Regional knowledge exchange synthesis report

An overview of the knowledge exchange across borders in the PROSPERA project

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How to cite this report?

1. Objective and outline of this report

This regional knowledge exchange synthesis report was developed within **the Interreg Europe project PROSPERA**, **PROmoting Sustainable development and regional attractiveness through PERi-urban Areas**. The project's overall objective is to improve regional policies on protection and promotion of natural heritage by tackling loss of ecosystem services and to improve sustainable development in peri-urban areas threatened by urban sprawl. The ultimate aim of PROSPERA is to prevent biodiversity loss, soil consumption and further degradation of natural assets, by in parallel leveraging on those challenges as a way to favor regional attractiveness and economic sustainable development. To that extent, PROSPERA sets up a process of interregional learning that includes study visits and knowledge exchange sessions.

During the multiple meeting moments, the main goal was to have an inspirational learning environment. Each partner shared information and experiences on their regional context, local challenges and presented to the other partners several good practices.

Country-specific research can benefit from findings from other countries to push the frontier of what is known a little further." (Alterman, R., 1995)

Knowledge exchange

Do we share that challenge?

Why is this a good example?

Why do you do this?

Why don't we do that?

Maybe something 'old' from our region can be innovative in other regions?
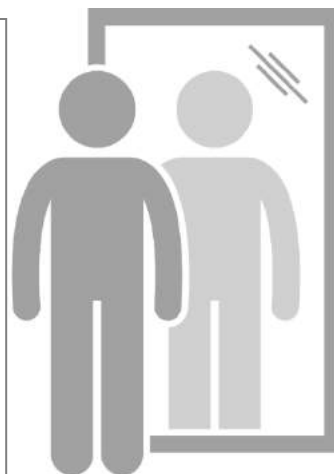
Partners have been invited to reflect upon their learning experiences throughout the PROSPERA project in the **PROSPERA Learning Report.** This report was designed as a tool for municipalities to capture and pinpoint:

- What has been learnt about policy making for the peri-urban areas?
- Which Good Practices could be transferred?
- Which parts of the Good Practices are relevant to transfer?
- How can we transfer them?

The final aim of this process was to provide input for the upcoming local action plans of the participating PROSPERA cities.

This synthesis report is divided into two parts. The first part describes the structure of the PROSPERA Learning Report, explaining the rationale behind the various steps of the report. The second part contains an overview of the main outcomes of the interregional learning process, as reported by the PROSPERA partners. The information in the PROSPERA Learning Report is not exhaustive but specific to the objective and rationale of the PROSPERA project. The PROSPERA learning report of each participating city are annexed to this document.

2. Structure of the regional PROSPERA Learning Report

The PROSPERA Learning report has been designed with the aim to streamline the various phases of the PROSPERA project: (a) the ANALYSIS phase developed at the beginning of the project; (b) the INTERREGIONAL KNOWLEDGE TRANSFER phase which has been implemented through the study visits, (c) and the upcoming ACTION PLAN phase. Therefore, partners have been invited to follow a step-by-step approach:

1. Common Challenges
2. Good Practice Assessment
3. Good Practices Scan
4. In-depth GP assement
5. Synthesis

2.1.Common Challenges

During a previous step of the PROSPERA project, common challenges among the PROSPERA partners were identified using a cross-case analysis. The synthesis of the resulting Common Challenges (CC) can be found in the report '*PROSPERA synthesis report. Revealing common challenges in five European peri-urban area*'[1].

The Common Challenges or CC's were grouped according to themes and the overarching topics. The name of each Common Challenge refers to the theme as well as the topic. **Each CC's name starts with an indication of the theme, followed by a unique number and at the end the indication of a specific topic.** The following themes are addressed: Demographics, Built Environment, Economy, Food production, Tourism and Leisure, mobility, natural and cultural heritage, environment and climate change. The table below provides an overview of Common Challenges in the PROSPERA project and lists which of the PROSPERA partners face them.

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[1] Verhoeve, A. and De Waegemaeker, J., (2020) *PROSPERA synthesis report. Revealing common challenges in five European peri-urban areas*, a report by ILVO for the Interreg Europe project PROSPERA.

COMMON CHALLENGES ADDRESSED BY REGIONAL POLICY INSTRUMENTS

- DEMOGRAPHICS_CC 1 - Ageing population
- DEMOGRAPHICS_CC 2 - Emigration of youth
- DEMOGRAPHICS_CC 3 - Population growth
- BUILT ENVIRONMENT_CC 4 - Renovation need
- BUILT ENVIRONMENT_CC 5 - Illegal functions and constructions
- BUILT ENVIRONMENT_CC 6 - Affordability and sufficient supply of housing
- BUILT ENVIRONMENT_CC 7 - Insufficient public infrastructure and services
- ECONOMY_CC 8 - Big (branch) plants
- ECONOMY_CC 9 - Restructuring Economy
- ECONOMY_CC 10 - Adequat workforce
- FOOD PRODUCTION_CC 11 - Changing agricultural economy
- FOOD PRODUCTION_CC 12 - Conflictual co-existence of farming with other land users
- FOOD PRODUCTION_CC 13 - Improving the city-agriculture relationship
- FOOD PRODUCTION_CC 14 - Differentiating policies for agricultural area
- TOURISM AND LEISURE_CC 15 - Building tourism infrastructure
- TOURISM AND LEISURE_CC 16 - Developing gastro-tourism
- TOURISM AND LEISURE_CC 17 - Balancing tourism and leisure with other economic activities
- MOBILITY_CC 18 - Connecting peri-urban areas to the city
- MOBILITY_CC 19 - Facilitating intermodality
- NATURAL HERITAGE_CC 20 - Constructing green infrastructure in the peri-urban area
- NATURAL HERITAGE_CC 21 - Afforestating the peri-urban area
- NATURAL HERITAGE_CC 22 - Mapping, valuating and communicating about ecosystem services
- NATURAL HERITAGE_CC 23 - Tightening access to farmland to prevent the loss of open space
- NATURAL HERITAGE_CC 24 - Enhancing biodiversity
- CULTURAL HERITAGE_CC 25 - Balancing conservation and development at heritage sites
- CULTURAL HERITAGE_CC 26 - Creating awareness on Cultural Ecosystem Services
- CULTURAL HERITAGE_CC 27 - Reconciling modern-day farming and traditional agricultural landscapes
- CULTURAL HERITAGE_CC 28 - Preserving small-scale landscape elements
- ENVIRONMENT_CC 29 - Reducing air pollution
- ENVIRONMENT_CC 30 - Reducing soil and water pollution
- ENVIRONMENT_CC 31 - Cleaning up illegal dumping sites
- ENVIRONMENT_CC 32 - Working towards circularity
- CLIMATE CHANGE_CC 33 - Needing to plan for too much and too little water
- CLIMATE CHANGE_CC 34 - Facing a new, unfamiliar climate challenge: drought
- CLIMATE CHANGE_CC 35 - Mitigating the urban heat island
- CLIMATE CHANGE_CC 36 - Re-inforcing the coastal defense in light of sea-level rise

2.2. Good Practices Assessment & Scan

During various interregional knowledge exchange occasions, a total of 24 Good Practices were presented and discussed in detail. These interregional knowledge exchange moments were a source of inspiration for the PROSPERA partners. Numerous interesting topics came up and raised questions; Which practices are useful in the local context? And how to transfer practices from one context to another?

Whether a Good Practice is transferable to other contexts depends on many aspects. Hence, the goal of the Good Practices Assessment is to retain those practices with sufficient potential for transfer. This assessment is based on the following parameters:

- Whether the PROSPERA partners consider to transfer (parts of) the Good Practices (Yes/No)
- The general interest in the Good Practice by the PROSPERA partners (scale 1-5)
- The relevance of the Good Practice in terms of contributing to the targeted policy instrument in each of the PROSPERA cases (scale 1-5)

CODE	NAME OF THE GP	COMMON FOCUS	DO YOU CONSIDER TO TRANSFER THIS GP?	GENERAL INTEREST RAISED BY THE GP				RELEVANCE OF THE GP TOWARD THE TARGETED POLICY INSTRUMENT				
GP CODE	GP NAME	**CC addressed both by the GP and the partner**	Yes/No	**VALUE (1-5)**				**VALUE (1-5)**				

Next, the results of the assessment are prioritized in the Good Practices scan. Building on Excell automations, the scan immediately generates the following information:

- Prioritization of the Good Practices, based on the consideration of transferring, the general interest and the relevance to the targeted policy instrument. The scan automatically ranks the GP's, from the GP's with the highest interest and relevance to those with less interest and relevance. The ranking builds on the relevance towards the targeted policy instrument, the general interest for the GP and the number and the relevance of Common Challenges shared by the partner and the GP.
- Synthesis of general information of the Good practice, including its' full name and the Common Challenges addressed by the Good Practice.

2.3. In-depth GP assessment

In PROSPERA's online field visits, each PROSPERA partner discussed together with local key stakeholders the transferability of the Good Practices presented by the 'receiving' PROSPERA partner. As such, a limited number of Good Practices were discussed in-depth during the so-called local round tables of the online field visits. In these discussions project partners could use the information about

the policy instrument and the broader governmental context already included in each regional analysis report2. These reports also include reflections on the role and power of 'receiving' partner cities, and specific challenges, and current strategies and mechanisms to address these challenges. We stress that good knowledge on the Good Practice as well as its' context is indispensable for a qualitative assessment of the GP's transferability.

Building on these discussions, the PROSPERA made an in-depth assessment of some Good Practices. That in-depth assessment comprises the general description of the selected Good Practice (generated automatically) and the key aspects of interest and innovation. In addition, attention is paid to possible secondary aspects of interest.

BOX - How Can Good Practices Be Transferred?

Transferring a good practice/or policy is like taking a plant from one pot to another one, which is a quite delicate activity: the grounds may be different, one needs to add some water or fertilizer and the result is far from being guaranteed. The process is the same and as delicate with the transfer of a practice from one context ("de-contextualisation") to another one ("re-contextualisation").

Henderson, Donna et al. 2016 Scalability and transferability of Good Practices in Europe: What does it take? International Journal of Integrated Care, 16(6):A191, pp. 1-8, DOI: http://doi.org/10.5334/ijic.2739

Another point of attention was the relevance of the GP when improving the targeted policy instrument. The tables below presents information on which aspects of the Good Practice can support the improvement of the policy instrument. Building on the allegory of repotting plants (see box text), the In-depth assessment paid special attention to questions related to transferring GPs from one context to another. The guiding question is: *'Is there a "starting point" in your local context, such as similar experience, policy frameworks, etc. to build upon?'* In mirroring the original GP context to the own target context, attention is paid to possible gaps to implementing the GP in the local target context, including local support, availability of skills, procedures, financial resources and legislation. The visual summary ' GP transferability scale' provides synthesis.

List of items that were included in the in-depth assessement:

➢ NAME OF THE GP
➢ SUMMARY
➢ THEMES
➢ COMMON CHALLENGES
➢ GENERAL DEGREE OF INTEREST
➢ KEY ASPECT OF INTEREST/ OF INNOVATION
   describe which is the key element that makes this GP relevant for you and/or that you would like to transfer in your local context

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[2] For more information see section 4.2 of each Regional Analysis report.

➢ SECONDARY ASPECT OF INTEREST/ OF INNOVATION
  describe which is the secondary element that makes this GP relevant for you and/or that you would like to transfer in your local context
➢ RELEVANCE OF THE GP TO IMPROVE THE TARGETED POLICY INSTRUMENT
  describe how the selected aspects of interest can support the improvement of the policy instrument to be addressed
➢ PRESENCE OF A LOCAL BACKGROUND
  Is there a "starting point" in your local context, such as similar experience, policy frameworks, etc. on which you can build upon? Select "yes" or "no" and explain how it could influenc the GP transfer
➢ GAPS IDENTIFIED TO IMPLEMENT THE GP IN THE LOCAL CONTEXT SUPPORT
  Would local citizens, politicians or fellow policy makers embrace the set-up of the GP?
➢ SKILLS
  Do you (partners and/or Managing Authority) have all needed competences to implement the GP?
➢ PROCEDURES
  Do the usual procedures adopted by you and/or the Managing Authority already fit?
➢ FINANCIAL RESOURCES
  Do you have the funding or access to funding mechanisms for the GP?
➢ LAWS
  Does the GP fit with local (regional or national) laws and regulation?
➢ GP TRANSFERABILITY SCALE
  An index to visualize the gaps that need to be filled in in order to transfer the GP. Higher the steps, more complex may be the transferability process
  ➢ OTHER GAPS
    Is there any OTHER GAP that need to be adressed and it is not described by the items already listed?

An overall summary of the in-depth assessment made by each partner can be found in the following table.

| CODE	NAME OF THE GP	COMMON CHALLENGES	SELECTED BY	GENERAL DEGREE OF INTEREST					KEY ASPECT OF INTEREST/ OF INNOVATION	SECONDARY ASPECT OF INTEREST/ OF INNOVATION	RELEVANCE OF THE GP TOWARD THE TARGETED POLICY INSTRUMENT					MAIN TRANSFERABILITY GAPS	GP TRANSFERABILITY GAP (0 = no gaps/GP easy to transfer)				
BE_1	GRAZING PROJECT GENTBRUGSE MEERSEN	NATURAL HERITAGE_CC 20 - Constructing green infrastructure in the peri-urban area		3	1		2	2			2	2		3	4						
BE_2	GREEN CLIMATE AXES	MOBILITY_CC 18 - Connecting peri-urban areas to the city NATURAL HERITAGE_CC 20 - Constructing green infrastructure in the peri-urban area NATURAL HERITAGE_CC 24 - Enhancing biodiversity CLIMATE CHANGE_CC 33 - Needing to plan for too much and too little water	VARBERG DEBRECEN	1	5		4	5	coupling themes (VARBERG) coupling themes (DEBRECEN)	other (VARBERG) resources (DEBRECEN)	3	5		4	5	PROCEDURES (DEBRECEN)		5			2
BE_3	LOCAL FOOD STRATEGY GENT EN GARDE	ENVIRONMENT_CC 32 - Working towards circularity	REGGIO ARISTOTELI	5	1		5	3	stakeholders involvement (REGGIO) coupling themes (ARISTOTELI)	other (REGGIO) communication (ARISTOTELI)	5	1		5	2		1			4	
BE_4	OPEN CALL FOR A CITY-ORIENTED AGRICULTURAL PROJECT ON LAND FROM THE CITY WITH SOCIAL EMPLOYMENT	FOOD PRODUCTION_CC 11 - Changing agricultural economy MOBILITY_CC 18 - Connecting peri-urban areas to the city	REGGIO	3	1		4	2	business models (REGGIO)	other (REGGIO)	4	1		5	3					4	
EL_1	ARISTOTELIS ROUTES	NATURAL HERITAGE_CC 22 - Mapping, valuating and communicating about ecosystem services	GENT		3	3	3	3	stakeholders involvement (GENT)	coupling themes (GENT)		3	3	3	2				4		
EL_2	ARISTOTELIS GROVE	TOURISM AND LEISURE_CC 15 - Building tourism infrastructure CULTURAL HERITAGE_CC 25 - Balancing conservation and development at heritage sites	GENT		2	3	1	1	communication (GENT)			1	3	1	1	FINANCIAL RESOURCES (GENT)			5		
EL_3	KOUZINA PROGRAM	FOOD PRODUCTION_CC 11 - Changing agricultural economy			2	4	4	2				1	1	3	1						
EL_4	WOMEN'S ASSOCIATIONS	FOOD PRODUCTION_CC 11 - Changing agricultural economy FOOD PRODUCTION_CC 12 - Conflictual co-existence of farming with other land users	GENT		2	3	3	1	citizens participation (GENT)	communication (GENT)		1	3	2	1				3		
HU_1	ENVIROSENSE	BUILT ENVIRONMENT_CC 7 - Insufficient public infrastructure and services NATURAL HERITAGE_CC 20 - Constructing green infrastructure in the peri-urban area NATURAL HERITAGE_CC 22 - Mapping, valuating and communicating about ecosystem services	GENT	3		3	2	2	data collection method (GENT)		3		3	2	4				4		
HU_2	GREENING OF BUILT-ENVIRONMENT	NATURAL HERITAGE_CC 20 - Constructing green infrastructure in the peri-urban area NATURAL HERITAGE_CC 24 - Enhancing biodiversity ENVIRONMENT_CC 29 - Reducing air pollution CLIMATE CHANGE_CC 33 - Needing to plan for too much and too little water		1		2	2	2			2		2	1	1						
HU_3	HORTOBÁGY	FOOD PRODUCTION_CC 11 - Changing agricultural economy FOOD PRODUCTION_CC 12 - Conflictual co-existence of farming with other land users TOURISM AND LEISURE_CC 15 - Building tourism infrastructure NATURAL HERITAGE_CC 22 - Mapping, valuating and communicating about ecosystem		1		3	4	2			1		3	3	3						
HU_4	MATURA AND NATURA FOUNDATION	NATURAL HERITAGE_CC 22 - Mapping, valuating and communicating about ecosystem services NATURAL HERITAGE_CC 24 - Enhancing biodiversity CULTURAL HERITAGE_CC 25 - Balancing conservation and development at heritage sites		3		3	3	2			4		3	3	1						
HU_5	ZSUZSI NARROW GAUGE RAILWAY SYSTEM	TOURISM AND LEISURE_CC 15 - Building tourism infrastructure MOBILITY_CC 18 - Connecting peri-urban areas to the city NATURAL HERITAGE_CC 22 - Mapping, valuating and communicating about ecosystem services		4		3	4	2			2		3	2	2						

CODE	NAME OF THE GP	COMMON CHALLENGES	SELECTED BY	GENERAL DEGREE OF INTEREST					KEY ASPECT OF INTEREST/ OF INNOVATION	SECONDARY ASPECT OF INTEREST/ OF INNOVATION	RELEVANCE OF THE GP TOWARD THE TARGETED POLICY INSTRUMENT					MAIN TRANSFERABILITY GAPS	GP TRANSFERABILITY GAP (0 = no gaps/GP easy to transfer)				
IT_1	EDIBLE PARK	FOOD PRODUCTION_CC 11 - Changing agricultural economy NATURAL HERITAGE_CC 24 - Enhancing biodiversity	GENT	2	3	5		4	resources (GENT)	other (GENT)	3	1	5		2				5		
IT_2	GREENWAYS	TOURISM AND LEISURE_CC 15 - Building tourism infrastructure MOBILITY_CC 18 - Connecting peri-urban areas to the city NATURAL HERITAGE_CC 20 - Constructing green infrastructure in the peri-urban area CULTURAL HERITAGE_CC 26 - Creating awareness on Cultural Ecosystem Services	GENT VARBERG	1	3	5		5	coupling themes (GENT) coupling themes (VARBERG)	citizens participation (GENT) resources (VARBERG)	2	3	5		5	FINANCIAL RESOURCES (GENT) PROCEDURES (VARBERG)			6		3
IT_3	URBAN FORESTATION PLAN	NATURAL HERITAGE_CC 20 - Constructing green infrastructure in the peri-urban area NATURAL HERITAGE_CC 24 - Enhancing biodiversity ENVIRONMENT_CC 29 - Reducing air pollution	VARBERG DEBRECEN	2	5	4		4	communication (VARBERG) data collection method (DEBRECEN)	resources (VARBERG) coupling themes (DEBRECEN)	1	5	3		5				2		3
IT_4	VARIATION TO THE URBAN PLANNING TOOL	FOOD PRODUCTION_CC 12 - Conflictual co-existence of farming with other land users CULTURAL HERITAGE_CC 27 - Reconciling modern-day farming and traditional agricultural landscapes	GENT DEBRECEN	1	3	5		2	data collection method (GENT) coupling themes (DEBRECEN)	stakeholders involvement (GENT) resources (DEBRECEN)	1	4	5		5	LAWS (GENT)		1	6		
SE_1	ÅKTUREN	MOBILITY_CC 18 - Connecting peri-urban areas to the city		1	1	4	4				2	1	1	2							
SE_2	ARENA	ENVIRONMENT_CC 32 - Working towards circularity		4	2	4	3				3	1	1	2							
SE_3	EMC	ECONOMY_CC 9 - Restructuring Economy NATURAL HERITAGE_CC 24 - Enhancing biodiversity ENVIRONMENT_CC 29 - Reducing air pollution ENVIRONMENT_CC 32 - Working towards circularity	ARISTOTELI	4	3	4	4		stakeholders involvement (ARISTOTELI)	coupling themes (ARISTOTELI)	5	2	1	2			0				
SE_4	GRASSLANDS	NATURAL HERITAGE_CC 22 - Mapping, valuating and communicating about ecosystem services NATURAL HERITAGE_CC 24 - Enhancing biodiversity	GENT	4	2	5	4		data collection method (GENT)	stakeholders involvement (GENT)	2	2	5	3					3		
SE_5	HALLIFORNIA	DEMOGRAPHICS_CC 2 - Emigration of youth TOURISM AND LEISURE_CC 16 - Developing gastro-tourism TOURISM AND LEISURE_CC 17 - Balancing tourism and leisure with other economic activities		2	2	5	2				1	1	3	1							
SE_6	LASSABACKA LANDFILL	NATURAL HERITAGE_CC 20 - Constructing green infrastructure in the peri-urban area ENVIRONMENT_CC 31 - Cleaning up illegal dumping sites		1	2	3	2				1	1	1	1							
SE_7	RURAL VILLAGE DEVELOPMENT STRATEGIES	FOOD PRODUCTION_CC 12 - Conflictual co-existence of farming with other land users NATURAL HERITAGE_CC 20 - Constructing green infrastructure in the peri-urban area	GENT REGGIO ARISTOTELI	3	3	5	4		stakeholders involvement (GENT) citizens participation (REGGIO) coupling themes (ARISTOTELI)	data collection method (GENT) stakeholders involvement (REGGIO) communication (ARISTOTELI)	4	1	5	4			2		4	1	

A synthesis of the most mentioned GPs elements among PROSPERA partners is illustrated below.

CODE	NAME OF THE GP	ARISTOTELI	DEBRECEN	GENT	REGGIO	VARBERG
BE_2	GREEN CLIMATE AXES		coupling themes; resources			coupling themes; other
BE_3	LOCAL FOOD STRATEGY GENT EN GARDE	coupling themes;			stakeholders involvement; other	
BE_4	OPEN CALL FOR A CITY-ORIENTED AGRICULTURAL PROJECT ON LAND FROM THE CITY WITH SOCIAL EMPLOYMENT				business models; other	
EL_1	ARISTOTELIS ROUTES			stakeholders involvement; coupling themes		
EL_2	ARISTOTELIS GROVE			communication;		
EL_4	WOMEN'S ASSOCIATIONS			citizens participation; communication		
HU_1	ENVIROSENSE			data collection method;		
IT_1	EDIBLE PARK			resources; other		
IT_2	GREENWAYS			coupling themes; citizens participation		coupling themes; resources
IT_3	URBAN FORESTATION PLAN		data collection method; coupling themes			communication; resources
IT_4	VARIATION TO THE URBAN PLANNING TOOL		coupling themes; resources	data collection method; stakeholders involvement		
SE_3	EMC	stakeholders involvement;				
SE_4	GRASSLANDS			data collection method; stakeholders involvement		
SE_7	RURAL VILLAGE DEVELOPMENT STRATEGIES	coupling themes;		stakeholders involvement; data collection method	citizens participation; stakeholders involvement	

ELEMENTS OF INTEREST

GENT — **VARBERG** — **REGGIO** — **ARISTOTELI** — **DEBRECEN**
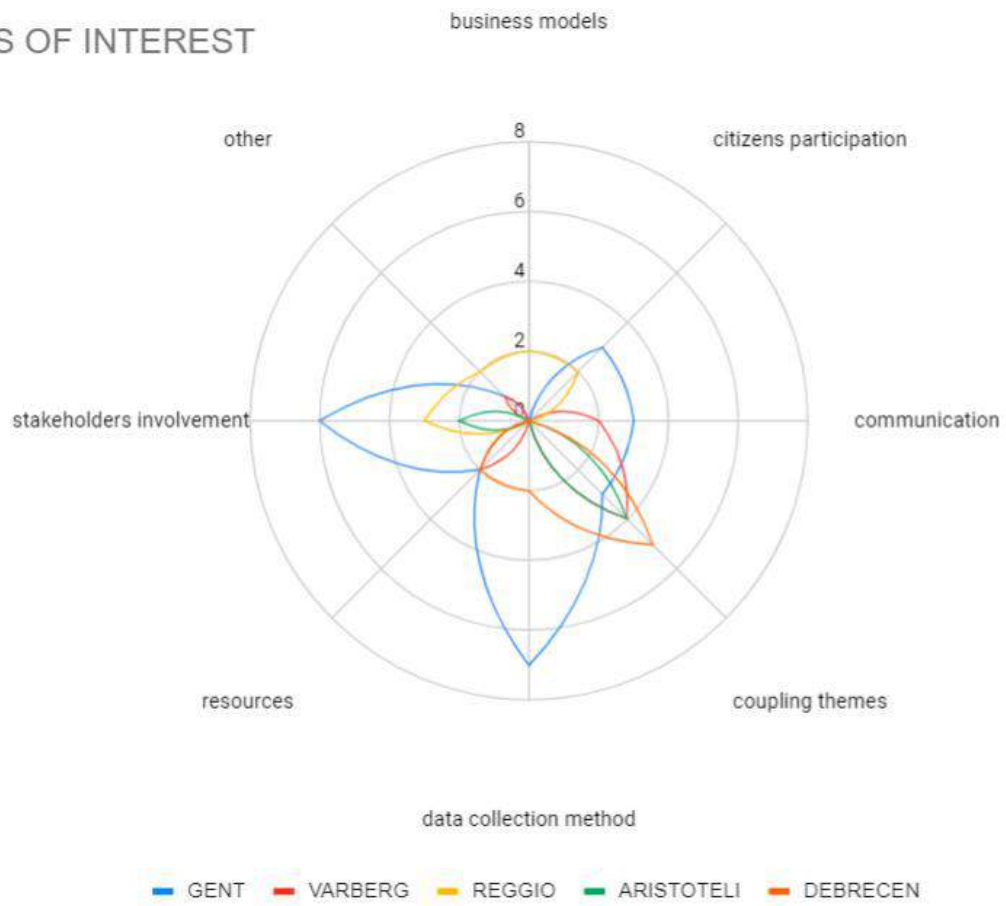
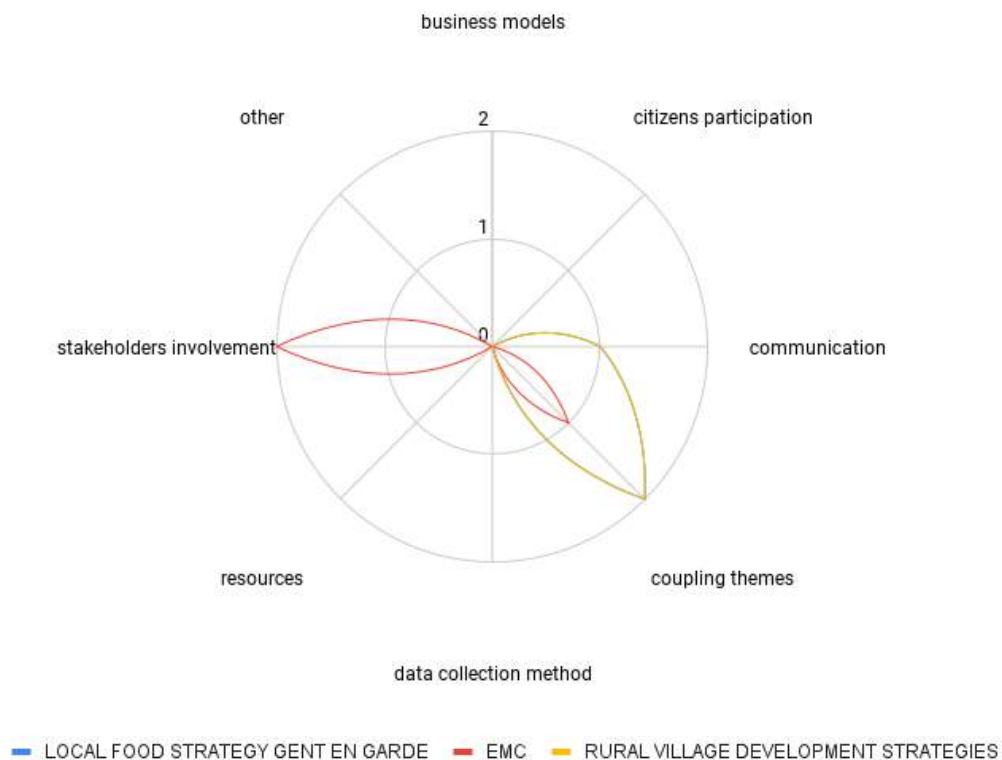# Annex: PROSPERA learning reports

PROSPERA LEARNING REPORT

Municipality of ARISTOTELI

Lessons learned and Good Practices transferability assessment

December 2021

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COMMON CHALLENGES

COMMON CHALLENGE	WHICH COMMON CHALLENGES DO YOU WANT TO ADDRESS?
DEMOGRAPHICS_CC 1 - Ageing population	☐
DEMOGRAPHICS_CC 2 - Emigration of youth	☐
DEMOGRAPHICS_CC 3 - Population growth	☐
BUILT ENVIRONMENT_CC 4 - Renovation need	☐
BUILT ENVIRONMENT_CC 5 - Illegal functions and constructions	☐
BUILT ENVIRONMENT_CC 6 - Affordability and sufficient supply of housing	☐
BUILT ENVIRONMENT_CC 7 - Insufficient public infrastructure and services	☐
ECONOMY_CC 8 - Big (branch) plants	☐
ECONOMY_CC 9 - Restructuring Economy	☐
ECONOMY_CC 10 - Adequat workforce	☐
FOOD PRODUCTION_CC 11 - Changing agricultural economy	☑
FOOD PRODUCTION_CC 12 - Conflictual co-existence of farming with other land users	☑
FOOD PRODUCTION_CC 13 - Improving the city-agriculture relationship	☑
FOOD PRODUCTION_CC 14 - Differentiating policies for agricultural area	☐
TOURISM AND LEISURE_CC 15 - Building tourism infrastructure	☑
TOURISM AND LEISURE_CC 16 - Developing gastro-tourism	☑
TOURISM AND LEISURE_CC 17 - Balancing tourism and leisure with other economic activities	☑
MOBILITY_CC 18 - Connecting peri-urban areas to the city	☐
MOBILITY_CC 19 - Facilitating intermodality	☐
NATURAL HERITAGE_CC 20 - Constructing green infrastructure in the peri-urban area	☐
NATURAL HERITAGE_CC 21 - Afforestating the peri-urban area	☐
NATURAL HERITAGE_CC 22 - Mapping, valuating and communicating about ecosystem services	☑
NATURAL HERITAGE_CC 23 - Tightening access to farmland to prevent the loss of open space	☐
NATURAL HERITAGE_CC 24 - Enhancing biodiversity	☐
CULTURAL HERITAGE_CC 25 - Balancing conservation and development at heritage sites	☑
CULTURAL HERITAGE_CC 26 - Creating awareness on Cultural Ecosystem Services	☐
CULTURAL HERITAGE_CC 27 - Reconciling modern-day farming and traditional agricultural landscapes	☐
CULTURAL HERITAGE_CC 28 - Preserving small-scale landscape elements	☐
ENVIRONMENT_CC 29 - Reducing air pollution	☐
ENVIRONMENT_CC 30 - Reducing soil and water pollution	☐
ENVIRONMENT_CC 31 - Cleaning up illegal dumping sites	☐
ENVIRONMENT_CC 32 - Working towards circularity	☐
CLIMATE CHANGE_CC 33 - Needing to plan for too much and too little water	☐
CLIMATE CHANGE_CC 34 - Facing a new, unfamiliar climate challenge: drought	☐
CLIMATE CHANGE_CC 35 - Mitigating the urban heat island	☐
CLIMATE CHANGE_CC 36 - Re-inforcing the coastal defense in light of sea-level rise	☐

GOOD PRACTICES ASSESSMENT

CODE	NAME OF THE GP	COMMON FOCUS	DO YOU CONSIDER TO TRANSFER THIS GP?	GENERAL INTEREST RAISED BY THE GP	RELEVANCE OF THE GP TOWARD THE TARGETED POLICY INSTRUMENT
BE_1	GRAZING PROJECT GENTBRUGSE MEERSEN	FOOD PRODUCTION_CC 13 - Improving the city-agriculture relationship	☐	3	2
BE_2	GREEN CLIMATE AXES	NONE	☐	1	3
BE_3	**LOCAL FOOD STRATEGY GENT EN GARDE**	**FOOD PRODUCTION_CC 13 - Improving the city-agriculture relationship**	☑	**5**	**5**
BE_4	OPEN CALL FOR A CITY-ORIENTED AGRICULTURAL PROJECT ON LAND FROM THE CITY WITH SOCIAL EMPLOYMENT	FOOD PRODUCTION_CC 11 - Changing agricultural economy	☐	3	4
HU_1	ENVIROSENSE	NATURAL HERITAGE_CC 22 - Mapping, valuating and communicating about ecos	☐	3	3
HU_2	GREENING OF BUILT-ENVIRONMENT	NONE	☐	1	2
HU_3	HORTOBÁGY	FOOD PRODUCTION_CC 11 - Changing agricultural economy FOOD PRODUCTION_CC 12 - Conflictual co-existence of farming with other land FOOD PRODUCTION_CC 13 - Improving the city-agriculture relationship TOURISM AND LEISURE_CC 15 - Building tourism infrastructure	☐	1	1
HU_4	MATURA AND NATURA FOUNDATION	NATURAL HERITAGE_CC 22 - Mapping, valuating and communicating about ecos CULTURAL HERITAGE_CC 25 - Balancing conservation and development at herita	☐	3	4
HU_5	ZSUZSI NARROW GAUGE RAILWAY SYSTEM	FOOD PRODUCTION_CC 13 - Improving the city-agriculture relationship TOURISM AND LEISURE_CC 15 - Building tourism infrastructure TOURISM AND LEISURE_CC 17 - Balancing tourism and leisure with other econo NATURAL HERITAGE_CC 22 - Mapping, valuating and communicating about ecos	☐	4	2
IT_1	EDIBLE PARK	FOOD PRODUCTION_CC 11 - Changing agricultural economy FOOD PRODUCTION_CC 13 - Improving the city-agriculture relationship	☐	2	3
IT_2	GREENWAYS	FOOD PRODUCTION_CC 13 - Improving the city-agriculture relationship TOURISM AND LEISURE_CC 15 - Building tourism infrastructure	☐	1	2
IT_3	URBAN FORESTATION PLAN	NONE	☐	2	1
IT_4	VARIATION TO THE URBAN PLANNING TOOL	FOOD PRODUCTION_CC 12 - Conflictual co-existence of farming with other land	☐	1	1
SE_1	ÅKTUREN	TOURISM AND LEISURE_CC 15 - Building tourism infrastructure	☐	1	2
SE_2	ARENA	NONE	☐	4	3
SE_3	**EMC**	**NONE**	☑	**4**	**5**
SE_4	GRASSLANDS	NATURAL HERITAGE_CC 22 - Mapping, valuating and communicating about ecos	☐	4	2
SE_5	HALLIFORNIA	TOURISM AND LEISURE_CC 15 - Building tourism infrastructure TOURISM AND LEISURE_CC 16 - Developing gastro-tourism TOURISM AND LEISURE_CC 17 - Balancing tourism and leisure with other econo	☐	2	1
SE_6	LASSABACKA LANDFILL	NONE	☐	1	1
SE_7	**RURAL VILLAGE DEVELOPMENT STRATEGIES**	**FOOD PRODUCTION_CC 12 - Conflictual co-existence of farming with other lan**	☑	**3**	**4**

GOOD PRACTICES SCAN

CODE	NAME OF THE GP	COMMON FOCUS	DO YOU CONSIDER TO TRANSFER THIS GP?	GENERAL INTEREST RAISED BY THE GP	RELEVANCE OF THE GP TOWARD THE TARGETED POLICY INSTRUMENT
BE_3	**LOCAL FOOD STRATEGY GENT EN GARDE**	**FOOD PRODUCTION_CC 13 - Improving the city-agriculture relationship**	**Yes**	5	5
SE_3	**EMC**	**NONE**	**Yes**	4	5
HU_4	MATURA AND NATURA FOUNDATION	NATURAL HERITAGE_CC 22 - Mapping, valuating and communicating about ecosystem services CULTURAL HERITAGE_CC 25 - Balancing conservation and development at heritage sites	No	3	4
BE_4	OPEN CALL FOR A CITY-ORIENTED AGRICULTURAL PROJECT ON LAND FROM THE CITY WITH SOCIAL EMPLOYMENT	FOOD PRODUCTION_CC 11 - Changing agricultural economy	No	3	4
SE_7	**RURAL VILLAGE DEVELOPMENT STRATEGIES**	**FOOD PRODUCTION_CC 12 - Conflictual co-existence of farming with other land users**	**Yes**	3	4
SE_2	ARENA	NONE	No	4	3
HU_1	ENVIROSENSE	NATURAL HERITAGE_CC 22 - Mapping, valuating and communicating about ecosystem services	No	3	3
IT_1	EDIBLE PARK	FOOD PRODUCTION_CC 11 - Changing agricultural economy FOOD PRODUCTION_CC 13 - Improving the city-agriculture relationship	No	2	3
BE_2	GREEN CLIMATE AXES	NONE	No	1	3
HU_5	ZSUZSI NARROW GAUGE RAILWAY SYSTEM	FOOD PRODUCTION_CC 13 - Improving the city-agriculture relationship TOURISM AND LEISURE_CC 15 - Building tourism infrastructure TOURISM AND LEISURE_CC 17 - Balancing tourism and leisure with other economic activities NATURAL HERITAGE_CC 22 - Mapping, valuating and communicating about ecosystem services CULTURAL HERITAGE_CC 25 - Balancing conservation and development at heritage sites	No	4	2
SE_4	GRASSLANDS	NATURAL HERITAGE_CC 22 - Mapping, valuating and communicating about ecosystem services	No	4	2
BE_1	GRAZING PROJECT GENTBRUGSE MEERSEN	FOOD PRODUCTION_CC 13 - Improving the city-agriculture relationship	No	3	2
IT_2	GREENWAYS	FOOD PRODUCTION_CC 13 - Improving the city-agriculture relationship TOURISM AND LEISURE_CC 15 - Building tourism infrastructure	No	1	2
SE_1	ÅKTUREN	TOURISM AND LEISURE_CC 15 - Building tourism infrastructure	No	1	2
HU_2	GREENING OF BUILT-ENVIRONMENT	NONE	No	1	2
SE_5	HALLIFORNIA	TOURISM AND LEISURE_CC 15 - Building tourism infrastructure TOURISM AND LEISURE_CC 16 - Developing gastro-tourism TOURISM AND LEISURE_CC 17 - Balancing tourism and leisure with other economic activities	No	2	1
IT_3	URBAN FORESTATION PLAN	NONE	No	2	1
HU_3	HORTOBÁGY	FOOD PRODUCTION_CC 11 - Changing agricultural economy FOOD PRODUCTION_CC 12 - Conflictual co-existence of farming with other land users FOOD PRODUCTION_CC 13 - Improving the city-agriculture relationship TOURISM AND LEISURE_CC 15 - Building tourism infrastructure TOURISM AND LEISURE_CC 17 - Balancing tourism and leisure with other economic activities NATURAL HERITAGE_CC 22 - Mapping, valuating and communicating about ecosystem services	No	1	1
IT_4	VARIATION TO THE URBAN PLANNING TOOL	FOOD PRODUCTION_CC 12 - Conflictual co-existence of farming with other land users	No	1	1
SE_6	LASSABACKA LANDFILL	NONE	No	1	1

NAME OF THE GP	EMC	
SUMMARY	Energy and environmental membership organization for local businesses. The members whant to improve in the knowledge and cooperation relates to sustainability, environment and climate. It's a public, private partnership. The aim is to raise awareness and support the businesses capacity to integrate sustainability into their development. They organize events, have inhouse consultants, manage development projects and have a platform for sustainable business development.	
THEMES	ENVIRONMENT; ECONOMY; NATURAL HERITAGE;	
COMMON CHALLENGES	ENVIRONMENT_CC 32 - Working towards circularity ECONOMY_CC 9 - Restructuring Economy ENVIRONMENT_CC 29 - Reducing air pollution NATURAL HERITAGE_CC 24 - Enhancing biodiversity	

GENERAL DEGREE OF INTEREST	**4**	*very low* *very high*
KEY ASPECT OF INTEREST/ OF INNOVATION	stakeholders involvement	
describe which is the key element that makes this GP relevant for you and/or that you would like to transfer in your local context	The involvement of the local SMEs in the protection of natural resources and a sustainable future, is a core aspect of interest. Involvement of stakeholders supporting implementation of events, vendors, consultants and authorities in the area, is of major importance to transfer in Aristotelis. Businesses, especially those of the tourism sector is important to integrate energy and envirinmental aspects into their operations and services.	
SECONDARY ASPECT OF INTEREST/ OF INNOVATION	coupling themes	
describe which is the secondary element that makes this GP relevant for you and/or that you would like to transfer in your local context	We have been excited with how this GP has aligned different aspects of local development by enabling actors of different level towards a common goal. It is something we need to replicate as well. we are interested in the Methodology that was applyed to achieve the results.	
RELEVANCE OF THE GP TO IMPROVE THE TARGETED POLICY INSTRUMENT	**5**	*not relevant* *higly relevant*
describe how the selected aspects of interest can support the improvement of the policy instrument to be addressed	Apart from the structural change in the policy instument (Local Development Plan) by integrating the GP and relevant measures to achieve it, the GP will also contribute to the improvement of governance, due to the engagement of local SMEs into policy making and decision making activitites.	
PRESENCE OF A LOCAL BACKGROUND	Yes	
Is there a "starting point" in your local context, such as similar experience, policy frameworks, etc. on which you can build upon? Select "yes" or "no" and explain how it could influenc the GP transfer	A similar organisation has already been developed in the area, with a different focus of course, named ARISTOTLES GASTRONOMY. This is a quadruple helix cooperation among local authorities, SMEs, research institutes and citizens' societies onfood, tourism, cultural and environmental resources.	

GAPS IDENTIFIED TO IMPLEMENT THE GP IN THE LOCAL CONTEXT	degree	description
SUPPORT *Would local citizens, politicians or fellow policy makers embrace the set-up of the GP?*	**Yes completely**	Already has been partially implemented and fully supported by citizens and stakeholders.
SKILLS *Do you (partners and/or Managing Authority) have all needed competences to implement the GP?*	**Yes completely**	The ARISTOTLES GASTRONOMY has been established and there will be some adjustments to be made.
PROCEDURES *Do the usual procedures adopted by you and/or the Managing Authority already fit ?*	**Yes completely**	As above.
FINANCIAL RESOURCES *Do you have the funding or access to funding mechanisms for the GP?*	**Yes completely**	The municipality is the overall responsible for the implementation of the strategies it develops and runs, thus the
LAWS *Does the GP fit with local (regional or national) laws and regulation?*	**Yes completely**	The GP fits exactly with local laws and national regulations already implemented or supported.

GP TRANSFERABILITY SCALE *An index to visualize the gaps that need to be filled in in order to transfer the GP. Higher the steps, more complex may be the transferability process*	SUPPORT SKILLS PROCEDURES FINANCIAL RESOURCES LAWS OVERALL GAP
OTHER GAPS *Is there any OTHER GAP that need to be adressed and it is not described by the items already listed?*	

NAME OF THE GP	**RURAL VILLAGE DEVELOPMENT STRATEGIES**
SUMMARY	This GP is about planning for sustianble development in rural villages. The project is a successful example of a cooperation between local stakeholders, politicans and public officials. The project connects spatial planning with the rural involvement and togheter we identify challenges, possibilities and present activitets for developing the area togehter in a public-private partnership. At the field visit we can invite some of the local stakeholders to talk about the process, show you the methodology and hopefully we can visit one of the activites that has been realized.
THEMES	BUILT ENVIRONMENT; FOOD PRODUCTION; CULTURAL HERITAGE; NATURAL HERITAGE;
COMMON CHALLENGES	BUILT ENVIRONMENT_CC 6 - Affordability and sufficient supply of housing FOOD PRODUCTION_CC 12 - Conflictual co-existence of farming with other land users CULTURAL HERITAGE_CC 28 - Preserving small-scale landscape elements NATURAL HERITAGE_CC 20 - Constructing green infrastructure in the peri-urban area
GENERAL DEGREE OF INTEREST	**3** very low / very high
KEY ASPECT OF INTEREST/ OF INNOVATION	**coupling themes**
describe which is the key element that makes this GP relevant for you and/or that you would like to transfer in your local context	This GP has been a very good example to us on how certain activities that have been implemented in the past (for the municipality) can offer a new perspective and more holistic approach. Furthermore, the participation of citizen in such spatial planning initiatives is of most importance we need to take into consideration and adapt into our procedures.
SECONDARY ASPECT OF INTEREST/ OF INNOVATION	**communication**
describe which is the secondary element that makes this GP relevant for you and/or that you would like to transfer in your local context	What we have also consider of interest in this GP, is how a usual practice in local and regional authorities, is transformed into a communication tool with citizens and policy makers.
RELEVANCE OF THE GP TO IMPROVE THE TARGETED POLICY INSTRUMENT	**4** not relevant / higly relevant
describe how the selected aspects of interest can support the improvement of the policy instrument to be addressed	A most positive improvement can come from the understanding of how local communities can increase their involvement into more than one aspect in their daily lives, i.e not only support the local life through their work, but also through other streams of interest like their hobbies. Thus, making citizens getting involved in issues like spatial planning, and decision making is something to want to increase, so that established streams (local representatives and politicians) are another option for involvement and not the only one (governance improvement). Also the policy instrument could be reinforced by measures that focus more in the sustainable development of rural villages and highlight economic activitites other than tourism (structural change)
PRESENCE OF A LOCAL BACKGROUND	**Yes**
Is there a "starting point" in your local context, such as similar experience, policy frameworks, etc. on which you can build upon? Select "yes" or "no" and explain how it could influenc the GP transfer	In the past, municipal authorities have implemented similar studies in local or municipal level, without an increased citizens' involvement. The framework exists, but the methodology followed need revision.

GAPS IDENTIFIED TO IMPLEMENT THE GP IN THE LOCAL CONTEXT	degree	description
SUPPORT *Would local citizens, politicians or fellow policy makers embrace the set-up of the GP?*	Only partially	Due to similar actions implemented in the past, that did not have an actual impact, citizen and stakeholders are s
SKILLS *Do you (partners and/or Managing Authority) have all needed competences to implement the GP?*	Only partially	As mentioned above, in the past, municipal authorities have implemented similar studies in local or municipal lev
PROCEDURES *Do the usual procedures adopted by you and/or the Managing Authority already fit ?*	Yes completely	As above.
FINANCIAL RESOURCES *Do you have the funding or access to funding mechanisms for the GP?*	Yes completely	The municipality will allocate appropriate funding for the implementation of the GP.
LAWS *Does the GP fit with local (regional or national) laws and regulation?*	Yes completely	As above.

GP TRANSFERABILITY SCALE
An index to visualize the gaps that need to be filled in in order to transfer the GP. Higher the steps, more complex may be the transferability process

SUPPORT | SKILLS | PROCEDURES | FINANCIAL RESOURCES | LAWS | OVERALL GAP

OTHER GAPS *Is there any OTHER GAP that need to be adressed and it is not described by the items already listed?*	

NAME OF THE GP	LOCAL FOOD STRATEGY GENT EN GARDE

SUMMARY	With the food strategy 'Ghent en Garde' Ghent strives for tasty, local and sustainable food. The Food policy council groups local stakeholders who join forces to develop and implement Ghent's food strategy and to turn Ghent into a climate neutral city. 5 OBJECTIVES: • Shorter, more visible food chain • Sustainable food production & consumption • Higher social value concerning the food initiatives • Reduce food waste • Optimally re-use food waste as a resource

THEMES	ENVIRONMENT; FOOD PRODUCTION;

COMMON CHALLENGES	ENVIRONMENT_CC 32 - Working towards circularity FOOD PRODUCTION_CC 13 - Improving the city-agriculture relationship

GENERAL DEGREE OF INTEREST	5	very low — very high

KEY ASPECT OF INTEREST/ OF INNOVATION	coupling themes
describe which is the key element that makes this GP relevant for you and/or that you would like to transfer in your local context	By transfering Local food strategy "Ghent en Garde" in Aristotelis, we aim to strengthen the Kouzina project and support our cooperatives with a strategy for more sustainable food system. It would be also great to see how we could improve our policy instrument by integrating elements of the strategy into it.

SECONDARY ASPECT OF INTEREST/ OF INNOVATION	communication
describe which is the secondary element that makes this GP relevant for you and/or that you would like to transfer in your local context	Despite the work already being done , such initiatives need to be communicated in a proper way, as in the case of Ghent, in order to maximize impact. We have found this GP to managing to do so and having the support that made it successful.

RELEVANCE OF THE GP TO IMPROVE THE TARGETED POLICY INSTRUMENT	5	not relevant — higly relevant
describe how the selected aspects of interest can support the improvement of the policy instrument to be addressed	The selected GP can be transformed and integrated to the Local Development Plan for the upcoming period 2021-2027.	

PRESENCE OF A LOCAL BACKGROUND	Yes
Is there a "starting point" in your local context, such as similar experience, policy frameworks, etc. on which you can build upon? Select "yes" or "no" and explain how it could influenc the GP transfer	

GAPS IDENTIFIED TO IMPLEMENT THE GP IN THE LOCAL CONTEXT	degree	description
SUPPORT *Would local citizens, politicians or fellow policy makers embrace the set-up of the GP?*	Yes completely	Citizens and local stakeholders have already showed an interest in the GP that fits very well with existing GPs in the Municipality, such as the KOUZINA project and womens' cooperative, and could be a joint element of these GPs.
SKILLS *Do you (partners and/or Managing Authority) have all needed competences to implement the GP?*	Yes completely	The strategy will be adopted with a decision of the municipal council. Stakeholders and political parties will be informed and trained accordingly.
PROCEDURES *Do the usual procedures adopted by you and/or the Managing Authority already fit ?*	Yes completely	Similar activities have been adopted in the past and similar procedures were followed, having a successful implementation.
FINANCIAL RESOURCES *Do you have the funding or access to funding mechanisms for the GP?*	Yes completely	The municipality is the overall responsible for the implementation of the strategies it develops and runs, thus the authorities will make appropriate arrangements during the coming period to acquire the appropriate amount of funding for the implementation of the strategy.
LAWS *Does the GP fit with local (regional or national) laws and regulation?*	Only partially	Even though that laws are not opposing such strategies, they neither support such initiatives

GP TRANSFERABILITY SCALE *An index to visualize the gaps that need to be filled in in order to transfer the GP. Higher the steps, more complex may be the transferability process*	

SUPPORT SKILLS PROCEDURES FINANCIAL RESOURCES LAWS OVERALL GAP

| OTHER GAPS *Is there any OTHER GAP that need to be adressed and it is not described by the items already listed?*	

GOOD PRACTICES SCAN - SYNTHESIS

CODE	NAME OF THE GP	GENERAL INTEREST RAISED BY THE GP					KEY ASPECT OF INTEREST/ OF INNOVATION	SECONDARY ASPECT OF INTEREST/ OF INNOVATION	RELEVANCE OF THE GP TOWARD THE TARGETED POLICY INSTRUMENT				PRESENCE OF A LOCAL BACKGROUND	GP TRANSFERABILITY GAP (0 = no gaps/GP easy to transfer)													MAIN GAPS
BE_3	LOCAL FOOD STRATEGY GENT EN GARDE						coupling themes	communication					Yes														support, skills, procedures, financial resources
SE_3	EMC						stakeholders involvement	coupling themes					Yes														support, skills, procedures, financial resources, laws
SE_7	RURAL VILLAGE DEVELOPMENT STRATEGIES						coupling themes	communication					Yes														procedures, financial resources, laws

PROSPERA LEARNING REPORT

Municipality of Debrecen

Lessons learned and Good Practices transferability assessment

December 2021
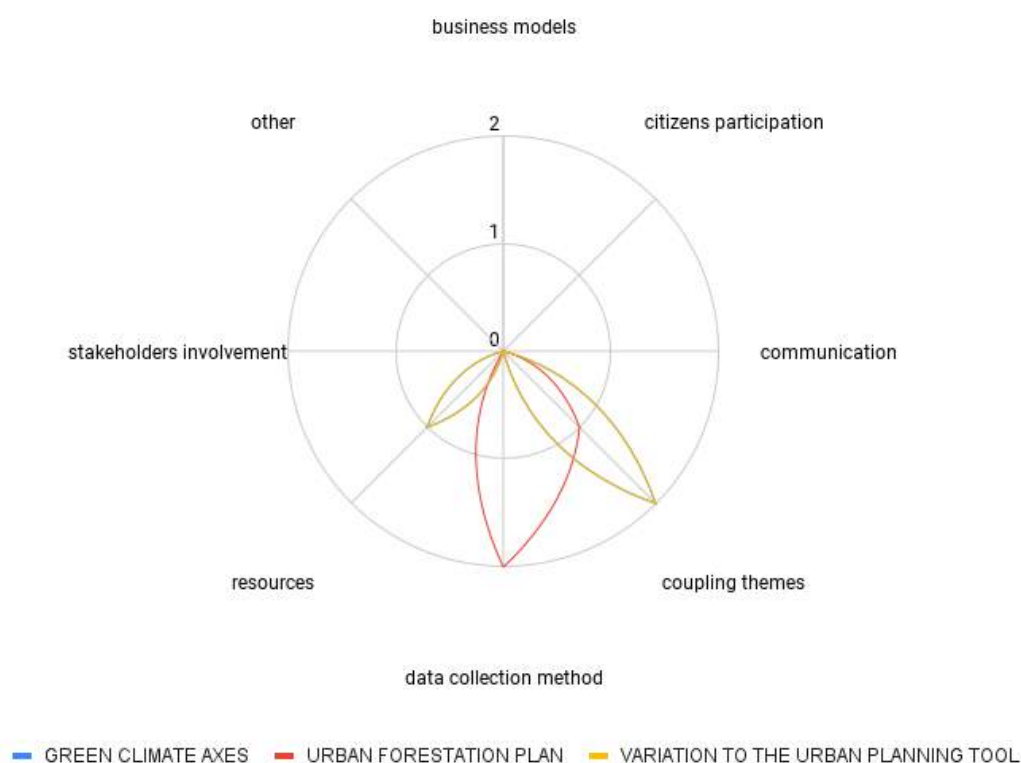
Author(s):

Erika Jacsmenik

Gyula Dézsi

European Union
European Regional
Development Fund

COMMON CHALLENGES

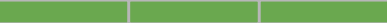| COMMON CHALLENGE	WHICH COMMON CHALLENGES DO YOU WANT TO ADDRESS?
DEMOGRAPHICS_CC 1 - Ageing population	☐
DEMOGRAPHICS_CC 2 - Emigration of youth	☐
DEMOGRAPHICS_CC 3 - Population growth	☐
BUILT ENVIRONMENT_CC 4 - Renovation need	☑
BUILT ENVIRONMENT_CC 5 - Illegal functions and constructions	☑
BUILT ENVIRONMENT_CC 6 - Affordability and sufficient supply of housing	☐
BUILT ENVIRONMENT_CC 7 - Insufficient public infrastructure and services	☑
ECONOMY_CC 8 - Big (branch) plants	☑
ECONOMY_CC 9 - Restructuring Economy	☐
ECONOMY_CC 10 - Adequat workforce	☐
FOOD PRODUCTION_CC 11 - Changing agricultural economy	☐
FOOD PRODUCTION_CC 12 - Conflictual co-existence of farming with other land users	☐
FOOD PRODUCTION_CC 13 - Improving the city-agriculture relationship	☐
FOOD PRODUCTION_CC 14 - Differentiating policies for agricultural area	☐
TOURISM AND LEISURE_CC 15 - Building tourism infrastructure	☐
TOURISM AND LEISURE_CC 16 - Developing gastro-tourism	☐
TOURISM AND LEISURE_CC 17 - Balancing tourism and leisure with other economic activities	☑
MOBILITY_CC 18 - Connecting peri-urban areas to the city	☑
MOBILITY_CC 19 - Facilitating intermodality	☐
NATURAL HERITAGE_CC 20 - Constructing green infrastructure in the peri-urban area	☑
NATURAL HERITAGE_CC 21 - Afforestating the peri-urban area	☑
NATURAL HERITAGE_CC 22 - Mapping, valuating and communicating about ecosystem services	☑
NATURAL HERITAGE_CC 23 - Tightening access to farmland to prevent the loss of open space	☐
NATURAL HERITAGE_CC 24 - Enhancing biodiversity	☑
CULTURAL HERITAGE_CC 25 - Balancing conservation and development at heritage sites	☐
CULTURAL HERITAGE_CC 26 - Creating awareness on Cultural Ecosystem Services	☑
CULTURAL HERITAGE_CC 27 - Reconciling modern-day farming and traditional agricultural landscapes	☐
CULTURAL HERITAGE_CC 28 - Preserving small-scale landscape elements	☐
ENVIRONMENT_CC 29 - Reducing air pollution	☑
ENVIRONMENT_CC 30 - Reducing soil and water pollution	☐
ENVIRONMENT_CC 31 - Cleaning up illegal dumping sites	☐
ENVIRONMENT_CC 32 - Working towards circularity	☐
CLIMATE CHANGE_CC 33 - Needing to plan for too much and too little water	☑
CLIMATE CHANGE_CC 34 - Facing a new, unfamiliar climate challenge: drought	☑
CLIMATE CHANGE_CC 35 - Mitigating the urban heat island	☑
CLIMATE CHANGE_CC 36 - Re-inforcing the coastal defense in light of sea-level rise	☐

GOOD PRACTICES ASSESSMENT

CODE	NAME OF THE GP	COMMON FOCUS	DO YOU CONSIDER TO TRANSFER THIS GP?	GENERAL INTEREST RAISED BY THE GP	RELEVANCE OF THE GP TOWARD THE TARGETED POLICY INSTRUMENT
BE_1	GRAZING PROJECT GENTBRUGSE MEERSEN	NATURAL HERITAGE_CC 20 - Constructing green infrastructure in the peri-urban	☐	1	2
BE_2	**GREEN CLIMATE AXES**	**MOBILITY_CC 18 - Connecting peri-urban areas to the city** **NATURAL HERITAGE_CC 20 - Constructing green infrastructure in the peri-urba** **NATURAL HERITAGE_CC 24 - Enhancing biodiversity** **CLIMATE CHANGE_CC 33 - Needing to plan for too much and too little water**	☑	**5**	**5**
BE_3	LOCAL FOOD STRATEGY GENT EN GARDE	NONE	☐	1	1
BE_4	OPEN CALL FOR A CITY-ORIENTED AGRICULTURAL PROJECT ON LAND FROM THE CITY WITH SOCIAL EMPLOYMENT	MOBILITY_CC 18 - Connecting peri-urban areas to the city	☐	1	1
EL_1	ARISTOTELIS ROUTES	TOURISM AND LEISURE_CC 17 - Balancing tourism and leisure with other econo NATURAL HERITAGE_CC 22 - Mapping, valuating and communicating about eco	☐	3	3
EL_2	ARISTOTELIS GROVE	NONE	☐	2	1
EL_3	KOUZINA PROGRAM	NONE	☐	2	1
EL_4	WOMEN'S ASSOCIATIONS	NONE	☐	2	1
IT_1	EDIBLE PARK	NATURAL HERITAGE_CC 24 - Enhancing biodiversity	☐	3	1
IT_2	GREENWAYS	MOBILITY_CC 18 - Connecting peri-urban areas to the city NATURAL HERITAGE_CC 20 - Constructing green infrastructure in the peri-urban CULTURAL HERITAGE_CC 26 - Creating awareness on Cultural Ecosystem Service	☐	3	3
IT_3	**URBAN FORESTATION PLAN**	**NATURAL HERITAGE_CC 20 - Constructing green infrastructure in the peri-urba** **NATURAL HERITAGE_CC 21 - Afforestating the peri-urban area** **NATURAL HERITAGE_CC 24 - Enhancing biodiversity** **ENVIRONMENT_CC 29 - Reducing air pollution**	☑	**5**	**5**
IT_4	**VARIATION TO THE URBAN PLANNING TOOL**	**BUILT ENVIRONMENT_CC 4 - Renovation need**	☑	**3**	**4**
SE_1	ÅKTUREN	BUILT ENVIRONMENT_CC 7 - Insufficient public infrastructure and services MOBILITY_CC 18 - Connecting peri-urban areas to the city	☐	1	1
SE_2	ARENA	NONE	☐	2	1
SE_3	EMC	NATURAL HERITAGE_CC 24 - Enhancing biodiversity ENVIRONMENT_CC 29 - Reducing air pollution	☐	3	2
SE_4	GRASSLANDS	NATURAL HERITAGE_CC 22 - Mapping, valuating and communicating about eco NATURAL HERITAGE_CC 24 - Enhancing biodiversity	☐	2	2
SE_5	HALLIFORNIA	TOURISM AND LEISURE_CC 17 - Balancing tourism and leisure with other econo	☐	2	1
SE_6	LASSABACKA LANDFILL	NATURAL HERITAGE_CC 20 - Constructing green infrastructure in the peri-urban	☐	2	1
SE_7	RURAL VILLAGE DEVELOPMENT STRATEGIES	NATURAL HERITAGE_CC 20 - Constructing green infrastructure in the peri-urban	☐	3	1

GOOD PRACTICES SCAN

CODE	NAME OF THE GP	COMMON FOCUS	DO YOU CONSIDER TO TRANSFER THIS GP?	GENERAL INTEREST RAISED BY THE GP	RELEVANCE OF THE GP TOWARD THE TARGETED POLICY INSTRUMENT
BE_2	**GREEN CLIMATE AXES**	**MOBILITY_CC 18 - Connecting peri-urban areas to the city** **NATURAL HERITAGE_CC 20 - Constructing green infrastructure in the peri-** **NATURAL HERITAGE_CC 24 - Enhancing biodiversity** **CLIMATE CHANGE_CC 33 - Needing to plan for too much and too little wa** **CLIMATE CHANGE_CC 35 - Mitigating the urban heat island**	**Yes**	**5**	**5**
IT_3	**URBAN FORESTATION PLAN**	**NATURAL HERITAGE_CC 20 - Constructing green infrastructure in the peri-** **NATURAL HERITAGE_CC 21 - Afforestating the peri-urban area** **NATURAL HERITAGE_CC 24 - Enhancing biodiversity** **ENVIRONMENT_CC 29 - Reducing air pollution** **CLIMATE CHANGE_CC 35 - Mitigating the urban heat island**	**Yes**	**5**	**5**
IT_4	**VARIATION TO THE URBAN PLANNING TOOL**	**BUILT ENVIRONMENT_CC 4 - Renovation need**	**Yes**	**3**	**4**
IT_2	GREENWAYS	MOBILITY_CC 18 - Connecting peri-urban areas to the city NATURAL HERITAGE_CC 20 - Constructing green infrastructure in the peri-u CULTURAL HERITAGE_CC 26 - Creating awareness on Cultural Ecosystem Se	No	3	3
EL_1	ARISTOTELIS ROUTES	TOURISM AND LEISURE_CC 17 - Balancing tourism and leisure with other e NATURAL HERITAGE_CC 22 - Mapping, valuating and communicating about	No	3	3
SE_3	EMC	NATURAL HERITAGE_CC 24 - Enhancing biodiversity ENVIRONMENT_CC 29 - Reducing air pollution	No	3	2
SE_4	GRASSLANDS	NATURAL HERITAGE_CC 22 - Mapping, valuating and communicating about NATURAL HERITAGE_CC 24 - Enhancing biodiversity	No	2	2
BE_1	GRAZING PROJECT GENTBRUGSE MEERSEN	NATURAL HERITAGE_CC 20 - Constructing green infrastructure in the peri-u	No	1	2
IT_1	EDIBLE PARK	NATURAL HERITAGE_CC 24 - Enhancing biodiversity	No	3	1
SE_7	RURAL VILLAGE DEVELOPMENT STRATEGIES	NATURAL HERITAGE_CC 20 - Constructing green infrastructure in the peri-u	No	3	1
SE_5	HALLIFORNIA	TOURISM AND LEISURE_CC 17 - Balancing tourism and leisure with other e	No	2	1
SE_6	LASSABACKA LANDFILL	NATURAL HERITAGE_CC 20 - Constructing green infrastructure in the peri-u	No	2	1
EL_2	ARISTOTELIS GROVE	NONE	No	2	1
EL_3	KOUZINA PROGRAM	NONE	No	2	1
EL_4	WOMEN'S ASSOCIATIONS	NONE	No	2	1
SE_2	ARENA	NONE	No	2	1
SE_1	ÅKTUREN	BUILT ENVIRONMENT_CC 7 - Insufficient public infrastructure and services MOBILITY_CC 18 - Connecting peri-urban areas to the city	No	1	1
BE_4	OPEN CALL FOR A CITY-ORIENTED AGRICULTURAL PROJECT ON LAND FROM THE CITY WITH SOCIAL EMPLOYMENT	MOBILITY_CC 18 - Connecting peri-urban areas to the city	No	1	1
BE_3	LOCAL FOOD STRATEGY GENT EN GARDE	NONE	No	1	1

NAME OF THE GP	URBAN FORESTATION PLAN
SUMMARY	The good practice refers to forestation interventions to plan several thousand trees on public areas with the aim of increasing the city's resilience to climate change and pollution effects. The areas chosen by the Municipality have been selected on the basis of scientific studies on the city's heat islands, a database on public green areas held by the Municipality (GDWH), citizens' requests for shaded areas (collected through social media), open laboratories and online surveys.
THEMES	NATURAL HERITAGE; ENVIRONMENT; CLIMATE CHANGE;
COMMON CHALLENGES	NATURAL HERITAGE_CC 20 - Constructing green infrastructure in the peri-urban area NATURAL HERITAGE_CC 21 - Afforestating the peri-urban area NATURAL HERITAGE_CC 24 - Enhancing biodiversity ENVIRONMENT_CC 29 - Reducing air pollution CLIMATE CHANGE_CC 35 - Mitigating the urban heat island

GENERAL DEGREE OF INTEREST	5	very low very high

KEY ASPECT OF INTEREST/ OF INNOVATION	data collection method
describe which is the key element that makes this GP relevant for you and/or that you would like to transfer in your local context	For green space developments, it is important to have an urban database such as the one which was used in the case of Urban Afforestation GP of Reggio-Emilia (IT): this good practice was designed, among other things, on the basis of a GIS database. There is currently no digital cadastral stock of green spaces in Debrecen, which corresponds to the present day. Compliance with the challenges of the 21st century and the EU's green goals, cannot be achieved without such databases, because in the absence of them, it is not possible to set up baseline indicators and to monitor the impact of interventions. Good practice in Reggio-Emilia can help Debrecen to start working on the creation of a database of this kind. A deeper understanding of the data collection methodology can be of great help in setting up the database.

SECONDARY ASPECT OF INTEREST/ OF INNOVATION	coupling themes
describe which is the secondary element that makes this GP relevant for you and/or that you would like to transfer in your local context	In the case of planning this GP, several aspects are considered by the criteria of land selection: creation of a GIS database, analysis of heat island maps, availability of irrigation system, etc. In the case of construction, the specified tree species were also analysed. Good practice of urban afforestation contributes to the concept of a climate-adaptive city, which cover different themes (natural heritage, environment, climate change), therefore it is also an important aspect for Debrecen.

RELEVANCE OF THE GP TO IMPROVE THE TARGETED POLICY INSTRUMENT	5	not relevant higly relevant
describe how the selected aspects of interest can support the improvement of the policy instrument to be addressed	Since Debrecen has been formulated "Healthy, green, value-preserving urban environment and urban management" as a strategic g॒

PRESENCE OF A LOCAL BACKGROUND	Yes
Is there a "starting point" in your local context, such as similar experience, policy frameworks, etc. on which you can build upon? Select "yes" or "no" and explain how it could influenc the GP transfer	In Debrecen, afforestation is currently taking place, but the impact of these is not yet measured at the city level. This is partly due to

GAPS IDENTIFIED TO IMPLEMENT THE GP IN THE LOCAL CONTEXT	degree	description
SUPPORT Would local citizens, politicians or fellow policy makers embrace the set-up of the GP?	Only partially	Debrecen is currently at Step0, so the methodology needs to be adopted first.
SKILLS Do you (partners and/or Managing Authority) have all needed competences to implement the GP?	Only partially	Debrecenhas experience in afforestation, but can only partially adopt such complex, multi-faceted good practice due to a lack of technical background.
PROCEDURES Do the usual procedures adopted by you and/or the Managing Authority already fit ?	Yes completely	As the urban strategy is managed by the city itself, there is no such obstacle to good practice. The city has experience in afforestation so technical procedures are not an obstacle.
FINANCIAL RESOURCES Do you have the funding or access to funding mechanisms for the GP?	Yes completely	Resources are allocated to achieve the objectives set out in the strategy.
LAWS Does the GP fit with local (regional or national) laws and regulation?	Yes completely	As regards afforestation legislation (ownership, permits), the national and local framework is clear and transparent and can be transposed.

GP TRANSFERABILITY SCALE An index to visualize the gaps that need to be filled in in order to transfer the GP. Higher the steps, more complex may be the transferability process	

SUPPORT   SKILLS   PROCEDURES   FINANCIAL RESOURCES   LAWS   OVERALL GAP

OTHER GAPS Is there any OTHER GAP that need to be adressed and it is not described by the items already listed?	

NAME OF THE GP	**VARIATION TO THE URBAN PLANNING TOOL**
SUMMARY	Variation to the urban planning tool - Municipal Structural Plan - provides for the cancellation of 136 hectares of potentially urbanizable areas in agricultural territories - a size equivalent to over 630 housing - and their reclassification in agricultural areas. This strategy was furher enhanced by the new General Urban Plan, which provides for the systematization and analysis of the various components that define the agricultural sector, starting from the mapping of farms and livestocks.
THEMES	BUILT ENVIRONMENT; ECONOMY; FOOD PRODUCTION; CULTURAL HERITAGE;
COMMON CHALLENGES	BUILT ENVIRONMENT_CC 4 - Renovation need ECONOMY_CC 9 - Restructuring Economy FOOD PRODUCTION_CC 12 - Conflictual co-existence of farming with other land users FOOD PRODUCTION_CC 14 - Differentiating policies for agricultural area CULTURAL HERITAGE_CC 27 - Reconciling modern-day farming and traditional agricultural landscapes

GENERAL DEGREE OF INTEREST	**3**	very low ▮▮▮ very high

KEY ASPECT OF INTEREST/ OF INNOVATION	**coupling themes**
describe which is the key element that makes this GP relevant for you and/or that you would like to transfer in your local context	The good practice has brought to life by a number of problems that Debrecen may face in the coming decades: the boom in construction investments, population growth, accelerating urbanisation, etc. The responses to these issues cover several thematic areas: in addition to trying to prevent further urban sprawl, they encourage stakeholders to use land wisely, contributing to a compact urban structure.
SECONDARY ASPECT OF INTEREST/ OF INNOVATION	**resources**
describe which is the secondary element that makes this GP relevant for you and/or that you would like to transfer in your local context	Good practice seeks to optimise the resources of a given area across the whole city. The focus is on peri-urban areas, which are the target areas for urban expansion, and hence resource management fits in with the wise governance model.

RELEVANCE OF THE GP TO IMPROVE THE TARGETED POLICY INSTRUMENT	**4**	not relevant ▮▮▮▮ higly relevant

describe how the selected aspects of interest can support the improvement of the policy instrument to be addressed	Reggio-Emilia has already gained considerable experience in the value-added development of peri-urban areas, which will be a challenge for Debrecen in the future, as these areas are among the targets of the economic boom experienced by the city. As Debrecen's strategy 2021-2027 will focus on peri-urban areas, this experience will contribute to the development of concrete interventions.
PRESENCE OF A LOCAL BACKGROUND	**Yes**
Is there a "starting point" in your local context, such as similar experience, policy frameworks, etc. on which you can build upon? Select "yes" or "no" and explain how it could influenc the GP transfer	Yes, the city's zoning plan was amended in 2021, which exists as a regulatory tool, so that's a starting point. It applies new standards for the ratio of green space and there have been reclassifications due to land use conflicts. The GP can provide further proposals for solutions to address anomalies in land use. The city's zoning plan (open data) is also available digitally to the public, from which a wealth of information can be extracted by different stakeholders: land use classifications, regulations, codes.

GAPS IDENTIFIED TO IMPLEMENT THE GP IN THE LOCAL CONTEXT	degree	description
SUPPORT Would local citizens, politicians or fellow policy makers embrace the set-up of the GP?	Only partially	The zoning plan has already been amended, but it should also be borne in mind that the industrial areas are subject to significant investment and the peri-urban areas are mosaic, so that multiple interests must be taken into account, the coordination of which makes it difficult to create a single point of reference.
SKILLS Do you (partners and/or Managing Authority) have all needed competences to implement the GP?	Yes completely	Professionals and expertise are available in the city
PROCEDURES Do the usual procedures adopted by you and/or the Managing Authority already fit ?	Yes completely	The reclassification of sites is regularly carried out by the Chief Architect's Office, and therefore there is an established practice.
FINANCIAL RESOURCES Do you have the funding or access to funding mechanisms for the GP?	Yes completely	These measures do not require significant financial resources, the regular review of the zoning plan is an integral part of the planning process, and resources are available.
LAWS Does the GP fit with local (regional or national) laws and regulation?	Yes completely	Land reclassification is adopted by the General Assembly of the city, for which the legal basis is given and is standard practice.

GP TRANSFERABILITY SCALE An index to visualize the gaps that need to be filled in in order to transfer the GP. Higher the steps, more complex may be the transferability process	

SUPPORT   SKILLS   PROCEDURES   FINANCIAL RESOURCES   LAWS   OVERALL GAP

OTHER GAPS Is there any OTHER GAP that need to be addressed and it is not described by the items already listed?	**The peri-urban areas of Debrecen are very mosaic: NATURA 2000 areas, forest areas, arable land, airport, industrial areas, etc. - hence there are many functions and they all represent different interests, which are difficult to manage at the regulatory level.**

NAME OF THE GP	**GREEN CLIMATE AXES**
SUMMARY	One of the goals In Space for Ghent 2030 is to develop 8 green climate axes that bring green and nature in the city center, within reach for the citizens. These green climate axes also contribute to the climate adaptivity of the city. Moreover, they can be combined with soft mobility axes, stimulating people to come to the city by bike or by foot.
THEMES	NATURAL HERITAGE; MOBILITY; CLIMATE CHANGE;
COMMON CHALLENGES	NATURAL HERITAGE_CC 20 - Constructing green infrastructure in the peri-urban area NATURAL HERITAGE_CC 24 - Enhancing biodiversity MOBILITY_CC 18 - Connecting peri-urban areas to the city CLIMATE CHANGE_CC 33 - Needing to plan for too much and too little water CLIMATE CHANGE_CC 35 - Mitigating the urban heat island
GENERAL DEGREE OF INTEREST	**5**

very low · · · · very high

KEY ASPECT OF INTEREST/ OF INNOVATION	**coupling themes**
describe which is the key element that makes this GP relevant for you and/or that you would like to transfer in your local context	This good practice can be seen as ground-breaking in that it brings together several thematic areas: it connects the city centre with the peri-urban areas, providing a transport corridor on the one hand and an ecological corridor on the other. It is also ground-breaking in the design of green spaces within the city: it uses solutions that increase green space at the expense of car traffic and links blue and green infrastructure. These aspects are also elements that can be adopted in Debrecen.
SECONDARY ASPECT OF INTEREST/ OF INNOVATION	**resources**
describe which is the secondary element that makes this GP relevant for you and/or that you would like to transfer in your local context	It builds on the natural resources available to the city (blue-green infrastructure), based on a long-term concept (Space For Ghent). Building on this concept and on existing assets, the Belgian partner will develop these green corridors in a systematic and pre-planned way. For Debrecen, this systematic planning system and the technical solutions applied can be adopted.
RELEVANCE OF THE GP TO IMPROVE THE TARGETED POLICY INSTRUMENT	**5**

not relevant · · · · higly relevant

describe how the selected aspects of interest can support the improvement of the policy instrument to be addressed	Debrecen has been formulated "Healthy, green, value-preserving urban environment and urban management" as a strategic goal in its Strategy (the strategy is still being developed). Projects and funding will be developed and allocated to this strategic goal. The technical content of the projects can be helped by the solutions provided by Gent.
PRESENCE OF A LOCAL BACKGROUND	**Yes**
Is there a "starting point" in your local context, such as similar experience, policy frameworks, etc. on which you can build upon? Select "yes" or "no" and explain how it could influenc the GP transfer	Yes, there are starting points: in the last 5 years there have been significant green space revitalisations in Debrecen, but these have tended to be in action areas. The city already has experience in green space development and maintenance, but in the future the challenge for Debrecen will be to network and connect them and mitigate the negative impacts of climate change.

GAPS IDENTIFIED TO IMPLEMENT THE GP IN THE LOCAL CONTEXT	degree	description
SUPPORT *Would local citizens, politicians or fellow policy makers embrace the set-up of the GP?*	**Only partially**	There would be greater acceptance of good practice by residents, but policy makers and investors (property developers) need to be better convinced of the need to give more emphasis to green spaces in the design of public spaces (e.g. streets).
SKILLS *Do you (partners and/or Managing Authority) have all needed competences to implement the GP?*	**Yes completely**	The City's Green Space Development Department, the Chief Architect's Office, the City's Chief Gardener and the Chief Architect are the professional staff who can adapt this good practice.
PROCEDURES *Do the usual procedures adopted by you and/or the Managing Authority already fit ?*	**No**	The legal (expropriation), technical (permits, zoning) and social (stakeholders) conditions for implementing and networking green spaces are a major administrative procedure and make implementation very difficult.
FINANCIAL RESOURCES *Do you have the funding or access to funding mechanisms for the GP?*	**Only partially**	Since Debrecen does not have such blue infrastructure running through the city, the networking can be achieved by acquiring or completely transforming areas, which impose significant costs on the city. Therefore, financial resources are only partially available.
LAWS *Does the GP fit with local (regional or national) laws and regulation?*	**Only partially**	The legal framework is in place, but the time-consuming procedures (e.g. expropriations, lead times for property purchases) are a major obstacle.
GP TRANSFERABILITY SCALE *An index to visualize the gaps that need to be filled in in order to transfer the GP. Higher the steps, more complex may be the transferability process*		

SUPPORT · SKILLS · PROCEDURES · FINANCIAL RESOURCES · LAWS · OVERALL GAP

OTHER GAPS *Is there any OTHER GAP that need to be adressed and it is not described by the items already listed?*	**Debrecen does not have the same natural conditions as Ghent, with no watercourse running through the city, so it is much more difficult to develop such infrastructure.**

GOOD PRACTICES SCAN - SYNTHESIS

CODE	NAME OF THE GP	GENERAL INTEREST RAISED BY THE GP	KEY ASPECT OF INTEREST/ OF INNOVATION	SECONDARY ASPECT OF INTEREST/ OF INNOVATION	RELEVANCE OF THE GP TOWARD THE TARGETED POLICY INSTRUMENT	PRESENCE OF A LOCAL BACKGROUND	GP TRANSFERABILITY GAP (0 = no gaps/GP easy to transfer)	MAIN GAPS
BE_2	GREEN CLIMATE AXES		coupling themes	resources		Yes		skills
IT_3	URBAN FORESTATION PLAN		data collection method	coupling themes		Yes		procedures, financial resources, laws
IT_4	VARIATION TO THE URBAN PLANNING TOOL		coupling themes	resources		Yes		skills, procedures, financial resources, laws

PROSPERA LEARNING REPORT

Municipality of Gent

Lessons learned and Good Practices transferability assessment

December 2021
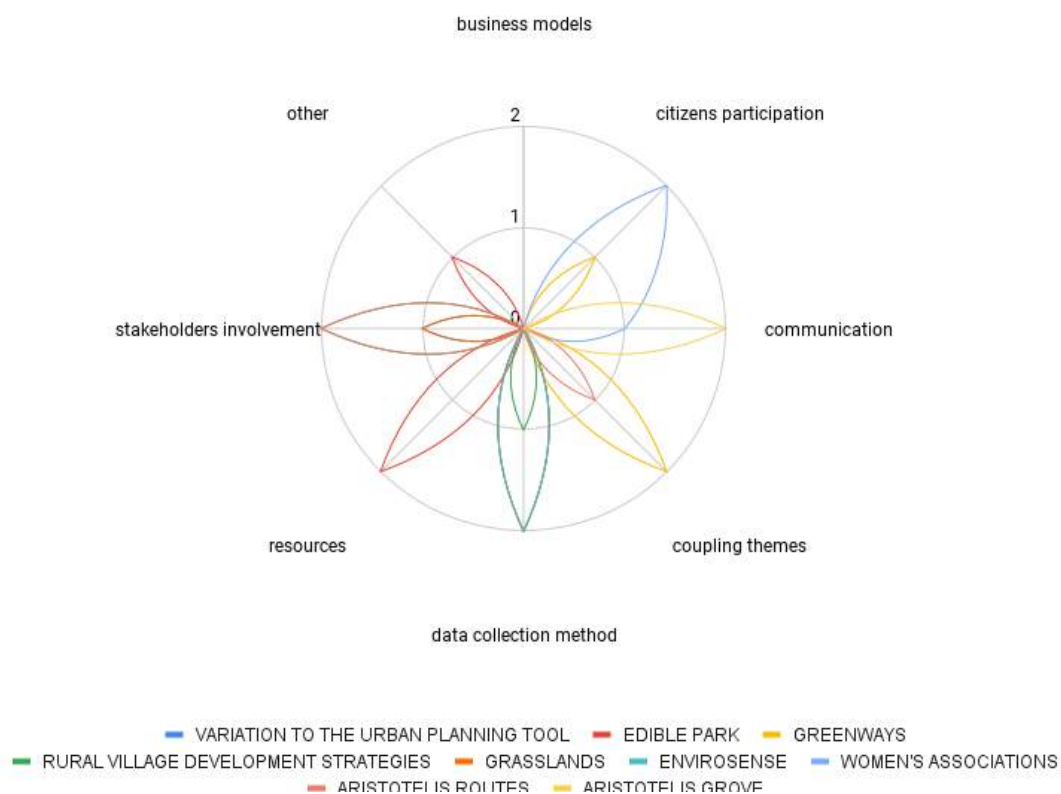
Author(s):

Eva Kerselaers

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COMMON CHALLENGES

COMMON CHALLENGE	WHICH COMMON CHALLENGES DO YOU WANT TO ADDRESS?
DEMOGRAPHICS_CC 1 - Ageing population	☐
DEMOGRAPHICS_CC 2 - Emigration of youth	☐
DEMOGRAPHICS_CC 3 - Population growth	☐
BUILT ENVIRONMENT_CC 4 - Renovation need	☐
BUILT ENVIRONMENT_CC 5 - Illegal functions and constructions	☑
BUILT ENVIRONMENT_CC 6 - Affordability and sufficient supply of housing	☐
BUILT ENVIRONMENT_CC 7 - Insufficient public infrastructure and services	☐
ECONOMY_CC 8 - Big (branch) plants	☐
ECONOMY_CC 9 - Restructuring Economy	☐
ECONOMY_CC 10 - Adequat workforce	☐
FOOD PRODUCTION_CC 11 - Changing agricultural economy	☑
FOOD PRODUCTION_CC 12 - Conflictual co-existence of farming with other land users	☑
FOOD PRODUCTION_CC 13 - Improving the city-agriculture relationship	☑
FOOD PRODUCTION_CC 14 - Differentiating policies for agricultural area	☑
TOURISM AND LEISURE_CC 15 - Building tourism infrastructure	☐
TOURISM AND LEISURE_CC 16 - Developing gastro-tourism	☑
TOURISM AND LEISURE_CC 17 - Balancing tourism and leisure with other economic activities	☐
MOBILITY_CC 18 - Connecting peri-urban areas to the city	☑
MOBILITY_CC 19 - Facilitating intermodality	☐
NATURAL HERITAGE_CC 20 - Constructing green infrastructure in the peri-urban area	☐
NATURAL HERITAGE_CC 21 - Afforestating the peri-urban area	☐
NATURAL HERITAGE_CC 22 - Mapping, valuating and communicating about ecosystem services	☐
NATURAL HERITAGE_CC 23 - Tightening access to farmland to prevent the loss of open space	☑
NATURAL HERITAGE_CC 24 - Enhancing biodiversity	☐
CULTURAL HERITAGE_CC 25 - Balancing conservation and development at heritage sites	☐
CULTURAL HERITAGE_CC 26 - Creating awareness on Cultural Ecosystem Services	☐
CULTURAL HERITAGE_CC 27 - Reconciling modern-day farming and traditional agricultural landscapes	☑
CULTURAL HERITAGE_CC 28 - Preserving small-scale landscape elements	☑
ENVIRONMENT_CC 29 - Reducing air pollution	☑
ENVIRONMENT_CC 30 - Reducing soil and water pollution	☑
ENVIRONMENT_CC 31 - Cleaning up illegal dumping sites	☐
ENVIRONMENT_CC 32 - Working towards circularity	☑
CLIMATE CHANGE_CC 33 - Needing to plan for too much and too little water	☑
CLIMATE CHANGE_CC 34 - Facing a new, unfamiliar climate challenge: drought	☑
CLIMATE CHANGE_CC 35 - Mitigating the urban heat island	☑
CLIMATE CHANGE_CC 36 - Re-inforcing the coastal defense in light of sea-level rise	☐

GOOD PRACTICES ASSESSMENT

CODE	NAME OF THE GP	COMMON FOCUS	DO YOU CONSIDER TO TRANSFER THIS GP?	GENERAL INTEREST RAISED BY THE GP	RELEVANCE OF THE GP TOWARD THE TARGETED POLICY INSTRUMENT
EL_1	ARISTOTELIS ROUTES	NONE	☑	3	3
EL_2	ARISTOTELIS GROVE	NONE	☑	3	3
EL_3	KOUZINA PROGRAM	FOOD PRODUCTION_CC 11 - Changing agricultural economy FOOD PRODUCTION_CC 13 - Improving the city-agriculture relationship TOURISM AND LEISURE_CC 16 - Developing gastro-tourism	☐	4	1
EL_4	WOMEN'S ASSOCIATIONS	FOOD PRODUCTION_CC 11 - Changing agricultural economy FOOD PRODUCTION_CC 12 - Conflictual co-existence of farming with other lar FOOD PRODUCTION_CC 13 - Improving the city-agriculture relationship TOURISM AND LEISURE_CC 16 - Developing gastro-tourism	☑	3	3
HU_1	ENVIROSENSE	BUILT ENVIRONMENT_CC 5 - Illegal functions and constructions CULTURAL HERITAGE_CC 28 - Preserving small-scale landscape elements CLIMATE CHANGE_CC 33 - Needing to plan for too much and too little water CLIMATE CHANGE_CC 34 - Facing a new, unfamiliar climate challenge: drought	☑	3	3
HU_2	GREENING OF BUILT-ENVIRONMENT	ENVIRONMENT_CC 29 - Reducing air pollution CLIMATE CHANGE_CC 33 - Needing to plan for too much and too little water CLIMATE CHANGE_CC 35 - Mitigating the urban heat island	☐	2	2
HU_3	HORTOBÁGY	FOOD PRODUCTION_CC 11 - Changing agricultural economy FOOD PRODUCTION_CC 12 - Conflictual co-existence of farming with other land FOOD PRODUCTION_CC 13 - Improving the city-agriculture relationship FOOD PRODUCTION_CC 14 - Differentiating policies for agricultural area	☐	3	3
HU_4	MATURA AND NATURA FOUNDATION	CULTURAL HERITAGE_CC 28 - Preserving small-scale landscape elements ENVIRONMENT_CC 32 - Working towards circularity	☐	3	3
HU_5	ZSUZSI NARROW GAUGE RAILWAY SYSTEM	FOOD PRODUCTION_CC 13 - Improving the city-agriculture relationship MOBILITY_CC 18 - Connecting peri-urban areas to the city	☐	3	3
IT_1	EDIBLE PARK	FOOD PRODUCTION_CC 11 - Changing agricultural economy FOOD PRODUCTION_CC 13 - Improving the city-agriculture relationship CULTURAL HERITAGE_CC 28 - Preserving small-scale landscape elements	☑	5	5
IT_2	GREENWAYS	FOOD PRODUCTION_CC 13 - Improving the city-agriculture relationship MOBILITY_CC 18 - Connecting peri-urban areas to the city	☑	5	5
IT_3	URBAN FORESTATION PLAN	ENVIRONMENT_CC 29 - Reducing air pollution CLIMATE CHANGE_CC 35 - Mitigating the urban heat island	☐	4	3
IT_4	VARIATION TO THE URBAN PLANNING TOOL	FOOD PRODUCTION_CC 12 - Conflictual co-existence of farming with other lar FOOD PRODUCTION_CC 14 - Differentiating policies for agricultural area CULTURAL HERITAGE_CC 27 - Reconciling modern-day farming and traditional	☑	5	5
SE_1	ÅKTUREN	MOBILITY_CC 18 - Connecting peri-urban areas to the city	☐	4	1
SE_2	ARENA	ENVIRONMENT_CC 32 - Working towards circularity	☐	4	1
SE_3	EMC	ENVIRONMENT_CC 29 - Reducing air pollution ENVIRONMENT_CC 32 - Working towards circularity	☐	4	1
SE_4	GRASSLANDS	CULTURAL HERITAGE_CC 28 - Preserving small-scale landscape elements	☑	5	5
SE_5	HALLIFORNIA	TOURISM AND LEISURE_CC 16 - Developing gastro-tourism	☐	5	3
SE_6	LASSABACKA LANDFILL	CULTURAL HERITAGE_CC 28 - Preserving small-scale landscape elements	☐	3	1
SE_7	RURAL VILLAGE DEVELOPMENT STRATEGIES	FOOD PRODUCTION_CC 12 - Conflictual co-existence of farming with other lar CULTURAL HERITAGE_CC 28 - Preserving small-scale landscape elements	☑	5	5

GOOD PRACTICES SCAN

CODE	NAME OF THE GP	COMMON FOCUS	DO YOU CONSIDER TO TRANSFER THIS GP?	GENERAL INTEREST RAISED BY THE GP	RELEVANCE OF THE GP TOWARD THE TARGETED POLICY INSTRUMENT
IT_4	**VARIATION TO THE URBAN PLANNING TOOL**	**FOOD PRODUCTION_CC 12 - Conflictual co-existence of farming with other land users** **FOOD PRODUCTION_CC 14 - Differentiating policies for agricultural area** **CULTURAL HERITAGE_CC 27 - Reconciling modern-day farming and traditional agricultural landsc**	Yes	5	5
IT_1	**EDIBLE PARK**	**FOOD PRODUCTION_CC 11 - Changing agricultural economy** **FOOD PRODUCTION_CC 13 - Improving the city-agriculture relationship** **CULTURAL HERITAGE_CC 28 - Preserving small-scale landscape elements**	Yes	5	5
IT_2	**GREENWAYS**	**FOOD PRODUCTION_CC 13 - Improving the city-agriculture relationship** **MOBILITY_CC 18 - Connecting peri-urban areas to the city**	Yes	5	5
SE_7	**RURAL VILLAGE DEVELOPMENT STRATEGIES**	**FOOD PRODUCTION_CC 12 - Conflictual co-existence of farming with other land users** **CULTURAL HERITAGE_CC 28 - Preserving small-scale landscape elements**	Yes	5	5
SE_4	**GRASSLANDS**	**CULTURAL HERITAGE_CC 28 - Preserving small-scale landscape elements**	Yes	5	5
SE_5	HALLIFORNIA	TOURISM AND LEISURE_CC 16 - Developing gastro-tourism	No	5	3
IT_3	URBAN FORESTATION PLAN	ENVIRONMENT_CC 29 - Reducing air pollution CLIMATE CHANGE_CC 35 - Mitigating the urban heat island	No	4	3
HU_3	HORTOBÁGY	FOOD PRODUCTION_CC 11 - Changing agricultural economy FOOD PRODUCTION_CC 12 - Conflictual co-existence of farming with other land users FOOD PRODUCTION_CC 13 - Improving the city-agriculture relationship FOOD PRODUCTION_CC 14 - Differentiating policies for agricultural area CULTURAL HERITAGE_CC 28 - Preserving small-scale landscape elements ENVIRONMENT_CC 30 - Reducing soil and water pollution CLIMATE CHANGE_CC 34 - Facing a new, unfamiliar climate challenge: drought	No	3	3
HU_1	**ENVIROSENSE**	**BUILT ENVIRONMENT_CC 5 - Illegal functions and constructions** **CULTURAL HERITAGE_CC 28 - Preserving small-scale landscape elements** **CLIMATE CHANGE_CC 33 - Needing to plan for too much and too little water** **CLIMATE CHANGE_CC 34 - Facing a new, unfamiliar climate challenge: drought** **CLIMATE CHANGE_CC 35 - Mitigating the urban heat island**	Yes	3	3
EL_4	**WOMEN'S ASSOCIATIONS**	**FOOD PRODUCTION_CC 11 - Changing agricultural economy** **FOOD PRODUCTION_CC 12 - Conflictual co-existence of farming with other land users** **FOOD PRODUCTION_CC 13 - Improving the city-agriculture relationship** **TOURISM AND LEISURE_CC 16 - Developing gastro-tourism**	Yes	3	3
HU_5	ZSUZSI NARROW GAUGE RAILWAY SYSTEM	FOOD PRODUCTION_CC 13 - Improving the city-agriculture relationship MOBILITY_CC 18 - Connecting peri-urban areas to the city	No	3	3
HU_4	MATURA AND NATURA FOUNDATION	CULTURAL HERITAGE_CC 28 - Preserving small-scale landscape elements ENVIRONMENT_CC 32 - Working towards circularity	No	3	3
EL_1	**ARISTOTELIS ROUTES**	**NONE**	Yes	3	3
EL_2	**ARISTOTELIS GROVE**	**NONE**	Yes	3	3
HU_2	GREENING OF BUILT-ENVIRONMENT	ENVIRONMENT_CC 29 - Reducing air pollution CLIMATE CHANGE_CC 33 - Needing to plan for too much and too little water CLIMATE CHANGE_CC 35 - Mitigating the urban heat island	No	2	2
EL_3	KOUZINA PROGRAM	FOOD PRODUCTION_CC 11 - Changing agricultural economy FOOD PRODUCTION_CC 13 - Improving the city-agriculture relationship TOURISM AND LEISURE_CC 16 - Developing gastro-tourism	No	4	1
SE_3	EMC	ENVIRONMENT_CC 29 - Reducing air pollution ENVIRONMENT_CC 32 - Working towards circularity	No	4	1
SE_1	ÅKTUREN	MOBILITY_CC 18 - Connecting peri-urban areas to the city	No	4	1
SE_2	ARENA	ENVIRONMENT_CC 32 - Working towards circularity	No	4	1
SE_6	LASSABACKA LANDFILL	CULTURAL HERITAGE_CC 28 - Preserving small-scale landscape elements	No	3	1

NAME OF THE GP	EDIBLE PARK
SUMMARY	Multi-actors pilot project to start an integrated and sustainable system of arboriculture/garden cultivation on a plot of land owned by the Municipality of Reggio Emilia.
THEMES	FOOD PRODUCTION; NATURAL HERITAGE; CULTURAL HERITAGE;
COMMON CHALLENGES	FOOD PRODUCTION_CC 13 - Improving the city-agriculture relationship FOOD PRODUCTION_CC 11 - Changing agricultural economy NATURAL HERITAGE_CC 24 - Enhancing biodiversity CULTURAL HERITAGE_CC 28 - Preserving small-scale landscape elements

GENERAL DEGREE OF INTEREST	5	very low very high

KEY ASPECT OF INTEREST/ OF INNOVATION	resources
describe which is the key element that makes this GP relevant for you and/or that you would like to transfer in your local context	This good practice is very relevant for the evaluation of the project De Goedinge and for developing other similar projects in Gent. The Edible park is also founded on public land, at the base there is a professional farmer, social engaged employment and the involvement of citizens. Besides De Goedinge, other farms and social employment projects in Gent also collaborate and combine farming and social employment. This aspect of the good practice can also be inspiring for them.

SECONDARY ASPECT OF INTEREST/ OF INNOVATION	other
describe which is the secondary element that makes this GP relevant for you and/or that you would like to transfer in your local context	The scale of the Edible park is smaller than De Goedinge, but projects with a similar scale as the Edible park could be interesting for Gent and also seem feasible. Hence, the farming system in itself (the scale, the crop choice, the way farmers are involved), the short food suply chain, the participation of citizens in the project, the way the project is financed, the monitoring of the impact on soil and water, etc. are interesting to try to implement in the Gent context.

RELEVANCE OF THE GP TO IMPROVE THE TARGETED POLICY INSTRUMENT	5	not relevant higly relevant
describe how the selected aspects of interest can support the improvement of the policy instrument to be addressed	In Space for Ghent 2030, preservation of open space is an important topic. Moreover, the search for a sustainable and city-oriented agriculture is at stake. New business models for agriculture are important to make this transition possible. The Edible park is a good example of how to experiment with new types of agriculture, combined with social employment and citizen participation. Moreover, the link with public land is very relevant, given the current importance of this topic in Gent, where a vision on the use of public land for agriculture and open space is being elaborated.	

PRESENCE OF A LOCAL BACKGROUND	Yes
Is there a "starting point" in your local context, such as similar experience, policy frameworks, etc. on which you can build upon? Select "yes" or "no" and explain how it could influenc the GP transfer	CSA De Goedinge (CSA on public land - see good practices Gent): the farmers of De Goedinge have a collaboration with a social employment company (vzw De Moester). This cooperation is not always easy. It requires both agricultural and social expertise for guidance of the social employees. In the Edible park, social employment is not only implemented for farm work, but also for processing and selling of the farm products. This might be interesting to investigate for De Goedinge and other farming initiatives too. Another aspect is the public land: Gent plans to elaborate a vision on agriculture and on the use of (its own) public land for agriculture. CSA De Goedinge has been started on public land and is as such an example of how public land can be used to realise policy goals. The Edible park is a similar example that can also be inspiring.

GAPS IDENTIFIED TO IMPLEMENT THE GP IN THE LOCAL CONTEXT	degree	description
SUPPORT Would local citizens, politicians or fellow policy makers embrace the set-up of the GP?	Only partially	Many citizens ask for local agriculture. Existing CSA's have long waiting lists. This leads to support for this type of projects. On the other hand, land and financial resrouces are scarce, so this type of project will have to compete with other potential projects using the same resources.
SKILLS Do you (partners and/or Managing Authority) have all needed competences to implement the GP?	Only partially	require both agricultural and social expertise for guidance
PROCEDURES Do the usual procedures adopted by you and/or the Managing Authority already fit ?	Only partially	we would need more support in the social sector
FINANCIAL RESOURCES Do you have the funding or access to funding mechanisms for the GP?	Only partially	Funding will be a difficult topic, as no funding is currently foreseen for this type of projects. Even the use of Gent's public land will lead to discussions on financial resources. So additional (external?) financial support will be needed.
LAWS Does the GP fit with local (regional or national) laws and regulation?	Only partially	Strict laws apply on the use/rent of public land at Flemish level, hence the City of Ghent has to take these into account.

GP TRANSFERABILITY SCALE An index to visualize the gaps that need to be filled in in order to transfer the GP. Higher the steps, more complex may be the transferability process	

OTHER GAPS Is there any OTHER GAP that need to be adressed and it is not described by the items already listed?	

NAME OF THE GP	**GREENWAYS**	
SUMMARY	Greenways – Sustainable mobility and valorisation of the territory aims to jointly identify, develop and implement sustainable and soft mobility solutions with citizens living in a number of rural villages and/or peri-urban neighbourhoods of Reggio Emilia.	
THEMES	CULTURAL HERITAGE; FOOD PRODUCTION; TOURISM AND LEISURE; MOBILITY; NATURAL HERITAGE;	
COMMON CHALLENGES	CULTURAL HERITAGE_CC 26 - Creating awareness on Cultural Ecosystem Services FOOD PRODUCTION_CC 13 - Improving the city-agriculture relationship TOURISM AND LEISURE_CC 15 - Building tourism infrastructure MOBILITY_CC 18 - Connecting peri-urban areas to the city NATURAL HERITAGE_CC 20 - Constructing green infrastructure in the peri-urban area	

GENERAL DEGREE OF INTEREST	**5**	very low ▬▬▬▬▬▬ very high

KEY ASPECT OF INTEREST/ OF INNOVATION	**coupling themes**
describe which is the key element that makes this GP relevant for you and/or that you would like to transfer in your local context	the approach to realize the greenways ("trage wegen")

SECONDARY ASPECT OF INTEREST/ OF INNOVATION	**citizens participation**
describe which is the secondary element that makes this GP relevant for you and/or that you would like to transfer in your local context	encourage residents/farmers to set up a walking path themselves - the involvement of volunteers to develop and maintain greenways

RELEVANCE OF THE GP TO IMPROVE THE TARGETED POLICY INSTRUMENT	**5**	not relevant ▬▬▬▬▬▬ highly relevant

describe how the selected aspects of interest can support the improvement of the policy instrument to be addressed	Greenways are important for the accessibility of open spaces around the city. A better elaborated network of greenways can contribute to sustainable local mobility, recreational access of green areas and farmland, accessibility of short food supply chain initiatives on farms or elsewhere, ...

PRESENCE OF A LOCAL BACKGROUND	**Yes**
Is there a "starting point" in your local context, such as similar experience, policy frameworks, etc. on which you can build upon? Select "yes" or "no" and explain how it could influenc the GP transfer	Gent already invests in the development of greenways, but the potential for improvement of this network is large. Moreover, we encounter problems with missing links, maintenance of the greenways, discussions due to littering on private land, ... Experiments have been done to cooperate with volunteers for maintenance of the local greenways, but is seems hard to coordinate. The example of the GP of Reggio EMilia, where cooperation with private actors is central, seems very interesting.

GAPS IDENTIFIED TO IMPLEMENT THE GP IN THE LOCAL CONTEXT	*degree*	*description*
SUPPORT *Would local citizens, politicians or fellow policy makers embrace the set-up of the GP?*	**Only partially**	yes, but questions on the feasibility will arise
SKILLS *Do you (partners and/or Managing Authority) have all needed competences to implement the GP?*	**Only partially**	more staff needed to implement this. Another option would be to cooperate with organisations who work on this topic (e.g. vzw trage Wegen, Regionale landschappen). However, these organisations often focus on a rural context. Therefore, Gent is not their working area, even though the peri-urban areas of Gent would benefit from their expertise and support. The idea of working with volunteers is very interesting, but is little adapted for this type of actions in Gent. Therefore, skills on how to reach out to volunteers in an effective and coordinated way need to be improved.
PROCEDURES *Do the usual procedures adopted by you and/or the Managing Authority already fit ?*	**Only partially**	
FINANCIAL RESOURCES *Do you have the funding or access to funding mechanisms for the GP?*	**No**	
LAWS *Does the GP fit with local (regional or national) laws and regulation?*	**Only partially**	difficulties for working with volunteers in this context?

GP TRANSFERABILITY SCALE *An index to visualize the gaps that need to be filled in in order to transfer the GP. Higher the steps, more complex may be the transferability process*	

SUPPORT   SKILLS   PROCEDURES   FINANCIAL RESOURCES   LAWS   OVERALL GAP

OTHER GAPS *Is there any OTHER GAP that need to be adressed and it is not described by the items already listed?*	

NAME OF THE GP	**VARIATION TO THE URBAN PLANNING TOOL**
SUMMARY	Variation to the urban planning tool - Municipal Structural Plan - provides for the cancellation of 136 hectares of potentially urbanizable areas in agricultural territories - a size equivalent to over 630 housing - and their reclassification in agricultural areas. This strategy was furher enhanced by the new General Urban Plan, which provides for the systematization and analysis of the various components that define the agricultural sector, starting from the mapping of farms and livestocks.
THEMES	BUILT ENVIRONMENT; ECONOMY; FOOD PRODUCTION; CULTURAL HERITAGE;
COMMON CHALLENGES	BUILT ENVIRONMENT_CC 4 - Renovation need ECONOMY_CC 9 - Restructuring Economy FOOD PRODUCTION_CC 12 - Conflictual co-existence of farming with other land users FOOD PRODUCTION_CC 14 - Differentiating policies for agricultural area CULTURAL HERITAGE_CC 27 - Reconciling modern-day farming and traditional agricultural landscapes

GENERAL DEGREE OF INTEREST	5	
		very low very high

KEY ASPECT OF INTEREST/ OF INNOVATION	**data collection method**
describe which is the key element that makes this GP relevant for you and/or that you would like to transfer in your local context	The maps that have been made to support the policy making on agriculture are very intersting, e.g. the maps that show the historical evolution of built up area and to show where farms are located and which farm type. Also the differentation of the agricultural area in different types of agriculture (areas with high productive agricultural vocation, agricultural areas with high landscape values, peri-urban areas) could be relevant for Ghent.
SECONDARY ASPECT OF INTEREST/ OF INNOVATION	**stakeholders involvement**
describe which is the secondary element that makes this GP relevant for you and/or that you would like to transfer in your local context	partnerships with local stakeholders (e.g. business and farmers associations) to design concrete action to address changing demands

RELEVANCE OF THE GP TO IMPROVE THE TARGETED POLICY INSTRUMENT	5	
		not relevant higly relevant

describe how the selected aspects of interest can support the improvement of the policy instrument to be addressed	The City of Ghent wants to elaborate a vision on agriculture and on the use of public land for agriculture (and open space). This good practice has many aspects that can inspire this vision, both for the content and for the approach (data collection, stakeholder involvement, memorandum of understanding, etc.).
PRESENCE OF A LOCAL BACKGROUND	**Yes**
Is there a "starting point" in your local context, such as similar experience, policy frameworks, etc. on which you can build upon? Select "yes" or "no" and explain how it could influenc the GP transfer	Ghent already elaborated a local food strategy, which has of course links with the vision on agriculture and public land. Moreover, Space for Ghent 2030 contains many goals related to food production and open space qualities.

GAPS IDENTIFIED TO IMPLEMENT THE GP IN THE LOCAL CONTEXT	degree	description
SUPPORT *Would local citizens, politicians or fellow policy makers embrace the set-up of the GP?*	**Only partially**	Some aspects of this good practice seem rather easy to implement and will get support (e.g. better data collection on farmland), but others are more difficult or will raise more discussion.
SKILLS *Do you (partners and/or Managing Authority) have all needed competences to implement the GP?*	**Only partially**	
PROCEDURES *Do the usual procedures adopted by you and/or the Managing Authority already fit ?*	**Only partially**	
FINANCIAL RESOURCES *Do you have the funding or access to funding mechanisms for the GP?*	**Only partially**	
LAWS *Does the GP fit with local (regional or national) laws and regulation?*	**No**	For the implementation of the rezoning from residential area to agricultural area, the juridical context in Belgium/Flanders/Gent seems difficult. Rezoning from buildable to non-buildable zones implies a financial loss for the owners. According to planning law, this loss needs to be compensated by the rezoning authority, which makes this good practice very difficult (expensive) to implement.

GP TRANSFERABILITY SCALE *An index to visualize the gaps that need to be filled in in order to transfer the GP. Higher the steps, more complex may be the transferability process*	

SUPPORT   SKILLS   PROCEDURES   FINANCIAL RESOURCES   LAWS   OVERALL GAP

OTHER GAPS *Is there any OTHER GAP that need to be adressed and it is not described by the items already listed?*	

NAME OF THE GP	**GRASSLANDS**
SUMMARY	This GP is about identifying and prioritizing valuable grasslands in urban and peri-urban areas in order to promote biodiversity. The grassland serve as ecosystem services in the city, and has an imprtant role in the overall green infrastructure. Identifying these grassland areas is also a part of the strategic spatial planning in the municipality. The grassland project also consists of making plans for the managemant of the area in the long run. At the field visit we can visit the grassland areas and we can describe the sites in relation to biodiversity.
THEMES	NATURAL HERITAGE; CULTURAL HERITAGE;
COMMON CHALLENGES	NATURAL HERITAGE_CC 22 - Mapping, valuating and communicating about ecosystem services CULTURAL HERITAGE_CC 28 - Preserving small-scale landscape elements NATURAL HERITAGE_CC 24 - Enhancing biodiversity

GENERAL DEGREE OF INTEREST — 5

very low   very high

KEY ASPECT OF INTEREST/ OF INNOVATION	**data collection method**
describe which is the key element that makes this GP relevant for you and/or that you would like to transfer in your local context	The very explicit focus on grassland and its value is interesting. Both in Flanders and (more detailed) in Gent, we already map biological value of natural elements ("biological valuation map" / biologische waarderingskaart). Grassland is part of this mapping. However, the biodiversity of the grassland is monitored only little, even though this would be relevant (species diversity of plants and insects).
SECONDARY ASPECT OF INTEREST/ OF INNOVATION	**stakeholders involvement**
describe which is the secondary element that makes this GP relevant for you and/or that you would like to transfer in your local context	the cooperation with nature organisations and other stakeholders for the biodiversity monitoring

RELEVANCE OF THE GP TO IMPROVE THE TARGETED POLICY INSTRUMENT — 5

not relevant   higly relevant

describe how the selected aspects of interest can support the improvement of the policy instrument to be addressed	In Gent, we have a similar interest in grasslands as a source of biodiversity and open space. Grassland and wetlands are very important elements in several nature areas. The quantity and quality of grasslands is declining, a.o. due to the intensification of agriculture. Hence, a good identification, prioritisation and monitoring of the grassland value is very relevant. When addressing this GP in Gent, we might also search for ways to include private grasslands into the management approach, as they consist of a large area of the grasslands. Ideas are stimulating citizens to mow less frequently and don't use pesticides (this is already stimulated by actions at Flemish level, such as "Don't mow your lawn in may" (Maai mei niet); stimulate farmers to let cows graze more outside in the pasture; campaign to increase grazing in urban pastures, cooperate with farmers for grassland management, stimulate farmers to have grassland/flower borders next to arable land, etc.
PRESENCE OF A LOCAL BACKGROUND	**Yes**
Is there a "starting point" in your local context, such as similar experience, policy frameworks, etc. on which you can build upon? Select "yes" or "no" and explain how it could influenc the GP transfer	The "biological valuation map" (biologische waarderingskaart) already maps the presence and value of different nature elements (including grassland) in Gent. This map supports the nature policy decisions. Many steps have already been taken towards a more sustainable grassland management (e.g. stop of pesticide use for public green management, less frequent mowing of grassland, specific timing of mowing, use of sheep for grazing public grassland). However, up till now, little is monitored about the impact of different management approaches on the grassland value and its evolution. Moreover, the focus on grassland is not as explicit as in the Varberg GP.

GAPS IDENTIFIED TO IMPLEMENT THE GP IN THE LOCAL CONTEXT	degree	description
SUPPORT *Would local citizens, politicians or fellow policy makers embrace the set-up of the GP?*	**Only partially**	
SKILLS *Do you (partners and/or Managing Authority) have all needed competences to implement the GP?*	**Yes completely**	
PROCEDURES *Do the usual procedures adopted by you and/or the Managing Authority already fit ?*	**Only partially**	
FINANCIAL RESOURCES *Do you have the funding or access to funding mechanisms for the GP?*	**Only partially**	need for additional funds / employment to realise this GP
LAWS *Does the GP fit with local (regional or national) laws and regulation?*	**Yes completely**	

GP TRANSFERABILITY SCALE *An index to visualize the gaps that need to be filled in order to transfer the GP. Higher the steps, more complex may be the transferability process*	

Chart x-axis labels: SUPPORT, SKILLS, PROCEDURES, FINANCIAL RESOURCES, LAWS, OVERALL GAP

OTHER GAPS *Is there any OTHER GAP that need to be adressed and it is not described by the items already listed?*	

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NAME OF THE GP	**RURAL VILLAGE DEVELOPMENT STRATEGIES**
SUMMARY	This GP is about planning for sustianble development in rural villages. The project is a successful example of a cooperation between local stakeholders, politicans and public officials. The project connects spatial planning with the rural involvement and togheter we identify challenges, possibilities and present activites for developing the area togehter in a public-private partnership. At the field visit we can invite some of the local stakeholders to talk about the process, show you the methodology and hopefully we can visit one of the activites that has been realized.
THEMES	BUILT ENVIRONMENT; FOOD PRODUCTION; CULTURAL HERITAGE; NATURAL HERITAGE;
COMMON CHALLENGES	BUILT ENVIRONMENT_CC 6 - Affordability and sufficient supply of housing FOOD PRODUCTION_CC 12 - Conflictual co-existence of farming with other land users CULTURAL HERITAGE_CC 28 - Preserving small-scale landscape elements NATURAL HERITAGE_CC 20 - Constructing green infrastructure in the peri-urban area

GENERAL DEGREE OF INTEREST	5	*very low* ——— *very high*
KEY ASPECT OF INTEREST/ OF INNOVATION		**stakeholders involvement**
describe which is the key element that makes this GP relevant for you and/or that you would like to transfer in your local context		The process of stakeholder involvement is very inspiring, e.g. the walks with local stakeholders to talk about the challenges and positive stories.
SECONDARY ASPECT OF INTEREST/ OF INNOVATION		**data collection method**
describe which is the secondary element that makes this GP relevant for you and/or that you would like to transfer in your local context		collecting and analysing data

RELEVANCE OF THE GP TO IMPROVE THE TARGETED POLICY INSTRUMENT	5	*not relevant* ——— *higly relevant*
describe how the selected aspects of interest can support the improvement of the policy instrument to be addressed		The City of Gent aims to develop a vision on agriculture and public land for agriculture (and open space). We want to develop this vision in a participatory and co-creative way. Therefore, the approach in Varberg's Rural development strategies seems very interesting. Given the presence of agriculture in the peri-urban areas of Gent and, the rural walks seem an appropriate way to involve farmers and other stakeholders. Organising walks in specific agricultural areas might help to get to know the area better through the eyes of the local farmers, inhabitants and other stakeholders. It also creates an informal setting to share and discuss ideas. Moreover, it is easier to reach and more familiar than a traditional meeting room in the city center.
PRESENCE OF A LOCAL BACKGROUND		**Yes**
Is there a "starting point" in your local context, such as similar experience, policy frameworks, etc. on which you can build upon? Select "yes" or "no" and explain how it could influenc the GP transfer		For some of the peri-urban boroughs of Gent, walks with inhabitants have already been organised at the start of a planning initiative. Walks and biking routes have also been used to inform citizens about a new policy (e.g. a biking route about Space for Gent 2030).

GAPS IDENTIFIED TO IMPLEMENT THE GP IN THE LOCAL CONTEXT	*degree*	*description*
SUPPORT *Would local citizens, politicians or fellow policy makers embrace the set-up of the GP?*	**Only partially**	We expect citizens and policy makers to be positive about this idea. However, it takes more time than a "normal" participation moment. We also don't know to what extent farmers are willing to cooperate. In previous walks, farmers claimed their issues are too specific to talk about in a walk with "mixed" public; Given the focus on agriculture in the development of a vision on agriculture, this might be less of a problem.
SKILLS *Do you (partners and/or Managing Authority) have all needed competences to implement the GP?*	**Only partially**	
PROCEDURES *Do the usual procedures adopted by you and/or the Managing Authority already fit ?*	**Only partially**	
FINANCIAL RESOURCES *Do you have the funding or access to funding mechanisms for the GP?*	**Only partially**	
LAWS *Does the GP fit with local (regional or national) laws and regulation?*	**Yes completely**	

GP TRANSFERABILITY SCALE *An index to visualize the gaps that need to be filled in in order to transfer the GP. Higher the steps, more complex may be the transferability process*	

SUPPORT SKILLS PROCEDURES FINANCIAL RESOURCES LAWS OVERALL GAP

OTHER GAPS *Is there any OTHER GAP that need to be adressed and it is not described by the items already listed?*	During such very open participation moments, often issues are mentioned by the stakeholders that are important to them, but that are not within the authority of the local government. This can lead to frustration with the stakeholders who participate, yet see that important issues they raised are not taken into account by the municipality. This can partly be solved by passing on the information to the responsible level. Nevertheless, this usually will not lead to immediate change.

NAME OF THE GP	**ARISTOTELIS ROUTES**
SUMMARY	Aristotelian Route, an outdoors hiking pathway, connecting the new town of Stagira to the ancient city of Stagira, which is now an archaeological site. The way the wider task of the Aristotelian brand has been shaped and appropriated combines elements of both natural heritage and cultural heritage
THEMES	TOURISM AND LEISURE; NATURAL HERITAGE;
COMMON CHALLENGES	TOURISM AND LEISURE_CC 17 - Balancing tourism and leisure with other economic activities NATURAL HERITAGE_CC 22 - Mapping, valuating and communicating about ecosystem services
GENERAL DEGREE OF INTEREST	**3** very low ▮▮▮ very high
KEY ASPECT OF INTEREST/ OF INNOVATION	**stakeholders involvement**
describe which is the key element that makes this GP relevant for you and/or that you would like to transfer in your local context	link between cultural heritage, tourism and and co-working with local producers (bee-keepers), gastronomy
SECONDARY ASPECT OF INTEREST/ OF INNOVATION	**coupling themes**
describe which is the secondary element that makes this GP relevant for you and/or that you would like to transfer in your local context	link with development of greenways in Ghent? Forests (e.g. Parkbos) are attractive because of nature, but could also be linked more to heritage, farmers and local food, like in the Aristotelis routes.
RELEVANCE OF THE GP TO IMPROVE THE TARGETED POLICY INSTRUMENT	**3** not relevant ▮▮▮ higly relevant
describe how the selected aspects of interest can support the improvement of the policy instrument to be addressed	cooperate with local farmers an nearby municipalities
PRESENCE OF A LOCAL BACKGROUND	**Yes**
Is there a "starting point" in your local context, such as similar experience, policy frameworks, etc. on which you can build upon? Select "yes" or "no" and explain how it could influenc the GP transfer	Parkbos : nature as atrraction but also link to heritage, farmers,...

GAPS IDENTIFIED TO IMPLEMENT THE GP IN THE LOCAL CONTEXT	degree	description
SUPPORT *Would local citizens, politicians or fellow policy makers embrace the set-up of the GP?*	**Only partially**	farmers with local products
SKILLS *Do you (partners and/or Managing Authority) have all needed competences to implement the GP?*	**Only partially**	
PROCEDURES *Do the usual procedures adopted by you and/or the Managing Authority already fit ?*	**Only partially**	
FINANCIAL RESOURCES *Do you have the funding or access to funding mechanisms for the GP?*	**Only partially**	
LAWS *Does the GP fit with local (regional or national) laws and regulation?*	**Yes completely**	

GP TRANSFERABILITY SCALE *An index to visualize the gaps that need to be filled in in order to transfer the GP. Higher the steps, more complex may be the transferability process*	

SUPPORT   SKILLS   PROCEDURES   FINANCIAL RESOURCES   LAWS   OVERALL GAP

OTHER GAPS *Is there any OTHER GAP that need to be adressed and it is not described by the items already listed?*	

NAME OF THE GP	**ARISTOTELIS GROVE**
SUMMARY	The most naturally attractive and culturally valuable asset of the Municipality of Aristoteli Chalkidikis is the location of ancient Stagira as the birthplace of Aristotelis, the famous ancient Greek philosopher. Aristotle's Grove combines elements of educational and outdoors recreational tourism, as it is situated in a green area, uphill, overlooking the sea and with views of close by mountains, while it contains a series of experimental, scientific and interactive instruments.
THEMES	CULTURAL HERITAGE; TOURISM AND LEISURE;
COMMON CHALLENGES	CULTURAL HERITAGE_CC 25 - Balancing conservation and development at heritage sites TOURISM AND LEISURE_CC 15 - Building tourism infrastructure

GENERAL DEGREE OF INTEREST	**3**	very low _____ very high

KEY ASPECT OF INTEREST/ OF INNOVATION	communication
describe which is the key element that makes this GP relevant for you and/or that you would like to transfer in your local context	use of QR codes, 3D room and art to add an extra attraction in the regio - organisation of events - local branding of the place

SECONDARY ASPECT OF INTEREST/ OF INNOVATION	
describe which is the secondary element that makes this GP relevant for you and/or that you would like to transfer in your local context	

RELEVANCE OF THE GP TO IMPROVE THE TARGETED POLICY INSTRUMENT	**3**	not relevant _____ higly relevant

describe how the selected aspects of interest can support the improvement of the policy instrument to be addressed	The ideas for local branding might be applied for Ghent open space, farmland and nature.

PRESENCE OF A LOCAL BACKGROUND	
Is there a "starting point" in your local context, such as similar experience, policy frameworks, etc. on which you can build upon? Select "yes" or "no" and explain how it could influenc the GP transfer	

GAPS IDENTIFIED TO IMPLEMENT THE GP IN THE LOCAL CONTEXT	*degree*	*description*
SUPPORT *Would local citizens, politicians or fellow policy makers embrace the set-up of the GP?*	**Only partially**	
SKILLS *Do you (partners and/or Managing Authority) have all needed competences to implement the GP?*	**Only partially**	
PROCEDURES *Do the usual procedures adopted by you and/or the Managing Authority already fit ?*	**Yes completely**	
FINANCIAL RESOURCES *Do you have the funding or access to funding mechanisms for the GP?*	**No**	
LAWS *Does the GP fit with local (regional or national) laws and regulation?*	**Only partially**	

GP TRANSFERABILITY SCALE *An index to visualize the gaps that need to be filled in in order to transfer the GP. Higher the steps, more complex may be the transferability process*	

OTHER GAPS *Is there any OTHER GAP that need to be adressed and it is not described by the items already listed?*	

NAME OF THE GP	WOMEN'S ASSOCIATIONS
SUMMARY	The Municipality of Aristotelis have implemented a grassroots development and social economy practices in peri-urban areas for the promotion of sustainable development and regional attractiveness in case of Women's Cooperatives and Associations in the region. Cooperatives like that can change women's lives by providing them with income, decent work, new horizons, and autonomy, but as reported women's associations and cooperatives in Greece face several challenges
THEMES	ECONOMY; FOOD PRODUCTION
COMMON CHALLENGES	ECONOMY_CC 9 - Restructuring Economy FOOD PRODUCTION_CC 11 - Changing agricultural economy FOOD PRODUCTION_CC 12 - Conflictual co-existence of farming with other land users FOOD PRODUCTION_CC 13 - Improving the city-agriculture relationship TOURISM AND LEISURE_CC 16 - Developing gastro-tourism

GENERAL DEGREE OF INTEREST	3	very low ▮▮▮ very high

KEY ASPECT OF INTEREST/ OF INNOVATION	citizens participation
describe which is the key element that makes this GP relevant for you and/or that you would like to transfer in your local context	The active role of women in processing and promotion of local food

SECONDARY ASPECT OF INTEREST/ OF INNOVATION	communication
describe which is the secondary element that makes this GP relevant for you and/or that you would like to transfer in your local context	The organisation of a cooking workshop can create an informal atmospere in which people easily connect. Many people are interested in food and cooking. This can be a start to talk about other topics, such as agriculture.

RELEVANCE OF THE GP TO IMPROVE THE TARGETED POLICY INSTRUMENT	3	not relevant ▮▮▮ higly relevant
describe how the selected aspects of interest can support the improvement of the policy instrument to be addressed	Farmers' women are often told to have an important contribution in changes at the farm. It might be interesting to specifically focus on involvement of farmers' women in the proces of elaboration of the vision on agriculture. Typically, when organising participation moments, it are rather the farmers (men) who come to the meetings.	

PRESENCE OF A LOCAL BACKGROUND	Yes
Is there a "starting point" in your local context, such as similar experience, policy frameworks, etc. on which you can build upon? Select "yes" or "no" and explain how it could influenc the GP transfer	Historically, farmers' women associations have been very active and they still are. However, in Gent, when we organise meetings, farmers' women rarely participate.

GAPS IDENTIFIED TO IMPLEMENT THE GP IN THE LOCAL CONTEXT	degree	description
SUPPORT Would local citizens, politicians or fellow policy makers embrace the set-up of the GP?	Only partially	
SKILLS Do you (partners and/or Managing Authority) have all needed competences to implement the GP?	Only partially	
PROCEDURES Do the usual procedures adopted by you and/or the Managing Authority already fit ?	Yes completely	
FINANCIAL RESOURCES Do you have the funding or access to funding mechanisms for the GP?	Only partially	
LAWS Does the GP fit with local (regional or national) laws and regulation?	Yes completely	

GP TRANSFERABILITY SCALE An index to visualize the gaps that need to be filled in in order to transfer the GP. Higher the steps, more complex may be the transferability process	

OTHER GAPS Is there any OTHER GAP that need to be adressed and it is not described by the items already listed?	

NAME OF THE GP	**ENVIROSENSE**
SUMMARY	Envirosense Ltd. is an enterprise that uses modern remote sensing techniques. GIS system contributes to get an accurate picture of the state of green areas, urban spatial structure, building density etc. of peri-urban areas. Time series analysis shows us how the urban structure of a given area, the proportion of built-in and green areas have changed over time. Having such a database can provide an accurate picture of the values of peri-urban areas and economic activities there as well.
THEMES	BUILT ENVIRONMENT; NATURAL HERITAGE; CULTURAL HERITAGE; ENVIRONMENT; CLIMATE CHANGE;
COMMON CHALLENGES	BUILT ENVIRONMENT_CC 5 - Illegal functions and constructions BUILT ENVIRONMENT_CC 7 - Insufficient public infrastructure and services NATURAL HERITAGE_CC 22 - Mapping, valuating and communicating about ecosystem services NATURAL HERITAGE_CC 20 - Constructing green infrastructure in the peri-urban area NATURAL HERITAGE_CC 21 - Afforestating the peri-urban area NATURAL HERITAGE_CC 24 - Enhancing biodiversity

GENERAL DEGREE OF INTEREST	**3**	very low				very high

KEY ASPECT OF INTEREST/ OF INNOVATION	**data collection method**
describe which is the key element that makes this GP relevant for you and/or that you would like to transfer in your local context	very broad range of data derived from GIS and sattelite data - such data are very useful to support policy making

SECONDARY ASPECT OF INTEREST/ OF INNOVATION	
describe which is the secondary element that makes this GP relevant for you and/or that you would like to transfer in your local context	

RELEVANCE OF THE GP TO IMPROVE THE TARGETED POLICY INSTRUMENT	**3**	not relevant			highly relevant

describe how the selected aspects of interest can support the improvement of the policy instrument to be addressed	In Gent, we already use a lot of data related to open space, nature, climate, ... However, some data gaps remain, e.g. on gardens, water availability, drought. These data seem accessible through the Envirosense approach.

PRESENCE OF A LOCAL BACKGROUND	**Yes**
Is there a "starting point" in your local context, such as similar experience, policy frameworks, etc. on which you can build upon? Select "yes" or "no" and explain how it could influenc the GP transfer	We already use data, including GIS, to support policy making in different topics.

GAPS IDENTIFIED TO IMPLEMENT THE GP IN THE LOCAL CONTEXT	degree	description
SUPPORT *Would local citizens, politicians or fellow policy makers embrace the set-up of the GP?*	**Only partially**	
SKILLS *Do you (partners and/or Managing Authority) have all needed competences to implement the GP?*	**Only partially**	
PROCEDURES *Do the usual procedures adopted by you and/or the Managing Authority already fit ?*	**Yes completely**	
FINANCIAL RESOURCES *Do you have the funding or access to funding mechanisms for the GP?*	**Only partially**	
LAWS *Does the GP fit with local (regional or national) laws and regulation?*	**Only partially**	several data are not easily available for the city of Ghent due to privacy legislation

GP TRANSFERABILITY SCALE *An index to visualize the gaps that need to be filled in in order to transfer the GP. Higher the steps, more complex may be the transferability process*	

SUPPORT   SKILLS   PROCEDURES   FINANCIAL RESOURCES   LAWS   OVERALL GAP

OTHER GAPS *Is there any OTHER GAP that need to be adressed and it is not described by the items already listed?*	

GOOD PRACTICES SCAN

CODE	NAME OF THE GP	GENERAL INTEREST RAISED BY THE GP	KEY ASPECT OF INTEREST/ OF INNOVATION	SECONDARY ASPECT OF INTEREST/ OF INNOVATION	RELEVANCE OF THE GP TOWARD THE TARGETED POLICY INSTRUMENT	PRESENCE OF A LOCAL BACKGROUND	GP TRANSFERABILITY GAP (0 = no gaps/GP easy to transfer)	MAIN GAPS
IT_4	VARIATION TO THE URBAN PLANNING TOOL		data collection method	stakeholders involvement		Yes		
IT_1	EDIBLE PARK		resources	other		Yes		
IT_2	GREENWAYS		coupling themes	citizens participation		Yes		
SE_7	RURAL VILLAGE DEVELOPMENT STRATEGIES		stakeholders involvement	data collection method		Yes		laws
SE_4	GRASSLANDS		data collection method	stakeholders involvement		Yes		skills, laws
HU_1	ENVIROSENSE		data collection method			Yes		procedures
EL_4	WOMEN'S ASSOCIATIONS		citizens participation	communication		Yes		procedures, laws
EL_1	ARISTOTELIS ROUTES		stakeholders involvement	coupling themes		Yes		laws
EL_2	ARISTOTELIS GROVE		communication					procedures

PROSPERA LEARNING REPORT

Municipality of Reggio Emilia

Lessons learned and Good Practices transferability assessment

December 2021
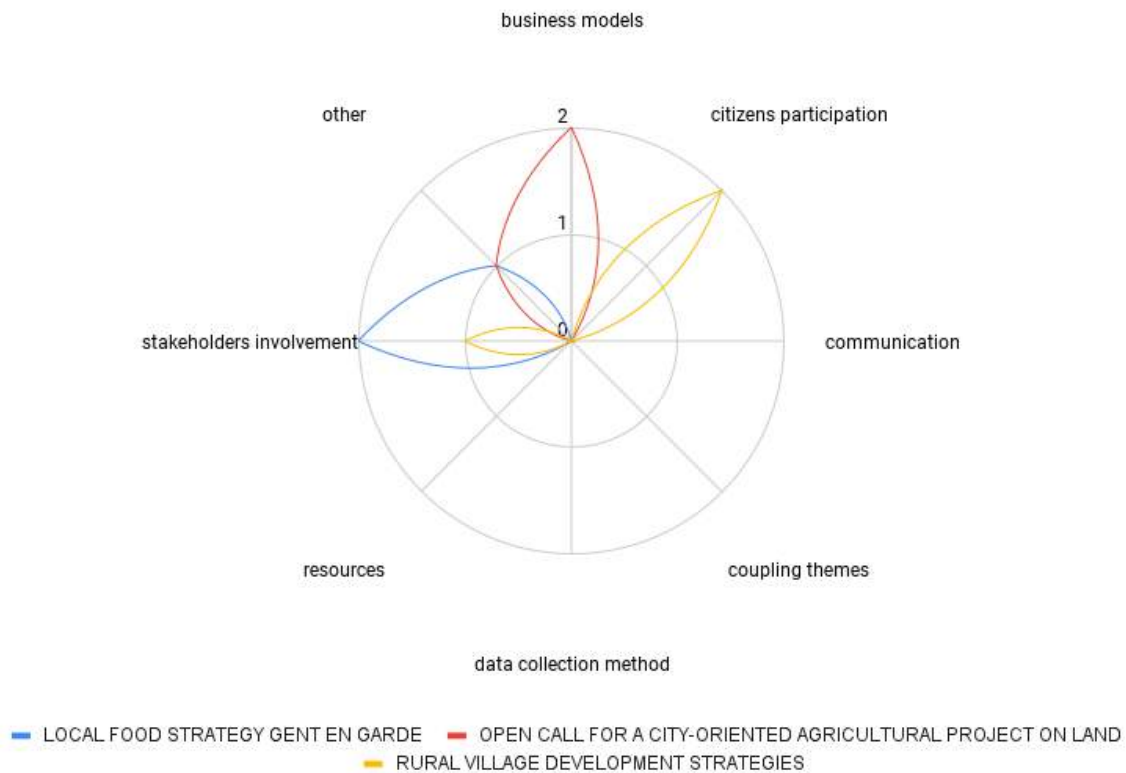
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Sabrina Rosati, E35 Foundation

COMMON CHALLENGES

COMMON CHALLENGE	WHICH COMMON CHALLENGES DO YOU WANT TO ADDRESS?
DEMOGRAPHICS_CC 1 - Ageing population	☑
DEMOGRAPHICS_CC 2 - Emigration of youth	☑
DEMOGRAPHICS_CC 3 - Population growth	☐
BUILT ENVIRONMENT_CC 4 - Renovation need	☑
BUILT ENVIRONMENT_CC 5 - Illegal functions and constructions	☐
BUILT ENVIRONMENT_CC 6 - Affordability and sufficient supply of housing	☐
BUILT ENVIRONMENT_CC 7 - Insufficient public infrastructure and services	☐
ECONOMY_CC 8 - Big (branch) plants	☐
ECONOMY_CC 9 - Restructuring Economy	☑
ECONOMY_CC 10 - Adequat workforce	☑
FOOD PRODUCTION_CC 11 - Changing agricultural economy	☑
FOOD PRODUCTION_CC 12 - Conflictual co-existence of farming with other land users	☑
FOOD PRODUCTION_CC 13 - Improving the city-agriculture relationship	☑
FOOD PRODUCTION_CC 14 - Differentiating policies for agricultural area	☑
TOURISM AND LEISURE_CC 15 - Building tourism infrastructure	☐
TOURISM AND LEISURE_CC 16 - Developing gastro-tourism	☑
TOURISM AND LEISURE_CC 17 - Balancing tourism and leisure with other economic activities	☑
MOBILITY_CC 18 - Connecting peri-urban areas to the city	☑
MOBILITY_CC 19 - Facilitating intermodality	☑
NATURAL HERITAGE_CC 20 - Constructing green infrastructure in the peri-urban area	☑
NATURAL HERITAGE_CC 21 - Afforestating the peri-urban area	☑
NATURAL HERITAGE_CC 22 - Mapping, valuating and communicating about ecosystem services	☑
NATURAL HERITAGE_CC 23 - Tightening access to farmland to prevent the loss of open space	☐
NATURAL HERITAGE_CC 24 - Enhancing biodiversity	☑
CULTURAL HERITAGE_CC 25 - Balancing conservation and development at heritage sites	☑
CULTURAL HERITAGE_CC 26 - Creating awareness on Cultural Ecosystem Services	☑
CULTURAL HERITAGE_CC 27 - Reconciling modern-day farming and traditional agricultural landscapes	☑
CULTURAL HERITAGE_CC 28 - Preserving small-scale landscape elements	☐
ENVIRONMENT_CC 29 - Reducing air pollution	☑
ENVIRONMENT_CC 30 - Reducing soil and water pollution	☐
ENVIRONMENT_CC 31 - Cleaning up illegal dumping sites	☑
ENVIRONMENT_CC 32 - Working towards circularity	☑
CLIMATE CHANGE_CC 33 - Needing to plan for too much and too little water	☑
CLIMATE CHANGE_CC 34 - Facing a new, unfamiliar climate challenge: drought	☑
CLIMATE CHANGE_CC 35 - Mitigating the urban heat island	☑
CLIMATE CHANGE_CC 36 - Re-inforcing the coastal defense in light of sea-level rise	☐

GOOD PRACTICES ASSESSMENT

CODE	NAME OF THE GP	COMMON FOCUS	DO YOU CONSIDER TO TRANSFER THIS GP?	GENERAL INTEREST RAISED BY THE GP	RELEVANCE OF THE GP TOWARD THE TARGETED POLICY INSTRUMENT
BE_1	GRAZING PROJECT GENTBRUGSE MEERSEN	FOOD PRODUCTION_CC 13 - Improving the city-agriculture relationship NATURAL HERITAGE_CC 20 - Constructing green infrastructure in the peri-urban area	☐	2	3
BE_2	GREEN CLIMATE AXES	MOBILITY_CC 18 - Connecting peri-urban areas to the city NATURAL HERITAGE_CC 20 - Constructing green infrastructure in the peri-urban area NATURAL HERITAGE_CC 24 - Enhancing biodiversity CLIMATE CHANGE_CC 33 - Needing to plan for too much and too little water	☐	4	4
BE_3	**LOCAL FOOD STRATEGY GENT EN GARDE**	**FOOD PRODUCTION_CC 13 - Improving the city-agriculture relationship** **ENVIRONMENT_CC 32 - Working towards circularity**	☑	**5**	**5**
BE_4	**OPEN CALL FOR A CITY-ORIENTED AGRICULTURAL PROJECT ON LAND FROM THE CITY WITH SOCIAL EMPLOYMENT**	**FOOD PRODUCTION_CC 11 - Changing agricultural economy** **FOOD PRODUCTION_CC 14 - Differentiating policies for agricultural area** **MOBILITY_CC 18 - Connecting peri-urban areas to the city**	☑	**4**	**5**
EL_1	ARISTOTELIS ROUTES	TOURISM AND LEISURE_CC 17 - Balancing tourism and leisure with other economic activities NATURAL HERITAGE_CC 22 - Mapping, valuating and communicating about ecosystem services	☐	3	3
EL_2	ARISTOTELIS GROVE	CULTURAL HERITAGE_CC 25 - Balancing conservation and development at heritage sites	☐	1	1
EL_3	KOUZINA PROGRAM	FOOD PRODUCTION_CC 11 - Changing agricultural economy FOOD PRODUCTION_CC 13 - Improving the city-agriculture relationship TOURISM AND LEISURE_CC 16 - Developing gastro-tourism	☐	4	3
EL_4	WOMEN'S ASSOCIATIONS	ECONOMY_CC 9 - Restructuring Economy FOOD PRODUCTION_CC 11 - Changing agricultural economy FOOD PRODUCTION_CC 12 - Conflictual co-existence of farming with other land users FOOD PRODUCTION_CC 13 - Improving the city-agriculture relationship	☐	3	2
HU_1	ENVIROSENSE	NATURAL HERITAGE_CC 20 - Constructing green infrastructure in the peri-urban area NATURAL HERITAGE_CC 21 - Afforestating the peri-urban area NATURAL HERITAGE_CC 22 - Mapping, valuating and communicating about ecosystem services NATURAL HERITAGE_CC 24 - Enhancing biodiversity	☐	2	2
HU_2	GREENING OF BUILT-ENVIRONMENT	NATURAL HERITAGE_CC 20 - Constructing green infrastructure in the peri-urban area NATURAL HERITAGE_CC 21 - Afforestating the peri-urban area NATURAL HERITAGE_CC 24 - Enhancing biodiversity ENVIRONMENT_CC 29 - Reducing air pollution	☐	2	1
HU_3	HORTOBÁGY	FOOD PRODUCTION_CC 11 - Changing agricultural economy FOOD PRODUCTION_CC 12 - Conflictual co-existence of farming with other land users FOOD PRODUCTION_CC 13 - Improving the city-agriculture relationship FOOD PRODUCTION_CC 14 - Differentiating policies for agricultural area	☐	4	3
HU_4	MATURA AND NATURA FOUNDATION	NATURAL HERITAGE_CC 22 - Mapping, valuating and communicating about ecosystem services NATURAL HERITAGE_CC 24 - Enhancing biodiversity CULTURAL HERITAGE_CC 25 - Balancing conservation and development at heritage sites CULTURAL HERITAGE_CC 26 - Creating awareness on Cultural Ecosystem Services	☐	3	3
HU_5	ZSUZSI NARROW GAUGE RAILWAY SYSTEM	FOOD PRODUCTION_CC 13 - Improving the city-agriculture relationship TOURISM AND LEISURE_CC 17 - Balancing tourism and leisure with other economic activities MOBILITY_CC 18 - Connecting peri-urban areas to the city NATURAL HERITAGE_CC 22 - Mapping, valuating and communicating about ecosystem services	☐	4	2
SE_1	ÅKTUREN	MOBILITY_CC 18 - Connecting peri-urban areas to the city	☐	4	2
SE_2	ARENA	ENVIRONMENT_CC 32 - Working towards circularity	☐	3	2
SE_3	EMC	ECONOMY_CC 9 - Restructuring Economy NATURAL HERITAGE_CC 24 - Enhancing biodiversity ENVIRONMENT_CC 29 - Reducing air pollution ENVIRONMENT_CC 32 - Working towards circularity	☐	4	2
SE_4	GRASSLANDS	NATURAL HERITAGE_CC 22 - Mapping, valuating and communicating about ecosystem services NATURAL HERITAGE_CC 24 - Enhancing biodiversity	☐	4	3
SE_5	HALLIFORNIA	DEMOGRAPHICS_CC 2 - Emigration of youth TOURISM AND LEISURE_CC 16 - Developing gastro-tourism TOURISM AND LEISURE_CC 17 - Balancing tourism and leisure with other economic activities	☐	2	1
SE_6	LASSABACKA LANDFILL	NATURAL HERITAGE_CC 20 - Constructing green infrastructure in the peri-urban area ENVIRONMENT_CC 31 - Cleaning up illegal dumping sites	☐	2	1
SE_7	**RURAL VILLAGE DEVELOPMENT STRATEGIES**	**FOOD PRODUCTION_CC 12 - Conflictual co-existence of farming with other land users** **NATURAL HERITAGE_CC 20 - Constructing green infrastructure in the peri-urban area**	☑	**4**	**4**

GOOD PRACTICES SCAN

CODE	NAME OF THE GP	COMMON FOCUS	DO YOU CONSIDER TO TRANSFER THIS GP?	GENERAL INTEREST RAISED BY THE GP	RELEVANCE OF THE GP TOWARD THE TARGETED POLICY INSTRUMENT
BE_3	**LOCAL FOOD STRATEGY GENT EN GARDE**	**FOOD PRODUCTION_CC 13 - Improving the city-agriculture relationship** **ENVIRONMENT_CC 32 - Working towards circularity**	**Yes**	5	5
BE_4	**OPEN CALL FOR A CITY-ORIENTED AGRICULTURAL PROJECT ON LAND FROM THE CITY WITH SOCIAL EMPLOYMENT**	**FOOD PRODUCTION_CC 11 - Changing agricultural economy** **FOOD PRODUCTION_CC 14 - Differentiating policies for agricultural area** **MOBILITY_CC 18 - Connecting peri-urban areas to the city**	**Yes**	4	5
BE_2	GREEN CLIMATE AXES	MOBILITY_CC 18 - Connecting peri-urban areas to the city NATURAL HERITAGE_CC 20 - Constructing green infrastructure in the peri-urban area NATURAL HERITAGE_CC 24 - Enhancing biodiversity CLIMATE CHANGE_CC 33 - Needing to plan for too much and too little water CLIMATE CHANGE_CC 35 - Mitigating the urban heat island	No	4	4
SE_7	**RURAL VILLAGE DEVELOPMENT STRATEGIES**	**FOOD PRODUCTION_CC 12 - Conflictual co-existence of farming with other land users** **NATURAL HERITAGE_CC 20 - Constructing green infrastructure in the peri-urban area**	**Yes**	4	4
HU_3	HORTOBÁGY	FOOD PRODUCTION_CC 11 - Changing agricultural economy FOOD PRODUCTION_CC 12 - Conflictual co-existence of farming with other land users FOOD PRODUCTION_CC 13 - Improving the city-agriculture relationship FOOD PRODUCTION_CC 14 - Differentiating policies for agricultural area TOURISM AND LEISURE_CC 17 - Balancing tourism and leisure with other economic activities NATURAL HERITAGE_CC 22 - Mapping, valuating and communicating about ecosystem services NATURAL HERITAGE_CC 24 - Enhancing biodiversity CLIMATE CHANGE_CC 34 - Facing a new, unfamiliar climate challenge: drought	No	4	3
EL_3	KOUZINA PROGRAM	FOOD PRODUCTION_CC 11 - Changing agricultural economy FOOD PRODUCTION_CC 13 - Improving the city-agriculture relationship TOURISM AND LEISURE_CC 16 - Developing gastro-tourism	No	4	3
SE_4	GRASSLANDS	NATURAL HERITAGE_CC 22 - Mapping, valuating and communicating about ecosystem services NATURAL HERITAGE_CC 24 - Enhancing biodiversity	No	4	3
HU_4	MATURA AND NATURA FOUNDATION	NATURAL HERITAGE_CC 22 - Mapping, valuating and communicating about ecosystem services NATURAL HERITAGE_CC 24 - Enhancing biodiversity CULTURAL HERITAGE_CC 25 - Balancing conservation and development at heritage sites CULTURAL HERITAGE_CC 26 - Creating awareness on Cultural Ecosystem Services ENVIRONMENT_CC 32 - Working towards circularity	No	3	3
EL_1	ARISTOTELIS ROUTES	TOURISM AND LEISURE_CC 17 - Balancing tourism and leisure with other economic activities NATURAL HERITAGE_CC 22 - Mapping, valuating and communicating about ecosystem services	No	3	3
BE_1	GRAZING PROJECT GENTBRUGSE MEERSEN	FOOD PRODUCTION_CC 13 - Improving the city-agriculture relationship NATURAL HERITAGE_CC 20 - Constructing green infrastructure in the peri-urban area	No	2	3
HU_5	ZSUZSI NARROW GAUGE RAILWAY SYSTEM	FOOD PRODUCTION_CC 13 - Improving the city-agriculture relationship TOURISM AND LEISURE_CC 17 - Balancing tourism and leisure with other economic activities MOBILITY_CC 18 - Connecting peri-urban areas to the city NATURAL HERITAGE_CC 22 - Mapping, valuating and communicating about ecosystem services CULTURAL HERITAGE_CC 25 - Balancing conservation and development at heritage sites CULTURAL HERITAGE_CC 26 - Creating awareness on Cultural Ecosystem Services	No	4	2
SE_3	EMC	ECONOMY_CC 9 - Restructuring Economy NATURAL HERITAGE_CC 24 - Enhancing biodiversity ENVIRONMENT_CC 29 - Reducing air pollution ENVIRONMENT_CC 32 - Working towards circularity	No	4	2
SE_1	ÅKTUREN	MOBILITY_CC 18 - Connecting peri-urban areas to the city	No	4	2
EL_4	WOMEN'S ASSOCIATIONS	ECONOMY_CC 9 - Restructuring Economy FOOD PRODUCTION_CC 11 - Changing agricultural economy FOOD PRODUCTION_CC 12 - Conflictual co-existence of farming with other land users FOOD PRODUCTION_CC 13 - Improving the city-agriculture relationship TOURISM AND LEISURE_CC 16 - Developing gastro-tourism	No	3	2
SE_2	ARENA	ENVIRONMENT_CC 32 - Working towards circularity	No	3	2
HU_1	ENVIROSENSE	NATURAL HERITAGE_CC 20 - Constructing green infrastructure in the peri-urban area NATURAL HERITAGE_CC 21 - Afforestating the peri-urban area NATURAL HERITAGE_CC 22 - Mapping, valuating and communicating about ecosystem services NATURAL HERITAGE_CC 24 - Enhancing biodiversity ENVIRONMENT_CC 31 - Cleaning up illegal dumping sites CLIMATE CHANGE_CC 33 - Needing to plan for too much and too little water CLIMATE CHANGE_CC 34 - Facing a new, unfamiliar climate challenge: drought CLIMATE CHANGE_CC 35 - Mitigating the urban heat island	No	2	2
HU_2	GREENING OF BUILT-ENVIRONMENT	NATURAL HERITAGE_CC 20 - Constructing green infrastructure in the peri-urban area NATURAL HERITAGE_CC 21 - Afforestating the peri-urban area NATURAL HERITAGE_CC 24 - Enhancing biodiversity ENVIRONMENT_CC 29 - Reducing air pollution CLIMATE CHANGE_CC 33 - Needing to plan for too much and too little water CLIMATE CHANGE_CC 35 - Mitigating the urban heat island	No	2	1
SE_5	HALLIFORNIA	DEMOGRAPHICS_CC 2 - Emigration of youth TOURISM AND LEISURE_CC 16 - Developing gastro-tourism TOURISM AND LEISURE_CC 17 - Balancing tourism and leisure with other economic activities	No	2	1
SE_6	LASSABACKA LANDFILL	NATURAL HERITAGE_CC 20 - Constructing green infrastructure in the peri-urban area ENVIRONMENT_CC 31 - Cleaning up illegal dumping sites	No	2	1
EL_2	ARISTOTELIS GROVE	CULTURAL HERITAGE_CC 25 - Balancing conservation and development at heritage sites	No	1	1

NAME OF THE GP	**RURAL VILLAGE DEVELOPMENT STRATEGIES**
SUMMARY	This GP is about planning for sustianble development in rural villages. The project is a successful example of a cooperation between local stakeholders, politicans and public officials. The project connects spatial planning with the rural involvement and togheter we identify challenges, possibilities and present activitets for developing the area togheter in a public-private partnership. At the field visit we can invite some of the local stakeholders to talk about the process, show you the methodology and hopefully we can visit one of the activites that has been realized.
THEMES	BUILT ENVIRONMENT; FOOD PRODUCTION; CULTURAL HERITAGE; NATURAL HERITAGE;
COMMON CHALLENGES	BUILT ENVIRONMENT_CC 6 - Affordability and sufficient supply of housing FOOD PRODUCTION_CC 12 - Conflictual co-existence of farming with other land users CULTURAL HERITAGE_CC 28 - Preserving small-scale landscape elements NATURAL HERITAGE_CC 20 - Constructing green infrastructure in the peri-urban area
GENERAL DEGREE OF INTEREST	**4**

very low   *very high*

KEY ASPECT OF INTEREST/ OF INNOVATION	**citizens participation**
describe which is the key element that makes this GP relevant for you and/or that you would like to transfer in your local context	The Rural Village Development Strategy is particularly interesting for Reggio Emilia as it promotes an innovative model of public-private partnership applied to spatial planning in rural areas. In particular, the active engagement of the inhabitants of target areas through workshops and initiatives is considered a strategic assent to identify local challenges and planning opportunities, as well as a possible way to facilitate the engagement of citizens and volunteers also in the post-development activities, like maintenance and care of public spaces and organization of community-building initiatives. Reggio Emilia could take inspiration from this good practice to apply this participatory approach in the framework of the new General Urban Plan promoted by the Municipality and targeting also rural and peri-urban areas.
SECONDARY ASPECT OF INTEREST/ OF INNOVATION	**stakeholders involvement**
describe which is the secondary element that makes this GP relevant for you and/or that you would like to transfer in your local context	The involvement of stakeholders in rural development is considered an interesting element for Reggio Emilia, as it might bring to a greater level of coordination among existing initiatives at territorial level. This is a long-lasting need that the Municipality would like to address in the framework of the Local Action Plan and which might find a partial solution in the active engagement of private and public actors - farms, companies, schools, local associations.. - in the definition of new planning and development strategies in rural and peri-urban areas. At the same time, it might increase the ownership of new projects and initiatives among the stakeholders that operate on the territory, thus leading to a greater cooperation between the Municipality and local actors in the overall management of new activities, such as infrastructures and public services.
RELEVANCE OF THE GP TO IMPROVE THE TARGETED POLICY INSTRUMENT	**4**

not relevant   *higly relevant*

describe how the selected aspects of interest can support the improvement of the policy instrument to be addressed	The Municipality of Reggio Emilia has been applied this kind of participatory approach to several initiatives and projects, especially in the urban context and, more recently, in peri-urban areas. By taking inspiration from this good practice, the Municipality might apply this approach also to the development of rural areas, by combining the objectives of spacial planning (included in the new General Urban Plan) with the goals of community planning. At the same time, the good practice provides an interesting solution to the recent problem, emerged in particular during the COVID-19 pandemic, on how to favour a positive co-existance between rural productions and citizens needs, by increasing mutual knowledge and strategic connections among relevant stakeholder and local inhabitants.
PRESENCE OF A LOCAL BACKGROUND	**Yes**
Is there a "starting point" in your local context, such as similar experience, policy frameworks, etc. on which you can build upon? Select "yes" or "no" and explain how it could influenc the GP transfer	The Municipality of Reggio Emilia has developed a similar participatory approach in the framework of the so-called "Neighbourhood Labs", where local communities are involved in the definition of Municipal strategies and activities affecting their neighbourhoods. Thanks to the coordination of the Neighbourhood Architects of the Municipality, local citizens are involved in the identification of needs, challenges and therefore opportunities on a wide range of topics (mobility, functional connections, public spaces' liveability..), thus gaining an active role in the Municipality's policy formulations. This public-private partnership is generally formalized with the signature of the "Citizenship Agreements", detailing the commitments of the Municipality, CSOs, citizens and other public/private stakeholders co-participating in the projects. A similar approach was adopted also in promotion of an initiative to support the Agricultural knowledge framework for the new General Urban Plan, consisting in the systematization and analysis of the various components that define the agricultural sector, starting from the mapping of farms and livestocks.

GAPS IDENTIFIED TO IMPLEMENT THE GP IN THE LOCAL CONTEXT	degree	description
SUPPORT *Would local citizens, politicians or fellow policy makers embrace the set-up of the GP?*	**Yes completely**	The Municipality of Reggio Emilia has been used a similar model of participatory approach to frame several strategies, policies and projects. This is also the result of the good level of active citizenship that has always characterize Reggio Emilia's community and which facilitates the replication of this approach to new fields. In
SKILLS *Do you (partners and/or Managing Authority) have all needed competences to implement the GP?*	**Yes completely**	In the so-called "Neighbourhood labs", the Municipality of Reggio Emilia has formalized the role of the Neighbourhood Architects, a contact person from the Municipality who manages the entire collaborative process, from the collection of needs to the definition of projects and their implementation. They also ensure a constant relationship between the neighborhood and the Municipality and among the members of the
PROCEDURES *Do the usual procedures adopted by you and/or the Managing Authority already fit ?*	**Yes completely**	A similar participatory approach is already applied in several thematic areas, so the underlying procedures are already well know and consolidated. In some cases, the public-private partnership has even been formalized with the signature of ad hoc "Citizenship Agreements" between the Municipality, CSOs, citizens and other
FINANCIAL RESOURCES *Do you have the funding or access to funding mechanisms for the GP?*	**Only partially**	To further develop this approach and its possible applications at local level, the Municipality intends to explore new financial opportunities within the next Multiannual Financial Framework 2021-2027.
LAWS *Does the GP fit with local (regional or national) laws and regulation?*	**Yes completely**	The good practice will be implemented according to the procedures already in place, which fit perfectly within local, regional and national regulations.

GP TRANSFERABILITY SCALE *An index to visualize the gaps that need to be filled in in order to transfer the GP. Higher the steps, more complex may be the transferability process*	(chart) SUPPORT SKILLS PROCEDURES FINANCIAL RESOURCES LAWS OVERALL GAP
OTHER GAPS *Is there any OTHER GAP that need to be adressed and it is not described by the items already listed?*	**No**

NAME OF THE GP	**LOCAL FOOD STRATEGY GENT EN GARDE**
SUMMARY	With the food strategy 'Ghent en Garde' Ghent strives for tasty, local and sustainable food. The Food policy council groups local stakeholders who join forces to develop and implement Ghent's food strategy and to turn Ghent into a climate neutral city. 5 OBJECTIVES: • Shorter, more visible food chain • Sustainable food production & consumption • Higher social value concerning the food initiatives • Reduce food waste • Optimally re-use food waste as a resource
THEMES	ENVIRONMENT; FOOD PRODUCTION;
COMMON CHALLENGES	ENVIRONMENT_CC 32 - Working towards circularity FOOD PRODUCTION_CC 13 - Improving the city-agriculture relationship

GENERAL DEGREE OF INTEREST	**5** — *very low* �… *very high*
KEY ASPECT OF INTEREST/ OF INNOVATION	**stakeholders involvement**
describe which is the key element that makes this GP relevant for you and/or that you would like to transfer in your local context	The interest in the "Gent en Garde" food strategy is due to the fact that periurban areas in Reggio Emilia are mainly rural and the key leverage to boost their sustainable development is the food sector. A lesson learned from Gent is that the precondition to implement a systemic approach toward a sustainable food system transformation is the adoption of a multi-actor and cross-sectorial governance model to coordinate the food strategy implementation through a participative approach. Therefore, Reggio Emilia is willing to adapt to its local settings the core element of this good practice, which is the Gent 'food council', as an example of co-creative governance actively involving stakeholders from various sectors of the food system.
SECONDARY ASPECT OF INTEREST/ OF INNOVATION	**other**
describe which is the secondary element that makes this GP relevant for you and/or that you would like to transfer in your local context	Beside the governance model, the "Gent en garde" strategy is of relevant interest for the operational solutions tested to reach its objectives. In particular, Reggio Emilia is willing to assess the feasibility of some of the initiatives implemented under these "Gent en Garde" strategic goals: Strategic goal 1 - A shorter, more visible food chain Strategic goal 3 - Create more social added value for food initiatives. These goals are in line with the ambitions of the Municipality, which has already tested innovative solutions in the same fields. Furthermore, they have been addressed according to feedbacks and recommendation coming from the Local Stakeholders Group.
RELEVANCE OF THE GP TO IMPROVE THE TARGETED POLICY INSTRUMENT	**5** — *not relevant* �… *higly relevant*
describe how the selected aspects of interest can support the improvement of the policy instrument to be addressed	The municipality is willing to adopt a systemic approach to accelerate the transition toward a sustainable and climate neutral local agrifood sector, gathering the existing experiences in a coherent policy framework. Furthermore, there is the need to evolve the participative approach already adopted in a consolidated procedure. Reggio Emilia Municipality, with the support of CRPA, is willing to improve the policy instrument "DUP 2022-2025" on two levels: governance and local interventions. As for the governance level, the example of the Gent Food Council can be used as a reference to set the procedures and the composition of an equivalent entity in Reggio Emilia. Concerning local interventions, several proposals are coming from the Municipality's departments and local stakeholders to be included in the Reggio Emilia Action plan. Lessons learned from Gent will support the Municipality in prioritizing them and assessing their potential, as well as possible shortcomings.
PRESENCE OF A LOCAL BACKGROUND	**Yes**
Is there a "starting point" in your local context, such as similar experience, policy frameworks, etc. on which you can build upon? Select "yes" or "no" and explain how it could influenc the GP transfer	In this area, there are already several private and pubblic initiatives contributing to the shift toward a resilient local food system (some of them have been also included as good practices within the PROSPERA project). Notwithstanding, there is not yet an entity dedicated to the coordination of food-related policies and activities through a participative approach.

GAPS IDENTIFIED TO IMPLEMENT THE GP IN THE LOCAL CONTEXT	degree	description
SUPPORT *Would local citizens, politicians or fellow policy makers embrace the set-up of the GP?*	**Only partially**	There is a high interest among citizens and local politicians, main gap being the effective engagement of different departments on a common strategy.
SKILLS *Do you (partners and/or Managing Authority) have all needed competences to implement the GP?*	**Yes completely**	Local knowledge about rural periurban areas and food system transformation is quite advanced in the partnership. Participatory methods are already part of the usual approach of the Municipality.
PROCEDURES *Do the usual procedures adopted by you and/or the Managing Authority already fit?*	**Only partially**	Formal and informal procedures must be evolved to promote the coordination among departments. Specific procedures for the new food policy council should be set up.
FINANCIAL RESOURCES *Do you have the funding or access to funding mechanisms for the GP?*	**Only partially**	Funding options must be scouted and assessed. There are several opportunities both at regional, national and European level, as the themes addressed are strategic for the upcoming programming period.
LAWS *Does the GP fit with local (regional or national) laws and regulation?*	**Only partially**	"Food policy Councils" are not recognized as a formal governance tool in the local legislation. However, there are other participative governance instrument that could be adopted for the purpose.

GP TRANSFERABILITY SCALE *An index to visualize the gaps that need to be filled in in order to transfer the GP. Higher the steps, more complex may be the transferability process*	 SUPPORT SKILLS PROCEDURES FINANCIAL RESOURCES LAWS OVERALL GAP
OTHER GAPS *Is there any OTHER GAP that need to be adressed and it is not described by the items already listed?*	No. Relevant gaps have been mentioned above.

NAME OF THE GP	**OPEN CALL FOR A CITY-ORIENTED AGRICULTURAL PROJECT ON LAND FROM THE CITY WITH SOCIAL EMPLOYMENT**
SUMMARY	We want local sustainable food production, but access to land for starting farmers is difficult. The free use of the plot for max 27 yrs was rewarded to a collective of 2 starting organic farmers 'De Goedinge'and 1 existing traditional dairyfarm. De Goedinge, mainly grows vegetables and sells them directly to customers in Ghent and local restaurants. The 300 clients pay a harvest share. The realisation of 1FTE social employment within the project is a condition for the use of the land.
THEMES	FOOD PRODUCTION; MOBILITY;
COMMON CHALLENGES	FOOD PRODUCTION_CC 11 - Changing agricultural economy FOOD PRODUCTION_CC 14 - Differentiating policies for agricultural area MOBILITY_CC 18 - Connecting peri-urban areas to the city
GENERAL DEGREE OF INTEREST	4 very low ▰▰▰▰ very high
KEY ASPECT OF INTEREST/ OF INNOVATION	**business models**
describe which is the key element that makes this GP relevant for you and/or that you would like to transfer in your local context	Reggio Emilia Municipality is interested to explore the business model of the so-called C.S.A. (Community Supported Agriculture), in order to strenghten the links between the local communities and the pilot actions on the territory. The key would be to leverage on the community involvement for the economic support of these projects.
SECONDARY ASPECT OF INTEREST/ OF INNOVATION	**other**
describe which is the secondary element that makes this GP relevant for you and/or that you would like to transfer in your local context	Another relevant element of this Good Practice is the evaluation procedure to assign the land. Reggio Emilia is willing to improve the selection process of the call for projects, in order to better assess the potential of the proposals on the long run, balancing the evaluation of the social impact and the economic feasibility.
RELEVANCE OF THE GP TO IMPROVE THE TARGETED POLICY INSTRUMENT	5 not relevant ▰▰▰▰▰ higly relevant
describe how the selected aspects of interest can support the improvement of the policy instrument to be addressed	Developing innovative models for peri-urban multifunctional farming is already part of the municipal strategy, and it will be further stressed in the DUP 2022-2025, thanks to the PROSPERA action plan. However, there is the need to go beyhond the usual policy procedures to improve the selection processes and innovative forms of support for these kind of projects.
PRESENCE OF A LOCAL BACKGROUND	**Yes**
Is there a "starting point" in your local context, such as similar experience, policy frameworks, etc. on which you can build upon? Select "yes" or "no" and explain how it could influenc the GP transfer	Edible park pilot project is an experience that have several elements in common with this good practice, and there is a high committment to guarantee its sustainability by exploring innovative business models.

GAPS IDENTIFIED TO IMPLEMENT THE GP IN THE LOCAL CONTEXT	degree	description
SUPPORT *Would local citizens, politicians or fellow policy makers embrace the set-up of the GP?*	Yes completely	There is a strong commitment of the Municipality and of the stakeholders to develop further this good practice.
SKILLS *Do you (partners and/or Managing Authority) have all needed competences to implement the GP?*	Only partially	Municipal staff has the expertise to implement a call for proposals, but external expertise may be required to evaluate the agronomic and economic feasibility.
PROCEDURES *Do the usual procedures adopted by you and/or the Managing Authority already fit ?*	Only partially	Usual selection procedures can be adapted to implement a specific call. However, it should be evaluated if a different kind of support (e.g. tutoring) may be needed.
FINANCIAL RESOURCES *Do you have the funding or access to funding mechanisms for the GP?*	Only partially	It is under evaluation if, beside the staff costs to implement a new call, other financial resources may be needed.
LAWS *Does the GP fit with local (regional or national) laws and regulation?*	Only partially	Yes, but the local regulation regarding the direct selling of agrifood products should be further assessed.

GP TRANSFERABILITY SCALE *An index to visualize the gaps that need to be filled in in order to transfer the GP. Higher the steps, more complex may be the transferability process*	 SUPPORT SKILLS PROCEDURES FINANCIAL RESOURCES LAWS OVERALL GAP
OTHER GAPS *Is there any OTHER GAP that need to be adressed and it is not described by the items already listed?*	No.

GOOD PRACTICES SCAN - SYNTHESIS

| CODE	NAME OF THE GP	GENERAL INTEREST RAISED BY THE GP	KEY ASPECT OF INTEREST/ OF INNOVATION	SECONDARY ASPECT OF INTEREST/ OF INNOVATION	RELEVANCE OF THE GP TOWARD THE TARGETED POLICY INSTRUMENT	PRESENCE OF A LOCAL BACKGROUND	GP TRANSFERABILITY GAP (0 = no gaps/GP easy to transfer)	MAIN GAPS
BE_3	LOCAL FOOD STRATEGY GENT EN GARDE		stakeholders involvement	other		Yes		skills
BE_4	OPEN CALL FOR A CITY-ORIENTED AGRICULTURAL		business models	other		Yes		support
SE_7	RURAL VILLAGE DEVELOPMENT STRATEGIES		citizens participation	stakeholders involvement		Yes		support, skills, procedures, laws

PROSPERA LEARNING REPORT

Municipality of Varberg

Lessons learned and Good Practices transferability assessment

December 2021
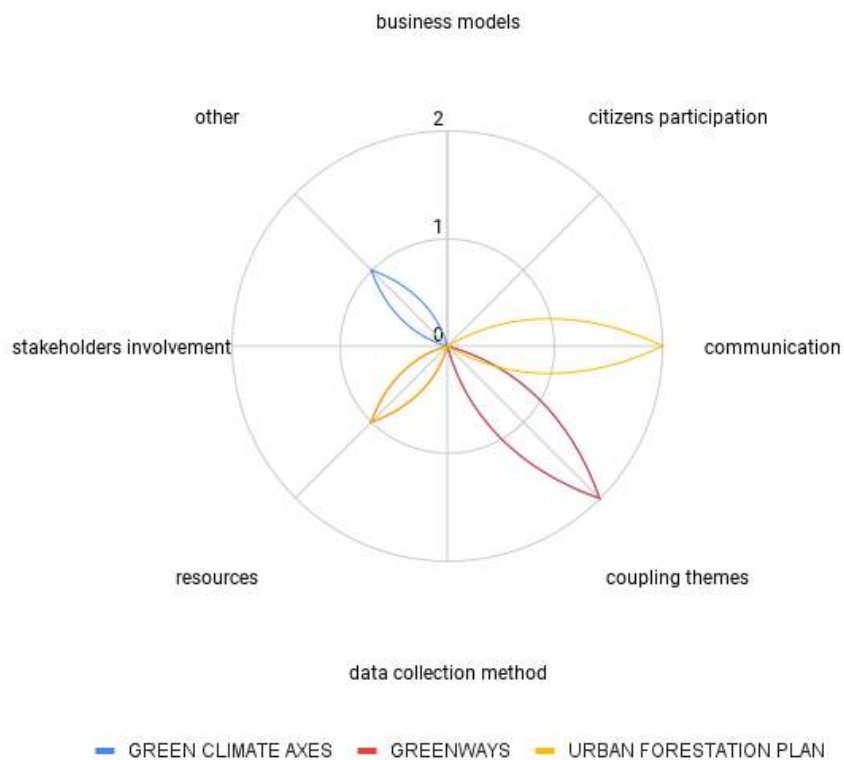
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European Union
European Regional
Development Fund

COMMON CHALLENGES

COMMON CHALLENGE	WHICH COMMON CHALLENGES DO YOU WANT TO ADDRESS?
DEMOGRAPHICS_CC 1 - Ageing population	☑
DEMOGRAPHICS_CC 2 - Emigration of youth	☐
DEMOGRAPHICS_CC 3 - Population growth	☑
BUILT ENVIRONMENT_CC 4 - Renovation need	☐
BUILT ENVIRONMENT_CC 5 - Illegal functions and constructions	☐
BUILT ENVIRONMENT_CC 6 - Affordability and sufficient supply of housing	☑
BUILT ENVIRONMENT_CC 7 - Insufficient public infrastructure and services	☑
ECONOMY_CC 8 - Big (branch) plants	☑
ECONOMY_CC 9 - Restructuring Economy	☐
ECONOMY_CC 10 - Adequat workforce	☑
FOOD PRODUCTION_CC 11 - Changing agricultural economy	☑
FOOD PRODUCTION_CC 12 - Conflictual co-existence of farming with other land users	☑
FOOD PRODUCTION_CC 13 - Improving the city-agriculture relationship	☐
FOOD PRODUCTION_CC 14 - Differentiating policies for agricultural area	☐
TOURISM AND LEISURE_CC 15 - Building tourism infrastructure	☑
TOURISM AND LEISURE_CC 16 - Developing gastro-tourism	☐
TOURISM AND LEISURE_CC 17 - Balancing tourism and leisure with other economic activities	☐
MOBILITY_CC 18 - Connecting peri-urban areas to the city	☑
MOBILITY_CC 19 - Facilitating intermodality	☑
NATURAL HERITAGE_CC 20 - Constructing green infrastructure in the peri-urban area	☑
NATURAL HERITAGE_CC 21 - Afforestating the peri-urban area	☐
NATURAL HERITAGE_CC 22 - Mapping, valuating and communicating about ecosystem services	☑
NATURAL HERITAGE_CC 23 - Tightening access to farmland to prevent the loss of open space	☑
NATURAL HERITAGE_CC 24 - Enhancing biodiversity	☑
CULTURAL HERITAGE_CC 25 - Balancing conservation and development at heritage sites	☑
CULTURAL HERITAGE_CC 26 - Creating awareness on Cultural Ecosystem Services	☑
CULTURAL HERITAGE_CC 27 - Reconciling modern-day farming and traditional agricultural landscapes	☑
CULTURAL HERITAGE_CC 28 - Preserving small-scale landscape elements	☐
ENVIRONMENT_CC 29 - Reducing air pollution	☑
ENVIRONMENT_CC 30 - Reducing soil and water pollution	☐
ENVIRONMENT_CC 31 - Cleaning up illegal dumping sites	☐
ENVIRONMENT_CC 32 - Working towards circularity	☑
CLIMATE CHANGE_CC 33 - Needing to plan for too much and too little water	☑
CLIMATE CHANGE_CC 34 - Facing a new, unfamiliar climate challenge: drought	☐
CLIMATE CHANGE_CC 35 - Mitigating the urban heat island	☐
CLIMATE CHANGE_CC 36 - Re-inforcing the coastal defense in light of sea-level rise	☑

GOOD PRACTICES ASSESSMENT

CODE	NAME OF THE GP	COMMON FOCUS	DO YOU CONSIDER TO TRANSFER THIS GP?	GENERAL INTEREST RAISED BY THE GP	RELEVANCE OF THE GP TOWARD THE TARGETED POLICY INSTRUMENT
BE_1	GRAZING PROJECT GENTBRUGSE MEERSEN	NATURAL HERITAGE_CC 20 - Constructing green infrastructure in the peri-urba	☐	2	4
BE_2	**GREEN CLIMATE AXES**	**MOBILITY_CC 18 - Connecting peri-urban areas to the city** **NATURAL HERITAGE_CC 20 - Constructing green infrastructure in the peri-urba** **NATURAL HERITAGE_CC 24 - Enhancing biodiversity** **CLIMATE CHANGE_CC 33 - Needing to plan for too much and too little water**	☑	**5**	**5**
BE_3	LOCAL FOOD STRATEGY GENT EN GARDE	ENVIRONMENT_CC 32 - Working towards circularity	☐	3	2
BE_4	OPEN CALL FOR A CITY-ORIENTED AGRICULTURAL PROJECT ON LAND FROM THE CITY WITH SOCIAL EMPLOYMENT	FOOD PRODUCTION_CC 11 - Changing agricultural economy MOBILITY_CC 18 - Connecting peri-urban areas to the city	☐	2	3
EL_1	ARISTOTELIS ROUTES	NATURAL HERITAGE_CC 22 - Mapping, valuating and communicating about ecos	☐	3	2
EL_2	ARISTOTELIS GROVE	TOURISM AND LEISURE_CC 15 - Building tourism infrastructure CULTURAL HERITAGE_CC 25 - Balancing conservation and development at herita	☐	1	1
EL_3	KOUZINA PROGRAM	FOOD PRODUCTION_CC 11 - Changing agricultural economy	☐	2	1
EL_4	WOMEN'S ASSOCIATIONS	FOOD PRODUCTION_CC 11 - Changing agricultural economy FOOD PRODUCTION_CC 12 - Conflictual co-existence of farming with other land	☐	1	1
HU_1	ENVIROSENSE	BUILT ENVIRONMENT_CC 7 - Insufficient public infrastructure and services NATURAL HERITAGE_CC 20 - Constructing green infrastructure in the peri-urban NATURAL HERITAGE_CC 22 - Mapping, valuating and communicating about ecos NATURAL HERITAGE_CC 24 - Enhancing biodiversity	☐	2	4
HU_2	GREENING OF BUILT-ENVIRONMENT	NATURAL HERITAGE_CC 20 - Constructing green infrastructure in the peri-urban NATURAL HERITAGE_CC 24 - Enhancing biodiversity ENVIRONMENT_CC 29 - Reducing air pollution CLIMATE CHANGE_CC 33 - Needing to plan for too much and too little water	☐	2	1
HU_3	HORTOBÁGY	FOOD PRODUCTION_CC 11 - Changing agricultural economy FOOD PRODUCTION_CC 12 - Conflictual co-existence of farming with other land TOURISM AND LEISURE_CC 15 - Building tourism infrastructure NATURAL HERITAGE_CC 22 - Mapping, valuating and communicating about ecos	☐	2	3
HU_4	MATURA AND NATURA FOUNDATION	NATURAL HERITAGE_CC 22 - Mapping, valuating and communicating about ecos NATURAL HERITAGE_CC 24 - Enhancing biodiversity CULTURAL HERITAGE_CC 25 - Balancing conservation and development at herita CULTURAL HERITAGE_CC 26 - Creating awareness on Cultural Ecosystem Service	☐	2	1
HU_5	ZSUZSI NARROW GAUGE RAILWAY SYSTEM	TOURISM AND LEISURE_CC 15 - Building tourism infrastructure MOBILITY_CC 18 - Connecting peri-urban areas to the city NATURAL HERITAGE_CC 22 - Mapping, valuating and communicating about ecos CULTURAL HERITAGE_CC 25 - Balancing conservation and development at herita	☐	2	2
IT_1	EDIBLE PARK	FOOD PRODUCTION_CC 11 - Changing agricultural economy NATURAL HERITAGE_CC 24 - Enhancing biodiversity	☐	4	2
IT_2	**GREENWAYS**	**TOURISM AND LEISURE_CC 15 - Building tourism infrastructure** **MOBILITY_CC 18 - Connecting peri-urban areas to the city** **NATURAL HERITAGE_CC 20 - Constructing green infrastructure in the peri-urba** **CULTURAL HERITAGE_CC 26 - Creating awareness on Cultural Ecosystem Servic**	☑	**5**	**5**
IT_3	**URBAN FORESTATION PLAN**	**NATURAL HERITAGE_CC 20 - Constructing green infrastructure in the peri-urba** **NATURAL HERITAGE_CC 24 - Enhancing biodiversity** **ENVIRONMENT_CC 29 - Reducing air pollution**	☑	**4**	**5**
IT_4	VARIATION TO THE URBAN PLANNING TOOL	FOOD PRODUCTION_CC 12 - Conflictual co-existence of farming with other land CULTURAL HERITAGE_CC 27 - Reconciling modern-day farming and traditional a	☐	2	5

GOOD PRACTICES SCAN

CODE	NAME OF THE GP	COMMON FOCUS	DO YOU CONSIDER TO TRANSFER THIS GP?	GENERAL INTEREST RAISED BY THE GP	RELEVANCE OF THE GP TOWARD THE TARGETED POLICY INSTRUMENT
BE_2	**GREEN CLIMATE AXES**	MOBILITY_CC 18 - Connecting peri-urban areas to the city NATURAL HERITAGE_CC 20 - Constructing green infrastructure in the peri-urban area NATURAL HERITAGE_CC 24 - Enhancing biodiversity CLIMATE CHANGE_CC 33 - Needing to plan for too much and too little water	Yes	5	5
IT_2	**GREENWAYS**	TOURISM AND LEISURE_CC 15 - Building tourism infrastructure MOBILITY_CC 18 - Connecting peri-urban areas to the city NATURAL HERITAGE_CC 20 - Constructing green infrastructure in the peri-urban area CULTURAL HERITAGE_CC 26 - Creating awareness on Cultural Ecosystem Services	Yes	5	5
IT_3	**URBAN FORESTATION PLAN**	NATURAL HERITAGE_CC 20 - Constructing green infrastructure in the peri-urban area NATURAL HERITAGE_CC 24 - Enhancing biodiversity ENVIRONMENT_CC 29 - Reducing air pollution	Yes	4	5
IT_4	VARIATION TO THE URBAN PLANNING TOOL	FOOD PRODUCTION_CC 12 - Conflictual co-existence of farming with other land users CULTURAL HERITAGE_CC 27 - Reconciling modern-day farming and traditional agricultural landsca	No	2	5
HU_1	ENVIROSENSE	BUILT ENVIRONMENT_CC 7 - Insufficient public infrastructure and services NATURAL HERITAGE_CC 20 - Constructing green infrastructure in the peri-urban area NATURAL HERITAGE_CC 22 - Mapping, valuating and communicating about ecosystem services NATURAL HERITAGE_CC 24 - Enhancing biodiversity CLIMATE CHANGE_CC 33 - Needing to plan for too much and too little water	No	2	4
BE_1	GRAZING PROJECT GENTBRUGSE MEERSEN	NATURAL HERITAGE_CC 20 - Constructing green infrastructure in the peri-urban area	No	2	4
HU_3	HORTOBÁGY	FOOD PRODUCTION_CC 11 - Changing agricultural economy FOOD PRODUCTION_CC 12 - Conflictual co-existence of farming with other land users TOURISM AND LEISURE_CC 15 - Building tourism infrastructure NATURAL HERITAGE_CC 22 - Mapping, valuating and communicating about ecosystem services NATURAL HERITAGE_CC 24 - Enhancing biodiversity	No	2	3
BE_4	OPEN CALL FOR A CITY-ORIENTED AGRICULTURAL PROJECT ON LAND FROM THE CITY WITH SOCIAL EMPLOYMENT	FOOD PRODUCTION_CC 11 - Changing agricultural economy MOBILITY_CC 18 - Connecting peri-urban areas to the city	No	2	3
IT_1	EDIBLE PARK	FOOD PRODUCTION_CC 11 - Changing agricultural economy NATURAL HERITAGE_CC 24 - Enhancing biodiversity	No	4	2
BE_3	LOCAL FOOD STRATEGY GENT EN GARDE	ENVIRONMENT_CC 32 - Working towards circularity	No	3	2
EL_1	ARISTOTELIS ROUTES	NATURAL HERITAGE_CC 22 - Mapping, valuating and communicating about ecosystem services	No	3	2
HU_5	ZSUZSI NARROW GAUGE RAILWAY SYSTEM	TOURISM AND LEISURE_CC 15 - Building tourism infrastructure MOBILITY_CC 18 - Connecting peri-urban areas to the city NATURAL HERITAGE_CC 22 - Mapping, valuating and communicating about ecosystem services CULTURAL HERITAGE_CC 25 - Balancing conservation and development at heritage sites CULTURAL HERITAGE_CC 26 - Creating awareness on Cultural Ecosystem Services	No	2	2
HU_4	MATURA AND NATURA FOUNDATION	NATURAL HERITAGE_CC 22 - Mapping, valuating and communicating about ecosystem services NATURAL HERITAGE_CC 24 - Enhancing biodiversity CULTURAL HERITAGE_CC 25 - Balancing conservation and development at heritage sites CULTURAL HERITAGE_CC 26 - Creating awareness on Cultural Ecosystem Services ENVIRONMENT_CC 32 - Working towards circularity	No	2	1
HU_2	GREENING OF BUILT-ENVIRONMENT	NATURAL HERITAGE_CC 20 - Constructing green infrastructure in the peri-urban area NATURAL HERITAGE_CC 24 - Enhancing biodiversity ENVIRONMENT_CC 29 - Reducing air pollution CLIMATE CHANGE_CC 33 - Needing to plan for too much and too little water	No	2	1
EL_3	KOUZINA PROGRAM	FOOD PRODUCTION_CC 11 - Changing agricultural economy	No	2	1
EL_2	ARISTOTELIS GROVE	TOURISM AND LEISURE_CC 15 - Building tourism infrastructure CULTURAL HERITAGE_CC 25 - Balancing conservation and development at heritage sites	No	1	1
EL_4	WOMEN'S ASSOCIATIONS	FOOD PRODUCTION_CC 11 - Changing agricultural economy FOOD PRODUCTION_CC 12 - Conflictual co-existence of farming with other land users	No	1	1

NAME OF THE GP	**GREENWAYS**
SUMMARY	Greenways – Sustainable mobility and valorisation of the territory aims to jointly identify, develop and implement sustainable and soft mobility solutions with citizens living in a number of rural villages and/or peri-urban neighbourhoods of Reggio Emilia.
THEMES	CULTURAL HERITAGE; FOOD PRODUCTION; TOURISM AND LEISURE; MOBILITY; NATURAL HERITAGE;
COMMON CHALLENGES	CULTURAL HERITAGE_CC 26 - Creating awareness on Cultural Ecosystem Services FOOD PRODUCTION_CC 13 - Improving the city-agriculture relationship TOURISM AND LEISURE_CC 15 - Building tourism infrastructure MOBILITY_CC 18 - Connecting peri-urban areas to the city NATURAL HERITAGE_CC 20 - Constructing green infrastructure in the peri-urban area

GENERAL DEGREE OF INTEREST — 5

very low ──────────── very high

KEY ASPECT OF INTEREST/ OF INNOVATION	coupling themes
describe which is the key element that makes this GP relevant for you and/or that you would like to transfer in your local context	GREENWAYS could offer a methodology on how to address mobility issues in a rural setting in close collaboration with local citizens and other stakeholders. Applied and adapted to our context we could link different challenges and opportunities, and promote: - Local history and natural heritage assets - Local needs of services and identification of soft mobility measures to connect to these needs - The Urban - Rural connection - Rural tourism
SECONDARY ASPECT OF INTEREST/ OF INNOVATION	resources
describe which is the secondary element that makes this GP relevant for you and/or that you would like to transfer in your local context	The approach to focus on soft mobility measures could counter a common lack of resources/investments in rural mobility solutions. The participatory process ensures that the measures are requested.

RELEVANCE OF THE GP TO IMPROVE THE TARGETED POLICY INSTRUMENT — 5

not relevant ──────────── higly relevant

describe how the selected aspects of interest can support the improvement of the policy instrument to be addressed	Transfer of knowledge from citizens to policy process, integrating other values as "greening", possibilitiy for soft measures to be included in a more peri-urbanised area. - A methodology for establishing greenways in rural areas - A way to add value to the place for the people living there and connecting people - A way to give car bound areas more flexibity in choosing a bikeing and hiking for their transportation.
PRESENCE OF A LOCAL BACKGROUND	Yes
Is there a "starting point" in your local context, such as similar experience, policy frameworks, etc. on which you can build upon? Select "yes" or "no" and explain how it could influenc the GP transfer	The Neigborhood lab is a similar to elements in our GP "Rural village development strategies". However, Greenways use this methodology in a different way.

GAPS IDENTIFIED TO IMPLEMENT THE GP IN THE LOCAL CONTEXT	degree	description
SUPPORT Would local citizens, politicians or fellow policy makers embrace the set-up of the GP?	Yes completely	This is a question that have a high level of intrest. The newly adapted rural development strategy seeks soulutions to soft mobility messures in rural and peri-urban areas.
SKILLS Do you (partners and/or Managing Authority) have all needed competences to implement the GP?	Yes completely	This is not an adapted method in Varberg today but the partners and the municipality and also the Region of Halland have the skills needed for implementation.
PROCEDURES Do the usual procedures adopted by you and/or the Managing Authority already fit ?	No	The procedures applied for developing greenways are not the same as in the GP. The mission of implementing soft mobility messures in rural areas are not yet adopted in the administration. However, the strategic documents (the rural development strategy adopted in december 2021) state that the municipalyt shold take a more active approach in supporting soft mobility measures in the rural areas.
FINANCIAL RESOURCES Do you have the funding or access to funding mechanisms for the GP?	Only partially	The implementation can be funded throuh projects but the municipality also needs resouces to adminstrate the implementation.
LAWS Does the GP fit with local (regional or national) laws and regulation?	Yes completely	Yes

GP TRANSFERABILITY SCALE An index to visualize the gaps that need to be filled in in order to transfer the GP. Higher the steps, more complex may be the transferability process	

(chart x-axis labels: SUPPORT, SKILLS, PROCEDURES, FINANCIAL RESOURCES, LAWS, OVERALL GAP)

OTHER GAPS Is there any OTHER GAP that need to be adressed and it is not described by the items already listed?	

NAME OF THE GP	**URBAN FORESTATION PLAN**

SUMMARY	The good practice refers to forestation interventions to plan several thousand trees on public areas with the aim of increasing the city's resilience to climate change and pollution effects. The areas chosen by the Municipality have been selected on the basis of scientific studies on the city's heat islands, a database on public green areas held by the Municipality (GDWH), citizens' requests for shaded areas (collected through social media), open laboratories and online surveys.
THEMES	NATURAL HERITAGE; ENVIRONMENT; CLIMATE CHANGE;
COMMON CHALLENGES	NATURAL HERITAGE_CC 20 - Constructing green infrastructure in the peri-urban area NATURAL HERITAGE_CC 21 - Afforestating the peri-urban area NATURAL HERITAGE_CC 24 - Enhancing biodiversity ENVIRONMENT_CC 29 - Reducing air pollution CLIMATE CHANGE_CC 35 - Mitigating the urban heat island

GENERAL DEGREE OF INTEREST	4	very low ▮▮▮▮▮ very high

KEY ASPECT OF INTEREST/ OF INNOVATION	communication
describe which is the key element that makes this GP relevant for you and/or that you would like to transfer in your local context	With the Urban forestation GP focus is put on how trees could be used in different ways to adress climate impact, noise reduction in urban areas, landscaping, heat waves, CO2-binding/reduction. To raise awareness of these different proporties that trees have, implies that it is possible to design a Toolbox on how to engage with different stakeholders (Private companies, citiens in general and of specific areas) with tailored measures, to increase the number of trees. Varberg have identified a need for new guidelines for ecosystem services where the question of raising awareness would be a key aspect.

SECONDARY ASPECT OF INTEREST/ OF INNOVATION	resources
describe which is the secondary element that makes this GP relevant for you and/or that you would like to transfer in your local context	The land owners and developers (exploiters) need to see the long term effect of forestation but also in keeping the trees and woodlands when buliding or developing on new land.

RELEVANCE OF THE GP TO IMPROVE THE TARGETED POLICY INSTRUMENT	5	not relevant ▮▮▮▮▮ higly relevant

describe how the selected aspects of interest can support the improvement of the policy instrument to be addressed	Preservation and restoration of forests and green areas is a big part of reaching the CO2-emission goals in Sweden, as well as in the region of Halland and in Varberg. Therefore the overveiw plan have to take the green areas and forests in to concideration when planning for the future land use in the municipality of Varberg. Awareness of the effects of lack of forests, trees and green areas, can be used as a leverage for how forests close to the city may be preserved and how the citizens value green areas. Guidelines would be a good support to the overveiw plan.

PRESENCE OF A LOCAL BACKGROUND	No
Is there a "starting point" in your local context, such as similar experience, policy frameworks, etc. on which you can build upon? Select "yes" or "no" and explain how it could influenc the GP transfer	Varberg have city forests and green areas close to the city center. There is no plan for re-populating Varberg with trees. The transferability in this GP is the knowledge of the effects of not leaving the forests and green areas intact while planning for an expanding city.

GAPS IDENTIFIED TO IMPLEMENT THE GP IN THE LOCAL CONTEXT	degree	description
SUPPORT Would local citizens, politicians or fellow policy makers embrace the set-up of the GP?	**Only partially**	The part of the GP that would be embraced is the knowledge of the effects. The municpality have many networks, meetingplaces that can be use for dialog and stakeholder involvment.
SKILLS Do you (partners and/or Managing Authority) have all needed competences to implement the GP?	**Yes completely**	We have all the functions needed.
PROCEDURES Do the usual procedures adopted by you and/or the Managing Authority already fit ?	**Only partially**	We have no procedures for restoration of forests but there is a need for new guidelines for ecosystem services and a plan for compensatory measures.
FINANCIAL RESOURCES Do you have the funding or access to funding mechanisms for the GP?	**Only partially**	The resouces for transferability of knowledge are in place. Resouces are needed for adding the dimensions of the GP.
LAWS Does the GP fit with local (regional or national) laws and regulation?	**Yes completely**	On land owned by the municiplaity the GP would not be a problem to implement but on privately owned land the land owner would have to give their consent.

GP TRANSFERABILITY SCALE An index to visualize the gaps that need to be filled in in order to transfer the GP. Higher the steps, more complex may be the transferability process	

SUPPORT   SKILLS   PROCEDURES   FINANCIAL RESOURCES   LAWS   OVERALL GAP

OTHER GAPS Is there any OTHER GAP that need to be adressed and it is not described by the items already listed?	

NAME OF THE GP	**GREEN CLIMATE AXES**
SUMMARY	One of the goals In Space for Ghent 2030 is to develop 8 green climate axes that bring green and nature in the city center, within reach for the citizens. These green climate axes also contribute to the climate adaptivity of the city. Moreover, they can be combined with soft mobility axes, stimulating people to come to the city by bike or by foot.
THEMES	NATURAL HERITAGE; MOBILITY; CLIMATE CHANGE;
COMMON CHALLENGES	NATURAL HERITAGE_CC 20 - Constructing green infrastructure in the peri-urban area NATURAL HERITAGE_CC 24 - Enhancing biodiversity MOBILITY_CC 18 - Connecting peri-urban areas to the city CLIMATE CHANGE_CC 33 - Needing to plan for too much and too little water CLIMATE CHANGE_CC 35 - Mitigating the urban heat island

GENERAL DEGREE OF INTEREST	5	very low ———————————— very high

KEY ASPECT OF INTEREST/ OF INNOVATION	coupling themes
describe which is the key element that makes this GP relevant for you and/or that you would like to transfer in your local context	Green climate axes concept would support the valuation and development of the green strategy of Varberg and as well as the existing and planned green links in Varberg. The GP would be an valuable asset in getting access to experience and knowledge on how to address green climate axes in a growing city where urban sprawl could be a long-term challenge. The GP will also be helpfull in knowledge buildning about mobility management and introducing biking and hiking in peri-urban areas. The connection with soft mobility axes and the methodology in the GP Greenways can be a good combination of lessons lerned and improve transferability.

SECONDARY ASPECT OF INTEREST/ OF INNOVATION	other
describe which is the secondary element that makes this GP relevant for you and/or that you would like to transfer in your local context	The knowledge exchange will also be helpfull for planning to connect the city center to the rural areas through hiking and biking. The connection of different target points or destinations will help connet parts of the city and the city and the rural areas.

RELEVANCE OF THE GP TO IMPROVE THE TARGETED POLICY INSTRUMENT	5	not relevant ———————————— higly relevant

describe how the selected aspects of interest can support the improvement of the policy instrument to be addressed	The overview plan of Varberg will be adressed starting 2022. The overveiw plan have many similarities to "The space for Gent 2030". The planning of green mobility and infrastructure and densification is a big part of the overveiw plan and a big challenge in a growing city. The experiences in planing for the green climate axes can be implemented in the process of the overveiw plan for Varberg.

PRESENCE OF A LOCAL BACKGROUND	Yes
Is there a "starting point" in your local context, such as similar experience, policy frameworks, etc. on which you can build upon? Select "yes" or "no" and explain how it could influenc the GP transfer	The overveiw plan for Varberg is a very similar planning tool as "The space for Gent 2030". In Varberg the railway is beeing redirected in a tunnel under the city leaving the old tracks connecting the city to the peri-urban and rural areas. This brings a unic opportunity for planning for future green climate axes wile working on making the old railway tacks into a green corridor.

GAPS IDENTIFIED TO IMPLEMENT THE GP IN THE LOCAL CONTEXT	degree	description
SUPPORT *Would local citizens, politicians or fellow policy makers embrace the set-up of the GP?*	**Only partially**	Collaboration with private land owners, developers and citizens would be a key to adress in the formulation and transfer of this GP. The democratic process of participation is part of the planning of the citys green infrastructure. The support for the ideas will be adresses in that process.
SKILLS *Do you (partners and/or Managing Authority) have all needed competences to implement the GP?*	**Yes completely**	The partners and MA have the skill for planning and implementing the GP. The added value in the GP is the knowledge of experience and the experiences made.
PROCEDURES *Do the usual procedures adopted by you and/or the Managing Authority already fit ?*	**Only partially**	The proceduers for planning for green climate axes fit completly but the proceduers for implementing the axes and the recources for the implementation is not in place.
FINANCIAL RESOURCES *Do you have the funding or access to funding mechanisms for the GP?*	**Yes completely**	Implementation can be possible through project financing
LAWS *Does the GP fit with local (regional or national) laws and regulation?*	**Yes completely**	Designated areas for this need to be highlighted in the overveiw plan.

GP TRANSFERABILITY SCALE *An index to visualize the gaps that need to be filled in in order to transfer the GP. Higher the steps, more complex may be the transferability process*	

SUPPORT   SKILLS   PROCEDURES   FINANCIAL RESOURCES   LAWS   OVERALL GAP

OTHER GAPS *Is there any OTHER GAP that need to be adressed and it is not described by the items already listed?*	**One other factor is time. The democratic process of the overview plan takes time.**

GOOD PRACTICES SCAN - SYNTHESIS

CODE	NAME OF THE GP	GENERAL INTEREST RAISED BY THE GP	KEY ASPECT OF INTEREST/ OF INNOVATION	SECONDARY ASPECT OF INTEREST/ OF INNOVATION	RELEVANCE OF THE GP TOWARD THE TARGETED POLICY INSTRUMENT	PRESENCE OF A LOCAL BACKGROUND	GP TRANSFERABILITY GAP (0 = no gaps/GP easy to transfer)	MAIN GAPS
BE_2	GREEN CLIMATE AXES		coupling themes	other		Yes		skills, financial resources, laws
IT_2	GREENWAYS		coupling themes	resources		Yes		support, skills, laws
IT_3	URBAN FORESTATION PLAN		communication	resources		No		skills, laws