in the various info-points. The local associations guarantee guided tours for small private groups or even for large groups and school groups.

2 Socio-economic information

2.1 Slovenian Istria and Brkini (Slovenia)

The four villages of Slovenian Istria and Brkini object of this analysis (Hrastovlje and Kubed, Rodik and Beka) are included respectively in the municipalities of Koper and of Hrpelje-Kozina. Here the main demographic figures for all of them.

Municipality	Total area	Current population	0-14	15-64	65+
Hrastovlje	3,0	183	10,9%	68,9%	20,2%
Kubed	6,6	189	13,2%	65,6%	21,2%
Rodik	11	330	16,4%	65,5%	18,2%
Beka	4,8	18	16,7%	72,2%	11,1%

2.2 Medjimurje (Croatia)

The three municipalities of Croatian pilot area are very different for population and demographic trends: Nedelišće is a slightly growing Municipality with more than 10.000 inhabitants and an average age of population lower than 40, while Štrigova and Sveta Marija registered at last Census (2011) less than 3.000 residents.

Municipality	Total area	Population 1991	Population 2001	Population 2011	Average age
Nedelišće	58,33	11.248	11.544	11.975	38,0
Štrigova	44,79	3.346	3.221	2.766	43,2
Sveta Marija	23,40	2.601	2.433	2.317	41,9

The difference in social dynamics is confirmed by economic activities. The Municipality of Nedelišće hosts 229 companies and 122 craftsmen, being the second Municipality in Medjimurje County with respect to settled companies (8,6% of the total), just behind the city of Čakovec (10,3%). The dominant activity is manufacturing industry, followed by construction, trade, agriculture and catering. The most important company is a bed and mattresses producer. Nedelišće is even a field-fruit-vegetable (tomatoes, peppers, cucumbers, zucchini, beans) and poultry area. Crop production is currently focused on the maize, wheat and sugar beet.

Štrigova is known for viticulture and winemaking: a large part of the territory is a vineyard area (362.79 ha). Viticulture is the most important agricultural activity of this part of Medjimurje. The sector is showing in last years the expansion of large winegrowers, detrimental to smaller producers. The Association of Winegrowers and Winemakers Hortus Croatiae gathers the most famous Štrigova winegrowers. Association presents local wines on the wider market, organizes professional lectures and excursions, and promotes the wine brand Pušipel (white wine). Fruit growing is well developed, even if in small areas. Apples, plums and peaches are mostly grown. Poultry is also relevant, with local poultries only fattening broilers as a service. In Sveta Marija crop production is not specialized, mostly based on the cultivation of cereals and field crops. Orchards cover 50.37 hectares (6.8% of the total agricultural land).

2.3 Zenica-Doboj Canton (Bosnia and Herzegovina)

The municipalities are quite different in terms of economic activities and for the degree of development. While Visoko has a long run history of industrial expansion, due to natural ore resources, Vareš has a rural addressing and a decreasing and aging population, needing today for investments and new activities.

Municipality	Total area	Population 1991	Population 2013	Current population	0-14	15-65	65+
Visoko	231 km ²	46.160	39.938	39.361	17,4%	71,1%	11,4 %
Olovo	408 km ²	16.659	10.175	9.451	13,4%	74%	12,7 %
Vareš	390 km ²	22.203	8.892	8.026	10,6%	68,6%	20,7 %

Rooting in the secular mining and ore activities, some of which still active, Visoko is the place for relevant textiles and leather goods production, with some of the largest companies in Bosnia and Herzegovina, integrated even in the automotive industry (providing leather and textile upholstery for all major manufacturers in the in Europe), and metal processing industry. In addition, the food industry has an increasing relevance in the area, due to the presence of cattle breeding and fattening, milk production, fruit nurseries and to the presence of food and beverage companies belonging to AS holding, the first food and beverage company of Bosna and Herzegovina, so that nowadays economic development and prosperity of the Municipality is agri-food and tourism oriented, and legal entities engaged in agriculture, forestry and fishing have the highest turnover (74.57%).

In Vareš, economic activities are focused on the wood processing sector and tourism. In an area that was a mining area with a focus on heavy industry, today ore exploitation has been given on concession to two international companies. The agricultural segment is mainly focused on food and poultry production, with a new push on organic honey and traditional agricultural products.

2.4 Central Banat (Serbia)

Belo Blato village hosts 1,1% of total inhabitants of the Municipality of Zrenjanin. Both are decreasing in last decades losing respectively 24% and 10% of the total populations

Area	Total area	Population 1991	Population 2002	Population 2011	Density
Municipality of Zrenjanin	1.327	136.778	132.051	123.374	93
Belo Blato	2,17	1.762	1.477	1.342	618

According to the latest available data (2018), main economic sectors by number of employees in Municipality of Zrenjanin are Processing industry (35%), Trade (13,5%), Health&Social care (7,5%) and Education (6%). More specifically, economy activities show increase in the number of employees in public sectors detrimental to private industry and agriculture.

In former Yugoslavia, Zrenjanin was famous mostly because of “Servo Mihalj” industrial and agricultural combination, integrating food processing industry with agricultural production to become the main food producer in the country. In 1990ies it collapsed, but two private industries moved forward in dairy industry and oil for cooking. Raw material for both origins from neighbouring farms and lands.

Technical industry has a long tradition in the area: because of the presence of Technical faculty “Mihajlo Pupin”, many students have been educated in last decades, finding jobs in USA and Australia, but even starting their own businesses in Information technology at home. This local knowledge attracted multinational firms from Germany and China: in the first case, with the establishment in 2007 of cable production for automotive industry, with more than 6,000 employed (18% of total employment); in the latter, with the prospected location of a big tire company, still disputed for legal issues. Beside of these, there is a natural gas refinery and a synthetic rubber factory located in the Municipality.

The river and wet environment discouraged in the past intensive agriculture, favouring fishery, reed artisanry and pastures activities. In modern days, green tourism has become an opportunity for the economic development of rural area in next years.

2.5 Mirdita, Mat and Klos (Albania)

From a demographic perspective, the three municipalities suffer from loss of inhabitants of 10-20% in last decades.

Area	Population 2000	Population 2010	Population 2018
Municipality of Mirdita	45.878	39.824	36.197
Municipality of Mat	41.531	40.301	37.309
Municipality of Klos	25.825	23.520	20.356

The mining industry has been the dominant sector of employment for the area in the past, while today the economy is oriented to agriculture and livestock in the villages, and to services and public

administration in the cities. In Klos, where chromium mining private industries are still operating, each Sunday is active a domestic products market attracting people from the whole region and from Tirana, becoming the biggest support in trading local products.

2.6 Central Macedonia (Greece)

Some scattered information on economy:

Paionia (Kilkis), The main pillars of economic development are agriculture and livestock while in terms of productive activities, there is an institutionalized area for industrial-craft activities. In livestock, the cheese products of great quality, combined with the cultivations in agriculture of tobacco, cereals, chestnuts, but the activity of great importance combined with tourism is the cultivation of the vineyard, in the slopes of Paiko. One of the 33 Greek wines with Protected Designation of Origin (P.D.O) "Goumenissa", and Protected Geographical Indication (P.G.I) "Slopes of Paiko" are produced,

Serres: The main economic activities of the pilot area are agriculture and livestock farming, cultivation of sunflower, oilseed rape and olive tree, as well as viticulture.

Pieira: Kytros - Most people are employed in the primary sector. Around the village there are many kiwifruit orchards of exceptional quality (the first kiwifruits ever planted in Greece). There are also great vineyards with a wide range of grape varieties. Tobacco, corn, rice, potatoes, tomatoes, cotton, sugar beet, strawberries, watermelons, melons and olives are also cultivated in the area. Salt and salinas of Alykes Kitros played also an important role in the economic development of the area. Most residents of Palaios Panteleimonas are employed in the service sector. The locals are self- employed owners of family - run businesses, such as hospitaly, food service or retail.

Haldkidiki: The main economic activities are tourism and agriculture. The typical cultivations are olives, grapes and barley.

Area	Total area	Population 1991	Population 2001	Population 2011	Density
Edessa			29.658		
Paionia			31.674		
Naoussa			34.164		
Visaltia			23.158		
Emmanuel Papas			19.053		
Lagada			39.160		
Pydna-Kolindros			17.153		
Dio-Olympos			25.872		
Sithonia			12.927		
Kassandra			19.050		

2.7 Po Basin in Emilia-Romagna (Italy)

The following table shows the most recent demographic data, an indicator of the population structure, and the demographic trend with a ten-year reference.

Municipality	Total area	Density	2000	2010	2019
Bondeno	174,8	80,5	15.947	15.260	14.065
Boretto	18,7	287,2	4.493	5.144	5.365
Brescello	24,5	228,1	4.760	5.452	5.597
Calendasco	37,3	64,8	2.291	2.467	2.417
Caorso	41,0	117,3	4.511	4.830	4.808
Castelvetro P.	35,0	151,2	4.839	5.584	5.301
Colorno	48,6	187,2	7.881	8.907	9.104
Luzzara	38,8	228,1	8.309	9.101	8.840
Monticelli d'Ongina	46,5	112,7	5.265	5.457	5.241
Polesine-Zibello	48,5	65,7	3.573	3.383	3.188
Roccabianca	40,2	73,0	3.175	3.127	2.934
Villanova sull'Arda	36,4	46,8	1.938	1.932	1.704
Totale	590,3	116,2	66.982	70.644	68.564

The population density is very variable between municipalities, but overall it is lower than the national average (about 200 res/Km²). The old-age index, also very variable among municipalities, is instead around the national average (around 173), as well as the demographic trend is in line with what recorded on the national territory: a slight increase during the decade 2000-2010, followed by a decade in which the population has decreased numerically.

Despite the predominance of agricultural areas, the percentage of people employed in agricultural sector is slightly above the regional average (5.9%). On the other hand, the percentage of people employed in the industrial sector is substantially higher than the regional average (31.8%), although the distribution of industrial sites is quite sparse in the area. Nonetheless, within the 681 manufacturing activities present the most represented categories are food industries (93 companies) and wood industries (39). Other very present categories are those of the manufacture of metal products other than machinery and equipment (157), the manufacture of machinery and equipment (111) and repair, maintenance and installation of machinery and equipment (69).

3 Focus on tourism

3.1 Slovenian Istria and Brkini (Slovenia)

3.1.1 General framework

The tourism attraction in inner Istria and Brkini is mostly related to pathways and to caves of the kars region. Active and green tourism are interested from pathways and bike-trails, in many cases cross-bordering to Italian Val Rosandra. A cross-borders geological park of Kars is next to be candidate for UNESCO geoparks recognition.

Pathways and bike trails involve the two pilot areas, in Hrastovlje and Kubed (P2 Hrastovlje and its surroundings; P4 Along the path of the views of Istria; pathways between Hrastovlje, Kubed and Lačna and Kuk, bridle-paths Hrastovlje-Zanigrad, MB trail Predloka-Kubed), in Rodik (Cross border Recreational trail along the route of the abandoned Kozina-Trieste railway, Cross border “path of friendship”, Divača Cycling Loop), and wider bike routs of Kars and Istria (K3 Along the Istrian villages of the Karst Edge, K9 On Socerb, K13 The challenge of Istria).

With respect to food and wine tradition, in Istrian villages there exists the tradition of picking up and degustation of a young wine. In the morning, people gather at the starting point and start a tour around the village, usually accompanied by a group of musicians, stopping at each house where host gives young wine to taste and homemade food.

Brkini are known for the production of quality fruit, especially apples and plums, and for Brkini plum brandy. In Brkini, fruit-growing began towards the end of the 18th century. In the 19th century, certain fruit families from Brkini presented the Brkini apple at exhibitions in Paris and Vienna, thus significantly contributing to the recognition of the Brkini apple among European elites. Nowadays, orchards are still present and characteristic of the region, creating a typical landscape.



Figure 29: Brkini fruit road in the Municipality of Hrpelje-Kozina

Finally, traditional celebration and festivals in the pilot areas are the “Medieval days in Kubed”, an annual two-days celebration which revives events from the 16th century, when Kubed fortress played a decisive role in the defence of the city of Koper. Visitors experience the nightlife by the fireplaces and torches and enjoy the views of the fireplaces in front of the tents and many diverse activities: archery and crossbow shooting, competition in the log fighting in horseshoe throwing and spinning balls. the “Chestnut festival” in Rodik, that celebrates the autumn season reviving the old tradition of roasting chestnuts on a wood-burning stove top, with local housewives preparing dishes from chestnuts. This culinary event is accompanied by many entertaining and sports/recreational events.

3.1.2 Data

3.2 Medjimurje (Croatia)

3.2.1 General framework

Medjimurje County is the northernmost point of the Republic of Croatia, and its borders are determined by the natural flows of the Mura river in the north and the Drava river in the south, while on the west side the border is the hills of Medjimurje vineyards. In other words, Medjimurje is divided into an upper area, filled with vineyards and wineries and which is enogastronomic center and the lower area surrounded by rivers and natural beauty. It is the geographical features of Medjimurje County that make it a very suitable landscape for the development of continental tourism.

In the area there are many hiking and cycling trails. Most cyclo-tourist routes, built within the cross-border programs of the European Union IPA and Interreg programmes, are located along the rivers Mura and Drava as transversal routes that connect to the international routes Drauradweg and Murradweg and connect the eastern Alpine area with the Lowland by the river Drava to the Danube River. All local routes are themed (bio dynamics, wine road, natural heritage, regional route). Local circular routes pass through the Municipality of Nedelišće (Hrastov hlad, 41,88 km, Državna magistralna dionica, 26,60 km; Panamura, 74,2 km; Štrekarska, 33,0 km), the Municipality of Štrigova (Pušipelova, 53,93 km; Mlinarska, 27,0; Panoramska, 32,2 km; Murska, 65,5 km), and the Municipality of Sveta Marija (Drava 73,48 km; Cycle in a Network, 68,5 km; Zrinska dužine, 33,0 km). In addition, the Medjimurje route (130.92 km) passes through all three municipalities. A total of 18 traditional cycling events are organized every year.



Figure 30: Network of cycling tourist routes in Medjimurje County

As pointed out before, 19.4% of the Regional Park Mura-Drava surface is in the area of Medjimurje County. In accordance with the above, in the entire County, including the municipalities of Nedelišće, Sveta Marija and Štrigova, there are many forest roads and macadams that are suitable for walking or cycling.

The key tourist facilities in the selected municipalities are the mentioned cycling tourist routes and hiking trails, sports and recreational zones and picnic areas on the Drava and lakes near Gornji Kuršanec (Municipality of Nedelišće) of 12 ha, Donji Mihaljevec (Municipality of Sveta Marija), cruising along the old Drava river (Municipality of Sveta Marija) and collection of Sveta Marija's lace and lacemaking. In the Medjimurje County, several Tourists Boards are active. Most important are Tourist Board of Medjimurje County, Međimurska priroda (Public Institution for Environment Protection), Touristic Board of Nedelišće and Tourist Board of Štrigova. Tourists Boards prepare tourist packages with attractions and activities.

Medjimurje County is known for its clean fields, beehives, vineyards and thermal waters. It is also called the Croatian Flower Garden of undisturbed beauty, natural balance and cultivated community. Last year Medjimurje became the only region in Europe to receive the prestigious EDEN label of tourist excellence for the third time. Medjimurje is also known for *meso 'z tiblice* which is a centuries-old regional specialty and a meat preserving method. It is made with pork cuts which are first salted and dried, then cooked or baked and preserved in minced lard seasoned. Likewise in all Balkan countries, in Medjimurje County it is tradition to make *čvarke* which is a pork crisps with fat extracted from the lard, sausages from pork blood, some pig parts, rice and buckwheat and barley porridge, and

served with stewed sour cabbage and potatoes (*restani krumpir*). Other traditional food in Medjimurje County is *pretepena juha* ('thick cream soup'), *Turoš* cottage cheese, *temfani picsek* ('chicken in a cream sauce'), *žličnjaci/trganci* ('type of pasta'), *zlevanka* ('Cornbread cake').



Figure 31: Traditional food from Medjimurje

Medjimurje County is also well known for its excellent wines and wine roads. In this area, cultivation of vines is mostly family business, which means that there are a lot of small wineries, and the tradition of making vines dates to the ancient times. Each of the wineries has their own cellars where they offer wines and wine tasting experiences. Craft workshops and other tourism activities are organized throughout the whole year.



Figure 32: Vineyards in Medjimurje

3.2.2 Data

	Establishments	Beds
NEDELIŠČE	33	68+19
Gornji Kuršanec	2	8+2
Nedelišće	17	33+11
Pušćine	12	24+4
Slakovec	1	1
Vugrišinec	1	2+2
SVETA MARIJA	0	0
ŠTRIGOVA	18	66+10
Grabrovnik	4	10+2
Robadje	1	4+1
Sveti Urban	1	4
Štrigova	5	25
Železna gora	7	23+7
TOTAL	51	163
<i>MEDJIMURJE COUNTY</i>	<i>660</i>	<i>1.975</i>

	NEDELIŠČE	MEDJIMURJE COUNTY
Restaurant	2	25
Bistro, pizzeria, grill, pub	3	37
Café-bar	14	252
Other	3	46
TOTAL	22	360

Municipality	Domestic			Foreign			Total		
	Arrivals	Night stays	Average	Arrivals	Night stays	Average	Arrivals	Night stays	Average
Nedelišće	934	1.925	2,1	1.419	4.388	3,1	2.353	6.313	2,7
Štrigova	301	654	2,2	395	1.155	2,9	696	1.809	2,6
Sveta Marija	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	1.235	2.579	2,1	1.814	5.543	3,1	3.049	8.122	2,7
<i>MEDJIMURJE CO.</i>	38.581	80.886	2,1	37.834	105.850	2,8	76.415	186.736	1,8

3.3 Zenica-Doboj Canton (Bosnia and Herzegovina)

3.3.1 General framework

As anticipated in previous pages (see Section 1.3.3), Visoko presents many natural and archaeological potentials for tourism development. These are the following tourist and archaeological attractions: Prehistoric underground labyrinth of Ravna, Archaeological and tourist park Ravne 2, Archaeological probes on the northern side of the Bosnian Pyramid of the Sun, Archaeological probes on the Bosnian Pyramid of the Moon; Tumulus in Vratnica, Aero spa, Medicinal forest, and Wellness center managed by the Foundation "Pyramid of the Sun". There are info points at three locations: (1) at the foot of the Bosnian Pyramid of the Sun, near the archaeological probes, (2) in front of the entrance to the Ravne Underground Labyrinth and (3) Along with info centers, the city is well-known for craft stores, mainly for leather products. Info points provide guides services, a selection of multilingual flyers, literature, DVDs, souvenirs. In addition, Visoko has a Municipal Tourist Info Center.

The backbone of the tourism supply in Olovo consists in spa potentials, thanks to the sources of mineral healing water. Currently, there is only one health and recreation center (Aquaterm Olovo), which exploit local mineral water for health purposes. In the valley of the river Bioštica, Orlja and Solun. Bioštica-Krivaja rafting services are available, provided by the rafting section of the Voluntary Fire Brigade Olovo. Sports and recreational tourism are progressively developing in Olovo: sports and recreation center Ajdinovići, not far from the main road Sarajevo-Tuzla. The Municipality is located on the green path of Via Dinarica. Mountaineering association Smolin-Olovo (arranged ski trails in the length of 400m and 200m of trails), in addition to the accommodation facilities of Mountain Lodge Nusret Džakmić-Nuki (in the village of Ponijerka), the company also offers guide services for mountaineering routes and touring. The Municipality does not have info centers nor travel agency. Most of the agencies operating in this area are rooted in Sarajevo.

The Vareš transversal "Stellar Path" is designed as an organized crossing of the Zvijezda mountain, through the most important cultural and historical monuments in the Vareš. The trails, runnable biking and trekking, lead through the preserved parts of the Zvijezda mountain. Perun Mountain, 1280m above the sea level, host paragliding flights and competitions. Furthermore, the Municipality of Vareš stands on Greenline of Via Dinarica. Mountaineering societies in addition to accommodation offer activities such as fishing, hunting, and hiking. In Vareš a Tourist Information Center is available.

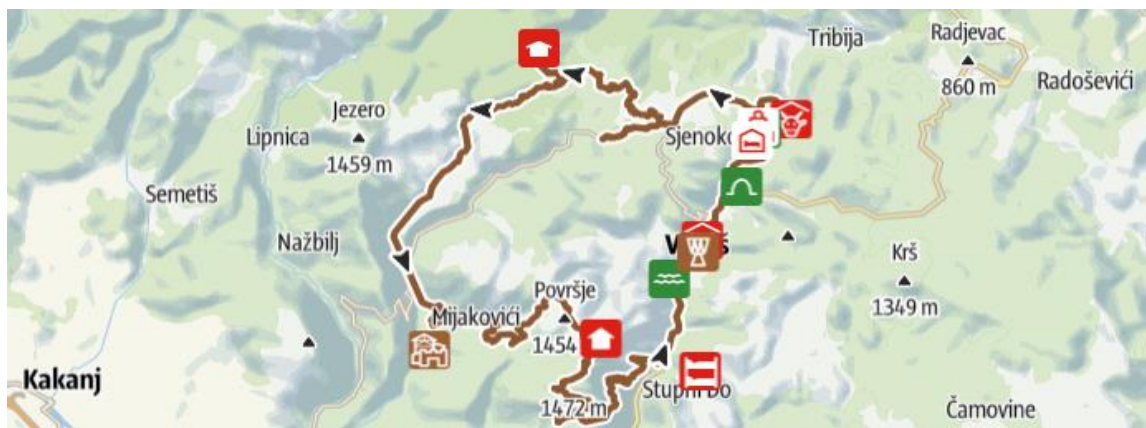


Figure 33: Stellar Path, Vareš

Bosnia and Herzegovina has a long tradition in tasty and healthy food and drink. Meat, primarily beef and lamb, is the ingredient of some of the most popular Bosnian recipes, such as *bosanski lonac*, *ćevapi*, *begova čorba*, *burek*, and *grah*. A variety of spices is used in Bosnian cuisine, together with vegetables, milk, cream and sour cream. Homemade pies are one of the favorite dishes in the whole country: the pie filled with meat is called *burek*, the one made from potatoes is *krompiruša* and cheese pie is *sirnica*. Bosnia is home to homemade spirit (*rakija*). The most popular is the plum brandy, but spirits from other local fruits are also common. As for drinks, black coffee is inevitable in Bosnia and Herzegovina, as well as the very ritual of drinking and enjoying coffee with friends and acquaintances often served with *rahat lokum*, another oriental delicacy, or a small cube of sugar. The various fest is being organized in every Municipality. In the Municipality of Vareš, the most famous festival is the Bobovac gastro festival. With the aim of preserving and drawing attention to the important cultural resources, it provides visitors with an unforgettable gastro-cultural experience of medieval Bosnia in the royal city of Bobovac. Another, fest Pekijada (The Bake-Off) – International competition in baking dishes under the *peka* is held in the village of Očevija every Summer. Teams from Bosnia and Herzegovina, Serbia, Slovenia, and Croatia take part in this competition.



Figure 34: Traditional food from Bosna

The exhibition and sales fair of agricultural and food products "Autumn in Visoko" is focused on cured meat products, while "Days of Organic Production", held each September, deals exclusively with organically food, with honey, teas, fruits, vegetables, home-made juices and jams, medicinal herbs, and cheese. One sweet has acquired a significant relevance: this is the "Friendship cake", invented by Women's Forum "Sabina Jamkovic" in Olovo after the devastation of their homes and villages and become a symbol of woman empowerment and will throughout Europe.

Crafts from pilot area is also unique. Visoko is recognizable for leather and fur, Visoko's dry meat, and for the traditional crafts of the Goduš and Liješevac region. Vareš is famous for crafts made from iron, even though this tradition is fading away. The products that can still be found are *sač*⁵ and *peka*⁶, horseshoes, shovels, hoes, axes and thorns. Olovo has long tradition in wooden and wool crafts. These includes the all sorts of wooden cutlery and wool products.

3.3.2 Data

Municipality	Hotels		Other non-hotels accommodation		Airbnb and other shared hospitality networks items	
	Establishments	Beds	Establishments	Beds	Establishments	Beds
Visoko	2	100	1	30	159	250
Olovo	2	244	2	N/A	29	52
Vareš	-	-	5	159	29	95
Total	4	344	8	N/A	217	397

Municipality	Restaurants ⁷	Indoor seats	Outdoor seats	Total capacity	
Visoko		14	605	206	811
Olovo		5	220	140	360
Vareš		9	297	250	585

⁵ Sač-is a large metal or ceramic lid like a shallow bell with which bread dough or meat to be baked are covered, and over which ashes and live coals are placed.

⁶ Peka-metal lid used for baking

⁷ Market research: Tourist info centers of municipalities Vareš and Visoko and information from municipal administrations

Municipality	Domestic			Foreign			Total		
	Tourists	Night stays	Average	Tourists	Night stays	Average	Tourists	Night stays	Average
Visoko	57	91	1,60	1.402	4.971	3,55	1.459	5.062	3,47
Olovo	9.417	61.704	6,55	3.057	8.000	2,62	12.474	69.704	5,59
Vareš	102	150	1,47	1.325	4.637	3,50	1.427	4.787	3,35

3.4 Central Banat (Serbia)

3.4.1 General framework

Belo Blato has significant environmental and cultural potential which is not yet fully utilised nor shaped into a tourist product. The proximity of the Tisa, the Carska Bara and Lake Joca, the preserved nature, excellent local agricultural products, friendly and melting culture locals are increasingly attracting the attention of destination travellers from both Serbia and outside.

On that course, the Tourist Association of Belo Blato has been officially established in 2011 for the development and promotion of the local offer in the rural tourism market, mixing up tradition (the organization of World Championship in hand cutting of reeds), nature and food (the Sausage Festival, with Association of amateur's cooks from Belo Blato)

The Reserve of Carska Bara is well organized to receive full-day visits: multi-hour boat trip, canoe, cycling on the embankment, trekking flights by motor kite and light plane are proposed. The Natural House within the Reserve has a permanent setting of prepared animals and a photo gallery. The house is equipped for film projections which are mostly organised for the excursionists who are the main tourists in this area. Most prominent tourism segments are currently fishermen, coming back in higher numbers year by year to practice pike and carp fishing in the Old Bega, mostly from abroad. Foreign tourists used to attend Carska Bara in late 1980es for hunting, typically from Italy, but now this attitude is disappearing.



Figure 35: The Health trail (left), Boat cruise (middle), Picnic area with playground (right)

Besides of environmental endowment, cultural assets have potentials too when packed with other kind of attractions in the area. Apart from churches and religious buildings aforementioned, the cultural heritage of Belo Blato is concentrated in the ethnic center “Lujza”, a decorated farmhouse taking its name from the eldest daughter of Count Lazar Lukac, who owned a huge property near Belo Blato. which preserves the spirit of Vojvodina and is increasingly an objective for visits.



Figure 36. Traditional food from central Banat

Another cultural and very attractive item in Banat district and Vojvodina province is homemade food and beverage. In February, in Belo Blato is organized a sausages and homemade brandy festival. Other homemade food typical of the area are cvarci (kind of burned pork fat), liver with garlic, traditional Belo Blato pork stew, sarma (stuffed cabbage leaves), wines, cheese, sweets and honey.

3.4.2 Data

	Establishments		Beds
	Hotels	Others	
Reserve Carska Bara	2	1	132

The two Hotels are a 4 starred structure, with over 80 beds, and a 2 starred one, with 30 beds. The non-hotel is the International Research Education Center, with 22 uncategorised beds in bungalows addressed to researchers and birdwatchers. Accommodation is also available in households with a mandatory notifying.

Municipality	Domestic			Foreign			Total		
	Arrivals	Night stays	Average	Arrivals	Night stays	Average	Arrivals	Night stays	Average
Zrenjanin	12.080	35.029	2,9	7.659	23.087	3,0	19.739	58.116	2,9

3.5 Mirdita, Mat and Klos (Albania)

3.5.1 General framework

The Municipality of Mirdita is a place from where the visitor can get acquainted with the nature, history, religion, ethnography and local cuisine and wines. For this reason, an interesting project on trekking have been developed in last years, with a network of 38 marked and well promoted hiking trails, for approximately 418 kilometers (www.hikingmirdita.com). In 2017 the Municipality opened a tourism info-point (Info Kulla Mirdita-Pukka-Mati), along the E851 highway.

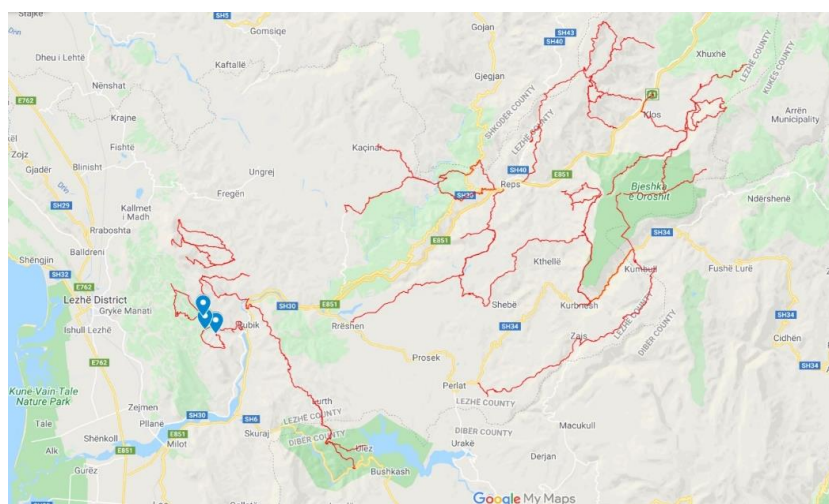


Figure 37. Mirdita's trail network

Mat has a habit in lake sports and leisure, traditional food included. As a matter of fact, besides of meat and local products such as honey, wine and brandy, a traditional cooking of the area is the fish casserole, based on carp and other lake fish.

Nowadays, the tourism supply in the Municipality of Klos stands on a three-days visit of the main attractions, ended with the taste of traditional food in local Restaurants. The main limit for a real tourism development of the area is pointed out in the lack of infrastructures. For this reason, projects for new accommodation (guesthouses in the villages of Patin, Guri i Bardhë and Fshat), hiking trails (Patin), historical museum (in Petralba, EU co-financed), and for the completion of the Arbër road, are highly wanted and expected.

3.5.2 Data

	Establishments	Beds
Mirdita	18	300
Mat	15	260
Klos	11	200

Municipality	Domestic			Foreign			Total		
	Arrivals	Night stays	Average	Arrivals	Night stays	Average	Arrivals	Night stays	Average
Mirdita	15.732	34.508	2,19	10.488	51.761	4,94	26.220	86.269	3,29
Mat	12.618	30.194	2,39	10.324	45.291	4,39	22.942	75.485	3,29
Klos	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

3.6 Central Macedonia (Greece)

3.6.1 General framework

Being so huge and various in landscapes and climatic zones, Central Macedonia can be considered a potential tourist destination in all four seasons of the year.

In the sub-region of Pella, the offer goes from the epic of Alexandre the Great to the gastronomic and wine routes, with a particular emphasis on cherry fruits, cultivated in the area since the times of Alexander the Great. Another attraction of the regional unit are waters: besides of a dedicated route starting from the Waterfalls of Edessa, the wetland Agra-Vryton-Island and the Lake Vegoritida, the Pozar baths with its thermal waters, the Geopark of the Waterfalls with its 12 waterfalls, and the Outdoor Water Museum (Mills-Cannabourgeio-Aquarium) offer entertainment and wellbeing. In the Chief town of Edessa, accommodation and information services are available: the Visitor Information Center provides travel and tourism information. Edessa is even the place of seasonal celebrations such as “The Spring of Edessa”, related to the beginning of the flowering period and the blossoming cherries.

Kilkis and Goumenissa are considered a pilgrimage Orthodox center, due to the presence of four manned monasteries in an area of 15 square kilometers. Another typical tourist offer of the region is addressed to sport and active segments in Paiko Mountain, with trekking, climbing, and cycling. In addition, there is a marked route of 20 kilometers where every year the “Paiko semi marathon” is organized with a large participation of athletes from Greece and the Balkan countries. Visiting wineries in the area provide tours in yards and cellars combined with meal and wine tasting, and a Open wineries festival in May and November.



Figure 38: Seli and Tria Penta ski-areas on Mount Vermio

Imathia is renowned mostly because of ski-resorts on Mount Vermio (Tria Pente Pigadia Ski Center). Other reasons of attraction are customs and local cuisine. The “Karteus” custom, in Arcochori, is celebrated each year on the last night of December: everybody gathers in the central square at night and builds a huge tower with tall logs, before to light up a great fire, drinking and singing the traditional Macedonian “collolandas”. The local cooking habits of the area stand out for imaginative

dishes (“trachana”, “petoura” nettles, all types of pies, “mantza”, local beef and pork, “bouyiourdi”) and varied types of smoked cheese and fried “batzos” cheese. Traditional dessert are “ravani” from Veria, must-pie from Naoussa, and other products such as candied fruits (“kousiafi”) and fruit compotes. The 18 wineries of the area produce top-quality wines. In the two elicited villages in Serres (Daphne and Emmanuel Papas) tourism activities are not developed yet. The attractiveness of the area is related to mild climate, mostly in the summer, culinary traditions (handmade pasta, handmade sweets and jams, different pies, goat, veal and pork recipes), and, in last years, a renewed interest in the figure of Emmanuel Papas, the hero of Greek Independence. Since 1990, in the first days of December a memorial service is held, attended by hundreds of people, among whom the local political and ecclesiastical authorities, representatives of the central government and state, volunteers from the local cultural association and from homonymous associations in Athens and Thessaloniki, with thousands of members.

Even in Ossa (Thessaloniki) is very active the Association of Ossetians “Agia Kyranna”, with the aim of promoting the historical and cultural heritage of the region, protect and preserve the monuments and attract visitors. From 2016, through the “Open Museum of Rural Life”, the Association began the effort to highlight the history of the region and of the village. Nowadays they organize many cultural activities throughout the year (theatre performances, film and rebetiko nights), culminating in the summer “Cherry Festival”, during which Ossa is visited by over 2.000 people. The second village involved in Thessaloniki, Petrokera, is interesting because of characteristic Macedonian architecture (stone houses and church), but still is not considered a tourism attractor.

Albeit interested by Mount Olympus, the zone of Pieiria considered in Adrionet is characterized mainly by wine and food tourism: surrounded by organized vineyards, Kitros offers tours of the production areas, the wine cellars and the tasting rooms, while Alykes Kitros lagoon is famous for its mussel production and sea food.

Finally, like the rest of Halkidiki, Nikiti and Afytos are mostly interested by seaside seasonal tourism.

3.6.2 Data

	Establishments	Beds
Edessa		
Paionia		
Naoussa		
Visaltia		
Emmanuel Papas		
Lagada		
Pydna-Kolindros		
Dio-Olympos		
Sithonia		
Kassandra		

Municipality	Domestic			Foreign			Total		
	Arrivals	Night stays	Average	Arrivals	Night stays	Average	Arrivals	Night stays	Average
Edessa									
Paionia									
Naoussa									
Visaltia									
Emmanuel Papas									
Lagada									
Pydna-Kolindros									
Dio-Olympos									
Sithonia									
Kassandra									

3.7 Po Basin in Emilia-Romagna (Italy)

3.7.1 General framework

With the last three years of thematic dedications, the Italian Ministry of Cultural Heritage and Activities and Tourism (MiBACT) has elected 2017 as "national year of villages", 2018 as "year of Italian food"

and 2019 as "year of slow tourism", consecrating in fact the context of the riparian municipalities of the pilot area. The flat nature of the territory suits well for the development of bike paths, bridleways and paths, accessible to people of all ages and levels of preparation. In addition to this, various cultural and food and wine emergencies, whose discovery is also promoted through specific itineraries. At the same time, the presence of the Po River and the related wet habitats become an important attraction for lovers of nature photography and birdwatching, who can take advantage of special routes and huts within the protected areas. In addition, the high flow of the "Great River" allows navigation throughout the year, allowing local operators to enrich the tourist offer by organizing motorboat tours.

With respect to cycle routes, the "EuroVelo 8" (dedicated to the exploration of the Mediterranean, which with its 7500 Km goes from the Strait of Gibraltar to Cyprus) and the "Po Cycle Route" (with almost 1600 Km of travel leads from the source to the mouth of the river) pass both along the banks of the river Po. In the last decades, local administrations have also implemented various cycle routes promoted with special apps and brochures. However, these initiatives tend to remain confined within a provincial dimension. In Province of Reggio Emilia, for instance, in 2017 a special app ("Terre di Po") was released which currently collects 13 bike paths, seven of these crossing the pilot area. Similarly, the Bassa parmense proposes six itineraries (three through the pilot area). Finally, one route each are placed in Piacenza and Ferrara areas, respectively the "Val d'Arda - Route no. 11", about 40 km, and the ring Ferrara-Bondeno-Ferrara (58.4 km long).

In 2018 Italian Ministry for Cultural Heritage and Tourism produced the Atlas of the Italian Walks, which contains a selection of the great Italian itineraries through the ancient routes of transhumance, religious, and historical-cultural routes. Among the 44 currently surveyed, two cross the pilot area: the Via Francigena, whose 16th stage passes through Calendasco, and the Romea Strata, which passes through Bondeno during the 6th stage of the Romea Nantolana-Longobarda section. There are also several routes of historical, cultural or naturalistic nature, also incentivised by the single local administrations; good part of these are also provided of guided tours for school groups or individuals, with eventual rental of equipment and/or horses.

The historical/cultural network of the "Duchies of Parma, Piacenza and Pontremoli" is currently one of the major ones in Emilia-Romagna. The network, mostly located in the provinces of Parma and Piacenza, consists of 25 fortified buildings (castles, fortresses and manors), dating back to the Middle Ages and the Belle Epoque. The associated castles belonging to the project, all located in the Parma province, are the Antica Corte Pallavicina (Municipality of Polesine-Zibello), the Castle of Roccabianca (Roccabianca) and the Reggia di Colorno (Colorno).



Figure 39: The Pallavicino-Casali stronghold in Polesine-Zibello

The Po River is an important tourist resource itself. Along its 800 km of waterway network, in fact, several river operators offer navigation experiences, ranging from the simplest ferries, to daily excursions, up to real mini cruises. In the Reggio Emilia area, the tour operators who provide large motorboats for guided tours are "Stradivari" (maximum capacity 400 people) and "Padus" (85 people), which moor in the Regional Tourist Fluvial Port of Boretto. In the Piacenza area is operating the motorboat "Calpurnia" (80 people), which docks in Monticelli d'Ongina. Finally, in the Ferrara area there is "La Nena", a renovated Venetian vaporetto (100 people), which docks in Ficarolo, in front of Bondeno.



Figure 40: Motorboats for tourists along the Po River

In the well-known rich Italian culinary heritage, the Emilia Romagna Region occupies a first-class position, so that it is celebrated with the name of “Food Valley”. Including four out of nine provinces of Emilia-Romagna, the pilot area intercepts a great part of this heritage. Moreover, being on a territory with precise and characteristic pedo-climatic features, it can be considered home to local typicality; some of these are particularly renowned. The EU recognition of typical and quality gastronomic products is given through the protected brands DOP and IGP; the project area falls within the certified areas for 27 of them. Mention should be made of Culatello di Zibello, a peculiar salami with the Municipality of Polesine-Zibello as the heart of the restricted production area. Although less characteristic, several other certified products are distinctive for the project area, such as, among salami, Coppa piacentina and Salama da sugo ferrarese, while among cheese, Parmigiano-Reggiano and Grana Padano.



Figure 41: Typical salami and cheese from the “Bassa”

The marketing of the Italian food and wine heritage passes even through the “Roads of Wines and Flavours”, which include in a network wineries, farms, associated companies, processing plants, and historical/cultural and environmental, in order to achieve an integrated tourist supply. In the “Food Valley” of Emilia-Romagna 15 roads have been established, four in the considered pilot area: the “Strada del Po e dei Sapori della bassa piacentina”, the “Strada del Culatello di Zibello”, the “Strada dei Vini e dei Sapori delle Corti reggiane” and the “Strada dei Vini e dei Sapori della Provincia di Ferrara” (more specifically with two out of the three sub-itineraries: “Via del Grande Fiume” and “Via delle Corti Estensi”).

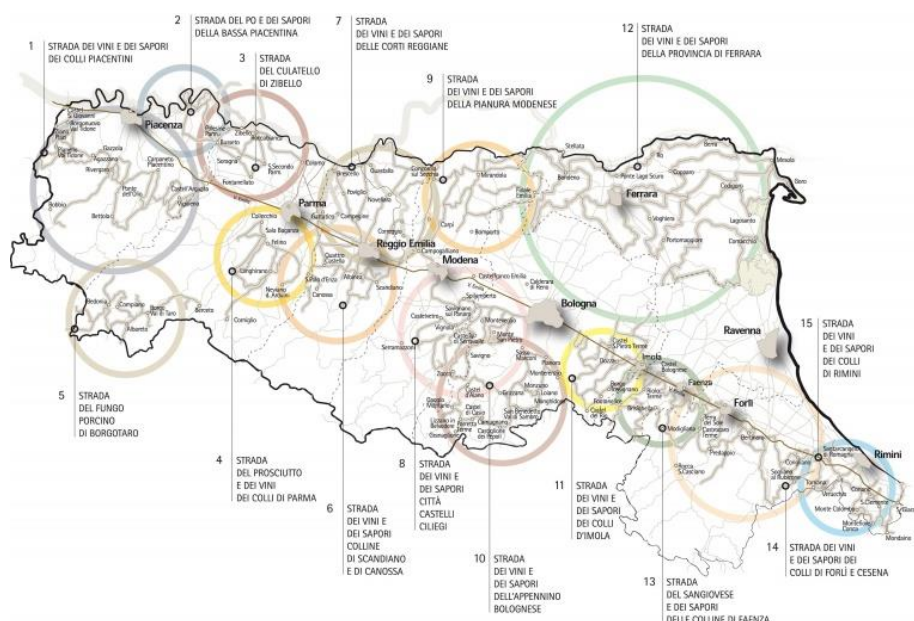


Figure 42: Roads of Wine and flavours in Emilia-Romagna and in the pilot area

3.7.2 Data

Even though it is not the most tourist-oriented zone in a strongly tourist-oriented region such as Emilia-Romagna, the pilot area shows a non-trivial accommodation supply, with an accommodation rate - i.e. the total number of beds in accommodation facilities over 1.000 inhabitants – equal to 20 in the pilot area considered as a whole, and a relevant number of restaurants.

Municipality	Hotels		Campings and resorts		Rental acc.		farmhouses		B&B		Total		Accommodation rate	Restaurants
	est	beds	est	beds	est	beds	est	beds	est	beds	est	beds		
Bondeno	2	33	1	104	3	34	3	52	1	6	8	196	14	7
Calendasco	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	19	-	-	2	19	8	17
Caorso	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	13
Castelvetro P.	2	160	-	-	1	6	2	27	2	12	7	205	38	12
Monticelli d'Ongina	2	39	-	-	1	8	2	44	2	9	7	100	19	3
Villanova sull'Arda	1	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	12	3	32	9	16
Colorno	3	120	-	-	8	241	2	33	2	8	15	402	44	5
Polesine-Zibello	2	45	-	-	1	6	3	28	3	14	9	93	29	12
Roccabianca	-	-	-	-	1	7	-	-	5	26	6	33	11	12
Boretto	1	36	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	12	3	48	9	12
Brescello	4	195	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	16	7	211	38	14
Luzzara	1	25	-	-	2	13	1	16	2	12	6	66	7	32
Total	18	673	1	104	17	315	15	219	24	127	73	1.405	20	130

With respect to demand, tourists' arrivals and night stays highlights the centrality of Colorno, place of a famous cooking school organizing summer schools and residential courses. Notice that, because of Italian law on privacy, for municipalities with a restricted number of accommodations, disarticulated data are not spreadable.

Municipality	Hotels		Others		Total		Average stay
	Arrivals	Night stays	Arrivals	Night stays	Arrivals	Night stays	
Calendasco	-	-	1.636	3.149	1.636	3.149	1,9
Caorso					N/S	N/S	N/S
Carpaneto Piacentino					6.172	12.015	1,95
Monticelli d'Ongina					1.959	4.314	2,2
Villanova sull'Arda					364	4.009	11,0
Colorno	3.549	8.314	2.337	61.984	5.886	70.298	11,9
Polesine Zibello			N/S		1.894	3.314	1,7
Roccabianca	-	-	306	687	306	687	2,2
Boretto			N/S		1.223	1.930	1,6
Brescello	16.095	21.666	332	498	16.427	22.164	1,3
Luzzara			N/S		1.010	2.833	2,8
Bondeno			N/S		2.704	8.316	3,1

4 Other information

4.1 Slovenian Istria and Brkini (Slovenia)

4.1.1 Environmental and social information

Municipality of Koper	
% of municipal territory subject to nature conservation or squared metres of urban green/number of inhabitants	20,943 ha, (67.3% of the total area)
% of urban waste differentiated collection	43,6% (2012)
CO2 emissions at the municipal level	301,327 CO2 ton, 5,77 t per inhabitant (2010)
Number of Public transports passengers	740,000 (2014)
Municipal cyclo-tracks	25 kilometers, 0,47 kilometers per inhabitant (2015).
Participation to climate and environmental international networks	European Mobility Week:
Co-working, youth culture and social centres (list)	PINA –multimedia and youth centre, member of Slovenia's Europe Direct information centres, partner in the Eurodesk Regional Information Point network, a hub for NGOs of the Coastal-Karst Region and an organization operating in the public interest in the field of youth ROTUNDA - Social Centre of Primorska, non-governmental, non-profit, non-political voluntary organization.
Elders social and aggregation centres (list)	Koper Adult Education Centre
Associations and no-profit organizations involved in cultural and tourism activities (list)	Institute for Youth, Culture and Tourism – organization of the Municipality of Koper. PINA – (see supra) Cultural association Domovina Osp (theater); Cultural association Šavrini in anka Šavrinke (traditional Istrian dances, theater) Cultural association Šavrinski godci

Municipality of Hrpelje-Kozina	
% of municipal territory subject to nature conservation or squared metres of urban green/number of inhabitants	54,4%
% of urban waste differentiated collection	N/A
CO2 emissions at the municipal level	N/A
Number of Public transports passengers	N/A
Municipal cyclo-tracks	N/A
Participation to climate and environmental international networks	-
Co-working, youth culture and social centres (list)	House of culture
Elders social and aggregation centres (list)	Daily center Ruj
Associations and no-profit organizations involved in cultural and tourism activities (list)	ŠKTD Zveza Ocizla KTŠD Prešnica ŠRD Vrhpolje Cultura and Historical association Hrpelje Tourism association Rodik Tourism association Dimnice Slivje Folkloric group Brkini, Brkinsko kraški rogisti Cultural association Lilija Beka Association for pottery Ločanske ulce, Archeological association Limes Cultural association Javorje Javorje; Planinsko društvo Slavnik.


4.1.2 Project and policies ongoing or concluded in last three years

Name of the project: Experience Hrastovlje
Location: Municipality of Municipality of Koper – Village of Hrastovlje
Field: Tourism development of rural areas
Objectives: economic development of local community
Time: 2013-2015
Financier organization: European Union and Municipality of Koper
Responsible organization: Tourism organisation Koper
Beneficiaries: Municipality of Koper (Village of Hrastovlje)
The project combines in the single ticket the tourist offer: gastronomic and cultural offer of the village, which is known to general attendance mainly for the frescoes in the church of St. Trinity. The program Experience Hrastovlje last up to 3 hours and includes 6 coupons for guided tour of the village, entrance fees to the sights, postcard of Hrastovlje and two experiences. A part of the revenues from sold tickets was used for the development and promotion of the project.



Name of the project: Restoration of the memorial house of Alojz Kocjančič
Location: Municipality of Koper – Village of Kubed
Field: Culture
Objectives: recover and promotion of Istrian culture
Time: 2020
Financier organization: European Union and Municipality of Koper
Responsible organization: Municipality of Koper
Beneficiaries: Municipality of Koper (Village of Kubed)
Municipality of Koper bought the house in 2019 and started with the renovation. Wiith the Library of Srečko Kosovel they prepared an exhibition of the poet and priest Alojz Kocjančič, very important for the Istrian cultural identity. One part of the house is for the exhibitions and a second part is for cultural events.

Name of the project: Kras Brkini Bikes
Location: Municipality of Municipality of Hrpelje-Kozina
Field: Tourism and green mobility
Objectives: Slow tourism development
Time: 2020
Financier organization: European Union
Responsible organization: Regional development centre Koper
Beneficiaries: Municipality of Hrpelje-Kozina, three other Istrian municipalities
Part of an Italia-Slovenia Interreg project (“Crossmoby”), the project implemented different activities in Coastal-Karst region: stations for electric bicycles for locals and tourist in four municipalities (one being Hrpelje-Kozina. Locals and visitors can rent bicycle free and explore villages around. They can rent bicycle in one Municipality, leave it another, and use a “Kolo Bus equipped with holder for bicycles, connecting coastal and kart Municipalities during weekends


4.1.3 Adjunctive historical and art information

Name of the cultural item	Holly Trinity Church Rodik
Type	Historical building (church)
Location	<p>The church stands in the middle of the village Rodik on a levelled terrace, which is fortified with a wall on the north and west side. The church is oriented so that it faces the top of hill Čuk.</p> 
Architectural description	<p>The church consists of a three-pole intro-sided presbytery, which is internally with a ribbed arched, rectangular ship's shed with a slate-covered roof. The bell tower stands at the northwest corner of the nave. The oldest mention of the church as the Church of Holy Sunday - this is equated with the Holy Trinity.</p> <p>Three bronze bells hang in the bell tower of the parish church. The First World War apparently did not spare any of the bells, as the bell tower has a large bell from post-war times. In addition, the Second World War did not spare the two smaller bells, as in 1993 they were replaced by smaller bells from the foundry in Žalec.</p>
History	Church dates back in the second quarter of the 17th century, 1647 and in the last quarter of the 18th century, 1785


Current property and management	Diocese of Koper
Accessibility and fruition	Open to visits – NO Accessibility with disability -
Tourist Guides availability	Tourist Guides availability – Tourist Guides are available for the whole region.
No. of yearly tourists	23.707 (Data for the whole Municipality Hrpelje – Kozina, for the year 2018)
Good/bad signalling to reach the place	
Weakness elements	No additional data about the church; no promotional material of the whole area; low tourism

Name of the cultural item	Myth park - Archaeological sites
Type	Archaeological site
Location	  <p>Rodik as a settlement within the municipality of Hrpelje-Kozina has about three hundred inhabitants and is known for its archaeological and ethnological heritage. It is located between the hills, with an average altitude of 550 meters. Rodik has a rich history, which dates back to the distant past, to the period when the area was the crossroads of two different peoples: the natives and the Slavic people. Remains of ancient history can be seen at four environmental archaeological sites, the most important of which is the Ajdovščina site - a prehistoric building and a wooden defensive post office.</p>
Architectural description	Village Rodik has a rich tradition which can go back deep into the past. The myth park includes four archeological sites, in addition to Njivice, Tabor and Rodiška pečina with the Debela griža castle, is the most important Ajdovščina above the village Rodik. It is a prehistoric castle (prehistoric hillfort) and a post-ancient settlement (defensive outpost). Interest for the archaeological settlement of Ajdovščina has been recorded since the 19th century, when an epigraphic inscription from the 1st century AD was found nearby with the name of the natives - Rundicts.
History	<p>The settlement was inhabited in the Iron Age till the early Roman period (1st-2nd centuries AD) and again in late antiquity (4th-5th centuries AD). From this time, the structure of the settlement with streets and buildings can be seen. From the excavations can be seen that the apse building was built in the 5th century AD or it was later destroyed in a fire, perhaps in a military attack. In the last phase, it served as a workshop, as semi-finished products, tools, and grindstones were found. More detailed analyzes of the archaeological material have not yet been made, so it is not known whether Ajdovščina was also settled later in Slavic times. Between the valley and the entrance to the settlement is a recognizable Roman road, on the mighty walls from the time of prehistoric forts (castles) can be seen three entrance doors. Several early Roman tombs reflecting the pre-Roman indigenous population were found at the Pod Jezerom cemetery in Čuk.</p> <p>Traditions about people named Ajdi from Ajdovščina above Rodik differ from others. Ajdi were known in Slovene tradition as giants with supernatural powers, people often named archaeological settlements after them (eg</p>

	<p>Ajdovščina, Ajdna, Ajdovski gradec, etc.).</p> <p>Today Municipality Hrpelje –Kozina want to make Myth park as a product of tourism offer. They will put 12 sculptures made of limestone and sandstone. The mythical-folklore path takes will take the visitor around twelve points, which in situ show the mythical-folklore tradition. Due to the rich mythical landscape, the path, like the village, will be divided into two parts, Brkini (upper) and Karst (lower). One of the main characters of the trail will be the terrible “lintvern”, a snake – a devil. Villagers used Christian processions to calm him down to protect the village from his lightening, storms and floods. The second focal point will be the (former) monolithic named “Baba”, a material relict of the belief in an archaic mythical female character of both Slavic and pre-Slavic origin. Along the way, places of entry into the afterlife will be revealed in the landscape through karst abysses, places of magic orgies, ritual places on the paths of the dead, traces of the life of mythical buckwheat.</p> <p>Myth park represent an old beliefs and pre-Slavic and Old Slavic mythical tradition. It should be emphasized that in Europe we do not have preserved myths, this is a whole mythical texts related to rituals, but only fragments of beliefs have been preserved, which is why we call them mythical traditions. From these fragments, ethnologists and archaeologists have tried to reconstruct the original mythology or mythical story, but we must be aware that these are only attempts at reconstructions.</p>
Current property and management	Municipality of Hrpelje – Kozina and Tourism association Rodik
Accessibility and fruition	Open to visits – YES Accessibility with disability - YES
Tourist Guides availability	Tourist Guides availability – Tourist Guides are available for the whole region.
No. of yearly tourists	23.707 (Data for the whole Municipality Hrpelje – Kozina, for the year 2018)
Good/bad signalling to reach the place	Bad signalling
Weakness elements	It is a new tourism product, no materials about the monument and other offer in the area.

Name of the cultural item	Holy Trinity Church in Hrastovlje
Type	Church
Location	 <p>The village of Hrastovlje in the Koper Municipality in the Coastal-Karst region is best known for its Church of the Holy Trinity, a Romanesque structure built between the 12th and 14th century surrounded by defensive wall that the local population built to protect itself from Turkish raids in the 15th century. The entire interior of the church is covered by the 15th century frescoes made by Janez from Kastav, including the eerily delightful Dance of Death or Dance Macabre as it is called in French language.</p>
Architectural description	<p>Church walls</p> <p>The walls of the church probably stood before and were only restored by the new owner (Leander Zarotus). It is 8 meters high and is built from limestone. Today, a plaque with an inscription and some information about the church is placed on the walls of the church. It would be difficult to determine exactly when the wall was built, but it is assumed that it was built somewhere at the end of the 15th century, so certainly later than the church. The wall covers almost the entire building. Only the church bell tower with a cross on top peeks out. The original purpose of the wall was a defensive outpost against the Turks. It is in the shape of an irregular rectangle. Defensive towers are placed in the corners. The first lies on the northeast side, and the second guarded the entrance from the village side. Two rows of firing lines can be seen on the towers, but it is assumed that the wall was once very high, therefore, there are supposed to be three types of firing lines on the wall. For defence, they also had a pier above the front door, from which they could throw stones at the enemy or pour boiling water on him.</p> <p>Frescoes in the church of St. Three</p> <p>The interior of the church is divided into three virtual naves with four simple pillars. All the walls and arches to the last corner are decorated with frescoes. The author of the painted images is Janez from Kastav. The paintings were made around the year 1490, probably with the help of several collaborators. They were hidden under the plaster for a long time and were rediscovered in 1949. Among the more iconographically interesting are the scenes from Genesis in the main nave, where the first people appear in a typical karst</p>

	<p>environment. Full-length images of the apostles are painted in niches in the apse, where the Throne of Grace is centrally placed in the apse. There are many frescoes with saints and prophets, especially interesting are the images of working peasant, symbolizing 12 months. Motives of the frescoes are mostly ecclesiastical and depict the apostles, the coronation of Mary, the three holy kings, the Way of the Cross, the creation of the world, and the most famous is of course the "Dance of the Dead".</p> <p>Dance of the Dead (Hrastovlje)</p> <p>The seven-meter-long fresco depicts a procession in which representatives of various population strata and all ages move towards the tomb, from pope, king and queen to monk and citizen to beggar and a child, each time paired with a bony companion who does not know jokes and does not take bribes and before which all people are equal. The death is relentless and cuts herself in the face of everyone equally and everyone steps with her towards the same goal, towards the grave that is her kingdom.</p>
History	<p>The church and the walls are built on living rock, so they do not have deep foundations. The church is built mostly of stone, as is typical for the entire coastal area. It was never completely plastered, so it can be seen how the church was built. The church is covered with slates, which are thick stone slabs. They are a typical roof for the Mediterranean or the "ancient roof" of all Mediterranean countries. There are not many windows in the church, due to the weather conditions. In summer, the area with a few windows was protected from the heat, and in winter from the strong wind. Due to the small number of windows, the interior of the church is quite dark. In 1896, a window sill was broken on the north side of the church, and some of the wall paintings were unfortunately destroyed. Despite the small number of windows, the church was once better lit than it is today, due to the wall, which once did not exist. The church is, by definition, a high-rise church. It differs from other pilgrimage churches, because it has a bell tower built on the west side, while all other pilgrimage churches have small wooden towers. The church is 11.70 m long and 6.05 m wide. By these measures, it is one of the smallest churches around and does not exceed even the average width and length of the small village branches. Some claim that the church is an Istrian-rounded version of Renaissance architecture from the second half of the 15th century.</p> <p>In addition to the completely unchanged entire painting of the medieval interior, signed on 13 July 1490 by Janez from Kastav, the signature of a much younger and lesser-known master is engraved on the window in the south wall of the nave: HOC OPVS FECIT ANSE FELICIAN. 1663 - This work was made by Anže Felicijan in 1663. Until recently, this was the only work of his that was noticed and published by Slovenian art historians. No other part of the Felicijan stonemason's workshop can be seen at this church. Their work can be followed in other churches in the neighbourhood.</p>
Current property and management	Municipality of Koper and Diocese of Koper - Predloka Parish
Accessibility and fruition	Open to visits – Yes Accessibility with disability Yes
Tourist Guides availability	Tourist Guides availability – Yes
No. of yearly tourists	100.788 (Data for the whole Municipality of Koper, for the year 2018)
Good/bad signalization to reach the place	Good signalization
Weakness elements	There are no public toilets/ promotional material/ no sustainable modes of transport/no joint promotion of the area/

Name of the cultural item	Church of St. Florian
Type	Historical building (church)
Location	 <p>The medieval church of Saint Florian in Kuba was built on a limestone ridge above the village.</p> <p>The three-nave church is from 1860. It has a Gothic presbytery, a small building block and a bell tower. The walls with the towers of the former anti-Turkish camp have also been preserved, making the entire court complex one of the most important examples of camp architecture in Slovenia.</p> <p>At the cemetery, stands a small Gothic church of St. Mihael and the bell tower (1851).</p>

Architectural description	<p>The fortified Church of Saint Florian is built on the strategically important apex of the limestone ridge above the valley, while the village stretches below the ridge. The entire complex is one of the most important examples of fortified churches in Slovenia.</p> <p>The entire architectural complex consists of the large parish Church of Saint Florian standing on the edge of the massif and with the market place in front of it and smaller clustered houses and economic facilities, with the rectory standing out. This is enclosed by an encampment wall with a dominating tower at its entrance. In 1833, the former pentagonal defence tower was transformed into a bell tower (17.89 m) and a new Church of St. Florian was constructed in 1860, taking almost a decade to build. The original church was built at the end of the 15th century and was painted in the early 16th century. The church is mentioned in the visitation report of the Bishop of Verona Agostino Valier from 1579 and by the Bishop of Koper, Paolo Naldini, in his <i>Corografia Ecclesiastica</i> from 1770. As said before, the church was rebuilt from 1850 to 1860, as evident from the inscription on the lintel, and was consecrated on 12th May 1861 by bishops Bartolomej Legat and Juraj Dobrila.</p> <p>The church is of a three-aisled basilica type. The main nave is separated from the side naves by three arches on pillars at each side. The main nave continues into the straight square presbytery. The presbytery in the older church is rib vaulted with the rib connections accentuated with copestones shaped like shields. The slightly pointed arch has been walled in. In the early 16th century, the vault was painted with figures of the Evangelists and angels and the frescoes can be attributed to local masters from the Slovenian and Croatian Istrian hinterlands from the early 16th century who remained faithful to the traditional folk artistic expression despite the influences of the modern Italian Renaissance art of painting. The main altar is made of stone and holds a wooden statue of St. Florian, the village patron, from 1861.</p> <p>The side altars are also made of stone: the right altar is dedicated to the Our Lady of the Rosary and the left to St. Antony of Padua. Left of the high altar is a painting of the Madonna with Child and Saints by Zorzi (Juraj) Ventura Brajković from 1598, the church's most valuable possession (restored in 1970/71).</p>
History	<p>Medieval fortifications was built by Ulrich Weimarski, as it allowed feudal lords to control trade routes between the mainland and the coast. Right on the edge of the hill on which Kubeč lies, stands the medieval church of St. Florian, dating from 1860. Near the church stands a bell tower. In the past was served as defence tower. The pentagonal defensive tower was in the year 1833 than transformed into a bell tower.</p> <p>The church first mentioned in the literature mainly because of its medieval frescoes and altarpieces, but there is no detailed information about it. The reason for this is also the fact that the Castle, together with the whole village, was destroyed by fire around 1670. At that time, the villagers decided to dedicate the church to the patron, who will protect them from fire - St. Florian. The new church stands (otherwise expanded) where was the old one.</p>
Current property and management	Municipality of Koper and Diocese of Koper – Sočerga Parish
Accessibility and fruition	Open to visits – Yes Accessibility with disability Yes
Tourist Guides availability	Tourist Guides availability – No
No. of yearly tourists	100.788 (Data for the whole Municipality of Koper, for the year 2018)
Good/bad signalling to reach the place	Good signalling to reach the place
Weakness elements	No promotional material/ no sustainable modes of transport/no joint promotion of the area/

4.2 Medjimurje (Croatia)

4.2.1 Environmental and social information

Municipality of Nedelišće	
% of municipal territory subject to nature conservation or squared metres of urban green/number of inhabitants	N/A
% of urban waste differentiated collection	N/A
Any indicator on emissions (NO ₂ , PM, CO ₂) at the municipal level	N/A
Number of Public transports passengers	N/A
Municipal cyclo-tracks	N/A
Participation to climate and environmental international networks	N/A
Co-working, youth culture and social centres (list)	N/A
Elders social and aggregation centres (list)	N/A
Associations and no-profit organizations involved in cultural and tourism activities (list)	- Local Action Group LAG Međimurski doli i bregi (association based on the LEADER principles which connects citizens, local government, civil society organisations, private organisations)

	<p>and others organisations in order to promote a sustainable rural development, to establish a partnership between sectors and to connect all development projects on LAG area to implement a Local Development Strategy)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - NGO MAXENCA MACINEC (encouraging, developing and improving culture, sports, art, environmental protection and nature, undertaking activities focused on children and the elderly, and preserving cultural and material goods (ethno heritage) in the area of Macinec, Nedelišće Municipality, Medjmurje County and the Republic of Croatia.) - NGO HRASTINKA DUNJKOVEC – PRETETINEC (increasing environmental awareness and promoting recreational activities and socializing in nature, encouraging, coordinating, organizing sports and other events that contribute to the development and promotion of Dunjkovec and Pretetinec) - ECOLOGICAL NGO "PLATANA" NEDELIŠĆE (promoting, developing and improving the protection of the environment, nature, cultural heritage and sustainable development; protection of nature, environment and sustainable development; support for the development of civil society, volunteering and active youth; promotion and support of lifelong learning and non-institutional education, humanitarian action, in accordance with special regulations and laws; encouragement, promotion and development of socially responsible behavior and business, eco-social economy and social entrepreneurship)
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Municipality of Štrigova	
% of municipal territory subject to nature conservation or squared metres of urban green/number of inhabitants	N/A
% of urban waste differentiated collection	N/A
Any indicator on emissions (NO2, PM, CO2) at the municipal level	N/A
Number of Public transports passengers	N/A
Municipal cyclo-tracks	N/A
Participation to climate and environmental international networks	N/A
Co-working, youth culture and social centres (list)	N/A
Elders social and aggregation centres (list)	N/A
Associations and no-profit organizations involved in cultural and tourism activities (list)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - CULTURAL ART SOCIETY "SVETI JERONIM" ŠTRIGOVA (encouraging, developing and improving culture, preserving ethno heritage in the Municipality of Štrigova and Medjmurje County in accordance with general social interests; preservation of choral singing, folk dance, tamburitza music, stage performances, but also other forms of cultural expression within the music-stage amateurism) - STANETINEC WOMEN'S ASSOCIATION (improving the quality of life in the urban area, preservation and collection of ethno heritage, and preservation of folk customs, solving social issues, supporting the realization of cultural, educational and creative workshops and other workshops of interest to members of the association)

Municipality of Sveta Marija	
% of municipal territory subject to nature conservation or squared metres of urban green/number of inhabitants	N/A
% of urban waste differentiated collection	N/A
Any indicator on emissions (NO2, PM, CO2) at the municipal level	N/A
Number of Public transports passengers	N/A
Municipal cyclo-tracks	N/A
Participation to climate and environmental international networks	N/A
Co-working, youth culture and social centres (list)	N/A
Elders social and aggregation centres (list)	N/A
Associations and no-profit organizations involved in cultural and tourism activities (list)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - NGO "SVETOMARSKA ČIPKA" SVETA MARIJA (Preservation, nurturing and promotion of cultural and artistic values of Sveta Marija lace) - AMALIJA KRANJEC WOMEN'S SOCIETY SVETA MARIJA (promoting and organizing socializing of women through various leisure activities; organization of children's free time by involvement in sports and social activities; encouraging, developing and promoting culture; preservation of ethno


	heritage in the Municipality of Sveta Marija, Medjimurje County and beyond; promoting and encouraging ecological preservation and arrangement of places; cooperation with other associations; promoting gender equality)
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4.2.2 Project and policies ongoing or concluded in last three years



Name of the project: The waste is useable
Location: Municipality of Nedelišće
Field: Waste collection
Objectives: Raising awareness on sustainable waste management by pointing out problems related to waste and promoting proper waste management.
Time: 2018-2019
Financier organization: European Union and Municipality of Nedelišće
Responsible organization: Municipality of Nedelišće
Beneficiaries: Municipality of Nedelišće, Municipality of Šenkovec, Municipality of Orehovica
The project activities were dedicated to further educate the population about the importance of separate waste collection, accurate separation of certain types of waste and enable them to easily separate waste at the doorstep. Implemented 13 informative information activities recorded in the Waste Management Information System, 95% of the population covered by the educational and informative activities

Name of the project: Reconstruction of the Culture Centre in Štrigova
Location: Municipality of Štrigova
Field: Urban redevelopment
Objectives: Giving to the local community a cultural centre
Time: 2018
Financier organization: European Union (FEASR) and Municipality of Štrigova
Responsible organization: Municipality of Nedelišće
Beneficiaries: Municipality of Štrigova

4.2.3 Adjunctive historical and art information


Name of the cultural item	Church of St. Mary Magdalene
Type	Historical building (church)
Location	 <p>In the of heart of Štrigova.</p>
Architectural description	Parish Church of St. Mary Magdalene is one of the most beautiful churches in the Country. With its architectural characteristics and a position, the parish church represents a significant monument of sacral architecture in Medjimurje.
History	Parish Church of St. Mary Magdalene is located in the centre of Štrigova. Gothic building was restored in Baroque style in 17th century when the bell tower with the Sacristy and the St. Joseph's Chapel was built.
Current property and management	Diocese of Varaždin
Accessibility and fruition	Open to visits – Yes, with prior contact of the Tourist Board of Štrigova Accessibility with disability – Yes
Tourist Guides availability	Yes, internal
No. of yearly tourists	About 1.500
Good/bad signalling to reach the place	Good

Weakness elements	N/A
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Name of the cultural item	Church of St. Jerome	
Type	Historical building (church)	
Location		In the of heart of Štrigova.
Architectural description		The Church of St. Jerome has an exceptional value because it is a zero-category monument. The Church is known for its two bell towers. This is uncommon because two bell towers are usually built in cathedrals. The floor plan of the Church is almost identical to the famous Basilica of St. Peter in Rome. The greatest value of the Church is that during the 18th century the famous fresco painter, Ivan Ranger, painted part of the sanctuary.
History	The younger church was built between 1739 and 1761 on the foundations of a basilica from the earliest Christian times and a church (destroyed in the earthquake) built by the Counts of Celje. Today's Church of St. Jerome was built by the Paulines in the period from 1738 to 1752, and parallel to the church, a complex of Pauline monastery was built. What makes the church of St. Jerome famous are its valuable and exceptionally well-preserved frescoes by the Baroque painter Ivan Ranger. The frescoes have been restored.	
Current property and management	Diocese of Varaždin	
Accessibility and fruition	Open to visits – Yes, with prior contact of the Tourist Board of Štrigova Accessibility with disability - No	
Tourist Guides availability	Yes, internal	
No. of yearly tourists	Before Corona - 3500 cca organized visits	
Good/bad signalling to reach the place	Good	
Weakness elements	There is an idea to build the Centre of St. Jerome at the bottom of a Church hill which would attract more visitors.	

Name of the cultural item	Castle Banfi
Type	Historical building (manor)


Location	 <p>In the village of Banfi.</p>
Architectural description	The castle is a one-storey building, with rows of windows and an open passage in the shape of an arch under the west wing, where the entrance for the upstairs and the basement is situated. Today's look was most likely given in the 18th century because it has elements of the late Baroque style. Until recently, it was in a bad, neglected condition, but it was renovated a few years ago.
History	First mentioned in the 13th century. Baroque building was mostly built in the 18th century on Banfi hill with a lookout point towards Štrigova. The castle is associated with a love story between a Croatian-Hungarian king Matija Korvin and a beautiful countess, daughter of Count Banffy of Lendava.
Current property and management	Family Žižek (private property)
Accessibility and fruition	N/A
Tourist Guides availability	Tourist Guides availability – No
No. of yearly tourists	N/A
Good/bad signalling to reach the place	Bad
Weakness elements	It is necessary to contact the owners and see what their plans in the future are.

Name of the cultural item	Castle Tkalec
Type	Historical building (manor)
Location	 <p>In the village of Robadje.</p>
Architectural description	The castle building itself was built in the late Baroque style, with a long porch and series of arcades on the southeast side. In the spacious cellar, a wooden press for grapes of huge dimensions from 1858 has been preserved. After the entrepreneurial family Počuča became the owner, Tkalec, together with the environment, was thoroughly renovated and today dominates the entire area with its beauty and high position. It offers a view of a large part of Gornje Medjimurje.
History	Castle Tkalec is a small major built in the middle of the 18th century in the late Baroque style. It was built by the Paulines as a summer house. Since the middle of the last century, it has been owned by the noble Zichy family, which was engaged in viticulture.

Current property and management	Family Počuča (private property)
Accessibility and fruition	N/A
Tourist Guides availability	Tourist Guides availability – No
No. of yearly tourists	N/A
Good/bad signalling to reach the place	Bad
Weakness elements	It is necessary to contact the owners and see what their plans for the future are.

Name of the cultural item	Church of Holy Trinity	
Type	Historical building (church)	
Location		Nedelišće
Architectural description	<p>The Church of Holy Trinity was built in 1460. In the 17th century church was annexed with today's nave and tower in the Baroque style, and the most valuable element is 6 meters tall custody.</p> 	
History	<p>Name of this parish is mentioned for the first time in 1334 but the actual church was built in 1460. The Church was a centre of a religious, social and economic life of craftsmen, merchants and entrepreneurs. In the 17th century church was annexed with today's nave and tower in the Baroque style, and the most valuable element is 6 meters tall custody – the work of an unknown artist. A sight for itself are the altars of St. Vid and St. Anthony of Padova installed in the middle of 18th century. At the end of the century the altar of Lady of Lourdes was installed, but also a special value has the oldest statue of Lady of Lourdes in Croatia. Social and historical value of the Church of the Holy Trinity was in the fact that its activity was associated with the scholar development. In 1912 church was completely renovated. Stained glass made by Josef Palka from Budapest (Hungary) was placed in the church, as well as the altar Epiphany. In the same year, "The Last Supper" painting was placed on the harbor between the sanctuary and the nave.</p>	
Current property and management	Diocese of Varaždin	
Accessibility and fruition	Open to visits – No	
Tourist Guides availability	Accessibility with disability - Yes	
No. of yearly tourists	No	
Good/bad signalling to reach the place	N/A	
Weakness elements	Good	

Name of the cultural item	Old Houses Village	
Type	Typical buldings	
Location		Črečan
Architectural description	<p>One of the most attractive old houses is the estate of the beekeeper Tatjana Šardi, where people can see the habitat of bees and have professional clarifications tour by the hostess. Tatjana Šardi is repeatedly awarded for the quality of her products and also for their packaging designed with a "note" of the tradition of Mediimurje.</p> 	
History		
Current property and management	Private (Tatjana Šardi)	
Accessibility and fruition	Open to visits – Currently no but is planned to be opened in the future Accessibility with disability - No	
Tourist Guides availability	No	
No. of yearly tourists	N/A	
Good/bad signalling to reach the place	Good	
Weakness elements	N/A	

Name of the cultural item	Church of the Holy Virgin Mary	
Type	Historical building (church)	
Location		Municipality of Sveta Marija

Architectural description	The church is a longitudinal single-nave building with a semicircular apse, slightly narrower than the nave. The facade of the church is reddish in color with white painted architectural plastic. In the middle of the facade is a bell tower divided into three floors. On the front side of the bell tower is a simple portal above which is a rectangular niche with a statue of St. Ivan Nepomuk. On the second floor there is a niche in the shape of a cartouche in which the statue of the Virgin Mary. Interesting Neo-Gothic organ was built by Leonhardt Ebner, coming from Maribor. The instrument was being built from 1869 till 1870, and has 22 ranks, two manuals and a pedal. The abundant possibilities of expression as well as the monumental base, make it one of the most significant monuments of the kind in the Međimurje region. On the high base there is a three-part prospect. The three fields with the pipes are part of the rich Neo-Gothic decoration, which covers the pipes in braid-like laminated tendrils, encompasses the towers and ends with the crosses on top of the trabeation.
History	The church of the Holy Virgin Mary was built around 1782. It was built as a regional chapel of the parish church of St. Vitus in Donji Vidovec, from which it separated in 1789. It is located on the western outskirts of the place. Next to it is a small park with benches for the rest of the faithful and pilgrims.
Current property and management	Diocese of Varaždin
Accessibility and fruition	Open to visits – Yes Accessibility with disability - No
Tourist Guides availability	No
No. of yearly tourists	N/A
Good/bad signalling to reach the place	Good
Weakness elements	N/A

4.3 Zenica-Doboj Canton (Bosnia and Herzegovina)

4.3.1 Environmental and social information

Municipality of Visoko	
% of municipal territory subject to nature conservation or squared metres of urban green/number of inhabitants	N/A
% of urban waste differentiated collection	Waste disposal 80% is for the Municipality of Visoko, 100% in urban areas, and in rural areas 60%.
Any indicator on emissions (NO ₂ , PM, CO ₂) at the municipal level	N/A
Number of Public transports passengers	N/A
Municipal cyclo-tracks	3,2 km
Participation to climate and environmental international networks	EU Covenant of Mayors ⁸
Co-working, youth culture and social centres (list)	Homeland Museum Visoko JU Center for Culture and Education Visoko PI City Library Visoko U KSC Mladost Visoko - Cultural and sports center "Mladost"
Elders social and aggregation centres (list)	N/A
Associations and no-profit organizations involved in cultural and tourism activities (list)	Cultural - artistic society "Visoko" Association of Fine Artists "LIKUM 76". Photo club ZENIT Citizens' Association "Setup" Citizens' Association "Omladina Damar" Citizens' Association "Happy Family" Citizens' Association "Book Club" Scout Squad "Visoko" Citizens' Forum "Visoko" Youth Association "ECOLOGY" Women's Association "SUMEJJA" Association of the Blind of Visoko Municipality - USOV Citizens' Association "ORI - Be my friend" Red Cross Citizens' Association "Thread of Life" Golden pigeon breeders' association "Golden pigeon" Association for Animal Protection and Ecology "Survival" Youth Association "Bedem" Citizens' Association "Sevdah for Youth"

⁸https://burgemeestersconvenant.eu/about/covenant-community/signatories/overview.html?scity_id=27115

	<p> Association "Ars traces" Association "Unikat" Basketball club "Visoko" Association ILHBBHCV Association of Retired Citizens of Visoko Municipality Diabetes Association DIABETES Association of Women "Visočke sevdalije" Equestrian club "Visoko" Bosnian Bull Breeders and Lovers Club "Golub" Society for the Protection of Animals "NOA" Citizens' Association theater "Total" Citizens' Association "Eko Viking" Citizens' Association "Art corner" Art corner "" Visoko Youth Council gathering for breeding and protection of small animals "Salih Šahinović" Citizens' Association "Aktiv žena Donje Moštre" Association of farmers "Visoko" Rhythmic Gymnastics Club "Visoko" Society of Physical Education Educators Sport fishing society Universal School of Sports Mountaineering Association "Visocica" Mountain bike club "Kulin Ban 08" Paintball club "Extreme - xtremier" Aeroclub "Izet Kurtalić" Bowling club "Bosna" Chess club "Visoko" Shooting club "Visoko" Handshake Club "Soldier of Happiness" Women's Association DUKAT, D. Moštre Volleyball club "Tempo" Tennis club "Royal - Royal Bosnia" Women's handball club "Bosna" Handball club "BOSNA CENTROTRANS" Handball club "Visoko" Handball club "Bosnia - Veterans" Basketball school "XXL Basket" Basketball club "Five stars" Aikido club "Victory over yourself - Agatsu" Boxing club "Visoko" Karate club "Fudokan" Karate club "Moštre" Karate club "Budućnost" Karate club "Visoko" Karate club "Seiken" Sports Association of the Municipality of Visoko Municipal Football Association Association for Sports and Recreation of the Disabled Visoko Football club "Bosna" Football school "Attack is the best defense" Futsal club "Doctors and Wizards" Galaktikosi Futsal Club Futsal club "Samirče" Kosmos Football Club Football club "Kralupi" Football club "Uskok" Football school "VI - Sport" Football club "Ljiljan" Football club "Liješeva" Football club "Bratstvo" Football club "Monjare Kološići" Football club "Moštre" Football club "Omladinac" Football club "Porječani" Football club "Zmaj" Youth football club "Diamond" Football club "Stari grad Visoko" Rhythmic Gymnastics Club "Pirouette" Association "Tea Football School" Handball school "Mladost 1954" Equestrian club "Spirit" Moto club "AL and MI" Football school "Bosnia - You" Boxing Club "Bosnia" </p>
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	<p>Football club "Goduša" Ecological association "Tree - Arbor vitae" Paragliding club "Black Eagle" Association of proponents of healthy living "GOOD LIFE" Association of farmers "Agrar – Vi" Association "Human People" Beekeepers Association "Behar" Taekwondo club "Black Swans" Taekwondo club "Bosna" Foundation "Osman ef. Redžović" Association of farmers "Stari potok" Agritourism Association "Orlja" Farmers Association "Mokronozi" Farmers Association "Kalimbara" Citizens' Association "Terramera" Humanitarian organization "Help" Association for the Affirmation of Cultural Heritage "Art Safe" Association of young lovers of performing arts "Confero" Women's Association "Mosaic" Roma Association "Amaro Kham - Our Sun" Foundation "Visoko" Association "Little people with a big heart" Association "MOSKE" Archaeological Park Foundation: Bosnian Pyramid of the Sun. Tennis club "Bosna" Football Club "Napredak" Association of pensioners "Solidarity-VI" Shooters Association "June 20, 92" Association Moto Club "Karo" Visoko Women's Association "Golden Hands of Moštranka" Association "Our Sun" Dobrinja Association "Iskorak" Young Volunteers Association Society for Sports and Recreation "Centrosport" Bosniak Cultural Community "Preporod" Women's Association "PALMA" from Visoko Association "Mountain Rescue Service - Visoko Station" Association Women's Football Club "VISOČICA" Association "SHEIKH OMER EFENDIJA BUKUREVIC" Association Areo club "POLETI"</p>
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Municipality of Olovo	
% of municipal territory subject to nature conservation or squared metres of urban green/number of inhabitants)	N/A
% of urban waste differentiated collection	Taken into account the total area of the Municipality Olovo, waste collection and disposal services cover 85% of households. In the urban part the percentage is 100%, and in the rural part 70%.
Any indicator on emissions (NO2, PM, CO2) at the municipal level	N/A
Number of Public transports passengers	N/A
Municipal cyclo-tracks (kilometres)	Kayak and canoe down the fast river Krivaja 33,2km and kayak and canoe through the waterfalls of Bioštica 10,3km.
Participation to climate and environmental international networks	N/A
Co-working, youth culture and social centres (list)	Public Institution "Center for Culture, Sports and information" Olovo City Library, Radio Olovo, Museum Olovo Sports centre
Elders social and aggregation centres (list)	N/A
Associations and no-profit organizations involved in cultural and tourism activities (list)	Football club "Stupčanica" Olovo, Volleyball club "Olovo" Olovo, Taekwondo Academy Olovo,, Sport fishing society "Orlja" Olovo, Hunting society "Black grouse" Olovo,, Cycling club Olovo and Mountaineering Association "Smolin" Olovo. Red Cross of the Municipality of Olovo - Olovo, Association of pensioners of the Municipality of Olovo - Olovo, Association of beekeepers "Bor" Olovo, Citizens' Association "Zeleni vir" Olovo, Women's Forum "Sabina Jamkovic" Olovo, Citizens' Association "Tik Tak" Olovo, Association of citizens "SABNOR" Olovo,

	Citizens' Association "Smile" Olovo, Citizens' Association "Smile Plus" Olovo, Citizens' Association "Eko brda-Eko Hills" Olovo, Citizens' Association "Šuk" Olovo, Citizens' Association "Naše vrijeme" Olovo, Citizens' Association "Bridges of the river Krivaja" Olovo, Association of citizens "Youth of the river Krivaja" Olovo, Citizens' Association "Kriva rijeka" Olovo., Citizens' Association "For a Better Tomorrow" Olovo.
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Municipality of Vareš	
% of municipal territory subject to nature conservation or squared metres of urban green/number of inhabitants)	N/A
% of urban waste differentiated collection	About 70% of the population of the Municipality of Vareš is covered by organized collection and collection, in urban 100%, and in rural 40%.
Any indicator on emissions (NO2, PM, CO2) at the municipal level	N/A
Number of Public transports passengers	N/A
Municipal cyclo-tracks	Vareš track "Stellar Path" 59,6km.
Participation to climate and environmental international networks	No
Co-working, youth culture and social centres (list)	„Centar za kulturu i edukaciju“ Vareš JU „Opća biblioteka“ Vareš Ustanova za prihvat i odgoj djece „Mala škola Vereš“
Elders social and aggregation centres (list)	N/A
Associations and no-profit organizations involved in cultural and tourism activities (list)	Red Cross of the Municipality of Vareš, Citizens' Association "Mother Teresa" Red Cross of the Municipality of Vareš, Citizens' Association "Mother Teresa" The association "Humanity Association of the Blind and Visually Impaired Vareš Association of Diabetic Citizens of the Municipality of Vareš Karate club "Vareš Football club "Vareš" Extreme Sports Club "Perun Valium" Vareš Association of citizens PSD "PERUN" Milo Cibra Citizens' Association Bosniak community of culture "Preporod" Vareš Croatian Cultural Society "Napredak" Citizens' Association "Guardians of the Bosnian Crown Bobovac" Association "Sheikh Hajdar-dedo Karić", Citizens' Association "Revive Art - Art animo", Association of Citizens "Royal City of Bobovac", Citizens' Association "Izvorno Vareško". Association of Citizens "Women of Budoželj", Citizens' Association "Women's Forum Pogar", Association of Citizens "Women of Stupni Do", Association of Citizens "Women of the Municipality of Vareš", Citizens' Association "Women of Uncle and Zarudja Association of Citizens of "HVIDR", The first children's embassy "Međaši" Consulate Vareš, MDD "Merhamet" Vareš, HKD "Napredak" Vareš, HKDD "Vareš Branch", Scout association "Zvijezda" Vareš, BZK "Preporod" Vareš Women's Association "Izvorno Vareško"

4.3.2 Project and policies ongoing or concluded in last three years

Name of the project: Water supply project for 12,000 inhabitants
Location: Municipality Visoko (Local community Čekrekčije, Local community Kula Banjer, Local community Gračanica, Local community Moštre and City Visoko)
Field: Urban redevelopment
Objectives: to contribute to a better quality of life of citizens through greater democratic participation and accountability to the public, through improved services at the local community level. The provision of quality utilities and social services, and the implementation of local development initiatives, with the revitalization of local communities, is a key mean to achieve these goals.
Time: 2017-2020
Financier organization: EBRD and Municipality Visoko
Responsible organization: Municipality Visoko
Beneficiaries: Local community Čekrekčije, Local community Kula Banjer, Local community Gračanica, Local community Moštre and City Visoko
The EBRD has approved loans up to € 4.5 million to finance the expansion of the water supply network and the reparation of the

existing network in the town of Visoko. The project will enable the connection of new users to the network and at the same time, by supplying drinking water, improving the living standards of municipal residents and reducing network losses, improving resilience to climate change.

The first phase of the project (Expansion of the city water supply network to the subsystem Gračanica) has been completed, and in the local communities of Čekrečija, Kula Banjer and Gračanica a total of 700 new connections have been realized. In addition, 170 new connections were made to the existing water supply network. The second phase (Reconstruction of the water supply network of Visoko), has been implemented with respect to: reconstruction of the Vratak pumping station facility, reconstruction of the chlorine station at the Vratak spring, replacement of the flow meter, in the area of the Pertac I reservoir, reconstruction of the water supply network in the settlement of Topuzovo polje, reconstruction of the water supply network in the settlement of Arnautovići.

All house connections in Rešada Kadića, Muhamdea Hadžijahića, Carica, Ševulje, Križ and Muzaferija streets were reconstructed. So far, 600 house connections have been reconstructed in the City of Visoko.



Name of the project: Optimization of the modular district heating system for selected public buildings and individual households in Visoko with optimization of the mechanical structure of solar collectors Project COOLHEATING
Location: Municipality of Visoko
Field: Urban redevelopment
Objectives: District heating on renewable energy sources brings less pollution and savings
Time: 2016 – 2019
Financier organization: Horizon 2020
Responsible organization
Partners: Municipality of Visoko and Elektroprivreda BiH
Beneficiaries City Visoko
District heating based on renewable energy sources brings less pollution and big savings-Installation of heating systems that use renewable energy sources brings both savings and reduction of environmental pollution. To this end, the EU began implementing the CoolHeating project in BiH as part of the Horizon 2020 project two years ago. The main purpose of the project, which is implemented in partnership with the Municipality of Visoko and Elektroprivreda BiH, is to reduce the negative impact of the energy sector on the environment, given that more than 50% of final energy in Europe is spent annually on heating and cooling. The situation in BiH is much worse because the intensity of energy use in BiH is four times higher than the EU average.



Name of the project: Development of the main project for the rehabilitation of the city landfill Gradina
Location: Municipality Olovo
Field: Urban redevelopment
Objectives: Rehabilitation of the city landfill Gradina
Time: Continuously
Financier organization: Environmental Protection Fund and the Municipality Olovo
Responsible organization: Municipality of Olovo
Partners: Environmental Protection Fund and the Municipality of Olovo
Beneficiaries: Municipality of Olovo
Development of the main project as a basis for the implementation of activities: Reinvestment in the Municipality waste disposal system. The project has a several phases, the overall goal of the project is downsizing the waste disposal and optimization of nut products in this area.

Name of the project: Empowering rural tourist destinations around Sarajevo diversifying the rural economy
Location: Municipalities: Kreševo, Fojnica, Vareš, Ilijaš, Sarajevo Stari grad, Sarajevo Centar and East Stari grad
Field: Development of tourism
Objectives: Development of 4 countryside tourism destinations around Sarajevo by involving stakeholders in rural territories
Time 2016 -2019
Financier organization: European Union
Responsible organization: NGO Alterural
Partners Municipalities: Kreševo, Fojnica, Vareš, Ilijaš, Sarajevo Stari grad, Sarajevo Centar and East Stari grad
Beneficiaries: Municipalities: Kreševo, Fojnica, Vareš, Ilijaš, Sarajevo Stari grad, Sarajevo Centar and East Stari grad (COS, NGOs, Producers and tourist accommodation offers from these areas)
Rural tourism is an effective tool for the revitalization of remote areas and villages, this project targets the following mountains: Bitovnja, Vranica, Zvezda and Ozren (Crepoljsko and Bukovik). All these beautiful mountains have a well-preserved natural environment, active and dedicated local communities and CSOs. They are offering exceptional cultural heritage and natural sites, and their visitors can experience vivid hospitality, products and rural traditions. Seven municipalities are covered by the project: Kreševo, Vareš, Ilijaš, Fojnica, Sarajevo Centar, Sarajevo Stari grad and Istočni Stari Grad.
Activities: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Creation of a Rural tourism cluster in the 4 micro destinations - Professionalization of the sector by trainings and upgrading the quality - Promotion of the destinations - Increasing expertise on the sectors



4.3.3 Adjunctive historical and art information

Name of the cultural item	The Royal Town Bobovac, Vareš
Type	Historical building, monument, archeologic site



Location		The Royal Town Bobovac is situated near the villages Miljakovići and Dragovići in Vareš Municipality. It was erected in the confluence of the Miljakovska and Bukovica rivers, on the southern slopes of the mountain massif of Dragovske and Miljakovske Poljice. The Castle is accessible from two directions, Kraljeva Sutjeska and Vareš.
Architectural description		The basic components of Bobovac as an urban settlement are: the town walls; the Royal Court complex, which also served as a citadel, the main street, the complex of sacral and ancillary buildings in Crkvice, a small square in front of the church with a font in its center, around the Main Gate and on the slopes of Vis; a smaller settlement (a suburb) on the southwest slopes of Bobovac mountain – outside the town walls; a specific settlement (below the acropolis) outside the north gate of Bobovac, so-called Grad (Town), with trading and artisanal functions. Bobovac is an outstanding example of the specifically urban agglomeration characteristic of the whole of continental Europe in the Middle Age
History		This topographically prominent site was used for defense purposes as early as the Bronze and Iron Ages (from the second millennium to the year 400 BC: the locality of Gradina by the east tower on Vis). Roof tiles dating from antiquity have been found all over the area, and remains of the earliest architecture (4th to 6th C.) at Bobovac are visible on the north wall of the main tower of the Royal Castle. As the royal seat of the Bosnian Ban Stjepan II Kotromanić, who begun to erect the Castle around the mid 14th century, and later as the seat of the Bosnian Kings from Tvrtko I to Tomaš, up to 1461, As Royal seat, the Castle was the administrative and military center of the Bosnian State, and the place where the Bosnian royal crown was kept. Bosnian Kings Ostoja, Tvrtko II and Stjepan Tomaš were buried there.
Current property and management		National Monument of Bosnia And Herzegovina (Decision No. 01-277/02 - 06 Nov. 2002) Management is fully under the state level
Accessibility and fruition		On the entrance to the Royal City of Bobovac there is a souvenir shop Tourist Info Center of the Municipality of Vareš, where there is a tourist guide every day. Entrance to the Royal City of Bobovac is charged. Open to visits - Yes Accessibility with disability – No
Tourist Guides availability		Tourist Guides availability - Yes, internal
No. of yearly tourists		N/A
Good/bad signalling to reach the place		Good
Weakness elements		Lack of monitoring and preservation tools


Name of the cultural item	The historic site of forges (Majdani) in the village of Očevlje, Vareš	
Type	Historical building, monument, archeologic site	
Location		The village of Očevlje is located at the foot of the mountain Zvijezda, 18km northeast of Vareš, and 14km from Krivaja in the direction of Olovo. The village stretches on both sides of the river Očevica, a left tributary of the Krivaja. The average altitude of the village is about 850m.
Architectural description		The basic elements of the Maidan are: a dam, a water main, a high reservoir (boat), a system of grooves, rotary axles with cars, and the Maidan workshop itself with individual tools for different stages of production. The dam diverts the water from the regular bed of the river Očevica into a slight drop in the water level. It is made so that the same amount of water always flows into the aquifer, regardless of the strength of the Očevica stream. Until the 1930s, the aqueduct was made of wood, then replaced by modern materials, mainly concrete. Until the 1960s, gutters were made of beech logs, 40 to 80cm in diameter, then replaced by steel pipes. Auxiliary wooden buildings "kramovi" are being built next to the Maidan, to store charcoal and finished products.
History	The village of Očevlje, was first mentioned around 1485. It is known for its majdani (smithies). Today, about	


	seventy inhabitants live in the village of Očevlje, mostly elderly people and pensioners. Ownership of the Maidan is acquired exclusively through hereditary line, and today they are in the Jozeljčić, Gogić and Vijakčić families.
Current property and management	National Monument of Bosnia And Herzegovina (Decision 04.1-2.3-77/11-21- September 6, 2011) Management is fully under the state level
Accessibility and fruition	Access: good. Open to visits - Yes Accessibility with disability - No
Tourist Guides availability	Tourist Guides availability - Yes, internal
No. of yearly tourists	N/A
Good/bad signalling to reach the place	Good
Weakness elements	Lack of the monitoring and preservation tools


Name of the cultural item	National Monument - The historic site of the old Visoki fort, Visoko	
Type	Historical building, monument, archeologic site	
Location		The historic site of the old Visoki fort is on the top of Visočice hill (766.50 m asl). The Visoko plain is the meeting point of natural routes, surrounded by low hills. The fort was built on the most prominent elevation among the slopes of the mountain chain surrounding the Bosna river valley to the south where it broadens into the Visoko plain. The town of Visoko grew up to the north west of the Fort. Access to the old Visoki fort is from the south-west, from a plateau some 60 cm below it.
Architectural description		The old Visoki fort is small in size, with a length of about 60m and a width of about 25m, lying south-north. On each of the western and eastern ramparts it had one flanking tower protecting the entire length of the ramparts. From the western tower, which was larger and stronger, the main entrance to the fort, the access road and the bridge over the moat south of the fort could be targeted. The main entrance to the fort was in the south-eastern section of the wall.
History	In early mediaeval times the Visoko plain was part of the Bosna district, one of seven districts of the early Bosnian state, from the 10 th to the late 12 th century. Since the political capital of the state was located here during the reign of Ban Kulin and later in the 14 th century, there are "no reasons to believe that in the early mediaeval period the same held good in the formation of the political center in the most favorable geographical and economic conditions". A number of documents from the Ban's and court chancelleries are known from the 14 th and 15 th centuries, relating to the economic activities of Dubrovnik and local traders in Podvisoki, written in various places in the Visoko plain – the fort itself or the township below. The date when the fort was built cannot be determined with certainty. The primary function of the fort was defensive.	
Current property and management	National Monument of Bosnia and Herzegovina - The historic site of the old Visoki fort (Decision No.: 05.1-2-1047 / 03-2 of 2 March 2004) Management is under the full state level	
Accessibility and fruition	Open to visits - Yes Accessibility with disability - No	
Tourist Guides availability	Tourist Guides availability - Yes, internal	
No. of yearly tourists	N/A	
Good/bad signalling to reach the place	Good	
Weakness elements	Lack of the monitoring and preservation tools	


Name of the cultural item	The archaeological site of Mile – the coronation and sepulchral church of the Bosnian kings, Arnautovići, Visoko
Type	Historical building, monument, archeologic site

Location		<p>The archaeological site of Mile is located at altitude 690m and 696m, in Visoko Municipality. The village of Arnautovići (the name it acquired in the 17th or 18th century), the mediaeval Mile, is in the Visoko plain to the right of the river Bosna close to the confluence of the riverlet Goruša with the Bosna. The remains of the church, known as Zidine or Crkvina, are in the northern edge of the village, close to the right bank of the Bosna. The present appearance of the site was affected in particular by the construction of the railway line in 1947, when the ruins were roughly leveled and a shack erected on them to accommodate youth work brigades. A narrow-gauge railway line was laid, later turned into a road, cutting through the site and the church so that it now consists of two separate parts. Private houses were built alongside the road</p>
Architectural description		<p>The complex archaeological site of Mile consists of four architectural ensembles in specific spatial and chronological relations: 1. the oldest wall, at the south-eastern corner of the nave of the large church and part of the Romanesque church. Subsequent archaeological excavations confirmed that there had been Roman buildings close to the site where the mediaeval church later stood (remains of a plaster floor of antique origin and pieces of Roman roof tiles); 2. a Romanesque church erected over the oldest building; 3. an early Gothic church, abutting onto the apse of the Romanesque church; 4. a late Gothic church of considerable size resulting from the enlargement of the earlier Gothic church.</p>
History	<p>The part of the Mile site that has been investigated stands on the site of a former wealthy neolithic settlement dating to approx. 2600-2400 BCE. The earliest reference is in a charter of Bela IV dated 1244 as a holding of the Bosnian bishopric. In the 14th century Mile, along with Kraljeva Sutjeska, was a centre of State affairs where the ban held court and where Bosnian state assemblies were held. Between 1326 and 1329, a charter was issued in Mile by which ban Stjepan II Kotromanić and his brother prince Vladislav bestowed as a feudal holding the parishes of Banica and Donje Krajeve to prince Vukosav Hrvatinić. Ban Stjepan II Kotromanić erected the first Franciscan monastery of St Nicholas on land of the Bosnian bishopric referred to in the 1244 charter. In 1354 ban Tvrtko and his mother issued a special charter in Mile confirming the right of prince Vlatko Vukosavić to all the lands he had held during the reign of ban Stjepan. The large old graves, along with the graves of Stjepan II and Tvrtko I, heightened the importance of Mile as a centre of posthumous cult. After the founding of the first Franciscan monastery and the establishment of the Franciscan province (vicariat) in 1340, it became the seat of religious institutions. The monastery also played an important part as keeper of royal and other public documents.</p>	
Current property and management	<p>National Monument of Bosnia And Herzegovina (06-6-894/03-2 – 02 July. 2003) Management is under the full state level</p>	
Accessibility and fruition	<p>Easy to access Open to visits - Yes Accessibility with disability - No</p>	
Tourist Guides availability	<p>Tourist Guides availability - Yes, internal</p>	
No. of yearly tourists	<p>N/A</p>	
Good/bad signalling to reach the place	<p>Good</p>	
Weakness elements	<p>Lack of the monitoring and preservation tools</p>	

Name of the cultural item	<p>The historic building of the church of Our Lady of Olovo, Olovo</p>	
Type	<p>Historical building, monument, archeologic site, cultural palce</p>	
Location		<p>The church of Our Lady of Olovo is in Gornje (Upper) Olovo, about 1 km south-west of the centre of Olovo. The religious edifice is at an altitude of about 650 m, on a strip of high ground surrounded by steep precipices to the west and north, known as Gradina.</p>

Architectural description		<p>The church is a single-aisled basilica in the Neo-Romanesque style, built of reinforced concrete faced with rustic stone blocks. The church has a deep round-ended sanctuary to the north, a central nave, and a narthex with choir above and two side towers at the south, entrance end, with an entrance portico on the outside. The church has a gabled roof covering the entire building apart from the central section, which has a hipped roof. In terms of stylistic features, materials and orientation, as well as its deep round-ended sanctuary, the church is comparable with St Joseph's church in Sarajevo, also designed by the same architect. It consists of the ground-floor level, the upper storey of the choir gallery, and the second and third stages of the side towers, with rooms for pilgrims.</p>
History	<p>The earliest reference to the town is in 1382, by the name Olovo Plumbum, followed by a reference in 1415 by the name "città de Piombo." (Town of lead) The first Franciscan monastery with a church in Olovo was founded in the 14th century in the site of the present-day church of Our Lady of Olovo. There is a reference to the church of Our Lady of Olovo in Gornje Olovo church in the Dubrovnik Chronicle dated 10 April 1454. After Bosnia became part of the Ottoman Empire in 1463, the monastery and church were spared from destruction, and the Franciscan monks continued their work without hindrance. From the mid-17th century, the indigenous Catholic inhabitants began to leave the area, mainly for the regions beyond the River Sava. In 1670 the church was abandoned for a while, and in 1687 Franciscans left the monastery for Ilok. In 1704 the monastery and church burned, leaving gutted ruins. A new wooden church was built in 1887 and collapsed in 1913. In 1925, Karel Pařík completed the design of the church. The work began only in 1930, and the main contractual works were completed in 1932.</p>	
Current property and management	<p>National Monument of Bosnia And Herzegovina (Decision 07.3-02.3-71/10-22 - 26 October 2010) Management is under the full state level</p>	
Accessibility and fruition	<p>Access: good Open to visits - Yes Accessibility with disability - Yes</p>	
Tourist Guides availability	<p>Tourist Guides availability - Yes, internal</p>	
No. of yearly tourists	<p>N/A</p>	
Good/bad signalling to reach the place	<p>Good</p>	
Weakness elements	<p>Lack of the monitoring and preservation tools</p>	

Name of the cultural item	<p>Natural and historical area - necropolis with <i>stećak</i> tombstones, <i>nišan</i> tombstones, obelisk and the remains of the church of St. Rok in Bakići Donji, in the village of Bakići Donji, Olovo</p>	
Type	<p>Historical building, monument, archeologic site, cultural place</p>	
Location		<p>The settlement of Donji Bakići is about 4km south of Olovo, in the area which monuments are located in six localities in a diameter of one kilometer.</p>

Architectural description		<p>In the central part on a small hill there is a forest lodge called Konjsko with two solitary <i>stećak</i> tombstones in the shape of a chest (Pod Klisa or Varošište). At a distance of about 200m NW, there is the Klisa site with the remains of the church dedicated to St. Rok and necropolis with 24 <i>stećak</i> tombstones (16 in the form of gables, 4 in the form of chests, 3 slabs and 1 <i>stećak</i> whose parts are broken and the shape cannot be determined). From Klis, about 500m SW, there is an obelisk-made of a limestone monolith at a site called Vlaškovac. Between the sites of Klisa and Vlaškovac, there is a smaller ridge-grebljica, overgrown with pine forest, where ses a necropolis with 14 <i>stećak</i> tombstones (10 chests, 3 gables and 1 slab) are found. 800m E from Pod Klisa east, there is the village Slavanj with several houses. In the center of the settlement, in a place that the locals call "Slava", there is a necropolis with 43 <i>stećak</i> tombstones (25 gables, 13 chests and 5 slabs). At the foot of the hill at a distance from the necropolis Slavanj, about 150 m to the southwest, there are the remains of monumental decorated <i>nišan</i> tombstones and an active Muslim cemetery. The name is used for this locality - Svatovsko Greblje (<i>dovište</i>).</p>
History	<p>Necropolises with <i>stećak</i> tombstones indicate that there were two central places in the Olovo area, namely Bakići and Križevići. In the wider part of Bakić, there are tombs where more powerful and richer feudal families were entombed, while other parts belong to soldiers and free peasants. Smaller "poorer" cemeteries (locality-Grebljica) indicates that lower class residents are buried there; perhaps serfs. There are also family graves in Pod Klisom and an obelisk in Vlaškovac, as well as a necropolis with <i>stećak</i> tombstones at the Slavanj site, near to Muslim <i>nišan</i> tombstones at the Svatovsko Greblje. The cause of the enrichment and well-being of feudal families was the lead mines in Dolovi, Bakići and Prgoševo. Such a distributed system of cemeteries confirms, on one hand the densely populated place, on the other habd the continuity of living in the area. There are two <i>stećak</i> tombstones at the Pod Klisa or Varošište site, while the remains of the Catholic church dedicated to St. Rok or St. Mary, are located at the Klisa site, surrounded by a necropolis with <i>stećak</i> tombstones. To SW there is a grandiose monument - an obelisk – probably dedicated to a local feudal lord, who eventually accepted Islam. The tombstone is in the shape of <i>nišan</i> tombstones, and the ornamentation on it is close to the ones contained in the <i>stećak</i> tombstones from which it cannot be separated (spiral bends, S-motifs, rosettes and twisted ribbon). The obelisk can be classified in the second half of the 15th century, while the origin of other necropolises is classified from late 14th to the end of the 15th century.</p>	
Current property and management	<p>National Monument of Bosnia And Herzegovina (Decision No. 02-02-170/08-12 10 September 2008.) Management is under the full state level</p>	
Accessibility and fruition	<p>Access: good Open to visits - Yes Accessibility with disability - No</p>	
Tourist Guides availability	<p>Tourist guides availability - Yes, internal</p>	
No. of yearly tourists	<p>N/A</p>	
Good/bad signalling to reach the place	<p>Good</p>	
Weakness elements	<p>Lack of the monitoring and preservation tools</p>	

4.4 Central Banat (Serbia)

4.4.1 Environmental and social information

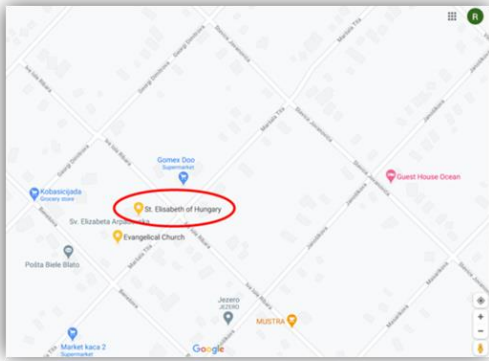

4.4.2 Project and policies ongoing or concluded in last three years

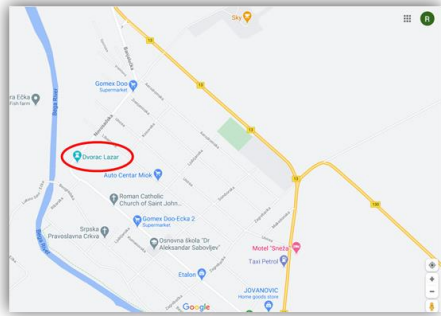
4.4.3 Adjunctive historical and art information


Name of the cultural item	Slovak evangelical church
Type	Historical building (Church)

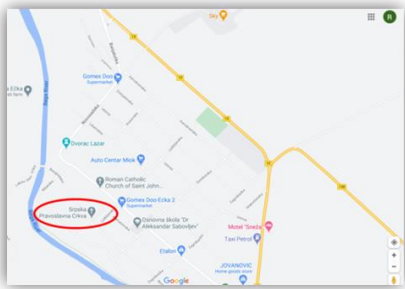
Location	 <p>The Slovak evangelic church is settled in the village of Belo Blato/Municipality of Zrenjanin/Serbia (45.2741° N, E20.3731° E)</p>
Architectural description	 <p>Built in 1902, the Church was conceived as a single-nave building with a rectangular base with a bell tower, an apse and a side annex - a sacristy. It is located in the center of the village, in a spacious and well-kept park separated from the streets by a fence. The church is of harmonious proportions, with a dominant bell tower towering to the heights. It is almost entirely preserved exterior and interior, except for the wooden canopy over the entrance to the church, which was removed most likely due to dilapidation, during some earlier renovations. The decoration of the facades is simple, with reduced lines, with specific windows framed by shallow fields of rounded lines. A special grace is given by the high tower with a tin decorative cap and the gable wall of the nave, towards the semicircular apse, which ends in a three-leaf form and side roofs. The interior is also preserved, done in the spirit of Hungarian Art Nouveau. Wood is a material that dominates the space and with its artistic and craft details, it draws special attention. The wood is skillfully carved and then painted with elements from Hungarian folklore - it covered the ceiling and built a gallery with an organ.</p>
History	<p>The Slovak Evangelical Church in Belo Blato is one of the few sacral buildings in this area with stylistic features of Art Nouveau. The church testifies to the rise of the young settlement and the readiness of the environment to accept the newly created style within the sacral architecture. (At the beginning of the 20th century, secession in architecture was just appearing in Vojvodina). What completes the value of this cultural property and contributes to its comprehensive valorization, is written and technical documentation that is fully preserved.</p>
Current property and management	Private (Evangelistic church)
Accessibility and fruition	Open to visits: <u>Yes</u> /No Accessibility with disability: <u>Yes</u> /No
Tourist Guides availability	Tourist Guides availability: <u>Yes</u> /No Internal/outsourced to Institute for the Protection of Monuments Zrenjanin
No. of yearly tourists	20,000
Good/bad signaling to reach the place	Good, there are traffic-touristic signs.
Weakness elements	Insufficient parking places for individual visitors.


Name of the cultural item	St. Elizabeth Church
Type	Historical building (Church)

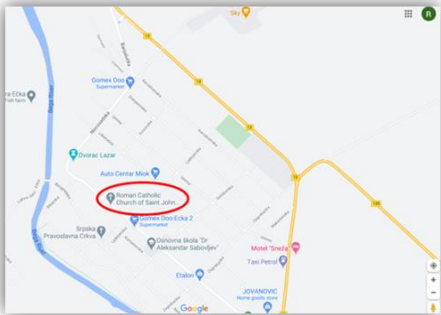
Location		<p>The Roman Catholic Church of St. Elizabeth in in the village of Belo Blato/Municipality of Zrenjanin/Serbia (45.2744° N, 20.3735° E)</p>
Architectural description		<p>Built in 1896 The church is conceived as a single-nave building with a rectangular base with a square bell tower, a triangular apse and a side sacristy. The roof of the nave and the apse (sacristy) is covered with pepper tiles, while the steep tower has a concrete lining without a cover. To the right of the main entrance is an annex of a circular base finished in the shape of a tower in which is placed a staircase leading to the gallery with the organ. It was built in 1896 in the neo-Gothic style, but with a reduced decorative repertoire. The facade is divided by joints, and the characteristic elements of Gothic architecture are openings with broken arches, buttresses that have an exclusively decorative role, rosettes in the shape of four leaves. The locksmith shop is also made in this style. The windows are glazed with stained glass. The church, although smaller in size and more modest in decorative expression, is a harmonious example of sacral buildings created at the end of the 19th century on the territory of Vojvodina, built in the spirit of Romanticism (Neo-Gothic).</p>
History	<p>The Hungarian royal treasury built the church in 1870, and the flood destroyed it in 1876. The present church was built for six years at the expense of the government, the diocese and the faithful, and was completed in 1896.</p>	
Current property and management	<p>Roman Catholic church</p>	
Accessibility and fruition	<p>Open to visits: <u>Yes</u>/No Accessibility with disability: Yes/<u>No</u></p>	
Tourist Guides availability	<p>Tourist Guides availability: <u>Yes</u>/No Internal/outsourced to Institute for the Protection of Monuments Zrenjanin</p>	
No. of yearly tourists	<p>10,000</p>	
Good/bad signalling to reach the place	<p>Good, there are traffic-touristic signs.</p>	
Weakness elements	<p>Insufficient parking places for individual visitors.</p>	


Name of the cultural item	<p>Castle Kastel Ečka</p>	
Type	<p>Historical building</p>	
Location		<p>The Castle Kastel Ečka is situated in the village of Ečka/Municipality of Zrenjanin/Serbia (45.3216° N, 20.4341° E)</p>

Architectural description	 <p>The castle is a ground floor building with a complex base with a subsequently extended wing in the shape of the Latin letter "L". The original building was changed so that the space in the spacious attic was adapted for living. In the central part of the extended wing, a tower with a pyramidal roof was built, and in the extension, there is a ground floor annex with a porch. The porch extends along the entire south wing, and is carried by double ionic pillars. The castle complex in Ečka is surrounded by a small park, and it once formed an ambient whole in which Count Felix Ornonkur placed a park sculpture, a fountain and other park furniture. Once ancillary facilities are away from the castle, and today they are located outside the complex. Although significantly changed both in the interior and exterior, the castle building in Ečka is a unique building in terms of construction.</p> <p>The castle was declared as a cultural monument in 2001. With the consent of the Institute for the Protection of Cultural Monuments in Zrenjanin, a new wing was added behind the old one, which enabled better functioning of the hotel. The fountain with a sculpture in the middle, located in the park in front of the castle, was restored in 2007. The original terracotta sculpture was restored and placed inside the castle, and a bronze replica was placed instead.</p>
History	<p>Castle "Kastel" is located in the village of Ečka, not far from the town of Zrenjanin. It was built by the noble Lazar family (Augustin Lazar of Ečka) in the second decade of the 19th century. The castle is part of the complex of a former noble estate in which there are accompanying buildings: a Catholic church, an old stable and a water tower on the canal. It was built in the English style. The constructing lasted from 1816 till 1820. At the official opening ceremony, on August 28, 1820, Franz Liszt, a famous violinist, played. The cultural monument has been created for more than a century. The beginning of the construction is connected to the eighties of the 18th century, since Lazar Lukac, a rich Armenian cattle trader, bought the Echan spahiluk from the Vienna Erar in 1782. The original buildings, from the end of the 18th century, have not been preserved, and the existing buildings were built in the period from the second decade to the end of the 19th century.</p>
Current property and management	Private. Universal Company from Belgrade (Since 2004)
Accessibility and fruition	Open to visits: Yes Accessibility with disability: Yes
Tourist Guides availability	Tourist Guides availability: Yes Internal and outsourced to Tourist organization of Zrenjanin.
No. of yearly tourists	35.000
Good/bad signaling to reach the place	Excellent, there are numerous traffic-touristic signs in the village as well as on the road No. 13 Belgrade-Zrenjanin
Weakness elements	None

Name of the cultural item	Serbian orthodox church st. Nikola
Type	Historical building (Church)
Location	 <p>The Serbian orthodox church St. Nikola is situated in the village of Ečka/Municipality of Zrenjanin/Serbia (45.3163° N, 20.4363° E)</p>

Architectural description	 <p>Built in 1711 on the model of log cabins, with a gabled roof made of shingles, while the walls were made of adobe, and the outside and inside were covered with mud. The church is single-nave with a five-sided apse and choir spaces that protrude from the plan of the side walls. The horizontal wooden structure carries under the choir and the wooden skeleton of the baroque bell tower, which rises from the roof. A semi-circular wooden vault rests on the thick walls. It is possible that the wooden vault with the choir and bell tower was the work of a later architectural intervention. The brick gable above the west wall was also subsequently built. Observing the western side of the church in Ečka, we get the impression of a baroque building, of modest dimensions, while the character of the old building and the construction technique of that time remained clearly visible on other sides of the church.</p>
History	<p>According to some sources, the Serbian Orthodox Church dedicated to St. Nicholas was built in 1711. However, there are written data about the church and the clergy from 1744, when the old iconostasis was created. The iconostasis is the work of Teodor Popović from 1786. With its exceptional iconographic solutions of typically Baroque themes, it represents a significant stage in the reconstruction of changes that occurred in Serbian church painting of the 18th century, and is an unavoidable theme in iconological considerations of Serbian painting of the Baroque period. By type, it belongs to the high altar partitions of the second half of the 18th century, and stylistically it belongs to the transition from traditional to new baroque painting. The church and the iconostasis were placed under the protection of the 1948 Act.</p> <p>In 2011, the Institute for the Protection of Cultural Monuments in Zrenjanin prepared a conservation and restoration project for the renovation of the church. Financial resources are expected that will enable the necessary restoration works.</p>
Current property and management	Serbian orthodox church
Accessibility and fruition	Open to visits: Yes Accessibility with disability: No
Tourist Guides availability	Tourist Guides availability: Yes Internal/outsourced to Institute for the Protection of Monuments Zrenjanin
No. of yearly tourists	Around 10.000
Good/bad signaling to reach the place	Good, there are traffic-touristic signs.
Weakness elements	none

Name of the cultural item	Roman Catholic Church of St. John the Baptist in Ečka
Type	Historical building (Church)
Location	 <p>The Roman Catholic Church of St. John the Baptist is situated in the village of Ečka/Municipality of Zrenjanin/Serbia (45.3210° N, 20.4336° E)</p>

Architectural description	 <p>The temple was built in the spirit of the romantic renewal of medieval styles in the image of the German Romanesque churches. The masses of the corpus are harmoniously composed and skillfully accentuated decorations. To the west is a high bell tower and to the east a semicircular apse. The decoration of the facade is from the repertoire of Romanesque architecture and consists of semicircular windows in the form of monophores, bifores and trifores, wreaths of arcades, pilasters and creepers. The church on the west side has a wrought iron fence. The main nave, the altar part and one type of transept and the western vestibule - the westwork - are basically different. The nave is divided lengthwise into pilasters that carry massive arches. The altar part consists of a kind of transept and a semicircular apse. The transept consists of a central altar transept and side two-storey spaces, of which on the south side there is a sacristy with a gallery above and on the north side there is a family chapel which is closed by a wooden glass partition. In the altar space there is a masonry altar decorated with marble with pillars and a tympanum that form the frame of the painting "The Baptism of Christ".</p>
History	The present church was built in 1864 on the site of the older church from 1794. The construction of the church was financed by the noble family Lazar of Ečka (Sigismund Lazar of Ečka), as it stands on a marble plaque above the western entrance. The project for the church was made by ing. The contractor was Stevan Djordjevic, an entrepreneur from Beckerek (Zrenjanin), who later worked on the construction of the Catholic Church of St. John of Nepomuk in Veliki Beckerek (Zrenjanin). The facade was completed by Count Felix Arnonkur in 1907.
Current property and management	Catholic church
Accessibility and fruition	Open to visits: Yes Accessibility with disability: No
Tourist Guides availability	Tourist Guides availability: Yes Internal/outsourced to Institute for the Protection of Monuments Zrenjanin
No. of yearly tourists	12.000
Good/bad signaling to reach the place	Good, presence of traffic-touristic signs.
Weakness elements	none

4.5 Mirdita, Mat and Klos (Albania)

4.5.1 Environmental and social information

Municipality of Mirdita	
% of municipal territory subject to nature conservation or squared metres of urban green/number of inhabitants)	Bjeshka e Oroshit 4741.1 ha or 5.45% of Municipal territory protected area. 4.73 m ² /inhabitant
% of urban waste differentiated collection	N/A
Any indicator on emissions (NO ₂ , PM, CO ₂) at the municipal level	N/A
Number of Public transports passengers	N/A
Municipal cyclo-tracks	0
Participation to climate and environmental international networks	No
Co-working, youth culture and social centres (list)	Multifuncional Culture Center of Rreshen Kids Cultural Center of Rreshen Local Mirdita Museum Cultural Center of Rubik Public Library of Rreshen Info-Kulla Mirdita Museum
Elders social and aggregation centres (list)	N/A
Associations and no-profit organizations involved in cultural and tourism activities (list)	Hiking Mirdita Club, Albanian Regional Environmentalist Board Development and Integration Center for a Greener Future Foundation for Mirdita Development Mirdita Union

Municipality of Mat	
% of municipal territory subject to nature conservation or squared metres of urban green/number of inhabitants)	100% in Ulez

% of urban waste differentiated collection	N/A
Any indicator on emissions (NO2, PM, CO2) at the municipal level	N/A
Number of Public transports passengers	N/A
Municipal cyclo-tracks	0
Participation to climate and environmental international networks	No
Co-working, youth culture and social centres (list)	Cultural Centre of Mat National Museum National Library of Mat
Elders social and aggregation centres (list)	Elderly Centre of Mat
Associations and no-profit organizations involved in cultural and tourism activities (list)	Ulez Environmental Association OAZ Association for women empower "New Hope" Cultural Association of Dilaver Kurti,

Municipality of Klos	
% of municipal territory subject to nature conservation or squared metres of urban green/number of inhabitants)	70%
% of urban waste differentiated collection	N/A
Any indicator on emissions (NO2, PM, CO2) at the municipal level	N/A
Number of Public transports passengers	N/A
Municipal cyclo-tracks	0
Participation to climate and environmental international networks	No
Co-working, youth culture and social centres (list)	National Museum Local Library
Elders social and aggregation centres (list)	-
Associations and no-profit organizations involved in cultural and tourism activities (list)	Environmental organization "Klos Environmental Forum", Cultural organisation "Petralbe Folklor Group"

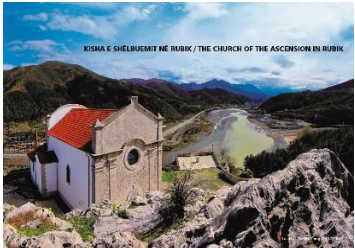

4.5.2 Project and policies ongoing or concluded in last three years


Name of the project: Info-Kulla MIRDITA
Location: Municipality of Mirdita
Field: Tourism development
Objectives: establishment of a tourism information center for the municipalities of Mirdita, Mat and Puka
Time 2017-ongoing
Financier organization: Austria Partneschaft and Municipality of Mirdita
Responsible organization: Municipality of Mirdita
Partners: -
Beneficiaries: Municipality of Mirdita
Preparation of a stable exhibit of the culture and tradition of the area; organization of a stable service of a permanent service of tourist information and orientation


Name of the project: Urban Development Project for Ulez
Location: Municipality of Mat
Field: Urban infrastructure development
Objectives: Infrastructure facilities improvement for the development of the area
Time 2017-2019
Financier organization: Albanian Government
Responsible organization: Municipality of Mat
Partners: Central institutions
Beneficiaries: Municipality of Mat
A plan and financing for infrastructure improvement, houses rehab, enhancing tourism attraction in the area of Ulez

Name of the project: Museum of Petralba
Location: Municipality of Kos
Field: Tourism development
Objectives: Construction of the museum in the old village
Time 2019-ongoing
Financier organization: European Union, Municipality of Klos
Responsible organization: Municipality of Klos
Partners: -
Beneficiaries: Municipality of Klos
The project consists in building a history museum and creating several hiking trails. The area where the project will be implemented is near the Petralbes fortress between the village of Fshat and Guri i Bardh. "Discovering Hidden Attractions" is the name of project, and the partners of the project are Municipality of Klos and Municipality of Demir Hisar with co- financier of European Union. This project seems to be very important for the area of Klos, and with the Arber road ends, tourism sector will develop rapidly.


4.5.3 Adjunctive historical and art information


Name of the cultural item	Church of the Ascension	
Type	Religious building	
Location		<p>It is located on a rocky hill in the entrance of Rubik city just on kilometer from the E851 highway crossroad. (17 km from the Qafë-Molla Lake)</p>
Architectural description		<p>One-sided Normandie style Church, with the axels East to West were the entrance is. Functional for pilgrims.</p>
History	<p>One of the most popular churches in Albania. Due to its old age, architecture and its rich history, it has been declared a “Cultural Monument”. Initially, it was the monastery of Benedict and then used for the Franciscan Assembly. It is mentioned for the first time in 1166 and there have since been several reconstructions and constructions. Apse has been decorated with old frescoes of the Byzantine tradition even thoo being a Roman Catholic church. In the complecs are also the ruins of the former Franciscan Monastery. This church has served some of the most prominent names of Albanian culture, such as: Father Gjergj Fishta, Father Shtjefën Gjeçovi, Father Pal Dodaj, Bernardin Palaj, Father Leon Kabashi etc. as well as Franciscan priests from Italy, Austria, Croatia, and Poland. A remarkable Way of the Cross leads from the small town to the shelbuem church, in whose yard the “Stone of Creation with the Cup of Life” is built, a sign of the peace of Abrahamic religions, inaugurated in 2005 with the blessing of all religious communities in Albania.</p>	
Current property and management	Property of the Franciscan Assembly in Albania and it is managed by the Catholic Dioceses of Rreshen	
Accessibility and fruition	Open to visits – Yes Accessibility with disability Yes	
Tourist Guides availability	Tourist Guides availability - Contact Infokulla Mirdita	
No. of yearly tourists	Around 4.000 visitors	
Good/bad signalization to reach the place	Road signalization is good with signs at every crossroad. It can be easily found because it is located in a rocky hill in the entrance of Rubik city, and it is visual even for travelers on E851 highway.	
Weakness elements	Night lighting, inner guide missing.	


Name of the cultural item	Political Prison of Spaç
Type	Historical building Second-category National Monument
Location	 <p>It is located in the 7th kilometer on the SH 44 road from the crossroad of E851 Highway, in the village of Spaç. (15 km from Qafë-Molla lake)</p>
Architectural description	Built in 1968, It has a typical functionalist architecture, with regular forms, with two dormitories for prisoners with three floors each, service units such as canteens, libraries, hospital facilities and a building for the prison administration.
History	The main work camp and prison for the political prisoners during the Communist regime, from 1968 till 1990. It is also known as Department 303 by the Ministry of Internal Affairs. The political prisoners did hard labor in the Spaç copper mine. While the prison had an official maximum capacity of 600, as many as 1.200 prisoners lived there at one time. The camp was on a rugged mountainous territory. Today it is a place to visit for those who wish to study the dictatorial communist past in Albania.
Current property and management	Property of the Ministry of Infrastructure and Energy, Managed by the Ministry of Culture and its territorial unite DRKK.
Accessibility and fruition	Open to visits – Yes Accessibility with disability - Partially
Tourist Guides availability	Tourist Guides availability – Contact Infokulla Mirdita
No. of yearly tourists	Around 3.000 visitors
Good/bad signaling to reach the place	Minimum signaling on the road, mainly on the three intersections to other roads.
Weakness elements	Unpaved road. High risk of Degradation monument as result of mismanagement and lack of maintenance.


Name of the cultural item	Stojan Church
Type	Historical building (church)
Location	 <p>The church of Stojan is located in the village of Stojan of the administrative unit Ulez, Municipality of Mat. It is 2 km from the national road Skopet-Burrel with a distance of no more than 10 km from Ulza.</p>
Architectural description	The church of "Sh'na Ndout" in the commune of Ulëz i Matit, which bears the same name as the religious cult, located in Stojan, is considered one of the holiest churches for the believers of the area. For almost three centuries, this religious cult has served all believers from Albanian-speaking areas who performed rituals near it. The number of believers who turn to this cult has been very high, also for the relaxing nature that the area where this church is built offers.
History	The church is from the medieval period, with arches more than 2000 years old.
Current property and management	Public property, managed by the chapel and the administrative unit of Ulez
Accessibility and fruition	Open to visits – Yes Accessibility with disability - Partial (difficulty terrain mobility)
Tourist Guides	Tourist Guides availability – Yes internal

availability	
No. of yearly tourists	200-300 people
Good/bad signalization to reach the place	Most of the road is done by car, only a distance of about 1 km is pedestrian
Weakness elements	An off-road vehicle is needed to access the church.

Name of the cultural item	Kokerdhok Tower	
Type	Historical building	
Location		Historic tower located in the village of Kokerdhok of the administrative unit Ulez Municipality Mat. It is 5 km from the town of Ulez.
Architectural description	Traditional stone style of the area, great height from floor to floor.	
History	The tower is built in authentic style, with wide spaces and a stunning view of the shore of Lake Ulza.	
Current property and management	It is owned by Mark Vokrri family (the tower in the area is known as the tower of Dod Ndue Mark Vokrri).	
Accessibility and fruition	Open to visits – Yes Accessibility with disability Yes/	
Tourist Guides availability	Yes internal	
No. of yearly tourists	50-100	
Good/bad signalization to reach the place	The terrain is an accessible category without difficulty in moving and most of the road is done by car.	
Weakness elements	Collaboration with tower owners.	

Name of the cultural item	Petralba Castle	
Type	Historical building (Cultural Monument of the first category)	
Location		Petralba Castle is located between the villages of Gur i Bardhë and Fshat in the Municipality of Klos, built on a mountain ridge.

Architectural description	 <p>Nowadays in the place where the castle is located, there are only ruins that carry history. The ruins of the castle are built of stone at a height of about 800 m.</p>
History	<p>The fortress has its beginnings in late antiquity, to be reinforced again in the 15th century by Skanderbeg, who made of it a relevant military post. For the historical and archaeological values that this castle preserves, in 1973 it received the status of "Cultural Monument" of the first category.</p> <p>Marin Barleti's "History of Skanderbeg" calls the castle Petram Albam, which in Albanian is Guri i Bardhë (White Stone). Barleti claims that Skanderbeg stayed with his family in Petralba. According to the legend, even he and his son, Gjon, were born in this castle.</p>
Current property and management	Part of the Cultural Monuments since 1973, the building belongs to the Ministry of Culture.
Accessibility and fruition	The castle is open to visitors
Tourist Guides availability	No
No. of yearly tourist	Around 100 -150
Good/bad signalization to reach the place	Terrain difficulty.
Weakness elements	Terrain danger.

Name of the cultural item	The House of Rexhep Lleshi
Type	Museum (cultural monument of the first category)
Location	 <p>Lleshi House is located in the village of Klos-Katund in the Municipality of Klos.</p>
Architectural description	Storey building, with stone wall, a large sloping roof to face the snow, arched windows, as well as a surrounding wall (fortress).
History	This building, more than 100 years old, was first built by the owner of the house and then turned into a museum house. In Lleshi House there is an exhibit of historical-cultural (Traditional clothing of the area, various items with the lifestyle in this area, wood processing facilities). Declared a cultural monument in 1977, it is still preserved by the owners of the house.
Current property and management	Part of the Cultural Monuments, this house belongs to the Family of Rexhep Lleshi from Klos-Katundi.
Accessibility and fruition	Yes
Tourist Guides availability	No guide service, but hosts extremely hospitable.


No. of yearly tourists	The apartment is visited mainly by school students, as well as by foreign tourists (no figures available).
Good/bad signalization to reach the place	Easily accessible.
Weakness elements	None.


4.6 Central Macedonia (Greece)


4.6.1 Environmental and social information

4.6.2 Project and policies ongoing or concluded in last three years



4.6.3 Adjunctive historical and art information

Name of the cultural item	Archaeological Park of Pella	
Type	Archaeological site	
Location		40 km from the Village of Vrytta, in the Municipality of Pella, Regional Unit of Pella
Architectural description	<p>The monumental palatial complex that occupies the northernmost hill of the city covers an area of 60.000 m². Around the city's commercial and manufacturing center, the so-called agora (ayorá), which was in fact the biggest agora of the ancient world. This huge building complex of 70.000m² included shops, workshops, administration of-fices, and the repository of the city's historical records. The main avenue of agora was actually connected with the city's port, the ruins of which are still visible today.</p> <p>The ancient agora is constructed according to the famous urban planning of Hippodamus (Hippodamian grid plan): well-defined city blocks, paved streets with sidewalks, and elaborate water supply and sewage systems. They all illustrate Pella's modern infrastructure and sophisticated urban design. The two-storey private houses built in Doric and Ionic style brings to mind images of a prosperous, ancient, city.</p> <p>On the site of the ancient city is the Archaeological Museum of Pella.</p>	
History	<p>Historical capital of the ancient kingdom of Macedon and birthplace of Alexander the Great. Pella is first mentioned by Herodotus of Halicarnassus (VII, 123) in relation to Xerxes' campaign and by Thucydides (II, 99,4 and 100,4) in relation to Macedonian expansion and the war against Sitalces, the king of the Thracians. It was probably built as the capital of the kingdom by Archelaus I.</p>	
Current property and management	Ministry of Culture	
Accessibility and fruition	Open to visits – Yes Accessibility with disability Yes	
Tourist Guides availability	Tourist Guides availability – Yes	
No. of yearly tourists	N/A	
Good/bad signalling to reach the place	Good	
Weakness elements	Imminent excavations	


Name of the cultural item	Saint George church	
Type	Religious building	
Location		Located in the center of Goumenissa (Municipality of Paionia, regional unit of Kilkis)
Architectural description	It is the largest church in the metropolitan region of Goumenissa and one of the most impressive in Central Macedonia. Reminiscent of the Patriarchal Church of Agios Georgios in Constantinople, Agios Minas in Thessaloniki and Agios Antonios in Veria. Together with the historical school with which they are located in the same area they formed the heart of the Hellenism of Goumenissa and its province in difficult historical periods.	
History	It was built with the initiative expenses and personal work of the inhabitants of the town, in the period 1864-1869. Since 1991 it is the Metropolitan Church of Goumenissa	
Current property and management		
Accessibility and fruition	Open to visits – Yes Accessibility with disability Yes	
Tourist Guides availability	No	
No. of yearly tourists		
Good/bad signalling to reach the place	Good	
Weakness elements		


Name of the cultural item	Jewish Synagogue	
Type	Religious building	
Location		Located In the heart of the Jewish District of Barbouta (city of Veria, regional unit of Imathia)
Architectural description	The paved lanes and the impressive mansions, with elaborate interior decoration; impressive wood carved ceilings and vivid mosaic tiles. The Pulpit (Teva) which is delimited by the four marble columns in the centre of the temple, the Ehaal (the Holy Ark) which is decorated according to the local tradition and the old and new zenana (loft). Behind the zenana (loft) there is still preserved the Mikveh (a sacred bath).	
History	The Jewish District dates back to the Romans (50 AD). In the heart of it, there is the stone-built Synagogue, the most ancient synagogue in the Northern Greece	
Current property		

and management	
Accessibility and fruition	Open to visits – Yes Accessibility with disability Yes
Tourist Guides availability	No
No. of yearly tourists	
Good/bad signalling to reach the place	Good
Weakness elements	


Name of the cultural item	Historical Museum of the Struggle of 1821 (Old School)	
Type	Museum	
Location		In the central square of the village (Municipality of Emmanuel Papas, regional unit of Serres)
Architectural description		
History	The Old School was built in 1906 and has been recently restored, constituting one of the village's main attractions. Today houses the Historical Museum of the Struggle of 1821.	
Current property and management	Municipality of Emmanouil Papas	
Accessibility and fruition	Open to visits – Yes Accessibility with disability Yes	
Tourist Guides availability	No	
No. of yearly tourists		
Good/bad signalling to reach the place	Good	
Weakness elements		

Name of the cultural item	Church of Taxiarches
Type	Religious Building

Location	 <p>In the village of Ossa (Municipality of Lagada, regional unit of Thessaloniki)</p>
Architectural description	Typologically, carefully for a three-three-aisled wooden-roofed basilica, with a wooden-roofed portico to the middle of its southern use and a semicircular protruding niche of the Holy Step. Its masonry is of masonry and their disposition in the north, the east and the legal use of the wall reliefs of the 19th. Internally, availability, excavations east in a polygonal Holy Step, during the indication appearances on the temple to have a trinity. From its initial phase, complete columns that distinguish the content into information of wide retention and questions from the same advertisement, constituting in the core of a cylindrical set from the application of plaster and paint.
History	Built in Byzantine times and renovated in 1804, its magnificent interior decoration includes the ornate wood-carved iconostasis, the despotic throne, the pulpit, the dances of the chanters, the shrines with the images of the temple and the stalls. On the iconostasis, the despotic throne and the shrines, remarkable icons of the 17th, 18th and 19th centuries are preserved.
Current property and management	
Accessibility and fruition	Open to visits – Yes Accessibility with disability Yes
Tourist Guides availability	No
No. of yearly tourists	
Good/bad signalling to reach the place	Good
Weakness elements	

Name of the cultural item	Castle of Platamon
Type	Historical building
Location	 <p>On a hill above the sea, 6 km away from Palaios Panteleimonas (Municipality of Dio-Olympos, regional unit of Pieria)</p>
Architectural description	It is one of the most best-preserved castles in Greece. The Platamon Castle, an important part of the history of Pieria, is a Crusader castle (built between 1204 and 1222) in northern Greece (Macedonia) and is located southeast of Mount Olympus, in a strategic position which controls the exit of the Tempe valley, through which passes the main road connecting Macedonia with Thessaly and southern Greece. The tower (donjon), which overlooks the highway, is an imposing medieval fortress. Important discoveries are the board of Hellenistic wall, that confirm the suggestion that on this position was the ancient Greek city Herakleion and the gate in the wall of the donjon. The core of the city Herakleion remains to be found, but it is posited that it is located on the northwest side of the castle's hill due to shells and coins found during recent excavations.
History	The place, which today is occupied by the castle, was used by the city of Herakleion in pre-Christian times. Not only on the top of the castle hill, but also at the foot of the hill, were settlements that were assigned to this ancient city. Around 360 BC Skylax of Karyandar described the place as "the first Macedonian city

	<p>behind the river Pinios". The Roman historian Titius Livius has a more accurate position determination. "Between Dion and Tembi lying on a rock," he described the place, which is identical with the position of the castle. But even earlier, since the Bronze Age, a settlement of the castle hill has been proved.</p> <p>In the year 430 BC, The Athenians conquered the place to control from here the Thermaean Gulf to their possessions on the Chalkidiki. At the same time, the country's most popular north-south route runs along the hill. At the beginning of the 3rd century BC, the city and the now established port were destroyed. By what, or by whom, is not exactly known. A short time later the region was conquered by the Romans. In the year 169 BC, from Thessaly coming, they held their camp in the plain between Herakleion and Leivithra before starting their campaign against Macedonia. Of course, the outstanding strategic importance of the hill was not hidden from them. Probably from this time comes the acropolis, the upper town, which was surrounded by a low wall. From the time around Christ's birth to the middle Byzantine epoch, in the 10th century AD, little evidence was found of the events at this time. The name Platamon for the close vicinity of the hill emerges for the first time. With this term Homer referred to a rock surrounded by the sea. In the 12th century, the city of Platamon is described and the castle as such is mentioned for the first time.</p> <p>In 1204, Franconian knights founded the kingdom of Thessaloniki in the course of their conquest of Constantinople, which also included the castle of Platamon. They finally finished the bulwark, but had to clear it again in 1217 to make way for the Comnenes, a Byzantine aristocracy. The further history of the place remains changing and the castle always finds new masters. At the end of the 14th century the Turks came and were replaced by the Venetians in 1425. They remained until the 400 years of the Turkokratia in Greece began. The last battles took place in the Second World War. New Zealand troops who had moved into this area were bombed.</p>
Current property and management	Ministry of Culture
Accessibility and fruition	Open to visits – Yes Accessibility with disability No
Tourist Guides availability	Yes
No. of yearly tourists	
Good/bad signalling to reach the place	Good
Weakness elements	

Name of the cultural item	Sculptures of Vassilis Pavlis	
Type	Contemporary art	
Location		In the central square of Afytos (Municipality of Kassandra, regional unit of Halkidiki)
Architectural description	Contemporary art	
History	<p>Vassilis Pavlis is a contemporary and Afytos-born sculptor, who connected his artistic activity with Afytos helping it to acquire the identity of the artistic village, this time adding colors, aesthetics and flowers to the streets.</p> <p>Utilizing the "humble" tins of cheese and with the help of 230 karaoke painters, poets, children with special needs, students of primary schools and colleges from all over Greece, he prepared a celebration of art, tradition and recycling.</p>	
Current property and management		
Accessibility and fruition	Open to visits – Yes Accessibility with disability Yes	
Tourist Guides availability	No	
No. of yearly tourists		
Good/bad signalling to reach	Good	

the place	
Weakness elements	

4.7 Po Basin in Emilia-Romagna (Italy)

4.7.1 Environmental and social information

Municipality of Bondeno	
% of municipal territory subject to nature conservation	12.0
% of urban waste differentiated collection	74.3
Any indicator on emissions (NO ₂ , PM, CO ₂) at the municipal level	-
Number of Public transports passengers	-
Municipal cyclo-tracks	-
Participation to climate and environmental international networks	1
Co-working, youth culture and social centres (list)	ARCI Barakko ARCI Burana ARCI Oasi Gavello ARCI Zerbinate Centro socio-riabilitativo diurno "Airone" Centro polifunzionale Sport e Cultura
Elders social and aggregation centres (list)	Centro sociale 2000 Centro sociale ricreativo culturale "Casa Ariosto" Centro sociale ricreativo culturale autogestito anziani "Pilastrì"
Associations and no-profit organizations involved in cultural and tourism activities (list)	A suon di Forchetta A.S.A. (Associazione Studi Astronomici) Amici della lettura Amici della storia Araba Fenice Arti contadine Associazione Culturale Celtica Cinghiale Bianco Associazione Tartufai "Al Ramiol" Bondeno cultura Casumarese Centro ricreativo culturale di Ponte Rodoni Club Vecchie Ruote Comitato festeggiamenti Burana Comitato festeggiamenti Gavello Comitato festeggiamenti Pilastrì Comitato festeggiamenti Zerbinate Compagnia "Ruspante" di Pilastrì Così per gioco Enotria Gruppo archeologico di Bondeno Gruppo astrofili di Bondeno Gruppo micologico di Bondeno I Ciucin dl'Usdal I salami dei Pilastrì Il mercatino di Stellata La locomotiva La nuova compagnia del "Patatrac" Panarea 2 Porky's Beer Sagre e dintorni Santabianchese Showteam Società filarmonica "G. Verdi" Società operaia di mutuo soccorso Stellata 97 Turismo & Turisti Turismo e territorio

Municipality of Boretto	
% of municipal territory subject to nature conservation	21.5
% of urban waste differentiated collection	90.0
Any indicator on emissions (NO ₂ , PM, CO ₂) at the municipal level	-
Number of Public transports passengers	-
Municipal cyclo-tracks	-

Participation to climate and environmental international networks	1
Co-working, youth culture and social centres (list)	Centro sociale "La bottega del tempo libero" Centro del riuso
Elders social and aggregation centres (list)	-
Associations and no-profit organizations involved in cultural and tourism activities (list)	Circolo ARCI borettese "Il Cantiere del Genio" Complesso Bandistico "G. e F. Medesani" Comitato Fiera San Rocco Comitato Fiera Santa Croce CineClub "C Zambelli" Associazione "Boretto arte e cultura"

Municipality of Brescello	
% of municipal territory subject to nature conservation	35.2
% of urban waste differentiated collection	77.0
Any indicator on emissions (NO2, PM, CO2) at the municipal level	-
Number of Public transports passengers	-
Municipal cyclo-tracks	-
Participation to climate and environmental international networks	-
Co-working, youth culture and social centres (list)	Centro Sociale di Lentigione Centro Sociale di Sorbolo Levante Centro Sociale "Anspi"
Elders social and aggregation centres (list)	Centro Sociale AUSER
Associations and no-profit organizations involved in cultural and tourism activities (list)	Associazione per la valorizzazione della Prugna di Lentigione Nuova Comunità di Ghiarole Ente Fiera di Lentigione Gruppo Archeologico Brescellese M.S. Otone INCIA Brixellum Accademia di Studi Storici BRIG VideoCLUB Brescello Non Solo Don Camillo A.D.

Municipality of Calendasco	
% of municipal territory subject to nature conservation	35.3
% of urban waste differentiated collection	65.9
Any indicator on emissions (NO2, PM, CO2) at the municipal level	-
Number of Public transports passengers	-
Municipal cyclo-tracks	-
Participation to climate and environmental international networks	1
Co-working, youth culture and social centres (list)	Calendasco Young 2.0
Elders social and aggregation centres (list)	-
Associations and no-profit organizations involved in cultural and tourism activities (list)	Circolo culturale Biffulus

Municipality of Caorso	
% of municipal territory subject to nature conservation	21,5
% of urban waste differentiated collection	71,3
Any indicator on emissions (NO2, PM, CO2) at the municipal level	N/A
Number of Public transports passengers	N/A
Municipal cyclo-tracks	N/A
Participation to climate and environmental international networks	No
Co-working, youth culture and social centres (list)	Attività Giovanili Fossadello
Elders social and aggregation centres (list)	N/A
Associations and no-profit organizations involved in cultural and tourism activities (list)	Circolo Nautico Chiavenna Ass. culturale Memorial Vallavanti Rondoni

Municipality of Castelvetro Piacentino	
% of municipal territory subject to nature conservation	13,6
% of urban waste differentiated collection	67,4
Any indicator on emissions (NO2, PM, CO2) at the municipal level	N/A
Number of Public transports passengers	N/A
Municipal cyclo-tracks	N/A
Participation to climate and environmental international networks	No
Co-working, youth culture and social centres (list)	N/A
Elders social and aggregation centres (list)	N/A
Associations and no-profit organizations involved in cultural and tourism activities (list)	Gruppo fotografico Immaginarte AI 32 dal Masan GPS - Gruppo Promotore Sagra

Municipality of Colorno	
% of municipal territory subject to nature conservation	38.0
% of urban waste differentiated collection	87.4
Any indicator on emissions (NO ₂ , PM, CO ₂) at the municipal level	16 (NO ₂); 28 (PM ₁₀); 20 (PM _{2.5})
Number of Public transports passengers	-
Municipal cyclo-tracks	-
Participation to climate and environmental international networks	3
Co-working, youth culture and social centres (list)	Centro per centro Centro del riuso
Elders social and aggregation centres (list)	Circolo Maria Luigia Centro sociale "Venaria"
Associations and no-profit organizations involved in cultural and tourism activities (list)	A.N.M.I. - Gruppo P. Benassi C.V.M. Sezione locale Associazione artiglieri Comitato di Veldole Coro Paer Sezione locale Italia Nostra Motonautica parmense

Municipality of Luzzara	
% of municipal territory subject to nature conservation	12.5
% of urban waste differentiated collection	87.6
Any indicator on emissions (NO ₂ , PM, CO ₂) at the municipal level	-
Number of Public transports passengers	-
Municipal cyclo-tracks	-
Participation to climate and environmental international networks	1
Co-working, youth culture and social centres (list)	Centro sociale Casoni
Elders social and aggregation centres (list)	Centro sociale AUSER
Associations and no-profit organizations involved in cultural and tourism activities (list)	Associazione Artistico Culturale Non Solo Musica Associazione Gruppo Fotografico La Treccia Circolo culturale Torre A.P.S. Marasma E20 Noi di Luzzara Associazione Culturale La Maga Collettivo Indaco

Municipality of Monticelli d'Ongina	
% of municipal territory subject to nature conservation	34.1
% of urban waste differentiated collection	81.1
Any indicator on emissions (NO ₂ , PM, CO ₂) at the municipal level	-
Number of Public transports passengers	-
Municipal cyclo-tracks	-
Participation to climate and environmental international networks	1
Co-working, youth culture and social centres (list)	ARCI "Amici del Po"
Elders social and aggregation centres (list)	Circolo "...anta"
Associations and no-profit organizations involved in cultural and tourism activities (list)	Gruppo Culturale Mostre Gruppo ornitologico Gruppo Teatrale S.Nazzaro Gruppo Bandistico Monticellese I Canei ad Muntzei

Municipality of Polesine-Zibello	
% of municipal territory subject to nature conservation	41.1
% of urban waste differentiated collection	88.0
Any indicator on emissions (NO ₂ , PM, CO ₂) at the municipal level	-
Number of Public transports passengers	-
Municipal cyclo-tracks	-
Participation to climate and environmental international networks	2
Co-working, youth culture and social centres (list)	Centro del riuso
Elders social and aggregation centres (list)	Circolo ricreativo pensionati
Associations and no-profit organizations involved in cultural and tourism activities (list)	Noi per Ardola Km 21 & un Po Gang del Bosco Mercoledì Amici del Po Motonautica polesine Gruppo Alpini "Terre del Po"

Municipality of Roccabianca	
% of municipal territory subject to nature conservation	35.0
% of urban waste differentiated collection	87.1
Any indicator on emissions (NO2, PM, CO2) at the municipal level	-
Number of Public transports passengers	-
Municipal cyclo-tracks	-
Participation to climate and environmental international networks	1
Co-working, youth culture and social centres (list)	ARCI G. Faraboli Circolo Amici Fontanelle Circolo Arcirokka
Elders social and aggregation centres (list)	-
Associations and no-profit organizations involved in cultural and tourism activities (list)	Associazione culturale "Everelina" On the River La Teiera Comitato mostra mercato - Associazione motociclistica Gruppo amici di G. Guareschi Il Grande Fiume

Municipality of Villanova sull'Arda	
% of municipal territory subject to nature conservation	16.3
% of urban waste differentiated collection	64.8
Any indicator on emissions (NO2, PM, CO2) at the municipal level	-
Number of Public transports passengers	-
Municipal cyclo-tracks	-
Participation to climate and environmental international networks	-
Co-working, youth culture and social centres (list)	-
Elders social and aggregation centres (list)	-
Associations and no-profit organizations involved in cultural and tourism activities (list)	Associazione culturale "Verdi fra Noi" Circolo cinematografico "La Golena"

4.7.2 Project and policies ongoing or concluded in last three years

Name of the project: Reconstruction project of the church of "Ponte Rondoni"
Location: BONDENO
Field: Urban redevelopment
Objectives: Reconstruction of the church damaged by the 2012 earthquake.
Time: 2019 - ongoing
Financier organization: Emilia-Romagna Region
Responsible organization: Ferrara – Comacchio Archdiocese
Beneficiaries: Ferrara – Comacchio Archdiocese
Description (Synthesis, max 10 lines): Reconstruction of the church damaged by the 2012 earthquake.

Name of the project: Reconstruction project of the "Palacinchiale"
Location: BONDENO
Field: Urban redevelopment
Objectives: Reconstruction of the sport hall damaged by the bad weather of November 2018.
Time: 2019 - 2020
Financier organization: Insurance and regional reimbursements
Responsible organization: Municipality of Bondeno
Beneficiaries: Municipality of Bondeno
Description (Synthesis, max 10 lines): Reconstruction of the sport hall damaged by the bad weather of November 2018.

Name of the project: Sewer remediation project in via Tassi
Location: BONDENO
Field: Urban redevelopment
Objectives: Construction of the new sewer section
Time: 2018 - 2019
Financier organization: Hera LTD
Responsible organization: Hera LTD
Beneficiaries: Municipality of Bondeno
Description (Synthesis, max 10 lines): Construction of the new sewer section

Name of the project: Refurbishment project of the "Ponte Rana"
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Location: BONDENO
Field: Urban redevelopment
Objectives: Replacement of the old and "damaged" Ponte Rana
Time: 2018 - 2019
Financier organization: Emilia-Romagna Region
Responsible organization: Municipality of Bondeno
Beneficiaries: Municipality of Bondeno
Description (Synthesis, max 10 lines): Replacement of the old and "damaged" Ponte Rana, with a new bridge with three lanes (like the previous one) and in line with the new anti-seismic legislation.

Name of the project: Youth Net
Location: BONDENO
Field: Social
Objectives: Increase socialization opportunities
Time: 2018 - 2019
Financier organization: Own funds
Responsible organization: Municipality of Bondeno and "La Locomotiva Association"
Beneficiaries: Young citizens
Description (Synthesis, max 10 lines): Expand socialization opportunities, especially towards minors, employing volunteers from the National Civil Service

Name of the project: Let's save the bees
Location: BONDENO
Field: Environment
Objectives: Increase social awareness on nature conservation
Time: 2017 - ongoing
Financier organization: -
Responsible organization: CONAPI (honey producers national association), Centro Agricoltura Ambiente and several municipalities.
Beneficiaries: Citizens
Description (Synthesis, max 10 lines): Raising awareness among citizens and public administrators regarding the importance of proper management of ornamental greenery (public and private) for the protection of bees and other beneficial insects

Name of the project: Youth
Location: BORETTO
Field: Social
Objectives: Young citizens animation
Time: 2018 - 2019
Financier organization: -
Responsible organization: Municipality of Boretto
Beneficiaries: Young citizens
Description (Synthesis, max 10 lines): Involvement of young people in playful, recreational and local tourism promotion activities

Name of the project: Blue flat land
Location: BRESCELLO
Field: Environment
Objectives: Creation of a new park
Time: -
Financier organization: Coop Alleanza 3.0, Rete nell'Acqua e nella Terra (WWF, LIPU, GGEV, Gruppo Zeppelin), Ecosapiens
Responsible organization: Coop Alleanza 3.0, Rete nell'Acqua e nella Terra (WWF, LIPU, GGEV, Gruppo Zeppelin), Ecosapiens
Beneficiaries: Citizens
Description (Synthesis, max 10 lines): Create a widespread park, by networking the areas of greatest naturalistic interest, including the floodplain of Brescello

Name of the project: Stones in the net
Location: CALENDASCO
Field: Culture
Objectives:
Time: 2018 - ongoing
Financier organization: -
Responsible organization: Associations: "Oltre la Storia" and "PopHistory", Municipality of Calendasco and others (Biaso, Castelnovo ne' Monti, Correggio, Galeata, Mirandola, Monzuno, Premilcuore, San Felice sul Panaro, San Possidonio, San Prospero, Santa Sofia, Vetto)
Beneficiaries: Citizens
Description (Synthesis, max 10 lines): Create a virtual memorial, which retrieves and makes available the names, faces and stories of the Emilia-Romagna soldiers who left for the front, collected in the archives and in the traces on the territory, inserting them in a personal database with a documentary but also aesthetic value

Name of the project: Let's save the bees
Location: CALENDASCO

Field: Environment
Objectives: Increase social awareness on nature conservation
Time: 2017 - ongoing
Financier organization: -
Responsible organization: CONAPI (honey producers national association), Centro Agricoltura Ambiente and several municipalities.
Beneficiaries: Citizens
Description (Synthesis, max 10 lines): Raising awareness among citizens and public administrators regarding the importance of proper management of ornamental greenery (public and private) for the protection of bees and other beneficial insects

Name of the project: Born to read
Location: CALENDASCO
Field: Culture
Objectives: Promotion of reading habits among young people
Time: 2016 - ongoing
Financier organization: -
Responsible organization: Pediatricians cultural association, Italian libraries association, Municipality of Calendasco and others
Beneficiaries: Young citizens
Description (Synthesis, max 10 lines): Promote readings among children and youth in general


Name of the project: CAPFLO
Location: CALENDASCO
Field: Civil protection
Objectives: Improve methodologies of flood risk prevention
Time: 2016 - 2018
Financier organization: EuropeAid
Responsible organization: University of Barcellona (lead partner), University Paris-Est, University of Amsterdam, University of Luneburg, Italian institute for social research and others
Beneficiaries: Citizens
Description (Synthesis, max 10 lines): Share flood risk prevention methodologies. The project has one of its specific focuses in the Trebbia basin


Name of the project: "Pa.i.S – Partecipa il Sociale"
Location: COLORNO
Field: Social
Objectives: Construction of a municipal Skate Park
Time: 2019
Financier organization: Own funds
Responsible organization: Municipality of Colorno
Beneficiaries: Citizens
Description (Synthesis, max 10 lines): Construction of a municipal Skate Park thanks to the participation of young people between 14 and 25 years old, in charge of designing the park, but also of organizing its maintenance and management. The entire essential content of the project is based on the concept of Participatory Democracy, with which is possible to train the children


Name of the project: CONFLUPO
Location: MONTICELLI D'ONGINA
Field: Environment
Objectives:
Time: 2012 - 2018
Financier organization: LIFE Programme and Enel Green Power LTD
Responsible organization: Emilia-Romagna Region, Po interregional management Agency and others
Beneficiaries: Citizens
Description (Synthesis, max 10 lines): Restoration of the longitudinal continuity of the Po River to restore the migratory routes of fish fauna, to be obtained mainly through the construction of an ascent ladder at the Isola Serafini hydroelectric plant



Name of the project: Cycle and pedestrian bridge over the Arda river
Location: VILLANOVA SULL'ARDA
Field: Urban redevelopment
Objectives: New bridge for cyclist and pedestrians
Time: 2020
Financier organization: Piacenza Province (50%), Emilia-Romagna Region (50%)
Responsible organization: Municipality of Villanova sull'Arda
Beneficiaries: Citizens
Description (Synthesis, max 10 lines): Development of sustainable mobility, road safety and environmental sustainability; the intervention will give continuity to the "Destra Po" tourist cycle itinerary, avoiding users from using winding and dangerous paths in busy stretches

4.7.3 Adjunctive historical and art information



Name of the cultural item	Este Fort (Possente Stronghold)	
Type	Fortification (14th century)	
Location		<p>It's located in the hamlet of Stellata, 7 km north of the town of Bondeno, close to the border between Emilia-Romagna and Lombardy.</p> <p>Going north along the street Via Argine Po, it appears on the right, inside a wooded area.</p>
Architectural description	The structure has a starry plan (hence the name of the hamlet in which it is located), with extremities that can be written in a square. It is distributed over four levels, three of which are visible from the outside. The lower one is a "shoe" and together with the second is formed by internally vaulted rooms, while the terrace, marked by the corbel crowning bands within which the guns and machicolations open, is covered by a wooden structure, added in a subsequent phase to the construction of the fortress	
History	Commissioned by Niccolò II d'Este in 1362, as a fortification along the Este state border. It was mainly involved in the clashes with the Republic of Venice, as a strategic barrier for the enemy ships of the Po di Ferrara section, regulated by a chain guide. News of a new building is reported in the year 1557, by the will of Duke Ercole II d'Este, together with his son Alfonso, fearing that the Spaniards, at war with the French, after the victory of San Quintino could also invade the Este territory. It was then fortified even further by Urban VIII, in 1629. Between the end of 1800 and until 1969 it became a civil residence. It was then donated to the Municipality of Bondeno, which restored it between 1975 and 1976, reestablishing its original facies.	
Current property and management	Municipality of Bondeno	
Accessibility and fruition	Open to visits – No (only from the outside)	
Tourist Guides availability	No	
No. of yearly tourists	N/A	
Good/bad signalling to reach the place	Good	
Weakness elements	Following the seismic events of 2012, it suffered serious damage (in particular damage to the vault of the first floor, the flooring, the walls and overall damage to the internal and external walls that aggravate pre-existing structural problems) which make it completely not accessible today.	


Name of the cultural item	Church of the Nativity of Virgin Mary	
Type	Religious buildings (15th century)	
Location		<p>It's located in the historic center, overlooking the main square (Piazza Garibaldi).</p>


Architectural description	 <p>The exterior is characterized by exposed brick. The salient facade is divided into five blind arches in which there are three entrances, oculi and ogival single lancet windows. The sides highlight the presence of the internal side chapels. The presbytery is concluded by a polygonal apse; all external surfaces are divided into blind arches with oculi and single lancet windows. The classroom interior, with side chapels, is divided into three spans with a ribbed cross vault. The presbytery is flanked by side chapels and concluded by a polygonal apse.</p>
History	Rebuilt in the fifteenth century by the local community, on top of the remains of an older church whose origin is presumed to be in the eleventh or twelfth century. It was deeply restored during the 1850s, when it took on its current neo-Gothic character.
Current property and management	Ecclesiastical of the Archdiocese of Ferrara-Comacchio
Accessibility and fruition	Open to visits – Yes
Tourist Guides availability	No
No. of yearly tourists	N/A
Good/bad signalling to reach the place	Good
Weakness elements	The earthquake that hit Emilia in 2012 caused the church structures to collapse, with lesions in the apse and in the side chapels. The church was tied with iron and binders throughout the body of the hall and in the bell tower, so was reopened for worship on March 20, 2016.


Name of the cultural item	Calendasco's castle	
Type	Fortification (14th century)	
Location		It stands out in the center of the town and at the eastern entrance of the small historic village.
Architectural description		The body of the fortress has elements typical of the fourteenth-century castles of the Po Valley, such as the sawtooth motif combined with the crowning with windows with relined arches. The deep moat, the recesses that once housed the drawbridge at the entrance, and the "pusterla" (a small door) with drawbridge access, are still visible. A semicircular tower rises much higher than the rest of the building; the north-east wing, equipped with a shoe and with a rustic and homogeneous appearance, dates back to a later period. The entrance hall, covered by a cross vault decorated with sixteenth-century frescoes, leads into the courtyard where a portico with three ovens is visible. The "recetto", a rustic body with silly arched windows and a decorative saw-tooth motif, is outside the moat, near the bridge deck.
History	Mentioned for the first time in 1187, it was built next to the already present "recetto" (wanted by the Bishop-Count of Piacenza), in conjunction with the increased importance of the port on the Po which required armed guards for checks and the collection of taxes. It was destroyed during the clashes between Ghibellines and	


	Guelphs at the end of the fourteenth century, then promptly rebuilt. It still retains this ancient architecture.
Current property and management	Municipality of Calendasco, with the exception of some private portions that have become apartments
Accessibility and fruition	Open to visits – No
Tourist Guides availability	No
No. of yearly tourists	-
Good/bad signalling to reach the place	Good
Weakness elements	None known

Name of the cultural item	Verdi's Villa and park	
Type	Residential building	
Location		Hamlet of Sant'Agata in the Municipality of Villanova sull'Arda (PC)
Architectural description		The central body of the villa retains the structure of the original farmhouse, to which the two wings with a terrace were added to the facade and the greenhouses, the chapel and the sheds in the back. In the private apartment the original furnishings and the arrangement of the furniture have been maintained. Verdi's bedroom preserves his desk, the piano and the terracotta bust, made by the sculptor Vincenzo Gemito in 1872. The villa is surrounded by a large romantic park consisting of tall trees, both native and non-native, and enriched by a pond and a tuff cave.
History	The famous composer Giuseppe Verdi bought the estate in 1848, and he made built there the villa during the following years. He decided every detail of the project, also the materials to use and the measures. He lived there with his lady Giuseppina Strepponi, from 1851 until his death.	
Current property and management	Private property of Carrara-Verdi family	
Accessibility and fruition	Access by car or on foot; Open every day, excluded Monday; Only some areas of the villa are open to public visits	
Tourist guides availability	Visits are possible only with guides	
No. of yearly students	N/A	
Good/bad signals to reach the place	Good signaling	
Weakness elements	None known	


Name of the cultural item	Castel of Roccabianca	
Type	Fortification	
Location		Roccabianca (PR)
Architectural description	The structure develops horizontally and has the regular geometric layout typical of lowland castles. It has a central courtyard with towers in the left corners and in the back and a high central keep; the latter is instead a very rare example of a double nut tower. The portico is painted with heraldic coats of arms and dedications by Rossi to his mistress. The interior rooms are variously decorated. They have a painted wooden beam ceiling with a frescoed frieze below or lunette and frescoed vaults. It contains valuable frescoes and canvases, but also collections of furniture and antique copper utensils. There is also a wide basement, covered by cross vaults, part of which was originally used for stables.	
History	The castle was built in 1465, wanted by Pier Maria Rossi II for both military and residential scopes. It was donated to his lover and decorated for her. It changed many owners through the centuries, from Pallavicino to Rangoni family. It was open to public visits only in 2002.	
Current property and management	Private property (Scaltriti family)	
Accessibility and fruition	Access by car or on foot; Open from march to December; ticket cost is 6 euro;	
Tourist guides availability	Yes in different languages (French, English, German);	
No. of yearly students	N/A	
Good/bad signaling to reach the place	Good signaling	
Weakness elements	There are no structural weaknesses, but the decoration in Sala dei Feudi are partially damaged;	

Name of the cultural item	Ducal Palace (Colorno's Mansion)	
Type	Residential buildings (17th century)	
Location		Located in the downtown of Colorno, south of one of the bends of Parma stream

Architectural description	 <p>The imposing structure has a rectangular plan, bordered at the top by four towers, and equipped with two internal courtyards. The exteriors are attributable to the baroque style. Inside there are over 400 rooms, most of them without furniture and with pink marble floors and frescoed ceilings. Instead, the rooms that can be visited have floors in polychrome marble or wood, they are both frescoed and furnished, mostly in Baroque and Rococo style. Here visitors can admire consoles, sofas, inlaid tables, porcelain, cabinets, paintings, mirrors and a part of the Meissen porcelain collections acquired by the Duchess Luisa Elisabetta. Among the various artistic elements, four of that stand out for their value and suggestiveness: a fireplace in white Carrara marble by the sculptor Jean Baptiste Boudard; a gilded wood console made in 1769 by the carver Ignazio Marchetti based on a design by Petitot; frescoes in the form of a tapestry by Antonio Bresciani; the frescoes of the vault of the Astronomical Observatory by Ferdinando Borbone.</p>
History	<p>In the past was a military construction; already under the Sanseverinos it was transformed into a residential building, which however took on its current appearance only after the radical renovations commissioned by Ferruccio II Farnese and carried out by the architect Ferdinando Maria Galli. In 1734 it was stripped of its art collections and interior furnishings, transferred to the new headquarters of Carlo Borbone in Naples; on the contrary, his brother Filippo settled there with his wife Luisa Elisabetta, giving splendor to the entire complex: the Palace was renovated by the French architect Enne-mond Alexandre Petitot, under the direction of making the interiors similar to those that Louise Elisabetta herself he had met at Versailles. Further changes were made by Maria Luigia of Austria, who impressed her taste on the apartments. After the unification of Italy it became the property of the Province of Parma, which made improper use of it and used it as a provincial asylum; this management, conducted until the 1970s, heavily influenced the structure, leading for example to the total destruction of the court theater. The following restoration works made it possible to only partially recover the ancient splendor of the complex.</p>
Current property and management	Province of Parma
Accessibility and fruition	Open to visits – Yes (only from June to August)
Tourist Guides availability	Yes, mandatory for groups (no more than 15 people)
No. of yearly tourists	
Good/bad signalling to reach the place	Good
Weakness elements	All the rooms on the ground floor and the cellars were invaded by mud and water during the flood of December 2017, for damages estimated at millions of euros; the tender for the restoration is still in progress. The Palace was then hit by a small fire in 2018, which however brought little damage limited to a window and a wooden floor in the Noble Room.

Name of the cultural item	Boretto Water voring plant
Type	Hydraulic artifacts (20th century)
Location	 <p>Lcated in the center of the town of Boretto and west of the historic center. They overlook the waters of the Canale Divergente, the main local work for the adduction of irrigation water from the Po river.</p>

Architectural description	Chiavica and Contro-chiavica are two almost twin buildings, typical examples of architecture from the lictorian age, having the function of taking the waters of the Po for irrigation. The Chiavica in particular has the role of taking, while the Contro-chiavica is limited to a safety role. Between the two there is a basin of calm waters. The buildings refer to a nineteenth-century style updated to the “deco” style. All brick facades are marked by full-height vertical half pilasters and large fenestrations. The roof is two-pitched with a pavilion head, but was originally flat. Near it, a succession of rectangular windows is underlined by string courses of stone and interspersed with circular stone rosettes with decorations from rural themes. The Chiavica is arranged on a bridge structure with three arches. Inside there are 8 gates and a huge metal overhead travelling crane with lifting castle to operate the large central sluice gate. Two large tapestries painted on canvas by the artist Vittorio Venturini in the 1920s were hung on the overhead travelling crane.
History	Construction began in 1928, in full fascist regime. The two buildings were the first realizations of an intake system which today has 5 elements.
Current property and management	State property
Accessibility and fruition	Open to visits – No
Tourist Guides availability	Inserted within the audio-guided tour “Il paesaggio della bonifica - The landscape of reclamation”
No. of yearly tourists	N/A
Good/bad signalling to reach the place	
Weakness elements	None known

Name of the cultural item	Parish church of San Giorgio	
Type	Religious buildings (11th century)	
Location		Located in the downtown, near to the town hall
Architectural description	<p>The current plant is in the form of a Latin cross, with a central nave and two side aisles on which the chapels with altars project. Eighteenth-century restoration works have replaced the ancient cruciform pillars with circular columns. The intersection of the nave with the transept gives rise to the presbytery area dominated by the octagonal drum above which rests the dome with a blind cap, added in 1655. The façade is in pure Baroque style (as are the external walls and the interior). The plant reached its final structure only in the twentieth century; it is divided into two levels: the first defined by Doric pilasters, and the second by Corinthian pilasters.</p> <p>Inside, the main altar in polychrome marble, semi-precious stones and mother-of-pearl, is considered one of the most beautiful provincial specimens. Below the choir a recent excavation has also brought to light a crypt of the Romanesque age, with frescoed walls, an important testimony of the ancient parish church.</p>	
History	It appears for the first time in a document of 781 AD, the same one to which the first evidence of the settlement of Luzzara is traced; however, many scholars believe it is a fake. However, the Church already existed towards the end of the following century. The dating reported is more recent because it is assumed that between the 9th and 11th centuries it underwent the architectural evolution from a simple chapel to a three-nave parish church.	
Current property and management	Ecclesiastical of the diocese of Reggio Emilia-Guastalla	
Accessibility and fruition	Open to visits – Yes	
Tourist Guides	No	

availability	
No. of yearly tourists	N/A
Good/bad signalling to reach the place	Good
Weakness elements	It suffered major damage from the 2012 earthquake. It has been declared unfit for use until 2018, when the restoration work allowed it to be reopened for worship.

Conclusions

The description of the wide area involved in Adrionet is striking because of the richness of culture, history, traditions, natural beauties and all the other assets belonging to one of the most peculiar regions in Europe, ranging from the Balkans to the western cost of the Adriatic Sea.

To extract suggestions for a tourism masterplan of the network of villages and territories from a so articulated set of information, we sketch a SWOT analysis of the area. Conceived during the 1960s at Stanford University, SWOT analysis is a tool aimed to list and visualize the Strengths and Weakness, as well as the external Opportunities and Threads of a project, a plan or a general situation.

Put in a 2x2 table the SWOT components can be read in a twofold way: lengthwise, discerning helpful elements (S and O) from the harmful ones (W and T), and breadthwise, with the first line identifying what is happening currently (S and W) and the second one looking to the future (O and T)⁹. The SWOT analysis of the Adrionet area allows to elicit the following elements:

	Helpful	Harmful
Current	<p>Strengths</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Historical and architectural hotspots • High quality natural assets • Cultural melt (religious, folkloric, nations) • Wide variety of places and habitats • Wide variety of quality food and wines • Traditional handcraft production • Trails and cyclo-tracks • Presence of active local associations 	<p>Weaknesses</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local communities declining and aging • Low activity from local municipalities • Uneasy accessibility and poor public transports • Poor tourism orientation • Lack of data
Future	<p>Opportunities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • New trends in emotional tourism • Increased attention for local and non-mass tourism 	<p>Threads</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduced tourism activity due to Covid-19 • Recover for traditional tourist destinations

Strengths are given by a relevant endowment of historical and cultural items. Being the Mediterranean Sea and the Balkan Peninsula the cradle of the Classic age, Macedonia have hosted the Aristoteles' educating, the rise of Alexandre the Great, the legends of Mount Olympus. Central Balkans have known the so called Illyrian age, while Zenica-Doboj Canton was the location of Bosnian Kingdom Capitol In Middle Age. This was also the main area of reciprocal permeation between Christianity and Turkish Empire during Renaissance, and the place of Greek Independence in 19th Century. Those and many other historical events are witnessed in the Adrionet area. In the Italian pilot area, a prominent site is occupied by Colorno and its Dukes Palace – the so called “Italian Versailles” – currently home even to a renown haute cuisine international school.

The same richness regards nature and agricultural and food production: ranging from river deltas and alluvial plains to over 2.000 meters peaks, from Northern Croatia to Halkidiki (see Figure 0), the landscape is very mixed, a condition to have a great variety in agricultural products, from wine, to fruits, from dairy to meat.

Natural assets go from riparian and wetlands environments to mountain and forest habitats. Such an endowment has favoured in recent years the construction of fruition facilities such as trails and cycle routes in many pilot areas. Finally, local association are active in environmental protection and exploration, social issues and urban and rural renewal, at least in more dynamic municipalities.

⁹ A more traditional interpretation labels the breadthwise reading as elements originating inside the analysed environment (S and W), and elements originating outside (O and T).

On the other hand, the whole Adrionet area is associated to demographic decline, with loss of inhabitants and ageing of population, all features that impact directly on municipalities' inertia, even in the tourism promotion field. With respect to this, a main weakness is given by the low accessibility of many places, a problem made worse by the inadequate supply of public transportation services. The same waterways involved in the project are almost unexploited for both public mobility and tourist transportation. Another serious shortcoming is the absence or the low quality of tourism demand and supply data.

The future tourist development of these areas hangs on the evolution of the current situation of the pandemic, that on one hand is detrimental to tourism activities and travels, but on the other hand encourages short-range and non-mass tourism. Another opportunity for the involved areas is the increasing success of emotional tourism in remote destinations, while a potential thread to be considered is given by the new scenario for tourism consequent to the end of the pandemic Covid-19.