



RURITAGE

Heritage for Rural Regeneration

D1.1

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List of abbreviations

CNH	Cultural and natural heritage
D	Deliverable
DDS	Decision support System
KFP	Knowledge Facilitator Partners
M	Month
R	Replicator
RM	Role Model
SIA	Systemic Innovation Area
WP	Work Package

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Summary

This report is the updated version of the Deliverable 1.1, where the analysis of the data gathered from 13 Role Models (RMs) regarding their successful heritage-led rural regeneration models and the information provided by other 7 New Role Models that have been selected through an open call process. This analysis has been done from a holistic and multidisciplinary perspective, studying their objectives, motivation, needs and barriers using the Community Capitals Framework. First the RM have been studied in their context and characterised for their inclusion in the “Best practices Repository”, second the six Systemic innovation Areas (SIAs) has been conceptualised and finally the best practices from each RM have been analysed. These analyses have allowed the identification of common features, mechanism for mobilisation of capitals and required resources that will facilitate the replication in other rural areas. The analysis carried out in this task is the first step in the process of analysing the RMs in the project. This analysis will allow refining and validating the characterisation of the SIAs. The analysis of the information gathered in the autumn and winter campaign will also complete the analysis of the RM including their relationship with the cross-cutting issues and a deeper analysis of the involvement of the stakeholders. This will lead to the abstraction and conceptualisation of the best practices to be included in the lesson learnt repository as replicable specific strategies for replicators.

The document is structured as following:

- The first chapter establishes the objectives, contributions of partner and the relation to other activities in the project
- The second chapter describes the structure of RURITAGE describing the concept of the different SIAs and the different RMs
- The third chapters describe the data gathering strategy and the objectives of the different campaigns (summer, autumn and winter)
- The fourth chapter establishes the anatomy of the 13 RMs describing their context and challenges, process and timeline, plans and strategies, drivers, barriers and key resources, and involved capitals and knowledge building
- The fifth chapter describes the selection process for the new RM and its results.
- The sixth chapter addresses the conceptualisation of the six SIAs through their characterisation, addressed challenges and capitals.
- The seventh chapter describes the repository of best practices that is going to be the result of this analysis and its integration on the RURITAGE ecosystem of resources (WP5)
- The eight chapter draws the conclusions and next steps
- And finally, the annexes gather the summer campaign data gathering form and the full text of the call for the additional RM

I- Introduction

1- Objectives

This task 1.1 has analysed the successful heritage-led rural regeneration models of 13 (Role Models) RMs from a holistic and multidisciplinary perspective (their objectives, motivation, needs and ways to overcome barriers). The process has taken advantage of the multidisciplinary and complementary expertise and skills of the Knowledge Facilitator Partners (KFPs) that have analysed the successful heritage-led rural regeneration practices provided by RMs to make them available and easy transferrable for the Rs.

In the first version of the deliverable (January 2019), the knowledge of 12 RM has firstly been organized within the 6 identified Systemic Innovation Areas (SIAs) to decipher the processes and changes that have led to rural regeneration within each specific SIA. First each RM has been analysed in its context, then each SIA has been studied separately to define the key elements and capitals necessary for the transformation. Accordingly, the practices developed and implemented in each RM have been mapped and classified, to be included later within the RURITAGE Practices Repository. In this second version of the deliverable, other meaningful heritage-led rural regeneration experiences and pilot projects that have demonstrated success have been integrated, including the knowledge coming from the additional 7 RM results of the open call. At the same time, it is possible to integrate the good practices from the new and additional RM, Take art for the Art and Festival SIA, taking the place of UGHP which has withdrawn from the project due to internal issues. In this deliverable the selection procedures and a brief description of the selected additional RMs are already described.

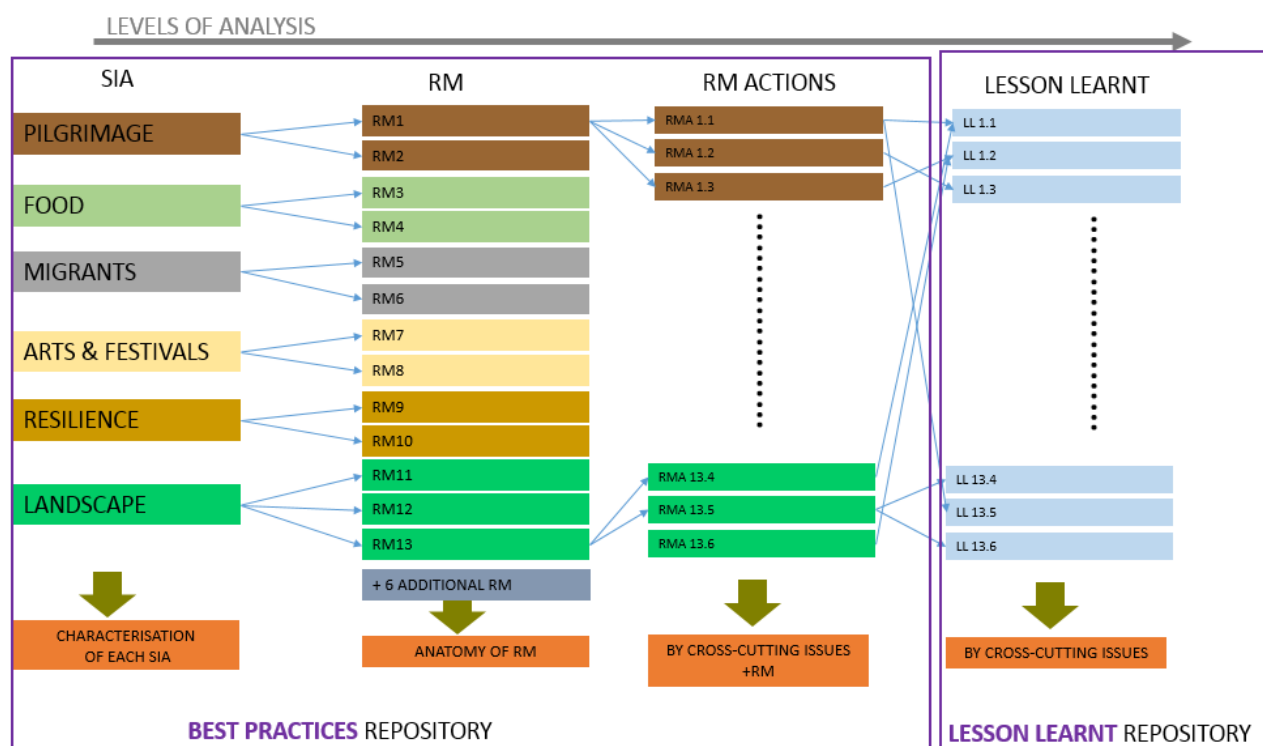


Figure 1: Scales of analysis

2- Contributions of partners

In the following table the contribution of the different partners is described:

PARTICIPANT	CONTRIBUTIONS
TEC	Coordination of the task. Development of the deliverable. Coordination of the link with WP1.

PARTICIPANT	CONTRIBUTIONS
UNIBO	Responsible of sections I.3, VI and VII. Coordination of the link with the whole project.
CARTIF	Contributions to the design of the campaign. Review of the deliverable.
UNESCO	Contributions to the design of the campaign. Review of the deliverable.
ICLEI	Contributions to the design of the campaign
POLITO	Coordination with the ATLAS (T1.3)
WESTBIC	Contributions to the design of the campaign
ALMENDE	Contributions to the design of the campaign
RMs	Contributions to the design of the campaign and data providers

Table 1 Contribution of partners to D1.1

3- Relation to other activities in the project

The knowledge built in this report, that will be further enriched by the ongoing work that will lead to D1.2, has been possible through an exhaustive data gathering where all RM partners involved in RURITAGE provided impressive quantity of data and information to the KFPs. This knowledge building phase represent the first step of the RURITAGE project and most of the other project activities will build on these results. Indeed the 6 Replicators involved in the project will have the opportunity not only to consult and navigate RMs practices and, soon, lesson learned (to be included in D1.2 by M12), but also to receive direct mentoring from them, WP2 will use this knowledge to create the network relation among RMS and Rs and to foster the capacity building and knowledge exchange within the project, while within WP3 Replicators will bring this knowledge back to their local stakeholders within their Rural Heritage Hub and will use this as the base of the co-development of their own heritage-led regeneration strategies.

Concerning the replicability of the RURITAGE paradigm also outside the project consortium, KFPs are using this knowledge also to build the categories and content of the Decision Support System (DSS) within WP5. Indeed, the context, objectives and challenges of the analysed RMs will be used to create different possible scenario within the DSS.

II- RURITAGE structure: Description of the SIA and RM

The RMs presented in this deliverable have been selected by RURITAGE since they represented good practices within the 6 Systemic Innovation Areas (SIAs) whose intersections constitute a European model of heritage-led rural development. The six SIAs are summarized in the Figure 2 and shortly presented below.



Figure 2: RURITAGE Systemic Innovation Areas (SIAs)

Pilgrimage: Heritage routes to sacred and historical places are a driver for sustainable and economic growth in many rural areas. Indeed, some observers describe 'route tourism' as the world's best hope for securing sustainability in travel and tourism¹. Thus, heritage routes represent a good opportunity for developing less explored areas with valuable CNH that appeal to external visitors. Already included RMs: RM1-Camino de Santiago (ES) and RM2-Maria UT Way (RO). The new additional RM included in the analysis is RM14- Digital Sanctuary (BR)

Sustainable Local Food Production: Using food, wine and gastronomy to profile rural localities has become a widespread way to improve the economic and environmental sustainability of both tourism and agriculture. It has been linked to the development of "alternative" food networks and a resurgent enthusiasm for food products that are perceived to be traditional and local, symbolising the place and culture of the destination². Already included RMs: RM3-Preserving old traditions for innovating agro-food production in Apulia region (IT) and RM4-Coffee production in World Heritage landscape (CO). The new additional RMs included in the analysis are RM15-Agroecological Innovations, Trento (IT) and RM16-Smart Rural Living, Penela (PT)

Migration: Beyond the challenges presented by the migration crisis, especially in the countries most affected by the migrants' arrivals (e.g. Greece and Italy), and by the received application of asylum (e.g. Germany), the arrival of 'incomers' can also create opportunities for repopulation, growth and potential for rural regeneration. In this context, CNH, in terms of local tradition, languages, art and crafts, etc. can play an important role in boosting and accelerating the process of integration and regeneration. Moreover, highlighting the positive contribution of migrants to the development of rural areas can be fundamental for the creation of an inclusive society³. Already included RMs: RM5-Migrants hospitality and integration in Asti Province (IT) and RM6-Boosting migrants' integration with nature in Lesvos Island (GR)

Art and festivals: Festivals and arts' exhibition have been used as a mean to attract tourists and as an economic resource in many rural areas⁴. Festivals related with ancient local traditions and products, open-air art exhibition and landscape museums are continuously growing and represent an important source of tourism and jobs creation. Furthermore, arts-involved projects for youth engagement can highlight building social connections, self-esteem, and community knowledge thus promoting youth entrepreneurship and a "creative rural economy",

¹ Council of Europe Framework Convention on the Value of Cultural Heritage for Society, 2005;

² Getting cultural heritage to work for Europe Report of the Horizon 2020 Expert Group on Cultural Heritage, 2015;

³ Route tourism: a roadmap for successful destinations and local economic development, Lourens, 2007;

⁴ Food, place and authenticity: local food and the sustainable tourism experience; Sims 2009;

providing aspirational jobs and examples of entrepreneurship that are particularly attractive to young people. Already included RMs: RM8- The living village of the middle age, Visegrad (HU). The new additional RM included in the analysis is RM17-Troglodite Village (TN)

Resilience: Resilience refers to the ability of human settlements to withstand and to recover quickly from external shocks. Resilience against crises not only refers to reducing risks and damage from disasters (i.e. loss of lives and assets), but also the ability to quickly bounce back to a stable state. By enhancing the role of Cultural and Natural Heritage for building resilience against the dual threats of climate change and disasters and ensuring that all development is risk-informed, rural communities can protect against losses and simultaneously boost economic growth, create jobs and livelihoods, strengthen access to health and education, and contribute to foster the responsible ownership of CNH in rural areas. Already included RMs: RM9-Natural hazards as intangible Cultural and Natural Heritage for human resilience in South Iceland (IC) and RM10-Teaching culture for learning resilience in Crete (GR). The new additional RMs included in the analysis are RM19-Ecomuseum in Alpi Apuane (IT) and RM20- Heritage Recovery After Disasters (JP)

Integrated Landscape management: According to the European landscape Convention, public is encouraged to take an active part in Landscape protection, conserving and maintaining its heritage value, helping to steer changes brought about by economic, social or environmental necessity, and in its planning. Successful examples of participatory landscape management built on heritage - and through their integration in regional and Smart Specialization strategies – have been demonstrated to be an important instigator of rural renaissance. Already included RMs: RM11-A Cultural Natural Heritage Approach in Austrått manorial landscape (NW), RM12-Duero-Douro cultural landscape, driver for economic and social development (ES) and RM13- Wild Atlantic way (IE). The new additional RM included in the analysis is RM18-The Halland Model (SE).

In RURITAGE Paradigm, interactions and horizontal activities among the identified SIAs are essential to heritage-led regeneration as Cultural and Natural Heritage is a fluid and dynamic component of rural society. Additionally to the SIAs described above, RURITAGE considers 11 cross-cutting themes which are transversal to all SIAs, such as: Business models and investment strategies, Governance and regulatory framework, Legal aspects and land tenure, Technological innovation, Social innovation, Environment and climate change, Cultural Ecosystem Services, Mental wellbeing, Tourism and Marketing strategies, Cultural and natural heritage safeguarding, appreciation and interpretation, Mobility and accessibility of the areas. The selected RMs have demonstrably and successfully pursued a heritage-led rural regeneration resulting in increased jobs and revenues, increase of sustainable tourism, mental well-being, ICT development and improved accessibility by exploiting natural, tangible and intangible cultural heritage in different ways, thus contributing to improve the quality of life of rural residents, fostering social and environmental regeneration, sustainable development and economic growth. RURITAGE will capitalize on the RMs experiences and good practices and will elaborate that knowledge to facilitate its transfer to 6 Replicators (Rs), selected for their commitment for the future development and implementation of heritage-led regeneration plans. At least 2 RMs and 1 R have been selected for each SIA, to ensure a smooth and effective transfer of knowledge, skills and mentoring. The number of RMs and Rs from different rural contexts ensures a higher transferability.

The following tables briefly present the original 13 RMs selected within the six SIAs identified within RURITAGE. Each table contains relevant information concerning heritage-led regeneration practices implemented in RMs and related evidences created after their implementation.

RM1_ Camino de Santiago (Spain)
RM practices: ● Establishment of associative bodies for effectively manage the Way at local level ● wide restoration of old buildings along the Way production and marketing of local products ● deep research on CNH ● CNH Digitalization and Monitoring ● Training and employment programs.
RM evidences: ● more than 270,000 pilgrims from more than 100 countries (63% on the French way) ● € 34 mln total yearly income ● 5 new brands and labels for local products ● 12 fairs ● 750,000 people trained.

SIA of interest: <u>PILGRIMAGE</u> <u>RURAL FOOD</u> <u>ART&FESTIVAL</u> <u>RESILIENCE</u> <u>LANDSCAPE</u>
RM2_ MARIA-UT (Romania)
RM practices: ● Improved services and ICT for pilgrims ● promote eco-tourism related to pilgrimage routes ● ad-hoc guided tours and travels ● Promote a fidelity card to support businesses (networked tourist offer).
RM evidences: ● more than 1,000 km of routes ● 480 km mapped and provided with services ● 500 students ● more than 5,000 pilgrims involved in tailored programs ● ARS SACRA Festival involving yearly 400 people.
SIA of interest: <u>PILGRIMAGE</u> <u>RURAL FOOD</u>
RM3_Preserving old traditions for innovating agro-food production in Apulia (Italy)
RM practices: ● Innovation support to local agro-food producers ● Create food clusters ● Marketing strategies ● Products standards of quality definition ● Sustainable agro-food production ● Rural hubs for social innovation.
RM evidences: ● Technological agri-food district involving 100 companies, 12 Universities and Research centres, 14 local administrations ● new local business and start-ups ● increased visibility of the area and related products (new labels) ● products innovation in the agri-food sector ● innovative bottom-up approaches.
SIA of interest: <u>PILGRIMAGE</u> <u>RURAL FOOD</u> <u>MIGRATION</u> <u>ART&FESTIVAL</u>
RM4_Coffee production in World Heritage landscape (Colombia)
RM practices: ● Provision of supporting services to coffee producers for business management ● Digital connections and online training- Inventories and guidelines for the built CH valorization ● Plan for the biodiversity protection ● Strategic and action plans for the promotion of the area as a touristic destination.
RM evidences: 195,000 tons of coffee produced yearly ● 207,000 Ha cultivated within the Coffee Landscape.
SIA of interest: <u>RURAL FOOD</u> <u>RESILIENCE</u> <u>LANDSCAPE</u>
RM5_ Migrants hospitality and integration in Asti Province (Italy)
RM practices: ● Rural Hub for migrants' integration ● rehabilitation of Historic buildings for hospitality ● Training and internships for migrants in CNH field ● Integration through culture (festival, food, etc.).
RM evidences: ● 160 migrants yearly hosted in a historic building restored ● creation of an innovative social enterprise for rehabilitation of old traditional cultivations with organic techniques.
SIA of interest: <u>RURAL FOOD</u> <u>MIGRATION</u> <u>LANDSCAPE</u>
RM6_ Boosting migrant integration with nature in Lesvos Island (Greece)
RM practices: ● integration and information programmes for migrants and citizens ● Educational programmes and guided tours, specifically tailored for migrants to make them aware of the CNH of the territory ● Agricultural Festival ● earthquake simulator
RM evidences: ● 200 of migrants yearly trained in NHMLPF ● about 6,000 migrants yearly hosted in Lesvos (600,000 in 2015)
SIA of interest: <u>RURAL FOOD</u> <u>MIGRATION</u> <u>RESILIENCE</u>
RM8_ The Living Village of the Middle Age, Visegrad (Hungary)
RM practices: ● Tourists tailored packs ● Support local traditional activities (branding, clustering, internationalization) ● Networking with other Festivals ● Place narrative strategy.

<p>RM evidences: ● Around 1,000 performers and 40,000 visitors coming yearly for the Castle Visegrad Games ● connections and partnerships with 6 other cities in Europe promoting Historical Festivals.</p>
<p>SIAs of interest: <u>PILGRIMAGE</u> <u>RURAL FOOD</u> <u>LANDSCAPE</u></p>
<p>RM9_Teaching culture for learning resilience in Crete (Greece)</p>
<p>RM practices: ● Resilience training for the community ● A toolkit for resilient citizens ● Research the traditional practices to increase resilience ● Guidelines for risk assessment and mitigation actions.</p>
<p>RM evidences: ● More than 1,000 volunteers and local authorities' employees trained ● 8,500 pupils involved ● more than 20,000 visitors experienced the Informative Awareness project ● 4 National Workshop organized.</p>
<p>SIAs of interest: <u>PILGRIMAGE</u> <u>RURAL FOOD</u> <u>MIGRATION</u> <u>ART&FESTIVAL</u></p>
<p>RM10_ Natural hazards as intangible CNH for human resilience in South Iceland (Iceland)</p>
<p>RM practices: ● Traditional storytelling as a mean to understand the environment, foster awareness on the relation among landscape, hazards and man's interventions ● Participative projects for resilient communities.</p>
<p>RM evidences: ● around 200,000 overnight stay in Katla each year ● 70-100% of local people trained (5% trained as rescue team members) ● 100% locals and tourists are informed in case of extreme event by SMS.</p>
<p>SIAs of interest: <u>PILGRIMAGE</u> <u>RURAL FOOD</u></p>
<p>RM11_A CNH-led approach in Austrátt manorial landscape (Norway)</p>
<p>RM practices: ● Participative process for recognize and evaluate CNH features ● An innovative method for integrated heritage management.</p>
<p>RM evidences: ● Establishment of an integrated heritage management system ● more local business opportunities ● increased tourist numbers and employment related to tourism ● more safeguard of the landscape.</p>
<p>SIAs of interest: <u>RURAL FOOD</u> <u>ART&FESTIVAL</u> <u>LANDSCAPE</u></p>
<p>RM12_Douro cultural landscape, driver for economic and social development (Spain)</p>
<p>RM practices: ● Changes management: Strategies to evaluate interactions between social and ecological systems ● Local businesses empowerment and branding ● Heritage Territorial System: a dynamic multi-layered map ● Social Innovation Laboratory for CNH ● High level training program for landscape managers.</p>
<p>RM evidences: ● +300,000Ha of Natura2000 ● 20,000 cultural elements and 1,000 historical towns protected ● 13 new brands and labels for local products ● 110 companies supported ● 250 people trained.</p>
<p>SIAs of interest: <u>PILGRIMAGE</u> <u>RURAL FOOD</u> <u>ART&FESTIVAL</u> <u>MIGRATION</u> <u>RESILIENCE</u> <u>LANDSCAPE</u></p>
<p>RM13_ The Northern Headlands area of Ireland's Wild Atlantic Way (Ireland)</p>
<p>RM practices: ● Local branding and narrative "Wild Atlantic Way" ● Natural and Cultural heritage revalorization ● Sport and leisure activities in the nature (surf, hiking, etc.) ● Strong integration of art and festival along all the way.</p>
<p>RM evidences: ● 157 discovery points, 1,000 attractions and more than 2,500 activities along the way ● Increased number of tourists in the region ● Re-entering of private sector investment in the area.</p>
<p>SIAs of interest: <u>PILGRIMAGE</u> <u>RURAL FOOD</u> <u>RESILIENCE</u> <u>LANDSCAPE</u></p>

Table 2: Heritage-led regeneration practices and related evidences in RMs

III- Data gathering strategy

The information analysed in this deliverable has been gathered within a common strategy for all the information required for WP1 to optimise the process and avoid overlaps. This strategy has been designed to be operative through the first year of the project and structured in three campaigns: summer, autumn and winter campaign.

1- Summer campaign: study by SIAs

The objective of this campaign was to gather the information for the RMs that will allow to decipher the processes and changes that have led to rural regeneration within each specific SIA. Each SIA and RM has been studied separately to define the key elements and drivers necessary for the transformation. A spreadsheet was sent to the RMs (together with ATLAS information gathering, see Annex I) collecting information regarding the following issues:

- Validation of the initially identified best practices and their relevance. The objective of this section was to validate, complete or refine the practices (actions) that were considered in the proposal phase.
- Context of their RM that includes administrative, geographical, demography and transportation information
- Regeneration process. The objective of this section was to understand in depth the key factors, timeline and actors of the regeneration process.
- Heritage and non-heritage resources. The objective of these two sections was to have a complete overview of the cultural and natural heritage of each RM together with other non-heritage resources.
- Involved stakeholders: The objective of this section was to map the stakeholders taking part in the regeneration process. A deeper analysis of stakeholders will be carried out for the deliverable D1.2.
- KPIs. The objective of this section was to have a first approach of the relevant KPIs for each RM.

The campaign was launched in July 2018 and the gathering of information lasted until November. The current report is based on the analyses carried out with the data gathered in this campaign.

2- Autumn campaign: transversal analysis of cross cutting issues

The objective of this campaign was to identify the role and function of cross-cutting themes. The information is being gathered through a spreadsheet sent to the RM collecting information regarding:

- Business models and investment strategies
- Governance and regulatory framework
- Legal aspects and land tenure
- Technological innovation assessment
- Social innovation
- Environment and climate change mitigation and adaptation
- Cultural Ecosystem Services
- Mental wellbeing
- Tourism and Marketing strategies
- Cultural and natural heritage
- Mobility and accessibility of the areas

The autumn campaign was launched in November 2018 and finalised in January 2019.

3- Winter campaign

The objective of the winter campaign, which was launched in February 2019 (M9), is to fill the information gaps identified in the analysis of the previous information to complete the analysis for the D1.2 (M12) and the updated version of D1.1. Therefore, the strategy for information gathering within this campaign is more targeted. Mainly, bilateral interviews and project workshops (Valladolid 19-22 March) will be used.

IV- Anatomy of the RM

The analysis has been structured in 5 sections:

1. **Context and challenges:** in this section the geographical and economic context is analysed to frame the challenges that the RM faces. These challenges are classified in five types: i) ageing of the population, ii) immigrants, iii) depopulation, iv) unemployment and, v) poverty. The challenges considered important in each RM are highlighted.
2. **Process and timeline:** the process carried out in each RM is structured in sequential milestones, frame in a timeline and conceptualised.
3. **Plan and strategies:** the formal plans and strategies of the process are identified together with their objectives.
4. **Drivers and barriers:** the drivers and barriers that shaped the process are identified.
5. **Capitals and knowledge building:** As explained in D4.1⁵, in RURITAGE the Community Capitals Framework have been select as framework for the analysis and conceptualisation of the heritage-led rural regeneration. This framework considers that the growth of all forms of capital (built, natural, social, human, financial and cultural) in a community can create virtuous spirals of development⁶. Therefore, in the analysis of the RM (and in a posterior stage of the SIAs) six capitals have been considered: cultural (including intangible heritage), natural, built (including built cultural heritage), social (including political), human and financial as framework to measure the effectivity of the SIAs, RM and practices as mechanisms of capitals transformation (from the initial stock of capitals to other kind of capitals). For each SIAs the initial capitals are identified (initial), the ones that were developed through the process (developed) and the capitals obtained finally (obtained). The following table describes RURITAGE approach to the capitals:

CAPITALS	DESCRIPTIONS	RURITAGE APPROACH
CULTURAL CAPITAL	Cultural capital reflects the way people “know the world” and how they act within it, as well as their traditions and language. Cultural capital influences how creativity, innovation, and influence emerge and are nurtured.	In the RURITAGE context intangible heritage and rural traditions is one of the key assets including in this capital that the project aims to capitalise.
NATURAL CAPITAL	Natural capital refers to those assets that abide in a location, including weather, geographic isolation, natural resources, amenities, and natural beauty. Natural capital shapes the cultural capital connected to place	Natural Capital connected with biodiversity and landscape is one of the key assets that rural destinations are traditionally taking advantage of.
BUILT CAPITAL	Built capital refers to housing, transportation infrastructure, telecommunications infrastructure and hardware, utilities, heritage buildings and infrastructure.	Historic built heritage can play a key role in the heritage-led process if it is reused and maintained from a sustainability point of view.
SOCIAL CAPITAL	Social capital reflects the connections among people and organizations or the social “glue” to make things, positive or negative, happen. Bonding social capital refers to those close redundant ties that build community cohesion. Bridging social capital involves loose ties that bridge among organizations and communities. Political capital is included here reflects access to power, organizations, connection to resources and power	In RURITAGE social capital is understand as the capacity of the community to build economic development networks, local mobilization of resources, and willingness to consider alternative ways of reaching goals.

⁵ D4.1- KPIs Definition and evaluation procedures

⁶ Emery, M., & Flora, C. (2006). Spiraling-Up: Mapping Community Transformation with Community Capitals Framework. Community Development. <https://doi.org/10.1080/15575330609490152>

CAPITALS	DESCRIPTIONS	RURITAGE APPROACH
	brokers. Governance and political capital is included here as the ability of people to find their own voice and to engage in actions that contribute to the well-being and development of their community	
HUMAN CAPITAL	Human capital is understood to include the skills and abilities of people to develop and enhance their resources and to access outside resources and bodies of knowledge to increase their understanding, identify promising practices, and to access data for community-building.	In RURITAGE, human capital is improved through practices that contribute to the health, training & education of the population.
FINANCIAL CAPITAL	Financial capital refers to the financial resources available to invest in community capacity-building, to underwrite the development of businesses, to support civic and social entrepreneurship, and to accumulate wealth for future community development	In RURITAGE the financial capital is understood as mean to achieve the growing of the other capitals.

Table 3 Description of community capitals⁷

The required initial capitals with high relevance are highlighted. Additionally, to the capitals, the required knowledge building for the process has been analysed.

1- RM1- Camino de Santiago-Way of Saint James (Spain)

a- Context and challenges

CONTEXT	
GEOGRAPHY	<p>The French Way (Iter Sancti Iacobi) is the most important and well-known traditional path taken for pilgrims to Santiago de Compostela. This route runs across almost 1.000 Km through the Spanish regions of Aragon, Navarra, La Rioja, Castile-Leon and Galicia. About 60% of pilgrims arriving to Santiago, does it by this way, crossing 400 km of Castilla-León region, through the north of Burgos, Palencia and León provinces. This regional territory possesses more than half of the Spanish historical heritage (architecture, art and cultural heritage), and 9 World Heritage sites designated by UNESCO (the Way of Saint James is one of them). This area is in central-north of Spain, a varied landscape at an average altitude of 800 m, mostly with a continental hard climate (cold and long winters, hot and short summers). The way crosses in Castile-Leon, mountains, forests, plains, grain crops and vineyards. Two cities stand out in this route, Burgos and León, rich places from artistic, cultural and environmental point of view, and demographically too. In these two sites, live 150.000 inhabitants (the whole Castilla-León has 2,4 million), but the way goes across many small and very small rural towns which have a large history but few and aged inhabitants. Santiago way is the principal opportunity of business and richness in these places and in some of them have appeared new initiatives and some economic and populational reactivity because the pilgrims' presence</p>

⁷ Based on Butler Flora, C. (2008). *Social Capital and Community Problem Solving: Combining Local and Scientific Knowledge to Fight Invasive Species*. Special Co-Publication 2008 Community Management of Biosecurity- English Language Edition. <https://doi.org/10.1017/CBO9781107415324.004> as seen in D4.1)

CONTEXT	
MAIN ECONOMIC SECTOR	SERVICES (60%): principally professional services of commerce, sanity, education, catering and gastronomy, hotel industry, public workers, goods transports and communications and tourism, followed by industry (20%), mainly manufacturing and agriculture (7%).
CHALLENGES	
AGEING OF THE POPULATION	YES. Population ageing represents a challenge, as almost 25% of the population of Castile & Leon is over 64 years old.
IMMIGRANTS	NO. Immigrants are not considered as a challenge for the region, even if it is increasing (currently 5% of international presence and 29% coming from other regions)
DEPOPULATION	YES. Depopulation represents a reality in the Role Model, as Castile & Leon is losing population not only for emigration, but also for ageing and natality decrease.
UNEMPLOYMENT	NO. Unemployment is not considered as a challenge, as the unemployment rate is lower than the Spanish average (9-11% compared to the national 15,2%).
POVERTY	PARTIALLY. In 2018, the poverty rate of Castile and Leon was 15,4%, while in Spain is 7%, but the risk of poverty is 18,4% while in Spain is 26% (over the EU rates).

Table 4 Context and challenges of RM1

b- Process and timeline

Starting point of the process: Probably the first part of 1990s decade are the most important moments in the process. At national level, The Xacobeo plans (specially 1993) and the UNESCO declaration of World Heritage in the same year, set the base for the promotion of the Way of Saint James. At the same time, at regional level, the new Spanish political context of promoting and developing cultural and inland tourism- after the success of the "sun and beach" tourism- was considered as an opportunity. That was a period of economic prosperity and growth in general in the country, but with the first evidences of depopulation and lack of dynamism in rural areas.

MILESTONE	YEAR	CONCEPTUAL STEP
Spanish government declared the Santiago Way "Historical Ensemble" which is a recognition of his historic value	1962-1970	National declaration and economic support
Promotion by the Galician Diocese	1982	Promotion through celebration
Declaration by the European Council as the "The First European Itinerary" and the honorific title of "European Major Street"	1987	Official declaration
Development from Galicia of different plans, creating a public society to manage this resource (Xacobeo '93 Plan)	1990-1993	Governance model

MILESTONE	YEAR	CONCEPTUAL STEP
National and international Way promotion within great cultural, sporting, artistic and publicity events	1992	International promotion
The French Way is included in the World Heritage List by UNESCO	1993	Extension of the UNESCO declaration
UNESCO extension of declaration as World Heritage Site and other awards	1998 y 2004	International declaration UNESCO
Declaration of the French Way as BIC in Castilla and Leon	1999	Regional declaration
Regional promotion and protection	Until today (2004-2020)	Integral regional plans

Table 5 Regeneration process of RM1

c- Plans and strategies

PLAN/STRATEGY	OBJECTIVE
The Spanish Government declared the Santiago Way "Historical Ensemble" in the year 1962 (order 2224/1962, September 5th)	After different and dispersed local initiatives from 1950s, the state authorities decided to give the Way an official protection as a cultural good. The Culture and Tourism Ministry in 1965 began to promote the Way at international level through the Holy Year and to assign economic resources for its development. The objective was to lure pilgrims and increase tourism. In 1970, the Way began to be marked with the yellow shell symbol, from the French border to Santiago de Compostela.
Strategy of the Spanish Catholic Church	Promoted from the Galician Diocese, in 1982 Pope Juan Pablo II came to Spain to make the pilgrimage, circumstance that gave a strong push to the catholic religious pilgrimage. From 1982 to 1986 new sign-posts along the way are placed.
Declaration by the European Council as the "The First European Itinerary" in 1987 and the honorific title of "European Major Street"	The European Council in 1987 named "The First European Itinerary" the several Santiago Ways. Different Spanish regions initiatives born, especially the Spanish Federation of Friends of the Santiago Way.
Xacobeo Plans, mainly Xacobeo '93	From 1990, development of different plans by the Galicia region, creating a public society to manage this resource (Xacobeo '93 Plan). The main objective was to recover and improve the number of pilgrims, with a strong touristic-cultural component and with a marketing plan. A brand, mascot and logo were created, and the route paths restored and upgraded.

PLAN/STRATEGY	OBJECTIVE
State promotion	In 1992, promotion of the Way at national and international level, in important events like the Expo92, Green Week in Berlin or Spanish "Vuelta Ciclista" (international cycling race across Spain)
UNESCO Declaration as World Heritage in 1993. In the same year, the "Xacobeo Holy Year" celebration.	The French Way is included in World Heritage List. There is an important increase in public investments for improving the route (marks, hostels, recovery of other linked ways, marketing...) and a significative increase in pilgrims. In 1993, the "Xacobeo Holy Year" was a real cultural international event, with the participation of international artistic stars. The involvement of the private sponsors and the civil society is a relevant phenomenon.
UNESCO extension of declaration as World Heritage in 1998 and in 2004 other awards.	The Santiago Ways in France and other European countries were included in World Heritage List in 1998 and the UNESCO declaration including others "Santiago Ways" through Spanish northern, central and western territories was extended. This circumstance allowed to take advantage of the possibilities offered by the designation to boost the brand and general significance. In 2004 is declared by Council of Europe "Great European Itinerary" and in Spain is awarded with the international Asturias Prince of Concord, as an initiative of population meeting and rapprochement.
Declaration of the Way as BIC (order 324/1999, December 23th) by the Regional Government of Castilla and Leon.	The regional government began in 1993 the process to declare the French Way of Saint James as BIC (the higher legal protection for regional heritage), which finalised in 1999. The aim was the protection and improvement of this resource as the same level of other territories and to lead the inner process for its promotion.
Plan PAHIS 2004-2012 y 2012-2020. Regional promotion and protection. Internal and integral cultural Regional Plans.	The Way of Saint James in the regional provinces of Burgos, Palencia and Leon is not the unique resource, but includes other 80 BIC (heritage of cultural interest). The investments and actions for their restoration or promotion have turned into a public responsibility to keep the Way in a good state. At the same time, for small towns and buildings, being in the Santiago Way, represent a touristic, economic and promotion opportunity.

Table 6 Plans or strategies and related objectives of RM1

d- Drivers, barriers and key resources

KEY DRIVERS OF THE REGENERATION
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Tourism ✓ Cultural heritage preservation

✓ Innovation in culture and heritage
BARRIERS ENCOUNTERED
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Bad state of conservation of buildings and routes ▪ Depopulation ▪ Lack of legislation ▪ Lack of proper infrastructure, in terms of touristic facilities and signposting ▪ Lack of coordination, sectorial division among institutions ▪ Lack of shared vision, misalignment of objectives among stakeholders (different levels of administration, private sector, civil society) ▪ Lack of a clear definition of the private sector role
KEY RESOURCES
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Disperse CH ▪ Religious spirit ▪ Strong identity ▪ Natural landscape ▪ Religious traditions ▪ Historic pilgrimage route ▪ Cross-regional governance

Table 7 Key drivers, barriers and key resources of the regeneration encountered in RM1

e- Capitals and knowledge building

CAPITAL	INITIAL	DEVELOPED	OBTAINED
CULTURAL	UNESCO WORLD HERITAGE SITE. HISTORIC PILGRIMAGE ROUTE	NATIONAL & INTERNATIONAL RECOGNITION	BETTER PROMOTION OF CULTURAL RESOURCES
NATURAL	NATURAL RESOURCES, LANDSCAPE	PROTECTION	INTEGRATED NATURAL AND CULTURAL VALUES
BUILD	HIGH NUMBER OF RELIGIOUS/HISTORIC BUILDINGS	INFRASTRUCTURE IMPROVED AND BUILDINGS RESTORED	BETTER SAFEGUARDING OF BUILT HERITAGE
HUMAN		CAPACITY BUILDING, INCREASE IN PILGRIMS AND SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE	JOB IMPROVEMENT
SOCIAL		INCREASED NUMBER OF ASSOCIATIONS AND SOCIETY TO MANAGE AND PROMOTE THE WAY	NUMEROUS INITIATIVES OF CIVIL ASSOCIATIONS, COHESION FROM VALUES, REVITALIZATION
FINANCIAL		INCREASE IN INVESTMENT	OFFICIAL SUPPORT, PROMOTION, BUSINESS

			CREATION, INCREASE IN NUMBER OF PILGRIMS
KNOWLEDGE BUILDING	ITINERARIES INFORMATION AND DOCUMENTATION GATHERING, TOOLS		

Table 8 Capitals and knowledge building in RM1

2- RM2- Maria Ut-Mary's way (Romania)

a- Context and challenges

CONTEXT	
GEOGRAPHY	Harghita county, where our RM is located is a predominately mountainous area, in the central part of the Eastern Carpathians, about 60% of total surface being covered by mountains. It is dominated by the Eastern Carpathian mountain ranges of Baraolt, Gurghiu, and the volcanic Harghita. Settlement areas lie in intermountain valleys, including the Ciuc and Gurge depressions. The Olt (southward) and Mureş (northward) rivers drain the county. The forests cover more than 30% of the county's surface, about 73% of the forests being mostly coniferous. Due to this fact Harghita county is called the "evergreen land". The climate is characteristic to the mountain zones and intra-mountainous depressions, frosty, long winters and chilly summers. There are over 2000 mineral water springs in Harghita county - utilized for therapeutic purposes.
MAIN ECONOMIC SECTOR	Main economic activities in Harghita county are wood processing, food processing, garment production, agriculture, and tourism, 63% of economic agents are in urban regions.
CHALLENGES	
AGEING OF THE POPULATION	YES. Population ageing represents a challenge as the percentage of elderly population is continuously increasing. In 2015 21.,26% of the population was older than 60, the forecast for 2050 shows a worrying increase to 32.,2%.
IMMIGRANTS	NO. National and international immigration does not represent a challenge.
DEPOPULATION	YES. Depopulation is recognised as a challenge as a large percentage of the active population seeks employment opportunities abroad.
UNEMPLOYMENT	YES. The unemployment rate in 2018 was around 4.6 -5% above to the national average.
POVERTY	YES. The GDP per person in 2017 was 5,537 EUR. The average net salary in Harghita in 2018 was around 2000 lei (400 EUR). The most important causes of poverty in the county are under- employment, lack of jobs, low level of income, the poor infrastructure, difficult access to specialized social and medical services; the aging tendency, etc.

Table 9 Context and challenges of RM2

b- Process and timeline

Starting point of the process: The idea of Mary's Way was first proposed by former El Camino pilgrims in 2006, while the whole concept of developing and modernising the existing traditional pilgrimage routes into a complex network, was developed in 2010. The spark that started the regeneration process can be considered the point when in 2011 the non-profit organisations behind the concept, the Roman-Catholic church and the political sphere began to interact and join their forces. The result of this cooperation was the starting point of the positive developments.

MILESTONE	YEAR	CONCEPTUAL STEP
The idea	2006	Former El Camino pilgrims come up with the idea of developing the existing traditional pilgrimage routes into a major network
The development and promotion of the vision of Mary's Way	2010	Civil, political and religious actors join their forces
One person is employed to be fully dedicated to the project	2011	Development of Csiksomlyo as sacral pilgrimage centre, route modernising begins
The Way of Mary Association is established	2012	The association is engaged solely with the project
RECULTIVATUR project	2012	It is a transnational cooperation project
Negotiations start to make Mary's Way international	2013	Discussions initiated with the Austrian, Bosnian, Polish, Hungarian pilgrimage partners
Thematic pilgrimages are initiated	2014	On 1 road pilgrimages start between Mariazell and Csiksomlyo
3 other thematic pilgrimages start	2016	Maria Maraton, pilgrimage on bicycle between Mariazell and Csiksomlyo, School in a different way
ARS SACRA	2016	The week of sacral arts
The last 100 kms initiative	2017	The last 100 kms of the pilgrimage route are modernised to western standards with a major financial contribution from HCC

Table 10 Regeneration process of RM2

c- Plan and strategies

PLAN/STRATEGY	OBJECTIVE
Strategia de dezvoltare generala a judetului Harghita pentru perioada 2015-2020	Connects the countries of Central -Eastern Europe with all their cultural, historical religious differences
Marketing strategies for the Pilgrimage Centre	Marketing plan

Table 11 Plans or strategies and related objectives of RM2

d- Drivers, barriers and key resources

KEY DRIVERS OF THE REGENERATION
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Tourism ✓ Cultural heritage preservation ✓ Natural heritage preservation
BARRIERS ENCOUNTERED
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Lack of legislation on pilgrimage routes ▪ Lack awareness and vandalism ▪ Religious diversity (Catholic and Orthodox Churches) ▪ Safety of the routes due to brown bears and shepherds' dogs
KEY RESOURCES
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Religious spirit ▪ Natural landscape ▪ Historic assets ▪ Strong identity ▪ Religious traditions ▪ Cross-regional governance ▪ Historic pilgrimage route

Table 12 Key drivers, barriers and key resources of the regeneration encountered in RM2

e- Capitals and knowledge building

CAPITAL RM	INITIAL	DEVELOPED	OBTAINED
CULTURAL	HISTORIC PILGRIMAGE ROUTE		BETTER SAFEGUARDING AND PROMOTION OF CULTURAL HERITAGE
NATURAL	NATURAL RESOURCES, LANDSCAPE		BETTER SAFEGUARDING OF NATURAL HERITAGE
BUILD	HIGH NUMBER OF RELIGIOUS/HISTORIC BUILDINGS	ROAD NETWORK IMPROVED	
HUMAN		CAPACITY BUILDING	JOB IMPROVEMENT
SOCIAL	STAKEHOLDERS COLLABORATION	INTERNATIONAL STAKEHOLDERS INVOLVEMENT	NETWORKING GOVERNANCE
FINANCIAL		FUND RAISING	INCREASE NUMBER OF PILGRIMS AND INCOMES

KNOWLEDGE BUILDING			
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Table 13 Capitals and knowledge building in RM2

3- RM3- Preserving old traditions for innovating agro-food production in Apulia (Italy)

a- Context and challenges

CONTEXT	
GEOGRAPHY	<p>Puglia is a region of southern Italy, bathed by the Adriatic Sea from the east to the north and by the Ionian Sea at the south side. It is the easternmost region of Italy and one of the most coastal areas: rocky stretches (such as the Gargano), cliffs (rocky shores from the peaks at the top), and sandy coasts (along the Gulf of Taranto). The interior of the region is predominantly flat and hilly and the Gargano and Dauno Subappennino are the only mountainous areas. The Tremiti archipelago also belongs to the region. Among the regions of the south Italy, the economy of Apulia is one that has recorded the best trend in recent years. In particular, Puglia has known accelerated tourism development in recent years, and it has been named “Best Value Travel Region in the World” by National Geographic. Puglia has managed to combine its traditions with its history and production vocations with innovation and technology. It has, in fact, achieved good levels of specialization in many industrial sectors. Various policies with the aim of developing innovation processes, coupled with wide availability of investment incentives, have resulted in the local production system growing and attracting more than 40 international industrial groups belonging to aerospace, automotive, chemical and ICT industries. The regional research system has over 5,000 researchers and has scientific expertise specializing in interdisciplinary areas: Biology, ICT and Nanotechnology, which have contributed to the birth and consolidation of three technology districts: biotechnology, high tech and mechatronics. The region also has a highly qualified and skilled human capital that has over 103,000 university students and nearly 15,000 new graduates per year. The agro-food technological district of Apulia involves 100 companies, 12 Universities and Research centres, 14 local administrations and sectorial associations for an integrated management and governance of the territory, with an extension of 19.345 Km².</p>
MAIN ECONOMIC SECTOR	Agriculture, Industrial, Manufacturing, Food
CHALLENGES	
AGEING OF THE POPULATION	NO. Population's ageing is not perceived as a challenge, although Italy has a large over 65 population.
IMMIGRANTS	NO. Immigration is not considered as a challenge, even if there are some areas with a concentration of non-EU citizens, mainly in the tomato fields around Foggia.
DEPOPULATION	YES. The area is facing depopulation due to population movements to find new job opportunities outside the region
UNEMPLOYMENT	YES. Unemployment is recognised as a challenge, it is higher in specific areas, as the internal ones that are not very attractive for tourism.

POVERTY	NOT SURE.
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Table 14 Context and challenges of RM3

b- Process and timeline

Starting point of the process: It's not easy to identify a precise starting point for the regeneration process. However, the starting point may be related to the agreement between the regional government and the Italian Ministry for University and Research that creates the Agrofood technological district.

MILESTONE	YEAR	CONCEPTUAL STEP
Vision development	2014	An old and inspired priest leaving its testament to young people. The document talks about human regeneration in agriculture
Vision into social innovation practice	2015	A team of young professionals and researchers started to think about social regeneration and set up the "Contadinner" practice to develop the social innovation regeneration.
Involvement of policy makers	2016	Ministry of agriculture got interested into the regeneration process
Development of the diffused social innovation hub	2018	Reaching the milestone of more than 400 farmers and 400 people from city communities, mid-terms objectives in the province of Foggia

Table 15 Regeneration process of RM3

c- Plans and strategies

PLAN/STRATEGY	OBJECTIVE
PO FESR Puglia	Ease the convergence of the region in term of growth, employment in a sustainable way. The plan had 3 macro-objectives: 1. Strengthening the attractiveness of the territory by ensuring accessibility, sustainability and environmental protection; 2. Promoting the innovation and entrepreneurship; 3. Supporting the social inclusion
PSR Puglia	Increasing the competitiveness of agriculture and forestry by supporting the innovation and development. The following objectives were foreseen: 1. Promoting innovation both at company and value-chain level; 2. Strengthening of the quality of agro-food and forestry products; 3. Strengthening the infrastructures (material and non-material infrastructure; 4. Improvement of the entrepreneurial capabilities of the farmers.

Table 16 Plans or strategies and related objectives of RM3

d- Drivers, barriers and key resources

KEY DRIVERS OF THE REGENERATION
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Tourism ✓ Cultural heritage preservation ✓ Natural heritage preservation
BARRIERS ENCOUNTERED
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Economic sustainability. Difficulty in raising funds through projects
KEY RESOURCES
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Agriculture ▪ Local products ▪ Human resources ▪ Food traditions

Table 17 Key drivers, barriers and key resources of the regeneration encountered in RM3

e- Capitals and knowledge building

CAPITAL RM	INITIAL	DEVELOPED	OBTAINED
CULTURAL	TRADITIONAL GASTRONOMY		PROMOTION AND SAFEGUARDING OF TRADITIONS
NATURAL	NATURAL RESOURCES		BETTER SAFEGUARDING OF NATURAL RESOURCES
BUILD	HIGH NUMBER OF HISTORIC BUILDINGS		
HUMAN	HUMAN RESOURCES	CAPACITY BUILDING	IMPROVED ENTREPRENEURIAL CAPABILITIES
SOCIAL	NETWORK OF YOUNG PROFESSIONAL	COOPERATION BETWEEN RURAL AND URBAN CITIZENS	SOCIAL REGENERATION OF THE TERRITORY
FINANCIAL	FINANCING BY TESTAMENT		PRODUCTION GROWTH
KNOWLEDGE BUILDING			

Table 18 Capitals and knowledge building in RM3

4- RM4- Coffee production in World Heritage landscape (Colombia)

a- Context and challenges

CONTEXT	
GEOGRAPHY	Palestine is located in the coffee heart of Colombia, with the municipalities of Chinchiná and Manizales forming the most important coffee triangle in the department. The coffee zone is represented in 68.52% of the municipal area. It has optimal conditions of climate and soil for the development of coffee cultivation.
MAIN ECONOMIC SECTOR	The main economic activity in the region is the services sector (18.18%); the second is agriculture, livestock, hunting, forestry and fishing (13.81%) and the third is composed of public administration, defence, health and education activities (12.56%).
CHALLENGES	
AGEING OF THE POPULATION	NO. Population's ageing is not a challenge in the RM, in 2018, old accounts for less than 10%.
IMMIGRANTS	NO. Immigration is not considered as a challenge, even if no official information is available (no censuses)
DEPOPULATION	NO. The Municipality of Palestine haven't verified displacement processes, since the municipality has not been a direct victim of armed groups, violence in the territory, among others.
UNEMPLOYMENT	NO. The Municipal administration states that the municipality of Palestine has a job offer in coffee activities, however, not all the population of the municipality is dedicated to this activity.
POVERTY	YES. According to 2018 data, 55.03% of the population presents Unsatisfied Basic Needs.

Table 19 Context and challenges of RM4

b- Process and timeline

Starting point of the process: At first, the governors of the departments that would participate in the process of conformation of the Coffee Cultural Landscape (Caldas, Quindío, Valle del Cauca and Risaralda) were summoned. The governors, in turn, summoned the mayors of the coffee producing municipalities to present in a report of why they considered that their territory should belong to the Coffee Cultural Landscape (PCC).

MILESTONE	YEAR	CONCEPTUAL STEP
Application for inscription in the World Heritage List of the Historical Center of Salamina, Caldas.	1995	First initiative of the territory in the process of certification as World Heritage
Inclusion of the PCC in the UNESCO Indicative List.	2001	Management for the acceptance of the territory in the list of UNESCO heritage
The Ministry of Culture calls the departments of Antioquia, Caldas, Risaralda, Quindío, Valle del Cauca and Tolima to articulate initiatives.	2001	Articulation of efforts by local entities with the National Government institutions to strengthen management before UNESCO

MILESTONE	YEAR	CONCEPTUAL STEP
Groups are formed with the academic sector, the Regional Autonomous Corporations, municipal and departmental administrations.	2001	Conformation of key actors in the rural regeneration process
First application for registration to UNESCO.	2001	Colombian commitment for the preservation of the territory at the international level
Agreement between the Ministry of Culture and the departments of Caldas, Quindío, Risaralda and Valle del Cauca.	2004 - 2005	Strengthening relations between key actors of the Coffee Cultural Landscape
Presentation of the second application for registration of the PCC to UNESCO	2004 - 2005	Process of the Colombian Government for the certification of the territory as a world heritage
Consolidation of territorial information	2006	Preparation of the planimetry documents, description and management plan required for the certification processes
Agreement between the Ministry of Culture and the National Federation of Coffee Growers FNC.	2007	Articulation of efforts for the preservation of the territory
Ministry of Culture Agreement - Alma Mater Network.	2007	Articulation of efforts between the entities of the National Government and the academic sector
Preparation of the communications plan	2009	Dissemination of the process for the certification of the PCC as world heritage among the actors involved in the project
Certification of the territory as World Heritage Site by UNESCO	2011	Recognition of the heritage value of the territory by international actors
Review and adjustment of the plans and basic schemes of territorial ordering to adapt them to the PCC Management Plan	2014	Modification of land use plans based on the PCC guidelines
Approval of Document Conpes 3803 for the sustainability of the PCC	2014	Preparation of policies for the preservation of the Coffee Cultural Landscape
Performance of the first meeting of Cooperatives of Coffee Growers of the PCC	2014	Management of participation spaces for key actors in the process
Performance of the first meeting of women producing special coffees of the PCC	2014	Management of participation spaces for key actors in the process
Management for the incorporation of the PCC into the programs of candidates for mayors and governorates	2015	Articulation of the guidelines designed in the PCC with the local administrative plans
The Program for Environmental Sustainability of the PCC is adopted	2015	Design of programs for the regeneration of the territory

MILESTONE	YEAR	CONCEPTUAL STEP
The basic guidelines of the new PCC Management Plan are approved	2016	Strengthening territorial management plans
The Association of Municipalities of the PCC is re-founded	2016	Strengthening of the associations involved in the processes of regeneration and conservation of the territory
Mayoralties and governorates include commitments with the PCC in their Territorial Development Plans	2016	Articulation of the guidelines designed in the PCC with the local administrative plans
Progress is made in the conformation of Municipal Committees of the PCC	2016	Strengthening of the institutions involved in the processes of regeneration and conservation of the territory

Table 20 Regeneration process of RM4

c- Plans and strategies

PLAN/STRATEGY	OBJECTIVE
Delimitation of the areas that integrate the natural cultural heritage	Delimit geographically the historical and cultural form of the territory, contemplating the deadening zones and the representative areas of the same.
Strategy of the Coffee Cultural Landscape brand	Promote and conserve the agricultural heritage of the municipality, in order to generate development in the coffee producing regions.
Young, productive and profitable coffee	Promote the generational change of coffee growers, renew aging coffee, and promote the adoption of best practices to increase profitability.
Improve educational products for training in the coffee community	1. Develop and implement training programs for work; 2. Promote productive and relevant pedagogical processes; 3. Accompany the State in the implementation of formal and comprehensive educational options for coffee zones.
Manage projects that improve the infrastructure of the community	1. Encourage the improvement of the habitability conditions of coffee houses; 2. Implement community development projects; 3. Support the State in the expansion and maintenance of access roads and services in coffee farms; 4. Encourage connectivity in coffee zones.
Encourage the development of productive and tourism projects that generate value for rural inhabitants	1. Promote productive, cultural and natural values through tourism and productive projects that actively integrate coffee growers, communities and sites of interest under concepts of sustainability, integrated management and participatory planning; 2. Integrate the projects in the public policy of the Vice Ministry of Tourism; 3. Articulate the actions included in the tourism sector plans.

PLAN/STRATEGY	OBJECTIVE
Promote research, valuation and conservation of cultural heritage	1. Promote the inventory, registration, assessment, conservation, dissemination and sustainability of the cultural and archaeological heritage; 2. Strengthen regional research processes related to cultural and archaeological heritage and its wide dissemination.
Promote social participation in the process of assessment, communication and dissemination of the cultural heritage and social values of the Coffee Cultural Landscape	1. Promote adequate intervention in the urban and rural architectural heritage and its articulation with the Plan of Territorial Ordinance – POT; 2. Promote projects of socialization, communication and dissemination of cultural heritage and the values associated with the Coffee Cultural Landscape.

Table 21 Plans or strategies and related objectives of RM4

d- Drivers, barriers and key resources

KEY DRIVERS OF THE REGENERATION
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Cultural heritage preservation ✓ Natural heritage preservation
BARRIERS ENCOUNTERED
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Lack of public policies of communication and dissemination in the municipalities of the PCC, which thus generates lack of appropriation of the territory by the population. ▪ Lack of financial resources necessary to preserve cultural heritage in rural areas. ▪ Little participation of rural communities in decision-making processes. ▪ Migration of native people to cities and loss of sense of belonging from younger
KEY RESOURCES
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Agriculture ▪ Natural landscape ▪ Local products ▪ Food traditions ▪ Human resources

Table 22 Key drivers, barriers and key resources of the regeneration encountered in RM4

e- Capitals and knowledge building

CAPITAL RM	INITIAL	DEVELOPED	OBTAINED
CULTURAL	COFFEE CULTURE, UNESCO WORLD HERITAGE SITE	APPRECIATION AND INTERNATIONAL RECOGNITION, FESTIVITIES	SAFEGUARDING OF THE COFFEE LANDSCAPE
NATURAL	BIODIVERSITY, LANDSCAPE	PROTECTION AND CONSERVATION OF THE	BETTER SAFEGUARDING OF NATURAL

		COFFEE CULTURAL LANDSCAPE & WAX PALM	LANDSCAPE, NATIONAL HERITAGE
BUILD	TRADITIONAL HISTORIC BUILDINGS		PRESERVATION OF ARCHITECTURE
HUMAN	HIGH HUMAN WORK IN PRODUCTION PROCESS	CAPACITY BUILDING	JOB IMPROVEMENT
SOCIAL	ARTICULATION OF WOMEN COFFEE PRODUCERS	MULTI-STAKEHOLDER COOPERATION, WOMEN RURAL ORGANIZATION	PRODUCERS ASSISTED
FINANCIAL			REGENERATION OF THE TERRITORY
KNOWLEDGE BUILDING	INVENTORIES OF THE CNH CHARACTERISTICS	SUSTAINABILITY IN PRODUCTION AND HIGHER QUALITY COFFEE SEEDS	

Table 23 Capitals and knowledge building in RM4

5- RM5- Migrants hospitality and integration in Asti Province (Italy)

a- RM objectives and context

CONTEXT	
GEOGRAPHY	The province of Asti is in northwest Italy and has an area of about 160,000 hectares and a population of about 215,000 inhabitants. Its territory is principally formed by hills and plains and it is quite harmonious. It includes part of the Monferrato and Langhe hills, the vineyards landscapes that in 2014 have obtained the prestigious UNESCO recognition.
MAIN ECONOMIC SECTOR	35% of enterprises are concentrated in agriculture, 24% in the manufacturing sector, 20% in trade and the rest in services. Vineyards occupy 18% of the total cultivated agricultural area. The connected food industry has allowed the development of a small industrial district for machines and tools for the winemaking industry: glassworks, packaging automation and cork mills as well as steel and metal carpentry. The good reputation of the province of Asti as a holiday destination has increased: it is one of the Italian provinces with the highest concentration of quality restaurants and wines and offers an environment often still intact and a series of traditional and folkloristic events.

CHALLENGES	
AGEING OF THE POPULATION	YES. Ageing is a national challenge, especially in rural areas
IMMIGRANTS	YES. The RM has a high concentration of international immigrants

DEPOPULATION	NO. Depopulation is not considered as a challenge
UNEMPLOYMENT	NO. Unemployment is not considered as a challenge
POVERTY	NO. Poverty is not considered as a challenge

Table 24 Context and challenges of RM5

b- Process and timeline

Starting point of the process: Migrants hospitality emergency, lack of resources for reducing hydrogeological risks in the region, a necessity of actions contrasting human trafficking.

MILESTONE	YEAR	CONCEPTUAL STEP
Migrants hospitality	2014	Gratuitous loan for premises
Building restoration	2014-2017	Direct involvement of the refugees hosted
Rural area rehabilitation	2015-2018	Direct involvement of the refugees hosted
"8 file" (traditional corn) cultivation	2015	Traditional agro-food heritage
Cultural events	2016	Asti Teatro (local theatre festival)
Wine-making activities	2017	Traditional agro-food heritage, involvement of the refugees hosted
Building restoration	2015-2016	Direct involvement of the refugees hosted
Plan of territory maintenance	2016-2018	Direct involvement of the refugees hosted
Ceramic laboratory	2016-2018	Traditional ceramic handcrafting, involvement of victims of human trafficking
Courses in catering and Piedmontese cuisine	2018	Local culinary traditions, involvement of refugees

Table 25 Regeneration process of RM5

c- Plan and strategies

PLAN/STRATEGY	OBJECTIVE
African Piedmont	Provide training to migrants. Revive and preserve local agri-food and handcraft production heritage. Safety and maintenance of the natural environment.

Table 26 Plans or strategies and related objectives of RM5

d- Drivers, barriers and key resources

KEY DRIVERS OF THE REGENERATION
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Innovation in culture and heritage ✓ Cultural heritage preservation ✓ Natural heritage preservation ✓ Integration of different stakeholders

BARRIERS ENCOUNTERED
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Market problems for new products developed (high-quality plates, corn flours, wine) Bureaucracy and the general slow pace of the public administration in dealing with innovative projects Difficulties in getting together several small municipalities and their representatives, often with different political views. Coordinating profit, non-profit and public entities for the planning
KEY RESOURCES
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> High number of migrants Traditional skills Local products and business Traditions Flexibility of building uses Inclusiveness

Table 27 Key drivers, barriers and key resources of the regeneration encountered in RM5

e- Capitals and knowledge building

CAPITAL RM	INITIAL	DEVELOPED	OBTAINED
CULTURAL	AGRICULTURE, MANUFACTURE, GASTRONOMY TRADITIONS	CULTURAL SHARING AND TRAINING ON TRADITIONAL ACTIVITIES	CULTURAL ENRICHMENT
NATURAL	UNESCO WORLD HERITAGE SITE (CULTURAL LANDSCAPE) FAVORABLE CLIMATE, FIELDS, INTACT ENVIRONMENT	EXPERIMENTATION WITH DIFFERENT CROPS, PLAN OF TERRITORIAL MAINTENANCE	HYDROGEOLOGICAL RISKS REDUCTION
BUILD	ABANDONED BUILDINGS	PLAN FOR THE RESTORATION OF THE BUILDINGS	HOSPITALITY STRUCTURES FOR MIGRANTS
HUMAN	OPERATORS WITH EXPERIENCE ON MIGRANTS AND REFUGEES	CATERING COURSES, HANDCRAFTED CERAMIC LABORATORY, COURSES ON AGRICULTURAL METHODS	MIXED TEAMS WITH DIFFERENT PROFESSIONALITIES
SOCIAL	PART OF A LOCAL CONSORTIUM	WIDEN POSSIBILITIES THROUGH NEW PARTNERSHIPS	NEW COLLABORATIONS WITH NON-PROFIT, PROFIT AND PUBLIC ENTITIES
FINANCIAL	FUNDING FROM PUBLIC SOURCES	NECESSITY OF FINANCING NEW KIND OF EXPENSES	A MIX OF PUBLIC AND PRIVATE FUNDS FOR DIFFERENT ACTIVITIES WITHIN THE SAME PROJECT

KNOWLEDGE BUILDING	EDUCATIONAL ACTIVITIES IN FOOD SERVICES FOR MIGRANTS		
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Table 28 Capitals and knowledge building in RM5

6- RM6- Boosting migrant integration with nature in Lesvos Island (Greece)

a- Context and challenges

CONTEXT	
GEOGRAPHY	Lesvos is an island located in the northeaster Aegean Sea. It has an area of 1,633 km ² with 320 kilometres of coastline, making it the third largest island in Greece. It faces the Turkish coast from the north and east; at the narrowest point, the strait is about 5.5 km wide. The island is forested and mountainous with two large peaks, Mt. Lepetymnos at 968 m and Mt. Olympus at 967 m. The island's volcanic origin is manifested in several hot springs and the two gulfs. The entire territory of Lesvos is "Lesvos Geopark" which is a member of the European Geoparks Network (since 2000) and Global Geoparks Network (since 2004) on account of its outstanding geological heritage, educational programs and projects, and promotion of geotourism. This geopark was enlarged from former "Lesvos Petrified Forest Geopark". Lesvos contains one of the few known petrified forests and it has been declared a Protected Natural Monument. Fossilised plants have been found in many localities on the western part of the island.
MAIN ECONOMIC SECTOR	Sheep breeding, olive tree cultivation and tourism.
CHALLENGES	
AGEING OF THE POPULATION	YES. Ageing is a challenge, especially due to the departure of young people.
IMMIGRANTS	YES. International immigrants represent a challenge, especially due to the proximity with the Turkish coast and the political and economic situation in the region.
DEPOPULATION	YES. Depopulation is a challenge for the region, mainly as a consequence of the economic crisis in Greece.
UNEMPLOYMENT	YES. Unemployment is above the countries average unemployment rate
POVERTY	NO. Poverty is not considered as a challenge.

Table 29 Context and challenges of RM6

b- Process and timeline

Starting point of the process: The need to relief the pressure of the migrant due to their situation in camps in large numbers and having different social, economic and cultural background

MILESTONE	YEAR	CONCEPTUAL STEP
Collaboration	15/03/2016	Collaboration Natural History Museum of the Lesvos Petrified Forest, the management body of Lesvos

MILESTONE	YEAR	CONCEPTUAL STEP
		Island UNESCO Global Geopark and international and Greek non-profit, non-governmental organizations
First educational activity (trial phase)	13/05/2016	Organization and implementation of the first educational activity (trial phase)
First educational activity (implementation phase)	25/05/2016	Completion and implementation of the first educational activity (final phase)
Second educational activity (trial phase)	30/05/2016	Organization and implementation of the second educational activity (trial phase)
Second educational activity (final phase)	10/05/2016	Completion and implementation of the second educational activity (final phase)
Third educational activity (trial phase)	20/05/2016	Organization and implementation of the third educational activity (trial phase)
Third educational activity (final phase)	30/05/2016	Completion and implementation of the third educational activity (final phase)

Table 30 Regeneration process of RM6

c- Plans and strategies

PLAN/STRATEGY	OBJECTIVE
Lesvos Island UNESCO Global Geopark	Developing of geotourism
Lesvos Island brand	Create common identity for the island

Table 31 Plans or strategies and related objectives of RM6

d- Drivers, barriers and key resources

KEY DRIVERS OF THE REGENERATION
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Natural heritage preservation ✓ Tourism ✓ Innovation in culture and heritage
BARRIERS ENCOUNTERED
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ The special conditions the migrant are leaving in camps in large numbers and having different social, economic and cultural background ■ Difficulties were encountered as many translations had to be done in up to 3 different languages and the groups have different backgrounds. ■ Collapse of local economy and 85% decrease of tourism
KEY RESOURCES
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ High number of migrants

- Natural landscape
- Geopark
- Historic assets
- Local products
- Inclusiveness

Table 32 Key drivers, barriers and key resources of the regeneration encountered in RM6

e- Capitals and knowledge building

CAPITAL RM	INITIAL	DEVELOPED	OBTAINED
CULTURAL	CULTURAL VALUES, ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES		
NATURAL	NATURAL RESOURCES, LANDSCAPE, UNESCO SITE (GLOBAL GEOPARK)		IMPROVED SAFEGUARDING OF NH
BUILD			
HUMAN	INCREASED NUMBER OF REFUGEES	EDUCATIONAL TRAINING AND SPORTS ACTIVITIES	MIGRANTS WELL BEING, HAZARDS IMPACT REDUCTION
SOCIAL	SOCIAL MEMORY: ALBANIAN INTEGRATED IN THE SOCIETY	VOLUNTEERS (TRANSLATORS)	MIGRANTS INTEGRATION. HEALTH SOCIETY
FINANCIAL	HUMANITARIAN ACTIONS	NETWORKING/MARKETING FROM OTHER EUROPEAN GEOPARKS	
KNOWLEDGE BUILDING	EDUCATIONAL ACTIVITIES HUMANITARIAN ACTIONS		

Table 33 Capitals and knowledge building in RM6

7- RM7-Take Art: Sustainable Rural Arts Development (UK)

a- Context and challenges

CONTEXT	
GEOGRAPHY	<p>The administrative county of Somerset, South West UK.</p> <p>The administrative, geographic (ceremonial), and historic counties of Somerset cover different areas. The RM focus of activity relates to the administrative county.</p> <p>Covering 3,452 square kilometres (1,333 square miles), Somerset is a county in South West England. It borders Gloucestershire and Bristol to the North, Wiltshire to the east, Dorset to the south-east and Devon to the south-west. Somerset's landscape is extremely diverse. The Mendips, Blackdown Hills, Cranborne Chase and the Quantock Hills are designated Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB), and a large part of West</p>

	<p>Somerset is occupied by Exmoor National Park. Long scenic stretches of the county's coastline, facing South East Wales, have been selected for conservation. Around 15% of Somerset is either at, or just above sea-level. Large, flat expanses of land that are susceptible to flooding in the winter months include the Levels and Moors. The highest point is Dunkery Beacon, at 520m above sea level.</p> <p>The county is traditionally associated with cider production, and the village of Cheddar, in the Mendip Hills, has given its name to the cheese that was first made there. Limestone and sandstone are quarried in the upland areas of the county, and elsewhere sand and gravel are worked. Peat extraction is important on Sedgemoor.</p>
MAIN ECONOMIC SECTOR	The majority of Somerset's GVA (£6.7bn in 2014) is generated by service-based industries (70%), with wholesale and retail being the largest sector, contributing £1.17bn in GVA (12.2%) to the economy in 2014.
CHALLENGES	
AGEING OF THE POPULATION	PARTIALLY. In 2014, 124,800 of Somerset residents were aged 65 or over, representing 23.2% of the total population. High percentage compared to 17.7% nationally.
IMMIGRANTS	NO
DEPOPULATION	NO. The opposite.
UNEMPLOYMENT	NO
POVERTY	PARTIALLY. The proportion of Somerset households living in poverty (after housing costs) ranges from 10.6% in the Comeytrove/Trull area of Taunton, to 32.8% in the Hamp area of Bridgwater. A household in the UK is deemed to be in poverty if its income lies below 60% of the UK median income (equating to £232 per week after housing costs for the financial year ending 2014).

Table 34 Context and challenges of RM7

b- Process and timeline

Starting point of the process:

MILESTONE	YEAR	CONCEPTUAL STEP
Initial Take Art project funding from South West Arts and the 6 Somerset local authorities	1987-1990	Research proposal to establish rural touring in Somerset carried out in 1986 funded by South West Arts. Arts Council strategy papers 'Glory of the Garden' 1984 and 'Great Arts & Culture for Everyone' 10 year strategy 1980's/1990's provided the cultural strategic framework for Take Art to be created. Curiosity and interest from local government offices helped by the research proposal.
Start of 3 year funding packages with South West Arts and the 6 Somerset local authorities through	1990-1993	The initial 3 year project 1987-1990 was successful and showed that the rural touring model could work in Somerset rural areas. Villages chose to be part of the

MILESTONE	YEAR	CONCEPTUAL STEP
to the late 2000's starting with the first 3 year package 1990 to 1993		network and artists were found who were interested in performing in non arts venues. The new Take Art artistic director, Ralph Lister, spent several months leading up to the 3 year funding agreement talking with key local politicians and local government offices, explaining what rural touring was and why it was important for them to support it. Also to construct a financial model that each of the 6 local government offices accepted as fair and reasonable.
Formation of the National Rural Touring Forum as a representative body for the 25 or so rural touring agencies in England and Wales and in addition a regional relationship with the rural touring agencies in the south west	1997	Informal meetings took place between rural touring agencies in the south west and central England which culminated in the creation of a new national charity and limited company which made a successful application to Arts Council England for £500,000 for a 3 year programme of rural arts activity. Take Art was one of the founder members
Publication of 'Only Connect' by Francois Matarasso commissioned by the National Rural Touring Forum in 2003	2003	Until this point, the history, story and methodology of rural touring had not been documented and to a large extent was invisible. This was a major piece of work and had a budget of around £80,000. A well known arts and social writer, Francois Matarasso, was commissioned and this report was 18 months in the making. The budget came from a number of funding bodies including a government department responsible for the countryside as well as the Arts Council of England.
Somerset Thrive: a Somerset arts development project 2007 to 2010	2007-2010	The Arts Council England understood that their investment in Somerset was low and made a project grant of £850,000 available to a collaboration of arts organisations and venues across Somerset to develop a set of working practices that would improve the arts ecology and to support sustainable arts activity into the future through new structures developed by the partners. The grant was made to a consortium of Somerset based arts organisations and Take Art was chosen as the 'lead' organisation to report back to the Arts Council.

MILESTONE	YEAR	CONCEPTUAL STEP
Reduction in Somerset local government funding for the arts and Take Art 2011 and as a consequence Take Art had to change its business model and this impacted on its rural touring project.	2011	Nationally there was increasing pressure on local government bodies and arts funding has always been a discretionary and not a mandatory element of local government funding. Somerset County Council had a change in overall control and came under the control of the Conservative Party as did Mendip and Sedgemoor District Councils. In April 2011 these three government offices made a decision to cut their arts budgets by 100%: the first in England to do this. The annual grant income lost to Take Art was £70,000 per year or 33% of our core funding. As a result Take Art had to reorganise as a business and one effect was a reduction in our rural touring programme from 120 supported shows per year to 60 and work with 80 villages was reduced to 40 villages. We had to request more income from the villages who promoted shows as well as reducing our core staff.
Rural Touring Dance Initiative - promoting contemporary dance in rural areas	2015-2021	Take Art, along with 3 other partners, feel that there is an opportunity to promote new and exciting contemporary dance in rural areas. There has been a historic attitude that contemporary dance is too esoteric and will not appeal to a rural audience. This is a personal passion for Ralph Lister and the watershed moment was when The Place, the most significant dance agency in England, based in London became interested in becoming a partner. Another key factor was the undertaking and publishing by Arts Council England of a Rural Evidence and Data Review in 2015. This showed that only 2% of touring by key dance companies in England was in rural areas. This became good evidence to show the need and a major funder of the project was Arts Council England. It was funded for 3 years from 2015-2018 and then from 2018-2021.
Locomotor Project - south west rural touring agencies promoting international work	2018-2020	The touring agencies in the south west of England often join together to make rural tours across their geographic areas making more touring opportunities available and attractive to artists and companies. There has always been interest in promoting tours by international artists but the opportunities are limited due to the costs.

MILESTONE	YEAR	CONCEPTUAL STEP
		Locomotor is an Arts Council funded project that enables international tours to take place.
SPARSE - Supporting & Promoting the Arts in Rural Settlements of Europe	2018-2021	Take Art has made relationships with a number of European colleagues who have shown an interest in its rural touring model. These relationships have been developing over the last 4-6 years and in 2017 Take Art made an unsuccessful application to Creative Europe to fund SPARSE. After discussion with our partners, we resubmitted an application in 2018 which was successful. Partners in Estonia, Lithuania, Romania and Italy are interested in developing a rural touring network using the Take Art model as a starting point. The partners also want to create a European Rural Touring Network to be a champion and advocate for rural touring across Europe. They wish to see rural communities to have access to high quality arts just as much as their urban counterparts and rural touring is one way to achieve this.

Table 35 Regeneration process of RM7

c- Plans and strategies

Main Objectives

PLAN/STRATEGY	OBJECTIVE
Take Art 3 and 4 Year Business Plans 1990-22: rural touring specialism	Measurable targets to ascertain progress in development of rural touring network
Providing opportunities for people of all ages, backgrounds and abilities to experience, participate and work within the arts.	Develop and promote an innovative rural touring network.
High quality arts programme and rural touring with a local, and growing national and international, focus.	Attract audience from local villages and facilitate greater community wellbeing and inclusion

Table 36 Plans or strategies and related objectives of RM7

d- Drivers, barriers and key resources

KEY DRIVERS OF THE REGENERATION
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Innovation in culture and heritage ✓ Environmental impact reduction ✓ Making high quality arts available to rural communities

BARRIERS ENCOUNTERED
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Financial support from the local government offices was very small at the beginning They found it difficult to understand the concept. To offer an artistic programme that had integrity and not just to offer entertainment. Artists preferred higher status touring to theatres. They were not committed to the concept. The road network is not good and area big
KEY RESOURCES
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cultural arts Active rural communities Natural landscape

Table 37 Key drivers, barriers and key resources of the regeneration encountered in RM7

e- Capitals and knowledge building

CAPITAL RM	INITIAL	DEVELOPED	OBTAINED
CULTURAL	TRADITIONS, NATIONAL ARTS POLICY	RURAL TOURING NETWORK	INNOVATIVE CULTURAL OFFER
NATURAL	LANDSCAPE, OUTDOOR SETTINGS	OUTDOOR PERFORMANCES	INNOVATIVE CULTURAL OFFER
BUILD	INDUSTRIAL, HISTORIC BUILDINGS	REFURBISHMENT	ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REDUCTION
HUMAN	ACTIVE INDIVIDUALS AND GROUPS	MENTORING PROGRAMME FOR PROMOTERS	MORE CONFIDENT PROMOTERS OFFERING QUALITY ARTS
SOCIAL	EXISTING SOCIAL NETWORKS	USE OF NETWORKS TO PROMOTE ARTS EVENTS	PROVIDE OPPORTUNITIES AND INCREASE CONFIDENCE
FINANCIAL	LOCAL COMMUNITY FUNDRAISING & NATIONAL FUNDS	FUNDING STRATEGIES	REGULAR, SUSTAINED INVESTMENT
KNOWLEDGE BUILDING	KNOWLEDGE OF COMMUNITY RELATIONSHIPS & LATENT INTEREST IN THE ARTS	KNOWLEDGE OF RANGE OF ARTISTS AND ARTFORMS & HOW TO PROMOTE A SHOW	MORE KNOWLEDGEABLE & INFORMED PROMOTER ABOUT THE ARTS & PROMOTION

Table 38 Capitals and knowledge building in RM7

8- RM8- The Living Village of the Middle Age, Visegrad (Hungary)

a- Context and challenges

CONTEXT	
GEOGRAPHY	Visegrád is in Hungary, Europe. The town lies in a fascinating area, rich in exceptional natural values, embraced by forest-clad hills, on the right bank of the Danube, 42 km north of Budapest. The scenic mountain range on the right bank of the river has two petrographically easily distinguishable parts. The south-western part, called Pilis, consists of sedimentary rock, limestone and dolomite, originating from the Trias period. The northern part of the range, the Visegrad Mountain Range and the Börzsöny hills on the left side of the Danube were raised by volcanic activities in the Miocene. Its material is mainly andesite and andesite-tuff. The limestone layer lying under the volcanic rock contains crystal clear karst water. The two highlands were separated by the Danube during several hundred thousand years, thus creating one of the most beautiful regions of Hungary. Today the area of the town belongs to the Danube-Ipoly National Park (since 1997) and more than 70% of the total area consists of forests. The structure of the residential area has been influenced by the special geographical conditions.
MAIN ECONOMIC SECTOR	Tertiary sector (76%) mainly related to tourism, followed by industry (20%) and agriculture (4%).
CHALLENGES	
AGEING OF THE POPULATION	NO. Ageing is not considered as a challenge for the area.
IMMIGRANTS	YES. National intellectual, civic settlers, and families with small children move to the town thanks to its natural and cultural attractions.
DEPOPULATION	NO. Depopulation is not a challenge.
UNEMPLOYMENT	NO. Unemployment is not a challenge.
POVERTY	NO. Poverty is not a challenge.

Table 39 Context and challenges of RM8

b- Process and timeline

Starting point of the process: Existing natural & cultural heritage of the area; special development plans launched and carried out by different state institutions and authorities from the 1950-60's. From the late 1980's more and more municipal, civic and private initiatives appeared in connection with heritage-based development targeting different national and international tourist groups and individuals based on these earlier processes. In line with the "new" regeneration process a significant element was to define, promote and utilize our "brands": VISEGRÁD; INTERNATIONAL PALACE GAMES OF VISEGRÁD; VISEGRAD 4 GROUP; CITADEL; VISEGRÁD MINERAL WATER, etc.

MILESTONE	YEAR	CONCEPTUAL STEP
Development of the infrastructure of the region, the town and creation & improvement of natural and cultural attractions		

MILESTONE	YEAR	CONCEPTUAL STEP
Definition of the Danube Bend and Visegrád as a high priority recreational area	1957	Basis of the further development process
Construction of Road 11	1962	Better transport conditions between Budapest-Szentendre-Visegrád-Esztergom
Construction of the Panorama Road	1964	Road connection between the town and the Citadel
Foundation of the modern Pilis Park Forestry	1969	Creating a centre for a complex industrial, educational, recreational purposes prompting heritage and environmental protection
Opening of Lepence spa	1977	Outstanding recreational facility, attraction
Visegrád regained its rank of town	2000	Strengthening the image and position
Accession to the EU	2004	New opportunities
Embedding and developing a culture and heritage-based initiative to make it sustainable		
Palace Games organized for the first time in the royal palace	1985	Heritage based cultural initiative to address a wide public
The municipality took over the organization	1992	Following the change of the regime the earlier institution responsible for the organization could no longer finance the event
The municipality contracted a professional event organizer firm to organise the Games	1996	Finding an alternative solution because of lack of financial background and expertise
Foundation of a municipal company (Pro Visegrád Nonprofit Ltd.)	2004	Creating a responsible company for organising and financing the festival in cooperation with several stakeholders
Establishing and improving relations with interested stakeholders at several field and levels, development and maintenance of attractiveness, branding and promotion		
Establishing relations and networking with other re-enactment groups and medieval festivals all over Europe	Continuously from the beginning of the 1990's	Crucial factor of development, regeneration and maintainability
Involving local citizens and interested enterprises in the event	Continuously from the beginning of the 1990's	Crucial factor of development, regeneration and maintainability
Construction of a grandstand system for 2600 guests	1994	Better infrastructure, more comfortable circumstances
Live TV broadcasting	1993-96	Opportunity to reach a wide public.
The large-scale reconstruction works finished in the royal palace	2000	More attractive venue
Foundation of the Tourist Association of Visegrád (TDM)	2010	Improving and coordinating the marketing activity, promoting the brands of the town and region at several touristic events in Hungary and abroad
Accessing to C.E.F.M.H.	2010	International recognition, new relations

MILESTONE	YEAR	CONCEPTUAL STEP
EFFE Label	2015	International recognition
Structural changes regarding the venues and organization of the International Palace Games, initiation of new programme elements	2016	Renewal, developments, more calculable budget

Table 40 Regeneration process of RM8

c- Plan and strategies

PLAN/STRATEGY	OBJECTIVE
Strategic-Operative Program for the Development of the Tourism in Visegrád (2002)	Tourism development plans and strategy
Destination Development Strategy (2018) - a study made by the Tourist Association of Visegrád and its Surroundings)	
Integrated Town Development Strategy (2010)	Town development strategy

Table 41 Plans or strategies and related objectives of RM8

d- Drivers, barriers and key resources

KEY DRIVERS OF THE REGENERATION
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Tourism ✓ Cultural heritage preservation ✓ Innovation in culture and heritage
BARRIERS ENCOUNTERED
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Temporary or permanent lack of financial capacities and lack of available national and international funds ■ Permanent lack of human resources because of the size of the town (1830 inhabitants) ■ Lack of up-to-date development strategies
KEY RESOURCES
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Cultural traditions ■ Historical event ■ Historic assets ■ Infrastructure

Table 42 Key drivers, barriers and key resources of the regeneration encountered in RM8

e- Capitals and knowledge building

CAPITAL RM	INITIAL	DEVELOPED	OBTAINED
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CULTURAL	HISTORICAL EVENT		BETTER SAFEGUARDING OF CULTURAL HERITAGE
NATURAL	NATURAL LANDSCAPE		
BUILD	HISTORIC MONUMENTS/SITES		
HUMAN		ESTABLISHMENT OF ENTERPRISES INVOLVED IN TOURISM AND HERITAGE-LED PROJECTS; NON-PROFIT MUNICIPAL COMPANY FOUNDATION	JOB IMPROVEMENT
SOCIAL	COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION	CITIZENS' AND PARTICIPANTS' FEELING OF OWNERSHIP; INTERNATIONAL NETWORK	CITIZENS INVOLVEMENT, STAKEHOLDERS ENGAGEMENT
FINANCIAL			FINANCIAL STABILITY; JOB CREATION IN THE TOURISM SECTOR
KNOWLEDGE BUILDING			

Table 43 Capitals and knowledge building in RM8

9- RM9- Teaching culture for learning resilience in Crete (Greece)

a- Context and challenges

CONTEXT	
GEOGRAPHY	The area is mainly mountainous, including the main mountain chain of Psiloritis (2456m) as well as Kouloukona, and the valleys in between. Inclination is very steep, and relief presents very abrupt changes. Small plateaus and depressions can be found in between mountains, where small areas with cultivated land exists.
MAIN ECONOMIC SECTOR	Livestock raising (sheep, goat, chicken, pork) as well as agriculture (olive trees, grapes). Quite a small percentage in services and tourism.
CHALLENGES	
AGEING OF THE POPULATION	YES. Ageing is a challenge as most small villages are suffering from aging due to the lack of jobs.
IMMIGRANTS	NO. Immigrants are not a challenge for the area.
DEPOPULATION	YES. Young people moved to nearby coastal areas to work for tourism sector.

UNEMPLOYMENT	NO. Unemployment is not considered as a challenge as the majority of inhabitants are working in agricultural and dairy products
POVERTY	YES. Poverty is a challenge as incomes are very low.
MAIN ECONOMIC SECTOR	Livestock raising and agriculture. A small percentage in services and tourism.

Table 44 Context and challenges of RM9

b- Process and timeline

Starting point of the process: Participation in a Leader project meeting on geotourism in Spain in 2000

MILESTONE	YEAR	CONCEPTUAL STEP
Development of Psiloritis geopark	2000	The decision of Municipalities to establish geopark
Designation as European Geopark	2001	The AKOMM SA Local Development Ass.
Establishment of Anogia Environmental education centre	2009	Local authorities
Implementation of RACCE project	2010	Natural History Museum

Table 45 Regeneration process of RM9

c- Plan and strategies

PLAN/STRATEGY	OBJECTIVE
Inventory and conservation of Natural and Cultural assets	Sustain natural and cultural environment
European Geopark	Risk assessment and mitigation actions
Development of Psiloritis geopark	Support sustainable tourism

Table 46 Plans or strategies and related objectives of RM9

d- Drivers, barriers and key resources

KEY DRIVERS OF THE REGENERATION
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Natural heritage preservation ✓ Cultural heritage preservation ✓ Tourism
BARRIERS ENCOUNTERED
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Lack of information regarding sustainable tourism ■ Lack of support from local authorities ■ The area was large and local confrontations slower down the development of a common image and identity for the tourism product. ■ Massive tourism methodologies and practices were very strong to be overpassed. ■ Introduction of the new product on the market was difficult.
KEY RESOURCES

- Geopark
- Natural hazards
- Natural landscape
- Traditions
- Strong identity

Table 47 Key drivers, barriers and key resources of the regeneration encountered in RM9

e- Capitals and knowledge building

CAPITAL RM	INITIAL	DEVELOPED	OBTAINED
CULTURAL	LOCAL TRADITIONS	PROMOTION AND SUPPORT	NEW LOCAL FESTIVALS, EVENTS, THEMATIC PARKS
NATURAL	HIGH NATURAL VALUE, NATURE2000	GEPARK	BETTER SAFEGUARDING OF NATURAL HERITAGE
BUILD		TRAILS; PANELS, TOOLS	
HUMAN		LOCAL PRODUCTS IMPROVEMENT, PEOPLE'S RESILIENCE IMPROVED	JOB IMPROVEMENT
SOCIAL		NETWORK OF COMPANIES	GEPARK PRODUCTS NETWORK
FINANCIAL	LOW FINANCE POSSIBILITIES, LOCAL PRODUCTION	COLLABORATIONS, BRANDING	GEOTURISM, NEW FUNDS, MORE VISITORS
KNOWLEDGE BUILDING	MAPPING HERITAGE AT RISK	TRAINING AND EDUCATION ACTIVITIES	STRONG PARTICIPATION, IMPROVED SENSE OF RESILIENCE

Table 48 Capitals and knowledge building in RM9

10- RM10- Natural hazards as intangible CNH for human resilience in South Iceland (Iceland)

a- Context and challenges

CONTEXT	
GEOGRAPHY	KATLA is a geopark in central-South-Iceland. and covers 9542 km2 or around 9,3 % of the total area of Iceland with population around 2700. Active volcanic area. Montains, coastline, lakes, waterfalls, rivers, lava fields, caves, etc. A top priority of the park is to protect the natural environment, promote local sustainable development, introduce local culture and place a strong emphasis on nature tourism.
MAIN ECONOMIC SECTOR	EDUCATION AND AGRICULTURE (sheep and dairy farming). Followed by construction, healthcare and commerce/vehicle repairation.

CHALLENGES	
AGEING OF THE POPULATION	YES. Ageing is a challenge. 17% 65yrs or older, compared to 14% nation average.
IMMIGRANTS	YES. International immigration is increasing, being 16.4% in 2016 and 22.4% in 2018.
DEPOPULATION	NO. Depopulation is not a challenge, as there is a tourism boom and more opportunities.
UNEMPLOYMENT	NO. Increased tourism has improved employment rates. In 2015, unemployment for South-Iceland was 2,27%
POVERTY	NO. Iceland is a world leader in poverty rate.

Table 49 Context and challenges of RM10

b- Process and timeline

Starting point of the process: Early 20th century, the main industry was sheep and dairy farming in the area. Sailors were aplenty and safety measures were few, if existing. Sailors continually lost their lives at sea in storms and various situations. The Icelandic Association of Accident Reduction was formed in 1928 (Slysavarnafélag Íslands). More followed, in 1971 the Association of Boyscout Rescue Teams was founded, (Landssamband Hjálparsveit skáta) and three years later the Association of Air Rescue. The two last-mentioned formed a new organization called the National Association of Rescue Teams (Landssamband Björgunarsveita) which later, in the year 1999, merged with Slysavarnafélag Íslands to become what we know today as ICE-SAR (Landsbjörg - Icelandic Association for Search and Rescue). The economy and infrastructure were greatly improved with the arrival of the British and U.S soldiers in 1940, which further added to the regeneration of the area. Since then, the process has continued and improved

MILESTONE	YEAR	CONCEPTUAL STEP
Promote a participative process in order to create a cohesive resilient community (educational activities and event, monitoring and rescue teams, etc.)		
Founding of Icelandic Meteorological Office.	1920	Monitoring, research, reporting
Founding of Slysavarnafélag Íslands. (The Icelandic Association of accident prevention)	1928	Lives lost at sea
Founding of the Department of Civil Protection and Emergency Management	1962	Emergency management
Founding of Landssamband hjálparsveita skáta ("National Association of boy scout rescue teams" in 1971) and Landssamband flugbjörgunarsveita (National Association of Air Rescue in 1974)	1971	National rescue team association (volunteer based)
Merger of two associations to form Landsbjörg - ICE-SAR (Icelandic Association for Search And Rescue)	1999	Crisis response
SAFE TRAVEL	2010	Hazard information service.
LAVA Centre	2016	Iceland Volcano & Earthquake Center
RM10.1: The establishment and existence of various entities - Discover and diffuse the traditional storytelling and superstitions as means to understand the natural environment and to promote the place ownership		
The founding of Skógar Museum	1949	Cultural heritage

MILESTONE	YEAR	CONCEPTUAL STEP
Sögusetrið - Njals Saga Centre		Historical & Cultural heritage
Kirkjubæjarstofa - Research and Cultural Centre	1997	Culture & research
Köttlusetur - Centre of Culture and Tourism	2010	Culture & tourism
Katla UNESCO Global Geopark	2010	Geology, culture, education and tourism
Foster the knowledge and awareness of the link between the traditional construction techniques and the natural environment		
Protection of Álfthversgíggar pseudocraters	1975	Natural volcanic features
Constructional guidelines - hazards	2012	Construction and the natural environment
Mapping of danger zones		Mapping of flooding etc.

Table 50 Regeneration process of RM10

c- Plans and strategies

PLAN/STRATEGY	OBJECTIVE
Katla Geopark project	Katla Geopark was a project that started out as a regeneration process in regard to depopulation and lack of work opportunities.
Skógar Museum	Founding of Skógar Museum, opening in 1949. One Þórður Tómasson founded it and got help from locals and various benefactors. It has consistently grown over the years and today it hosts a cultural heritage collection of 15.000 regional folk crafts, exhibited in 3 museums and 6 historical buildings.
Resilient community	The establishment of various institutions and volunteer associations to respond to national crisis.

Table 51 Plans or strategies and related objectives of RM10

d- Drivers, barriers and key resources

KEY DRIVERS OF THE REGENERATION
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Environmental impact reduction ✓ Innovation in culture and heritage ✓ Natural heritage preservation ✓ Tourism
BARRIERS ENCOUNTERED
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ lack of coordination in rescue activities-overcome through new guidelines and planning procedures ▪ lack of governmental institutions overseeing and managing cultural heritage ▪ Unforgiving landscape ▪ Small population, small-scale business ▪ Poor infrastructure ▪ Limited capacity, unorganised, individual leaders ▪ Uncertain funding

KEY RESOURCES
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Traditions ▪ Adaptive communities ▪ Natural landscape ▪ Rescue network ▪ Historic assets

Table 52 Key drivers, barriers and key resources of the regeneration encountered in RM10

e- Capitals and knowledge building

CAPITAL RM	INITIAL	DEVELOPED	OBTAINED
CULTURAL	TRADITIONS & STORYTELLING	DOCUMENTATION	PRIDE, RESILIENCE
NATURAL	NATURAL RESOURCES	NATURAL HAZARDS MITIGATION; INFRASTRUCTURE	GEOSITES PROTECTION
BUILD	VERNACULAR ARCHITECTURE	REBUILD OF HISTORIC HOUSES; REGULATION IN RISK AREAS	ZONING, BETTER STRUCTURES
HUMAN	SELF-RELIANCE, AUTARCHY	ENTREPRENEURSHIP, INNOVATION, KNOWLEDGE SHARING	INITIATIVE, COOPERATION
SOCIAL		COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION, CLUSTERS	COOPERATION GOVERNMENT & COMMUNITY
FINANCIAL		SECURING OF FUNDS	GOVERNMENT FUNDING, TOURISM
KNOWLEDGE BUILDING	HAZARDS' DOCUMENTATION AND MONITORING		

Table 53 Capitals and knowledge building in RM10

11- RM11- A CNH-led approach in Austrått manorial landscape (Norway)

a- Context and challenges

CONTEXT
<p>GEOGRAPHY</p> <p>Austrått is in Ørland municipality at the end of Trondheim fjord, western coast of Norway, approximately 50 km by boat from the city of Trondheim. Ørland is a peninsula. The landform is mostly flat, only at the north edge of the municipality there is a mountain with steep cliff facing south, where the site of the case study located.</p>

MAIN ECONOMIC SECTOR	AIR BASE is the main employer in the municipality. Other: public sector, fishing industry and textile production.
CHALLENGES	
AGEING OF THE POPULATION	NO. Even if there is no data on the age of population, due to the expanded military airbase which requires a large number of employees, it can be assumed that the population age is not very high.
IMMIGRANTS	NO. Currently is not a challenge but may be in the future. Do the expansion of the military airbase, it is expected 2000 more people will move to Ørland in the next few years.
DEPOPULATION	NO. There is an increase of population due to the new jobs created by the military airbase.
UNEMPLOYMENT	NO. The unemployment rate in Ørland is 2.7%
POVERTY	NO. Poverty is not a challenge for the area.

Table 54 Context and challenges of RM11

b- Process and timeline

Starting point of the process: NATO airbase established

MILESTONE	YEAR	CONCEPTUAL STEP
NATO airbase started to establish in Ørland	2012	Population in Ørland is expected to increase by 40%
FRAGLA research project started	2014	Generating new knowledge on the history and values of the Austrått landscape
Walking paths creation, lake restoration	2014	Better connection among places of interests and public facilities
Relocating the houses in the noise zone	2015	Evaluating, conserving and reusing historical houses
Protection zones of Austrått landscape	2015	The area is formally protected

Table 55 Regeneration process of RM11

c- Plans and strategies

PLAN/STRATEGY	OBJECTIVE
NATO airbase established	The Norwegian Defence Estates Agency commenced the task of planning and developing bases for Norway's new combat aircraft
Historical walking paths and the lake restoration	Mainly financed by the municipality with support from national funding. Ørland cultural centre (our HUB) is in charge with the work. The related plan/strategy is based on local initiatives (partly regional) to support biodiversity, recreation

	and accessibility to the landscape without destroying main values.
To mapping and examine the houses in the noise zone caused by new airbase, and to see how these houses can be relocated and reused, and the new context for the houses.	Mapping and examination were done by Ørland cultural centre with help of university of Trondheim, municipality and county. The negotiation about moving, use, reuse etc is still going on. Municipality has the main responsibility for processes. The Norwegian Defence Estates Agency is the other main part. The plans and strategies are mismatching, and both sides have different opinions. The issue is now on the desk of national ministry.

Table 56 Plans or strategies and related objectives of RM11

d- Drivers, barriers and key resources

KEY DRIVERS OF THE REGENERATION
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Natural heritage preservation ✓ Cultural heritage preservation
BARRIERS ENCOUNTERED
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Local residents lack of guidance on restoring/renovating their houses in the protected area ▪ Lack of Protection Acts for this type of cultural heritage in Norway ▪ Financial and human resources (e.g. as long as there is no gardener we will not propose a restauration, means it might delay the regeneration process)
KEY RESOURCES
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Natural landscape ▪ Human resources ▪ Historic assets

Table 57 Key drivers, barriers and key resources of the regeneration encountered in RM11

e- Capitals and knowledge building

CAPITAL RM	INITIAL	DEVELOPED	OBTAINED
CULTURAL	CULTURAL VALUES, TRADITIONS	RECOVERY OF FOOD TRADITIONS	BETTER SAFEGUARDING OF CH
NATURAL	NATURAL RESOURCES, LANDSCAPE	AUSTRÅTT LANDSCAPE FORMALLY PROTECTED	BETTER SAFEGUARDING OF NH, IMPROVED NATURAL RESOURCES
BUILD	HISTORIC BUILDINGS	REUSE OF HISTORIC BUILDINGS; BETTER CONNECTION AMONG PLACES	BETTER SAFEGUARDING OF BUILT HERITAGE

		OF INTERESTS AND PUBLIC FACILITIES	
HUMAN	AIRBASE HUMAN RESOURCES		BETTER ACCESIBILITY
SOCIAL			
FINANCIAL	EXTERNAL AND NATIONAL ECONOMIC RESOURCE		
KNOWLEDGE BUILDING	COURSE IN LANDSCAPE MANAGEMENT, MODEL FOR DEVELOPMENT LANDSCAPES RICH ON HERITAGE AND NATURE VALUES	NEW KNOWLEDGE ON THE HISTORY AND VALUES OF THE AUSTRÁTT LANDSCAPE	

Table 58 Capitals and knowledge building in RM11

12- RM12- Douro cultural landscape, driver for economic and social development (Spain)

a- Context and challenges

CONTEXT	
GEOGRAPHY	The geographical context has a direct impact on the development of the initiative. Its extension and the complexity of its administrative structure represent a major challenge for its implementation. Although a significant sense of identity exists among the population within this area, particularly concerning the Douro River, there are few previous experiences of coordination and joint action around a Douro Douro brand. The geographic and socioeconomic diversity of this vast territory represents the best opportunity for its development, and at the same time a huge challenge. The development of management processes must valorise this wealth under a common vision and strategy.
MAIN ECONOMIC SECTOR	In the Douro Douro territory, 61.6% of jobs belong to the services sector. The weight of industrial activity (including construction activity) is relevant: 750,000 jobs are assigned to the manufacturing activity which highlights the textile sector in Portugal and the automotive sector in Castile and León. Finally, it should be noted that nearly 250,000 jobs are generated in the primary sector. The use of agricultural resources continues to represent a significant dedication in the economic structure of a territory where rural areas have a specific weight.
CHALLENGES	
AGEING OF THE POPULATION	YES. Ageing is a challenge. The population over 65 represents 19.77% of the total population of the area.
IMMIGRANTS	NO. The rural character of the Douro Douro territory does not favour the arrival of immigrants except in the areas of activity of major nuclei

DEPOPULATION	YES. The density of the whole area is 78.05 inhabitants/km ² , although there are substantial differences between Portugal and Spain: the average density of the Portuguese territory is 211.35 inhabitants/km ² , while that of the Spanish area is 32.11 inhabitants/km ² . In any case, a high percentage of the Spanish territory is included among the sparsely populated areas.
UNEMPLOYMENT	NO. The unemployment rate is high, but it does not reach the level of other regions. As with other indicators, there are differences between the Northern Region of Portugal (9.8%) and Castile and León in Spain (13.71%).
POVERTY	NO. The AROPE index in the Duero Douro territory is similar to that of the European Union (17.3%)

Table 59 Context and challenges of RM12

b- Process and timeline

Starting point of the process: Discussion and search of a shared project by the entities belonging to the "Heritage" group of work of cluster AEICE in a scenario of crisis and change.

MILESTONE	YEAR	CONCEPTUAL STEP
Creation of the "Association of Cultural Heritage Entities of Castille and León" (Asociación de Entidades de Patrimonio Cultural de Castilla y León -AEPC)	December 2013	Leadership in the launch of the initiative, Sta. María La Real Foundation; critical mass to form a sector of business activity; Previous collaborative relationships among companies
Integration of AEPC and most of its members into cluster AEICE, creation of the "heritage" group of work	March 2014	Group of enterprises interested in re- launching their activity following a planned process
Participation in ARPA (2014)	November 2014	ARPA fair as an opportunity for presenting publicly the activities, projects and results achieved within the cluster
Presentation of the Duero Douro Strategic Plan	April 2016	The joint work allows to design a road map; economic help and funding allows a professional dedication to these works, constitution of the Duero Douro Technical Office
Participation in ARPA (2016)	November 2016	The creation and diffusion of the Duero Douro brand is considered essential. ARPA brings together key players: broader business sector, society
First EU funded research projects	May 2017	The work of the Technical Office allows constant dedication; the established alliances generate opportunities
"Historias Inspiradoras" (Inspirational stories) by Duero Douro" award	April 2018	Value the activity of enterprises around heritage is a priority, daily work of the Office allows to discover talent that is commonly hidden

Table 60 Regeneration process of RM12

c- Plans and strategies

Main Objectives

PLAN/STRATEGY	OBJECTIVE
Association of Cultural Heritage Entities (AEPC)- EVOCH Platform	Grouping the business sector of heritage and encourage collaboration with public administrations

Table 61 Plans or strategies and related objectives of RM12

d- Drivers, barriers and key resources

KEY DRIVERS OF THE REGENERATION
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Innovation in culture and heritage ✓ Tourism ✓ Cultural heritage preservation
BARRIERS ENCOUNTERED
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Direct commitment from the enterprises (concerning both resources and economic contributions) which has reduced the amount of entities linked to the project during the process. ▪ The deployment of the lines of action of the Strategic Plan over such an extensive territory, with such a variety of actors and agents is very complex and would require a broader technical management office. ▪ The innovative nature of the project (facilitating business agent) requires the definition of channels of dialogue and formulas of action that do not have previous references, at least in our closest territorial context.
KEY RESOURCES
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Natural landscape ▪ Historic assets ▪ Road and rail network ▪ Traditions

Table 62 Key drivers, barriers and key resources of the regeneration encountered in RM12

e- Capitals and knowledge building

CAPITAL RM	INITIAL	DEVELOPED	OBTAINED
CULTURAL	CULTURAL IDENTITY, SHARED VALUES, WORLD HERITAGE SITES	DESIGNATION OF ORIGIN; PROTECTED GEPGRAPHICAL INDICATIONS	BRAND RECOGNITION
NATURAL	NATURAL RESOURCES, WORLD HERITAGE SITES	NATURAL HERITAGE AS RESOURCE	
BUILD	DISPERSE HERITAGE BUILDINGS, WORLD HERITAGE SITES	ACTION PLAN	HISTORIC BUILDINGS PRESERVED

HUMAN	ENTITIES WORKING ON CULTURAL HERITAGE	CREATION OF AN ASSOCIATION; COLLABORATIVE WORK; STRATEGIC PLAN	IMPROVE PROFESSIONAL PRACTICE
SOCIAL		ALLIANCE BETWEEN WINE TOURISM AND HERITAGE	PARTICIPATORY MECHANISMS
FINANCIAL			REVITALISATION OF THE CH SECTOR; CREATION OF NEW BUSINESS MODELS
KNOWLEDGE BUILDING		KNOWLEDGE TRANSFER SESSIONS	

Table 63 Capitals and knowledge building in RM12

13- RM13- The Northern Headlands area of Ireland's Wild Atlantic Way (Ireland)

a- Context and challenges

CONTEXT	
GEOGRAPHY	The Northern Headlands area of Ireland's Wild Atlantic Way. The Wild Atlantic Way encompasses the coastline and hinterland of the nine coastal counties of the West of Ireland – Donegal, Leitrim, Sligo, Mayo, Galway, Clare, Limerick, Kerry and Cork. The route itself stretches for almost 2,500km from the village of Muff on the Inishowen Peninsula in County Donegal to Kinsale in West Cork. The immediate catchment of the Wild Atlantic Way is the area surrounding the spine of the route itself, the landmass to the west of the route as far as the coast and the immediate landmass to the east of the route. While the immediate catchment of the WAW is the coastal zone, the Programme Area for the purpose of the Operational Programme is the totality of the nine coastal counties. This aids with monitoring and measuring given that most data, including tourism and environmental data sets, are most readily available at the level of the county. In addition, a number of urban centres have been identified as gateways to the Wild Atlantic Way, namely; Cork, Killarney, Limerick, Ennis, Galway, Westport, Sligo, Donegal and Letterkenny, which, even though some are not located directly on the route, have an important role to play as key accommodation hubs which service the wider area in addition to having an appeal in their own right. This study focuses on the Northern Headlands of the Wild Atlantic Way (mainly County Donegal).
MAIN ECONOMIC SECTOR	Industry (including food), Fishing, Agriculture, Tourism
CHALLENGES	
AGEING OF THE POPULATION	YES. Average age is 38.5 years compared with 37.4 years nationally.
IMMIGRANTS	NO. Immigrants are not a challenge in the area.

DEPOPULATION	YES. Rural depopulation of young people - those pursuing third level education and employment opportunities
UNEMPLOYMENT	YES. Donegal UE rate is high (18%) compared to national (12.9%) average in 2016
POVERTY	YES. Donegal is poorest county in Ireland. In 2016, it had the lowest disposable income in Ireland at €16,099. The National Average was €20,939

Table 64 Context and challenges of RM13

b- Process and timeline

Starting point of the process: International Tourism to the West of Ireland declined significantly in both visitor numbers and share of holiday visits to Ireland in the period 2007-2010. This was further compounded by the challenging economic climate in Ireland from 2008 onwards.

MILESTONE	YEAR	CONCEPTUAL STEP
To set out a strategy and an implementation framework and programme for the sustainable implementation of the Wild Atlantic Way		
Proposition and Brand Development	2012	Assessment of target markets, benchmarking against other key destination routes, provide visitors with clear expectations of the experience (the proposition) etc
Identification of route	2012	Establishment of four regional steering groups, review existing driving routes, stakeholder and community consultation, publish route master plan
Delivery of Discovery Points	2013	Undertake audit of all Discovery Points Identify minimum work possible to develop Discovery Points by March 2014. Prepare infrastructure and interpretative plans for Discovery Points (short term and long-term plans) Stakeholder and community consultation Undertake development of infrastructural work to selection of Discovery Points by March 2014
Selling Wild Atlantic Way Experiences and Marketing/Communications - 2013/2014	2013-2014	Fáilte Ireland hosted a series of workshops with businesses on the delivery and packaging of Wild Atlantic Way experiences. Fáilte Ireland worked with those businesses that were positioned to sell the Wild Atlantic Way directly into overseas markets. Preparation of Marketing and Communications Plan. Preparation of digital content. Development of relevant marketing collateral.
External Monitoring Group to ensure robust systems in place to ensure that there are no adverse effects on the environment.		

MILESTONE	YEAR	CONCEPTUAL STEP
An external monitoring group comprising of local authorities, community development groups, environmental groups agencies and departments was set up to oversee and guide the monitoring process	2013	The purpose of this was to work with and demonstrate to stakeholders and partners that FI were committed to the sustainable development of the Wild Atlantic Way, and to be able to pre-empt and avoid environmental effects in the future should they occur. Ensure robust systems in place to ensure that there were no adverse effects on the environment.
Support local farmers and producers in innovation projects		
Initiation of Donegal Food Coast from Donegal food Strategy	2012	From the outset, the Food Coast has aimed to encourage and facilitate the establishment of new food opportunities in the county, while at the same time increasing the capability of existing food enterprises and food promoters within Donegal.
National Food Strategy 2018-2023	2018	The aim of the strategy set out in this document is twofold: 1 Increase the availability of great Irish food and drink experiences across the country and across every day-part. In this regard, we will seek to collaborate with relevant agencies to underpin the quality and sustainable practices of the Irish food and drink sector. 2 Increase the capability of Irish food & beverage operators to deliver a world class offering that is consistent and profitable. 3 Intensify our efforts to ensure Irish food and drink features more prominently in the collective marketing and sales efforts of Ireland's tourism industry (state agencies and private sector).
Local Economic and Community Plan developed for the region		
Donegal County Council Local Economic and Community Plan 2016-2022. Public consultation focus-groups and publishing of Plan	2016	The purpose of the Plan is to identify and implement actions to strengthen and develop the economic and community dimensions of the County and to reflect and support the implementation of existing and proposed National and Regional spatial, community and economic strategies.
Action Plan for Jobs developed for the region and the State		

MILESTONE	YEAR	CONCEPTUAL STEP
Action Plan for Jobs for North East / North West 2015-2017. Public consultation focus groups and publishing of Plan	2015	The Government's 2015 Action Plan for Jobs places an emphasis on developing the jobs potential of the regions. It includes a commitment to develop and publish a suite of Regional Action Plans for Jobs to support enterprise growth and job creation in the regions.
Strategy to maintain, strengthen and develop a thriving native language speaking (Gaeltacht) community that is defined by language and culture		
Strategy to maintain, strengthen and develop a thriving native language speaking (Gaeltacht) community that is defined by language and culture	2017	Údarás na Gaeltachta Strategic Plan 2018-2020
Tourism Management Development Scheme opened by Údarás na Gaeltachta	2017	The Tourism Management Development Scheme will support a range of strategic tourism projects in the Gaeltacht to assist those projects to add to their management, marketing, development and administrative capabilities. It is important for the tourism industry in the Gaeltacht that language, culture and the landscape including the rich Gaeltacht heritage is displayed as a central aspect of the development of products, services and the resources that are required to maximise the economic and employment benefit to the local communities.
Pilgrim's passport: a fidelity card to involve local business into the project and create new business opportunities.		
Development of the Wild Atlantic Way Passport	2013	Owning a Wild Atlantic Way Passport is like owning the key to over 2,500 km of natural, historical and cultural experiences and inspirations. This convenient little logbook is an adventure tracker and travel guide all rolled into one, providing essential area information, destination ideas and lots of pages for documenting your unique journeys up and down Ireland's wild west coast.
Foster the knowledge and awareness of the link between the traditional construction techniques and the natural environment		
Path development at Discovery Point etc	2015	Tourism needs, needs of farmers and their animals and erosion

Table 65 Regeneration process of RM13

c- Plans and strategies

PLAN/STRATEGY	OBJECTIVE
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Wild Atlantic Way Operational Programme 2015-2019	To set out a strategy and an implementation framework and programme for the sustainable implementation of the Wild Atlantic Way over the period 2015-2019
Environmental Surveying and Monitoring Strategy - 2013	An external monitoring group comprising of local authorities, community development groups, environmental groups, agencies and departments was set up to oversee and guide the monitoring process
National Food Strategy 2018-2023 and Donegal Food Strategy	Support local farmers and producers in innovation projects
Donegal County Council Local Economic and Community Plan 2016-2022	Local Economic and Community Plan developed for the region
Action Plan for Jobs North East/North West 2015-2017	Action Plan for Jobs developed for the region and the State
Údarás na Gaeltachta Strategic Plan 2018-2020	"Strategy to maintain, strengthen and develop a thriving native language speaking (Gaeltacht) community that is defined by language and culture
Wild Atlantic Way Passport - collect your Discovery Point Stamps along the route	Pilgrim's passport: a fidelity card to involve local business into the project and create new business opportunities
Construction of walking paths (at Sliabh Liag project) linking the traditional methods with the natural environment	Foster the knowledge and awareness of the link between the traditional construction techniques and the natural environment

Table 66 Plans or strategies and related objectives of RM13

d- Drivers, barriers and key resources

KEY DRIVERS OF THE REGENERATION
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Tourism ✓ Natural heritage preservation ✓ Cultural heritage preservation
BARRIERS ENCOUNTERED
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Agreement on route identification. While only a minor barrier some revisions to the initial routes were necessary based on community and stakeholder inputs
KEY RESOURCES
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Traditions ▪ Natural landscape ▪ Historic assets ▪ Creativity

Table 67 Key drivers, barriers and key resources of the regeneration encountered in RM13

e- Capitals and knowledge building

CAPITAL RM	INITIAL	DEVELOPED	OBTAINED
CULTURAL	STRONG TRADITIONS	TRADITIONS REVIVAL	HIGH QUALITY VISITORS EXPERIENCES, CULTURAL TOURISM
NATURAL	NATURAL RESOURCES, UNESCO GLOBAL GEOPARK	FOOD STRATEGIES, DISCOVERY POINTS AND SIGNATURE POINTS	
BUILD	HERITAGE BUILDINGS	IMPROVED INFRASTRUCTURE AND ACCESS	
HUMAN	LOCAL ENTERPRISES FOOD, TEXTILE AND MARINE SECTOR	INCREASE CAPABILITIES FOR ENTERPRISES	INCREASE JOB POTENTIAL
SOCIAL	STAKEHOLDERS COLLABORATION	STRATEGIES FOR DEVELOPMENT	
FINANCIAL		MORE INVESTMENT	IMPROVED TOURISM PRODUCTS, INCREASED NUMBER OF VISITORS
KNOWLEDGE BUILDING	ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENTS	MULTI-STAKEHOLDERS AND MULTI-PERSPECTIVE VISION	

Table 68 Capitals and knowledge building in RM13

V- Additional RM analysis

At the end of September 2018 (M4) the project launched a call for additional RMs to gather more good practices related with the selected SIAs. The call was open from the 11th of September till the 18th of November 2018. The full text of the call is available in Annex II. The call received 27 applications and following the selection process 7 additional RMs have been selected and have been invited to the project training in Valladolid in March 2019.

Additional RMs have been selected according to five criteria:

- Relevance
- Fit with Principles
- Transferability
- Evidence base
- Impact

They are representative of all the SIAs, except for Migration, where there were no application covering that specific SIA. Four out of seven RMs come from EU, while the rest comes from Africa, America and Asia continents. Here below the list of the additional Role Models selected:

- RM14- Digital Sanctuary (BRASIL)
- RM15- Agroecological innovations, Trento (ITALY)
- RM16- Smart Rural Living, Municipio Penela (PORTUGAL)
- RM17- Troglodite village (TUNISIA)
- RM18- Halland Model (SWEDEN)
- RM19- Ecomuseum Alpi Apuane (ITALY)
- RM20- Heritage recovery after disasters (JAPAN)

The following sections describe the analysis of the new RM.

1- RM14- Digital Sanctuary (BRASIL)

a- Context and challenges

CONTEXT	
GEOGRAPHY	The territory of the Estrada Real is distributed by the states of Minas Gerais, Rio de Janeiro and São Paulo, connecting and relating the geography to several patrimonial assets. It covers 73.000 km2. The set of municipalities of the Estrada Real houses a landscape made up of differentiated reliefs, translating into several physical and climatic factors, allowing diverse appropriations and uses of land and space. There are culturally differentiated groups that are recognized as such, which have their own forms of social organization and occupation of the territory and natural resources as a condition for their cultural reproduction.
MAIN ECONOMIC SECTOR	The TERTIARY SECTOR of the economy concentrates most of the human activities. It is based on offering services and practicing commerce. It produces so-called "intangible" or intangible goods (services), as well as the final destination of goods produced by the primary and secondary sectors (trade). In the AGRICULTURAL sector, the state of Minas Gerais stands out as the third largest cattle herd in the country, being the largest national milk producer. It is also a leader in the production of beans, besides being responsible for 50% of the coffee harvest. Another highlight of the state is the development of activities related to the EXTRACTION OF MINERAL resources, mainly iron ore and manganese. TOURISM is also an important attraction.
CHALLENGES	
AGEING OF THE POPULATION	NO.
IMMIGRANTS	NO. Immigrants are not considered as a challenge for the region.
DEPOPULATION	YES. Young professionals leave the region looking for a better way of life.
UNEMPLOYMENT	YES. investments do not reach the poorest sections of the population.
POVERTY	YES. There is a lack basic education and incentive to culture.

Table 69 Context and challenges of the additional RM14

b- Process and timeline

Starting point of the process:

MILESTONE	YEAR	CONCEPTUAL STEP
CRER Project	2014 until today	It is a tourist route of pilgrimage and meditation that will link the Sanctuary of Serra da Piedade, in the State of Minas Gerais, to the Sanctuary of Aparecida, in the State of São Paulo. The main focus of this project is to identify cultural assets, describe them, make visual records and gather all this information in the form of a digital map that can guide, in a rich and meaningful way, pilgrims and tourists on the CRER route. It is a guide with important information to guide the pilgrim or tourist about the way, its route, its riches and its meanings.
Digital Sanctuary	2014 until today	It is a digital multiplatform (digital library, portal and applications) for storage, localization, identification, dissemination and promotion of natural and cultural assets, which integrates official data with the perceptions of local communities, focused on environmental education and heritage, committed to the democratization of information on heritage, community communication and training for a culture of citizenship. The key factors that negatively affect the existence of this platform are the constant lack of resources of the protection organizations for the maintenance, conservation and restoration of the built heritage. In addition, the rules imposed on mining companies that act contrary to preservation have many resources that should be channeled to ensure the preservation of cultural heritage are quite flexible to the point where we are at risk of losing our resources because of the predatory actions that are carried out by them. There is therefore a clash between the will to preserve and the threat of aggression to the environment.
Guardians of heritage	2018	"The YOUNG COMMUNITY AGENTS is a project of formation and social intervention with young people, between 15 and 25 years, of different socio-cultural realities, preparing them to work in their local communities, with training to exercise the citizen's culture, the culture of the encounter, the culture of peace and cultural, social and tourism, with a focus on Preventive Conservation of Cultural Patrimony and services and products in the place of origin. At the

MILESTONE	YEAR	CONCEPTUAL STEP
		academic level, in the undergraduate education, we have carried out experiences with students of the Architecture and Urbanism course in the recovery and conservation of the cultural landscape of Minas Gerais, focusing especially on the urban groups listed by the national, state and municipal heritage.

Table 70 Regeneration process of RM14

c- Plans and strategies

Main Objectives

PLAN/STRATEGY	OBJECTIVE
It was developed a Digital Sanctuary.	To identify cultural assets, describe them, make visual records and gather all this information in the form of a digital map that can guide, in a rich and meaningful way, pilgrims and tourists.
To stimulate and enhance the participation of communities in the conservation of their cultural assets	Help individuals, groups, communities or schools identify and register their natural and cultural assets.
To foster the articulation and interaction among the various stakeholders	Preserve and strengthen religious and social links with the cultural heritage of the localities that make up the main route of the Religious Road of the Estrada Real - CRER

Table 71 Plans or strategies and related objectives of RM14

d- Drivers, barriers and key resources

KEY DRIVERS OF THE REGENERATION
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Cultural heritage preservation ✓ Natural heritage preservation ✓ Tourism
BARRIERS ENCOUNTERED
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Lack of financial resources ▪ Rescuing the pre-existing traditions of livestock and agriculture with the tourism activities and pilgrimages of the present. ▪ Need to strengthen the relations between communities and the territory
KEY RESOURCES
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Natural landscape ▪ Historic assets ▪ Religious spirit ▪ Religious traditions

Table 72 Key drivers, barriers and key resources of the regeneration encountered in RM14

e- Capitals and knowledge building

CAPITAL RM	INITIAL	DEVELOPED	OBTAINED
CULTURAL	RELIGIOUS TRADITIONS	ROUTE OF PILGRIMAGE DEVELOPMENT	IMPROVED KNOWLEDGE ON THE ROUTE
NATURAL	HIGH NATURAL VALUE (UNESCO BIOSPHERE RESERVE)		
BUILD	HISTORIC AND RELIGIOUS BUILDINGS	BUILDINGS RESTORATION	BETTER SAFEGUARDING OF BUILT HERITAGE
HUMAN		CAPACITY BUILDING	JOB IMPROVEMENT
SOCIAL		NETWORK OF STAKEHOLDERS	JOINT ACTIONS FOR CH VALORISATION
FINANCIAL			INCREASE TOURISM AND INCOMES
KNOWLEDGE BUILDING	SURVEY OF THE EXISTING REAL ESTATE AND REGISTRY OF THE MAIN INTANGIBLE CULTURAL ASSETS		

Table 73 Capitals and knowledge building in RM14

2- RM15- Agroecological innovations, Trento (ITALY)

a- Context and challenges

CONTEXT	
GEOGRAPHY	<p>The reference area is "Giudicarie Esteriori". It is a circular valley between Brenta Dolomites and Lake Garda in south-western Trentino, a region in north-eastern Italy. It covers a surface area of 237 square metres.</p> <p>An environmentally friendly production of high-quality food products would ensure the preservation and further development of typical cultural landscapes, the safeguard of biodiversity and the economic sustainability of local productions.</p>
MAIN ECONOMIC SECTOR	<p>AGRICULTURE plays still an important role. In 2010 there were 1440 agricultural holdings and farmland as a percentage of total area is 78,5%. (ISPAT-ISTAT data, 2010)</p> <p>TOURISM-AGROTOURISM is a key sector for the local economy. Baths of Comano, Brenta Dolomites and many rural villages with their traditional architecture are highly attractive for the tourists. In 2015 517.027 tourists visited the area. (ISPAT-ISTAT, 2015)</p>

	<p>There are (2014) 612 INDUSTRIES employing 1830 people. 68 of those were purely industrial; 144 in the construction industries; 220 in trade, transport, shop, cafe etc; 175 in other services. (ISPAT-ISTAT data, 2014)</p> <p>There is also presence of several small craft enterprises operating in CONSTRUCTION.</p>
CHALLENGES	
AGEING OF THE POPULATION	PARTIALLY. The average age is constantly growing. The young population groups are outnumbered by middle-aged groups. In the Community of Giudicarie elderly over 65 years represent 23% of the population. Young people 0 to 29 represent 30,2%. Middle-aged population (30 to 64) represent 46,7 %. (ISPAT-ISTAT data, 2018).
IMMIGRANTS	NO. In Giudicarie Esteriori there are groups of immigrants that in time have integrated rather well in the territory. In the past often from Balkan countries of former Yugoslavia and now also from Romania, Middle East (Pakistan) and North Africa (Tunisia and Morocco). But there isn't a high concentration. In the five municipalities of Giudicarie Esteriori foreigners account for 8,2% of the total population. (ISPAT-ISTAT data, 2017).
DEPOPULATION	YES. In some cases, young people move away looking for work. Youth and people over the age of 45 who are unemployed are the social groups hit hardest by the economic and financial crisis. Also, in Giudicarie Esteriori it is not easy for young people to find a job. Some move into cities, others commute. Instead, it's easier to get seasonal job in the tourism and agriculture sectors.
UNEMPLOYMENT	NO. At the end of 2018 in the Province of Trento the unemployment rate is 3,1%. It is a lower tax rate than the national one. (ISPAT-ISTAT data, 2018).
POVERTY	NO. The economic crisis over the last ten years has affected also the territory of Giudicarie and Trentino. Increasing number of families are in financial difficulties. However, in 2017 the Province of Trento had a per capita GDP of EUR 36.100. It is a good result in relation to other Italian regions and to national per capita GDP of EUR 28.500. (ISPAT-ISTAT data, 2017).

Table 74 Context and challenges of the additional RM15

b- Process and timeline

Starting point of the process:

MILESTONE	YEAR	CONCEPTUAL STEP
Agroecology is identified as key factor for building sustainable livestock farms	January 2016	Agroecology as the spark to trigger the regeneration process
Local meetings with farmers	April 2016	Participation of young livestock farmers interested in developing a sustainable mountain livestock system
Local meetings with local associations	April 2016	Local associations represent local community
First contacts between farmers and experts in agroecology	may-16	As a bottom up process, farmers looked for experts to join the process and not viceversa

MILESTONE	YEAR	CONCEPTUAL STEP
Start proposal redaction (INVERSION project) for funding	may-16	A funding opportunity was found in the Rural Development Plan (2014-2020) of the Autonomous Province of Trento. Measure 16 aimed at supporting networking and cooperation between farmers, researchers, local communities in order to boost innovation in agriculture
Signature of Rules of Procedure for the EIP-AGRI Operational Group (OG)	27 October 2016	First formal step of constitution of the EIP-AGRI OG with definition of the roles of different stakeholders in the regeneration process
Formal constitution of EIP-AGRI OG with notarial deed	28 October 2016	Final step of constitution of the EIP-AGRI OG "Agroecology for Trentino"
Submission of the proposal (INVERSION project) for funding	31 October 2016	Search for financial funding to support the EIP-AGRI OG
Approval of the ranking list of projects to be funded	17 January 2017	Proposal approval
Co-definition of ecosystem services (workshop)	April 2017	Prioritisation of agroecosystem services which provision is required by stakeholders, co-definition of target agroecosystem services that will be provided by agroecological innovations
State-of-art analysis, co-identification and definition of technical solutions (field days)	may-17	Deep understanding of focus farms management. Co-identification of customized solutions for animal and crop management
Start the adoption process of agroecological practices in focus farms	may-17	The identified solutions (innovations) are tested in farms with technical advice
Monitoring	may-17	Recording changes in farm management
Start dissemination of good practices	October 2017	Local and national events, on-line dissemination (social included), paper publications to spread agroecological practices
Official start of INVERSION project	13 November 2017	Funding approval
Monitoring of animal welfare	March 2018	Recording changes in farm management
Activation of an information help-desk	may-18	Help-desk is conceived as a tool to foster the dissemination of good practices
Innovation practices adopted foster farm multifunctionality	November 2018	Farms become more resilient
Co-definition and co-assessment of indicator for sustainability evaluation	March 2019	Indicators are discussed with farmers

MILESTONE	YEAR	CONCEPTUAL STEP
Co-evaluation of tested innovation	June 2019	Through the participatory approach experts and farmers discuss together on the agroecological practices implemented

Table 75 Regeneration process of RM15

c- Plans and strategies

Main Objectives

PLAN/STRATEGY	OBJECTIVE
Reverse the intensive livestock production system to a more sustainable one	To empower small-scale producers, increase land productivity, respond to climate change and prevent migration from rural areas. Combining local and scientific knowledge, farmers work with researchers and local associations to strengthen the resilience and sustainability of their farms and rural territories. The goal is to support the production of high-quality products by recovering the cultural heritage of mountain farming practices (i.e. transhumance, hay production).
Marketing high quality and high value local products	
Constitution of a network of mountain livestock farms interested in adopting agroecological innovations	
Face socio-economic and environmental changes to improve sustainability and resilience applied to mountain livestock farming through agroecology	

Table 76 Plans or strategies and related objectives of RM15

d- Drivers, barriers and key resources

KEY DRIVERS OF THE REGENERATION
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Environmental impact reduction ✓ Natural heritage preservation
BARRIERS ENCOUNTERED
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Strong intergenerational inter-farm conflicts have precluded the formal association to the OG of some young farmers. Senior farmers didn't see the opportunity of evolving their conventional farm into a more sustainable livestock system. ■ Bureaucratic procedures added complexity to the process.
KEY RESOURCES
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Agriculture & farming ■ Natural landscape ■ Agrotourism ■ Traditional skills ■ Historic assets ■ Human resources

Table 77 Key drivers, barriers and key resources of the regeneration encountered in RM15

e- Capitals and knowledge building

CAPITAL RM	INITIAL	DEVELOPED	OBTAINED
CULTURAL	TRADITIONAL GASTRONOMY		BETTER SAFEGUARDING OF FARMING ACTIVITIES
NATURAL	HIGH NATURAL VALUE (UNESCO geopark and biosphere reserve; Ecomuseum)	AGROECOLOGICAL PRACTICES IMPLEMENTED	BETTER SAFEGUARDING OF NATURAL LANDSCAPE
BUILD	HISTORIC ASSETS		AVOID INFRASTRUCTURE ABANDONMENT
HUMAN	COOPERATIVE MOVEMENT AND COLLECTIVE PROPERTY RIGHTS	CAPACITY BUILDINGS	JOB IMPROVEMENT
SOCIAL	TRADITIONAL SKILLS IN AGRICULTURE	YOUNG FARMERS IMPROVED CAPACITY IN SUSTAINABLE MOUNTAIN LIVESTOCK SYSTEM	IMPROVED RELIENCE OF FARMS
FINANCIAL		FUNDING	DIVERSIFICATION OF FARMS ACTIVITIES TO IMPROVE PROVISION OF ECOSYSTEM SERVICES
KNOWLEDGE BUILDING	TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE SUPPORTING SUSTAINABLE MOUNTAIN LIVESTOCK FARMING		

Table 78 Capitals and knowledge building in RM15

3- RM16- Smart Rural Living, Municipio Penela (PORTUGAL)

a- Context and challenges

CONTEXT	
GEOGRAPHY	The area of Penela is quite big, 135 km2, characterized with a very low population density. It has natural resources (agriculture, fire prevention, graze, forest), relevant attractions for tourism and identity factors (such as heritage and nature) and has a lack of citizenship and entrepreneurship activity.
MAIN ECONOMIC SECTOR	The main economic activity of the region is CIVIL CONSTRUCTION. And INDUSTRY is the second most important sector after construction. After those main economic sectors appears WHOLESALE and retail trade, FORESTRY, SERVICES, AGRICULTURE and TOURISM.

CHALLENGES	
AGEING OF THE POPULATION	YES. More than the 30% of the population has more than 65 years.
IMMIGRANTS	NO. Immigrants are not considered as a challenge for the region.
DEPOPULATION	PARTIALLY. There is no a depopulation trend, but particularly young professionals leave to other regions looking for work.
UNEMPLOYMENT	NO. Indeed, nowadays, the local companies have difficulties in recruiting people to work.
POVERTY	YES. Not too much but there is some poverty.

Table 79 Context and challenges of the additional RM16

b- Process and timeline

Starting point of the process:

MILESTONE	YEAR	CONCEPTUAL STEP
Launch of the "Master Plan for Innovation, Competitiveness and Entrepreneurship" (PD-ICE)	2007	Planning the strategy
SRLL was integrated in the European Network of Living Labs (ENoLL)	2010	Creating the open innovation ecosystem
SRLL implementation and dynamization strategy	2011-2014	Creating the model of open innovation
Fab Lab Penela opens to public access	2015	Stimulate creativity and innovation
HIESE incubator opens to public access	2016	Create opportunities to welcome new companies and foster the transfer of technology from universities
Smart Rural Smart Hiese - Structuring Programme to Support Entrepreneurship in Rural Areas	2017-2018	Promoting HIESE (Habitat for Business Innovation in Strategic Sectors)

Table 80 Regeneration process of RM16

c- Plans and strategies

Main Objectives

PLAN/STRATEGY	OBJECTIVE
Implementing the Smart Rural Living Lab (SRLL). Agro-food and forestry sectors are the center of the economic model and companies test their products and services and receive inputs from users in a real context.	Become a reference in sustainable rural development and integrate its low population density area in a competitive global world.
Model of sustainability with four vectors: natural resources, social development and welfare, tourism and identity and citizenship and entrepreneurship.	

Development of new services, systems or products aiming at the integration of this low population density area in a competitive global world	
Regeneration process with a continuous politic investment over the years towards an innovation and entrepreneur strategy to the region	

Table 81 Plans or strategies and related objectives of RM16

d- Drivers, barriers and key resources

KEY DRIVERS OF THE REGENERATION	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Innovation in culture and heritage ✓ Tourism ✓ Natural heritage preservation 	
BARRIERS ENCOUNTERED	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Lack of critical mass in this territory ▪ Lack of interaction between users and companies 	
KEY RESOURCES	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Natural landscape ▪ Historic assets ▪ Agriculture & forestry ▪ Human resources ▪ Food traditions 	

Table 82 Key drivers, barriers and key resources of the regeneration encountered in RM16

e- Capitals and knowledge building

CAPITAL RM	INITIAL	DEVELOPED	OBTAINED
CULTURAL	LATENT TRADITIONS	IMPROVED PERCEPTION OF TRADITIONAL GASTRONOMY	SELF-ESTEEM & NEW OPPORTUNITIES
NATURAL	LANDSCAPES & NATURAL RESOURCES	NEW PRODUCTS & SERVICES WITH HIGH VALUE ON TOURISM ASSETS	BETTER SAFEGUARDING OF NATURAL RESOURCES
BUILD	ABANDONED BUILDINGS	REUSE	BETTER HERITAGE PRESERVATION & NEW SPACES FOR START-UPPS
HUMAN	HUMAN RESOURCES	CAPACITY BUILDING	CREATION OF NEW COMPANIES AND JOBS

SOCIAL		OPEN INNOVATION MODEL	NEW PRODUCTS AND SERVICES BASED ON RURAL INNOVATION
FINANCIAL		INCUBATORS AND TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER, EMERGENCE OF NEW SERVICES, SYSTEMS OR PRODUCTS	TERRITORY AS INVESTMENT OPPORTUNITY, EU FUNDS
KNOWLEDGE BUILDING		MODEL OF OPEN INNOVATION, FINANCING MODEL AND BUSINESS PLAN	

Table 83 Capitals and knowledge building in RM16

4- RM17- Troglodite village (TUNISIA)

a- Context and challenges

CONTEXT	
GEOGRAPHY	Suspended at 600 m altitude, the famous troglodyte dwellings of the Berber village of Matmata is located south-east of Chott el-Jerid, in the foothills of Jebel Dahar and forty kilometers southwest of Gabes. It must be said that its famous troglodyte dwellings dug into the mountain sides make it one of the top places of Tunisian tourism. Existing for thousands of years, this system has allowed inhabitants since the Phoenician era to protect themselves from the repeated strong heat waves that are raging in the region. They are usually built around a large circular open well to capture daylight.
MAIN ECONOMIC SECTOR	AGRICULTURE. The inhabitants of Matmata are mainly animal raisers and arboriculturists but most of the population lives on tourism and folklore exhibitions in their homes. There are more than 100 dwellings of this kind, but throughout the years, the structures have been outnumbered by normal houses built above ground. Today the last residents hold on in Matmata's underground houses. Only the Tourism sector offers real future perspectives.
CHALLENGES	
AGEING OF THE POPULATION	YES. Population ageing represents a challenge. In 2017 Matmata had a population of 4.500, but it is estimated that more than 15,000 people once inhabited these pit dwellings. In recent decades, rural depopulation has meant fewer people live in the homes. The few remaining families say they are attached to the homes and the land or see no way of moving.
IMMIGRANTS	NO. Immigrants are not considered as a challenge for the region.
DEPOPULATION	YES. Due to the lack of agriculture or process industry, the depopulation to urban areas is a typical trend.

UNEMPLOYMENT	YES. Unemployment is considered as a challenge. Due to the lack of agriculture or process industry, there are young professionals leaving the region. Self-employment is the easiest legal structure to entrepreneurs.
POVERTY	YES. The poverty is the consequences of the very limited local jobs.

Table 84 Context and challenges of the additional RM17

b- Process and timeline

Starting point of the process:

MILESTONE	YEAR	CONCEPTUAL STEP
Concept phase	2015	Deal with each other in accordance with the principles of civilian human behavior: acceptance of dissent and freedom of expression and positive dialogue established by the cinema.
Design phase	2016	Contribute to the training of young people on image techniques and make them objects of free expression.
Development of events and curricula	2017	Valorization of the public space in all its components: nature, history, habits, lifestyle, according to the techniques of the audiovisual narrative
On-site events	2017	Contribute to identify the originality of life in Matmata and the value of audio visual components as well as irrigated and valued according to the language of cinema superior to the stereotyped
Dissemination & Communication	2017 - 2018	Contribute to the transfer and production of a local image in step with the reality that contributes to enhancing public space and accelerating local and national development.
Raining/skills development	2018	Film training workshops for young people from Matmata in the field of image: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cinema language • Scenario • Photography • Film analysis • Installation
Publication	2018	Like every session, the festival organizes a production competition for short films shot during the event according to topics targeted by the trainers according to well-defined objectives (women, traditions, life in troglodytes, childhood, nature.

MILESTONE	YEAR	CONCEPTUAL STEP
		During the two previous sessions the festival produced 23 short films made by young amateur filmmakers (Tunisians and foreigners).

Table 85 Regeneration process of RM17

c- Plans and strategies

Main Objectives

PLAN/STRATEGY	OBJECTIVE
Organization of annual international cinema festival.	Show how the rich local cultural and natural heritage can be safeguarded, appreciated and interpreted by the digital media and art technologies.
Digitization of the cultural artifacts of Matmata.	
Count with additional online visitors giving appétit to come and visit Matmata	
"ATHOUEB cinema in Matmata": training workshops to equip young people with applied skills in the control of image and film techniques	

Table 86 Plans or strategies and related objectives of RM17

d- Drivers, barriers and key resources

KEY DRIVERS OF THE REGENERATION
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Innovation in culture and heritage ✓ Cultural heritage preservation ✓ Tourism
BARRIERS ENCOUNTERED
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Lack of financial support, activities are organised on a voluntary basis
KEY RESOURCES
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Cultural traditions ▪ Natural landscape ▪ Traditional housing

Table 87 Key drivers, barriers and key resources of the regeneration encountered in RM17

e- Capitals and knowledge building

CAPITAL RM	INITIAL	DEVELOPED	OBTAINED
CULTURAL	CULTURAL VALUES, IDENTITY	VALORIZATION OF THE PUBLIC SPACE IN ALL ITS COMPONENTS	BETTER SAFEGUARDING OF CULTURAL HERITAGE
NATURAL	NATURAL RESOURCES		

BUILD	TRADITIONAL UNDERGROUND HOMES		BETTER SAFEGUARDING OF TRADITIONAL LIVING
HUMAN		TRAINING OF YOUNG PEOPLE ON IMAGE TECHNIQUES	IMPROVED SKILLS IN YOUNG PEOPLE
SOCIAL	STRONG AMAZIGH IDENTITY	ACCEPTANCE OF DISSENT AND FREEDOM OF EXPRESSION IMPROVED	MORE INCLUSIVE SOCIETY
FINANCIAL			INCREASED TOURISM
KNOWLEDGE BUILDING	KNOWLEDGE AND EXCHANGE OF EXPERIENCES IN THE FIELD OF CINEMA AND PHOTOGRAPHY		

Table 88 Capitals and knowledge building in RM17

5- RM18- Halland Model (SWEDEN)

a- Context and challenges

CONTEXT	
GEOGRAPHY	<p>The area of Halland Region has 325,000 inhabitants, spread in 5,454 sq km</p> <p>The Halland Model was started as an answer to the worst recession in Sweden since WWII. The rate of unemployment reached all-time high. In Halland especially the construction industry was stroke by the high unemployment. At the same time the needs within the cultural heritage sector were high. Even if the region was well-documented, there were no financial resources and no craftsmen trained in traditional techniques. Halland is not a common labour market. The northern part is more or less integrated in Gothenburg City's labour market. You can find major differences between municipalities, within municipalities and between coast and inland. Halland has a population and a labour market that doesn't really fit together.</p>
MAIN ECONOMIC SECTOR	<p>Globalization poses great and different challenges to the business community in Halland. Halland's business sector specializes in INDUSTRIES with weak employment development.</p>
CHALLENGES	
AGEING OF THE POPULATION	YES. Demographic developments are characterised by an aging population.
IMMIGRANTS	YES. Located in some parts of the region.
DEPOPULATION	YES. Located in some parts of the region.
UNEMPLOYMENT	PARTIALLY. High employment rate, but some groups are excluded from the labour market. The groups that are underrepresented are people with only upper secondary education and foreign born.

POVERTY

YES. It is a relevant fact for some groups, especially people born in other countries.

Table 89 Context and challenges of the additional RM18

b- Process and timeline

Starting point of the process:

MILESTONE	YEAR	CONCEPTUAL STEP
Dwelling house Olsztyn	1996-1999	conservation, adaptive reuse, sustainable development, job creation, training in traditional building techniques
Castle Olszynek	1996-1999	conservation, adaptive reuse, sustainable development, job creation, training in traditional building techniques
Villa Olsztyn	1996-1999	conservation, adaptive reuse, sustainable development, job creation, training in traditional building techniques
Halland Model in Russia	1999-2000	Seminar with the Russian Federation's government
Halland Model in South Africa	2005	Training of regional and national policy makers, decision makers and stakeholders in the Halland Model methodology
Halland Model in Iceland	2008-2010	Training of regional and national policy makers, decision makers and stakeholders in the Halland Model methodology
Halland Model in Romania	2005-2006	Training of regional and national policy makers, decision makers and stakeholders in the Halland Model methodology
Halland Model in Hungary	2001	Training of regional and national policy makers, decision makers and stakeholders in the Halland Model methodology
Halland Model in Estonia	2000	Training of regional and national policy makers, decision makers and stakeholders in the Halland Model methodology
Halland Model in Lithuania	2000	Training of regional and national policy makers, decision makers and stakeholders in the Halland Model methodology
RESTRADÉ	1998-1999	European Conference Building Conservation as a Driving force for regional development

MILESTONE	YEAR	CONCEPTUAL STEP
BALCON	1999-2005	Training of regional and national policy makers, decision makers and stakeholders in the Halland Model methodology
Halland Model in Kaliningrad	1999-2000	Training of regional and national policy makers, decision makers and stakeholders in the Halland Model methodology
Halland Model in Olsztyn	1996-1999	Starting Halland Model in full scale
Salmon Smoke house Laholm	1994-1995	conservation, adaptive reuse, sustainable development, job creation, training in traditional building techniques
Ifverströmska gården dwelling houses Laholm	1995-2000	conservation, adaptive reuse, sustainable development, job creation, training in traditional building techniques
Fire Brigade Laholm	2000-2003	conservation, adaptive reuse, sustainable development, job creation, training in traditional building techniques
Theater Laholm	1993-1994	conservation, adaptive reuse, sustainable development, job creation, training in traditional building techniques
Manor House Sperlingsholm	1993-1994	conservation, adaptive reuse, sustainable development, job creation, training in traditional building techniques
Slottsmöllan factories	1996-2004	conservation, adaptive reuse, sustainable development, job creation, training in traditional building techniques
Windmill Harplinge	1996-2000	conservation, adaptive reuse, sustainable development, job creation, training in traditional building techniques
Lighthouse Tylön	1999-2002	conservation, adaptive reuse, sustainable development, job creation, training in traditional building techniques
Lilla Böslid farm	1999-2001	conservation, adaptive reuse, sustainable development, job creation, training in traditional building techniques

MILESTONE	YEAR	CONCEPTUAL STEP
Distillery Halmstad	1993-1995	conservation, adaptive reuse, sustainable development, job creation, training in traditional building techniques
Gula villan dwelling house Halmstad	1993-2000	conservation, adaptive reuse, sustainable development, job creation, training in traditional building techniques
Höglöftsstuga Kinnared	1994-1996	conservation, adaptive reuse, sustainable development, job creation, training in traditional building techniques
Nonconformist chapel Rydöbruk	1999-2000	conservation, adaptive reuse, sustainable development, job creation, training in traditional building techniques
Rydöbruk Factories	1995-2004	conservation, adaptive reuse, sustainable development, job creation, training in traditional building techniques
Hotel Slöinge	1998-2000	conservation, adaptive reuse, sustainable development, job creation, training in traditional building techniques
Grimeton Radio Transmitter Station	1996-2004	conservation, adaptive reuse, sustainable development, job creation, training in traditional building techniques
Water pipe Hovedskvarn	1999	conservation, adaptive reuse, sustainable development, job creation, training in traditional building techniques
Water mill Stackenäs	1994-1995	conservation, adaptive reuse, sustainable development, job creation, training in traditional building techniques
Light houses Nidingen	1993-1996	conservation, adaptive reuse, sustainable development, job creation, training in traditional building techniques
Varberg Open-Air Swimming House	1996-1999	conservation, adaptive reuse, sustainable development, job creation, training in traditional building techniques

MILESTONE	YEAR	CONCEPTUAL STEP
Tjölöholm Castle	1998-2004	conservation, adaptive reuse, sustainable development, job creation, training in traditional building techniques
Rossared Manor House	1994-1997	Conservation, adaptive reuse, sustainable development, job creation, training in traditional building techniques
Halland Model Research project	2000-2009	Research project, papers, PhD Thesis
Fields of Creative Powers project	2010-2019	Integration of the HM concepts into Innovation strategies
Changes EU Heritage Plus project	2014-2018	research project, conferences, seminars, papers
Presentation of the project and planning similar projects in Vietnam	2016-2018	conferences, meetings
Presentation of the project and planning similar projects in Singapore	2015-2018	conferences, meetings
Presentation of the project and planning similar projects in China	2010-2019	conferences, meetings
Cognitive Keynesianism: Heritage conservation as a platform for structural anti-cyclic policy. The case of the Halland Region, Sweden - Publication of the project in an international scientific journal	2017	Paper

Table 90 Regeneration process of RM18

c- Plans and strategies

Main Objectives

PLAN/STRATEGY	OBJECTIVE
New approaches to boundary-spanning challenges for inclusiveness, sustainability, innovation, regional growth, competitiveness, and building conservation development. Strengthen cultural heritage role for regional and rural sustainable growth	To prepare a region for future times of prosperity and its transmission to post-industrial economy To use conservation of cultural heritage buildings as investment for social and socio-economic regeneration.
Tailor-made multi-stakeholder networks are working proactively with a jointly organized formula of the historic environment sector together with the labour market sector, construction industry, property and estate owners and regional and local authorities.	To base historic buildings restoration on adaptive and planned re-use and sustainable practice.

Building construction workers and apprentices trained in traditional building techniques and then practised on historic buildings at risk under the supervision of skilled craftsmen and conservation officers.	<p>Save historic buildings at risk from demolition</p> <p>Train the next generation of construction workers in traditional building techniques using environment-friendly material</p> <p>Employment increase in the construction sector (restoration) and in new buildings uses.</p>
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Table 91 Plans or strategies and related objectives of RM18

d- Drivers, barriers and key resources

KEY DRIVERS OF THE REGENERATION
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Cultural heritage preservation ✓ Environmental impact reduction ✓ Innovation in culture and heritage ✓ Job creation
BARRIERS ENCOUNTERED
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ No cooperation experience between CH and industrial sector ▪ Lack of financing mechanism and unclear return of investments ▪ No craftsmen trained in traditional building techniques ▪ No planning of adaptive re-use of historic buildings ▪ Weak regional cohesion
KEY RESOURCES
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Historic unused buildings ▪ Traditional skills

Table 92 Key drivers, barriers and key resources of the regeneration encountered in RM18

e- Capitals and knowledge building

CAPITAL RM	INITIAL	DEVELOPED	OBTAINED
CULTURAL	CULTURAL ACTIVITIES AND TRADITIONAL SKILLS		TRADITIONAL BUILDING TECHNIQUES MAINTAINED, CULTURAL CENTRES
NATURAL		ENVIRONMENTAL FRIENDLY ACTIVITIES	IMPROVED ENVIRONMENT

BUILD	HISTORIC BUILDINGS AT RISK	IMPROVED PREMISES TO HOST CULTURAL ACTIVITIES, ADAPTIVE REUSE; CREATIVE INDUSTRIES	HISTORIC BUILDINGS PRESERVED
HUMAN	TRADITIONAL SKILLS	HIGH LEVEL OF CRAFTSMENSHIP; BUSINESS CONTRIBUTING TO DEVELOPMENT	NEW BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES
SOCIAL		TRAINING PROGRAMMES, COOPERATION	ENSURE STABLE LABOUR MARKET
FINANCIAL		NATIONAL INVESTMENT AMONG DIFFERENT SECTORS	CH BUDGET INCREASED, INCREASED TOURISM, GROWTH OF THE CONSTRUCTION SECTOR
KNOWLEDGE BUILDING		TRAINING PROGRAMMES TRADITIONAL BUILDING TECHNIQUES; TRAINING PROGRAMMES FOR DECISION MAKERS	

Table 93 Capitals and knowledge building in RM18

6- RM19- Ecomuseum Alpi Apuane (ITALY)

a- Context and challenges

CONTEXT	
GEOGRAPHY	The ecomuseum covers an area of 163,3 km ² (which is the area of the 4 municipalities that compose it) but its policies affect the entire Apuan bioregion (more than 1000 km ²).
MAIN ECONOMIC SECTOR	<p>The percentage of workers employed in the various economic sectors shows a prevalence of the COMMERCIAL SECTOR (19.3%) and CONSTRUCTION (17.7%), in addition to catering (11.7%) and the wood / paper sector (6.25%)</p> <p>In the activities related to agriculture-forestry-farming, closely linked to the typical settlement model of the mountain areas of the Apuan bioregion, a very limited number of workers is employed. The impact of the marble extraction sector that characterizes the Apuan Alps in the collective imagination is rather limited in terms of employment.</p>
CHALLENGES	
AGEING OF THE POPULATION	YES. The percentage of the population aged over 65 (about 30%) exceeds the regional average by several points.
IMMIGRANTS	NO. Data similar to other areas in the country. Immigrants are not considered as a challenge for the region.

DEPOPULATION	YES. This is one of the main critical issues of this territory, related to the abandonment of the mountain settlements. The high development potential of the area hasn't been sufficiently exploited yet and there are difficulties in accessing services.
UNEMPLOYMENT	YES. The high unemployment rate, especially among young people, is linked to the lack of opportunities that the territory currently offers.
POVERTY	YES. The area is characterized by a situation of economic decline and underdevelopment, with the desertification of the mountain communities, lack of productive forces and activity, progressive loss of public and private services and strong aging of the population

Table 94 Context and challenges of the additional RM19

b- Process and timeline

Starting point of the process:

MILESTONE	YEAR	CONCEPTUAL STEP
Promote a new governance model with a network of public/private subjects processing an alternative development project for the territory		
Creation of the facebook group "Salviamo le Apuane"	2010	active participation, awareness of the value of local heritage
Birth of the Ecomuseum of the Apuan Alps	2015	abundance of patrimonial resources, environmental sensitivity of local administrations, active citizenship
Promote the awareness of the value of territorial heritage and its potential as a driver of local development		
Organization of the 6th annual conference "Ritorno ai Sistemi economici Locali"	2016, 21-22 october	new sustainable economies, sharing of experiences
Research project "A Territorial Information System / SIT on the local heritage of the Apuan Alps for the development of the supply chain agriculture-crafts-tourism-culture"	2017-2018	identification of patrimonial elements
Elaboration of the community map of Regnano	2017-2018	local heritage, participation
Elaboration of the community map of Pulica	2017-2018	local heritage, participation
Elaboration of the community map of Verni	2017-2018	local heritage, participation
Elaboration of the community map of Vergemoli	2017-2018	local heritage, participation
Promotion of forms of economics alternative to the monoculture of marble and creation of a market for local products derived from agro-silvo-pastoral activities		
Composition of a group of farms that team up in the production of local products	2014-2015	local food production, cooperation
Sales System of the Apuan Alps	2016	short supply chain, cooperation

MILESTONE	YEAR	CONCEPTUAL STEP
Call "Piccoli Comuni Montani"	2017	moving goods and people
Investments in the training of personnel involved in the promotion of the Ecomuseum project and of the local assets		
Activation of specific projects of Regional Civil Service (SCR) or National Service (SCN) dedicated to the Ecomuseum and its activities	2016-2017-2018	professional training, unemployment, local heritage
Agritec Training Courses and Agribusiness Apuan Alps Bioregion	2018	professional training, unemployment, local heritage
Universitary stages	2017-2018	professional training, local heritage
Initiatives for the enhancement and protection of the historical, cultural, natural and local heritage		
Project Places of Heart FAI: Pizzo d'Uccello e Circo Glaciale del Solco di Equi	2015	landscape, natural heritage
Project "Discover in freedom the Ecomuseum of the Apuan Alps"	2016	local heritage, tourist circuits
PIT (Integrated Territorial Project) of the Apuan Bioregion	2017	local heritage, resilience, contrast to climate change
Creation of community cooperatives	2018	local heritage, small communities, depopulation
Enhancement of the ancient road system of Volto Santo	2018-2019	cultural heritage, historical paths, pilgrimage
PIT (Integrated Territorial Project) TEA and PIT A.P.U.A.N.E. (Azioni Per Unire Aziende/Amministrazioni, Natura, Economia/Ecologia)	2018-2019	depopulation, local heritage, tourism

Table 95 Regeneration process of RM19

c- Plans and strategies

Main Objectives

PLAN/STRATEGY	OBJECTIVE
Investments in tourism, recovery of historical pilgrimage routes, revival of the agro-silvo-pastoral activities and marketing of local products.	Creating a new development model for the Apuan Bioregion through the enhancement of the local heritage. Recovery of the territorial heritage and protome sustainable local development by an ecomuseum.
Integrated development strategies and the activation of cultural and economic practices that could counter the abandonment process by creating job opportunities.	

Table 96 Plans or strategies and related objectives of RM19

d- Drivers, barriers and key resources

KEY DRIVERS OF THE REGENERATION
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Natural heritage preservation ✓ Cultural heritage preservation ✓ Environmental impact reduction
BARRIERS ENCOUNTERED
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Some people still defend the current unsustainable economic model, in which the marble excavation activities play an important role
KEY RESOURCES
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Natural landscape ■ Ecomuseum ■ Traditional skills ■ Historic assets ■ Strong identity

Table 97 Key drivers, barriers and key resources of the regeneration in RM19

e- Capitals and knowledge building

CAPITAL RM	INITIAL	DEVELOPED	OBTAINED
CULTURAL	LATENT TRADITIONS	IDENTIFICATION OF TRADITIONAL AND SUSTAINABLE AGRO-SILVO-PASTORAL AND GASTRONOMIC ACTIVITIES	BETTER SAFEGUARDING OF CH
NATURAL	NATURAL RESOURCES, LANDSCAPE	IDENTIFICATION OF TOURISM POTENTIAL FOR ROUTES RECOVERY	BETTER SAFEGUARDING OF NH
BUILD	HISTORICAL SETTLEMENTS AND BUILDINGS	IDENTIFICATION OF THE L ELEMENTS AS OPPORTUNITY FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT STRATEGIES	BETTER SAFEGUARDING OF BUILT HERITAGE
HUMAN	KNOW-HOW ON TRADITIONAL MOUNTAIN ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES	STAKEHOLDERS ENGAGEMENT AND COOPERATION	INCREASE JOB POTENTIAL, LOCAL ECONOMY IMPROVED
SOCIAL	ACTIVE LOCAL PARTICIPATION AND AWARENESS	PARTICIPATORY PROCESS	LOCAL COMMUNITIES INVOLVEMENT

FINANCIAL	MUNICIPALITIES BUDGET	FUNDING FOR NEW PROJECTS, LOCAL PRODUCTS MARKETING	PUBLIC AND PRIVATE CALLS
KNOWLEDGE BUILDING		TRAINING COURSES	BETTER AWARENESS OF THE POTENTIAL OF LOCAL HERITAGE

Table 98 Capitals and knowledge building in RM19

7- RM20- Heritage recovery after disasters (JAPAN)

a- Context and challenges

CONTEXT	
GEOGRAPHY	The area of Sanriku Fukko (reconstruction) National Park is 28,539ha and the long trail is approximately 1,000km.
MAIN ECONOMIC SECTOR	The main economic activities of the region are AGRICULTURE, mainly with fishery and forestry activities. TOURISM is also, more and more, a relevant attraction.
CHALLENGES	
AGEING OF THE POPULATION	YES.
IMMIGRANTS	NO. Immigrants are not considered as a challenge for the region.
DEPOPULATION	PARTIALLY. Young professional leaves the region due to the lack of work, but there is no a depopulation trend in the region.
UNEMPLOYMENT	NO. It is not considered a challenge.
POVERTY	NO. It is not considered a challenge.

Table 99 Context and challenges of the additional RM20

b- Process and timeline

Starting point of the process:

MILESTONE	YEAR	CONCEPTUAL STEP
Designating of the Sanriku Fukko National Park to revival from the Great East Japan Earthquake.		
The occurrence the Great East Japan Earthquake	March 11,2011	
MOE developed the plan.	May 7,2012	
Establishment of Sanriku Fukko National Park	May 24,2013	outstanding natural beauty, disaster of earthquake
Extension of Sanriku Fukko National Park	March 31,2015	outstanding natural beauty
Setting of "Michinoku Coast Trail",the long trail around the affected area.		
The occurrence the Great East Japan Earthquake	March 11,2011	
MOE developed the plan.	May 7,2012	
MOE started setting the trail"	November 29,2013	outstanding natural beauty,histroy culture

MILESTONE	YEAR	CONCEPTUAL STEP
MOE complete the trail setting."	March 31,2019(Schedule)	outstanding natural beauty,histroy culture

Table 100 Regeneration process of RM20

c- Plans and strategies

Main Objectives

PLAN/STRATEGY	OBJECTIVE
Rebuilt of the damaged structures. Promoting "Green Reconstruction" that support reconstruction with utilizing natural heritage by through various projects including the establishment of the Sanriku Fukko (reconstruction) National Park.	Build Back Better (BBB) from the catastrophic damage by the Great East Japan Earthquake in March 2011. Build resilient culture in Sanriku area which is tsunami prone area in order to minimize the damage by future tsunami and revive the life rapidly. Be of help for other tsunami prone area all over the world.
Establishment of a new conservation area	Utilizing natural heritage with conveying the heritage and the living environment of the affected area to future generations and learning blessing and wonder of the nature.
Definition of a trail route	

Table 101 Plans or strategies and related objectives of RM20

d- Drivers barriers and key resources

KEY DRIVERS OF THE REGENERATION
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Others: Revival from the damage caused by the Great East Japan Earthquake ✓ Tourism ✓ Natural heritage preservation
BARRIERS ENCOUNTERED
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Lack of population awareness, as priority was given to rebuilt daily life activities
KEY RESOURCES
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Natural landscape ■ Natural hazards ■ Traditions

Table 102 Key drivers, barriers and key resources of the regeneration encountered in RM20

e- Capitals and knowledge building

CAPITAL RM	INITIAL	DEVELOPED	OBTAINED
CULTURAL	TRADITIONS	TRAIL AS SYMBOL OF RECONSTRUCTION	DEEPER KNOWLEDGE ON HISTORY AND CULTURE

NATURAL	NATURAL RESOURCES, LANDSCAPE	CONSERVATION ACTIVITIES, ENVIRONMENTAL EDUCATION, LAND OWNING	NATURAL ENVIRONMENT CONSERVED
BUILD	HISTORIC BUILDINGS	REBUILD OF PARK FACILITIES, GREEN RECONSTRUCTION	IMPROVED INFRASTRUCTURE
HUMAN		LEARN THE EXPERIENCE, BETTER PREPARE TO NATURAL HAZARDS	REACTIVATE AGRICULTURE, FISHERY AND FORESTRY
SOCIAL			IMPROVED SENSE OF BELONGING
FINANCIAL		ECOTOURISM	LOCAL REVITALISATION
KNOWLEDGE BUILDING	LEARN THE NATURAL THREATS	MONITORING OF NATURAL ENVIRONMENT	

Table 103 Capitals and knowledge building in RM20

VI- Conceptualisation of the SIAs

The collected data has allowed the testing of one of the hypotheses of the proposal stage: that SIAs are unique and differentiated innovation fields that culturally and naturally rich rural areas can use to define development strategies. As an abstraction from the previous chapter each SIA has been characterised to facilitate the knowledge transfer and replication. Each SIA has been characterised regarding their seasonality degree, the required key resources, their level of replicability, their driver for changing (development-driven and challenge driven), the addressed challenges and the transformation of capitals.

1- PILGRIMAGE

a- SIA CHARACTERISATION

SIA CHARACTERISATION	
SEASONAL	MEDIUM
KEY RESOURCES	DISPERSE CH
	PILGRIMAGE ROUTE
	INFORMATION REGARDING THE ASSETS
	CROSS-REGION GOVERNANCE
REPLICABILITY	MEDIUM-LOW
DRIVER FOR CHANGING	DEVELOPMENT DRIVEN

Table 104 Pilgrimage SIA characterisation

b- ADDRESSED CHALLENGES IN THE ANALYSED RM

CHALLENGES	
AGEING OF THE POPULATION	YES

IMMIGRANTS	NO
DEPOPULATION	YES
UNEMPLOYMENT	PARTIALLY
POVERTY	PARTIALLY

Table 105 challenges addressed by the SIA

c- SIA CAPITALS

SIA CAPITALS	RELEVANCE	INITIAL	REQUIRED	OBTAINED
CULTURAL	VERY HIGH	RELIGIOUS		BROAD DISSEMINATION OF THE CH
NATURAL	VERY HIGH	LANDSCAPE		BROAD DISSEMINATION OF THE NH
BUILD	HIGH	DISPERSE BUILDING CH	TOURISM/TRANSPORT INFRASTRUCTURE	IMPROVEMENT OF BUILT CH
HUMAN			CAPACITY BUILDING	BETTER JOBS
SOCIAL	HIGH		CROSS-REGION GOVERNANCE	NETWORKING GOVERNANCE
FINANCIAL				JOBS AND BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES THROUGH TOURISM

Table 106 Pilgrimage SIA capitals

2- SUSTAINABLE LOCAL FOOD PRODUCTION

a- SIA CHARACTERISATION

SIA CHARACTERISATION	
SEASONAL	DEPENDS ON THE FOOD
KEY RESOURCES	AGRICULTURAL INFRASTRUCTURE
	HOSTELRY INFRASTRUCTURE
	INTANGIBLE HERITAGE IN FORM OF FOOD TRADITIONS
	AGRICULTURAL AND HUMAN RESOURCES
REPLICABILITY	HIGH
DRIVER FOR CHANGING	DEVELOPMENT DRIVEN

Table 107 Sustainable Local Food SIA characterisation

b- ADDRESSED CHALLENGES IN THE ANALYSED RM

CHALLENGES	
AGEING OF THE POPULATION	PARTIALLY

IMMIGRANTS	NO
DEPOPULATION	YES
UNEMPLOYMENT	PARTIALLY
POVERTY	PARTIALLY

Table 108 challenges addressed by the SIA

c- SIA CAPITALS

SIA CAPITALS	RELEVANCE	INITIAL	REQUIRED	OBTAINED
CULTURAL	VERY HIGH	GASTRONOMY		BROAD DISSEMINATION OF THE CH (GASTRONOMY)
NATURAL	VERY HIGH	LOCAL PRODUCTS		SUSTAINABLE AGRICULTURE
BUILD			HOSTELRY INFRASTRUCTURE	
HUMAN	HIGH		CAPACITY BUILDING	BETTER JOBS
SOCIAL			COLLABORATION	
FINANCIAL				JOBS THROUGH SERVICES AND INDUSTRY

Table 109 Sustainable Local Food SIA capitals

3- MIGRATION

a- SIA CHARACTERISATION

SIA CHARACTERISATION	
SEASONAL	NO
KEY RESOURCES	INCLUSIVE SOCIETY
	DWELLINGS
	OPENNESS
REPLICABILITY	MEDIUM-HIGH
DRIVER FOR CHANGING	CHALLENGE DRIVEN

Table 110 Migration SIA characterisation

b- ADDRESSED CHALLENGES IN THE ANALYSED RM

CHALLENGES	
AGEING OF THE POPULATION	YES
IMMIGRANTS	YES
DEPOPULATION	PARTIALLY

UNEMPLOYMENT	PARTIALLY
POVERTY	NO

Table 111 challenges addressed by the SIA

c- SIA CAPITALS

SIA CAPITALS	RELEVANCE	INITIAL	REQUIRED	OBTAINED
CULTURAL	HIGH	GASTRONOMY		BROAD DISSEMINATION OF THE CH (GASTRONOMY)
NATURAL	HIGH	LOCAL PRODUCTS		SUSTAINABLE AGRICULTURE
BUILD			HOSTELRY INFRASTRUCTURE	
HUMAN	HIGH		CAPACITY BUILDING	BETTER JOBS
SOCIAL			COLLABORATION	
FINANCIAL				JOBS THROUGH SERVICES AND INDUSTRY

Table 112 Migration SIA capitals

4- ART AND FESTIVALS

a- SIA CHARACTERISATION

SIA CHARACTERISATION	
SEASONAL	YES
KEY RESOURCES	EVENTS INFRASTRUCTURE
	RECOGNIZABLE BRAND
	INTANGIBLE CULTURAL HERITAGE IN FORM OF MUSIC AND TRADITIONS
REPLICABILITY	HIGH
DRIVER FOR CHANGING	DEVELOPMENT DRIVEN

Table 113 Art and festival SIA characterisation

b- ADDRESSED CHALLENGES IN THE ANALYSED RM

CHALLENGES	
AGEING OF THE POPULATION	YES
IMMIGRANTS	PARTIALLY
DEPOPULATION	PARTIALLY
UNEMPLOYMENT	PARTIALLY

POVERTY	PARTIALLY
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Table 114 challenges addressed by the SIA

c- SIA CAPITALS

SIA CAPITALS	RELEVANCE	INITIAL	REQUIRED	OBTAINED
CULTURAL	VERY HIGH	INTANGIBLE		CULTURAL ENRICHMENT (ARTS)
NATURAL				
BUILD			INFRASTRUCTURE FOR THE EVENTS	NEW INFRASTRUCTURES/ CH RESTORATION
HUMAN			HUMAN RESOURCES FOR THE EVENTS	BETTER JOBS
SOCIAL			MANAGEMENT	
FINANCIAL				JOB/BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

Table 115 Art and festival SIA capitals

5- RESILIENCE

a- SIA CHARACTERISATION

SIA CHARACTERISATION	
SEASONAL	NO
KEY RESOURCES	RISK KNOWLEDGE
	TRAINING
	COLLABORATION
REPLICABILITY	MEDIUM-HIGH
DRIVER FOR CHANGING	CHALLENGE DRIVEN

Table 116 Resilience SIA characterisation

b- ADDRESSED CHALLENGES IN THE ANALYSED RM

CHALLENGES	
AGEING OF THE POPULATION	YES
IMMIGRANTS	PARTIALLY
DEPOPULATION	YES
UNEMPLOYMENT	PARTIALLY
POVERTY	YES

Table 117 challenges addressed by the SIA

c- SIA CAPITALS

SIA CAPITALS	RELEVANCE	INITIAL	REQUIRED	OBTAINED
CULTURAL	HIGH		RECOMPILATION OF LOCAL KNOWLEDGE	BETTER SAFEGUARDING OF CH
NATURAL	VERY HIGH	LANDSCAPE		BETTER SAFEGUARDING OF NH
BUILD			RISK KNOWLEDGE	BETTER SAFEGUARDING OF BUILT HERITAGE
HUMAN				SAFER CONDITIONS
SOCIAL	VERY HIGH		STAKEHOLDER COOPERATION	
FINANCIAL				ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OF THE AREA

Table 118 Resilience SIA capitals

6- INTEGRATED LANDSCAPE MANAGEMENT

a- SIA CHARACTERISATION

SIA CHARACTERISATION	
SEASONAL	NO
KEY RESOURCES	VALUABLE LANDSCAPE
	KNOWLEDGE IN CH
	PARTICIPATORY MECHANISM
REPLICABILITY	MEDIUM
DRIVER FOR CHANGING	DEVELOPMENT DRIVEN

Table 119 Integrated landscape management SIA characterisation

b- ADDRESSED CHALLENGES IN THE ANALYSED RM

CHALLENGES	
AGEING OF THE POPULATION	YES
IMMIGRANTS	NO
DEPOPULATION	YES
UNEMPLOYMENT	PARTIALLY
POVERTY	PARTIALLY

Table 120 challenges addressed by the SIA

c- SIA CAPITALS

SIA CAPITALS	RELEVANCE	INITIAL	REQUIRED	OBTAINED
CULTURAL	VERY HIGH	CULTURAL LANDSCAPE		CH CONSERVATION
NATURAL	VERY HIGH	NATURAL LANDSCAPE		NH CONSERVATION
BUILD			KNOWLEDGE BUILDING	
HUMAN			TRAINING	BETTER JOBS
SOCIAL			COLLABORATION BETWEEN STAKEHOLDERS	NETWORKING GOVERNANCE
FINANCIAL				BUSINESS AND JOBS OPPORTUNITIES THROUGH TOURISM

Table 121 Integrated landscape management SIA capitals

VII- Best practices

In this section the validated best practices are described together with the involved capitals and the level of relevance (the relevant ones are highlighted in darker colour).

1- PILGRIMAGE

	CODE	BEST PRACTICES	INVOLVED CAPITALS	RELEVANCE
PILGRIMAGE	RM1	Camino de Santiago (Spain)		
	RM1-1	Promote a governance model with the involvement of public and private bodies	SOCIAL	Very relevant
	RM1-2	Develop Heritage innovation as Monitoring Heritage System	BUILT	Very relevant
	RM1-3	Form a tourism body with the specific charter for developing these resources and attracting tourism (see Spanish Federation of Associations of Friends of the Camino de Santiago)	SOCIAL	Relevant
	RM1-4	Promote the restoration of old or unused buildings to offer them as temples, shelters, hotels, restaurants and shops for pilgrims.	BUILT	Relevant
	RM1-5	Study and research the historic traces of the pilgrimage routes and the traditions related to them (in literature, historic maps, art, etc.)	CULTURAL	Relevant
	RM1-6	Digitalization of the pilgrimage - through websites, GIS maps, apps.	CULTURAL	Relevant
	RM1-7	Foster training and employment: schools' workshop and internships	HUMAN	Relevant

RM2	Maria-UT (Romania)		
RM2-1	Improve services: eco-mobility, Wi-Fi connection, tourism services (hostels, bar and restaurants), signals, maps, radio...	BUILT	Very relevant
RM2-2	Expand the offer, promoting eco-tourism: link the pilgrimage route to other activities (outdoor sports, excursions...)	CULTURAL	Very relevant
RM2-3	Create a set of guided tours or organized travels, tailored for different targets	CULTURAL	Relevant
RM2-4	Pilgrim's passport: a fidelity card to involve local business into the project and create new business opportunities.	FINANCING	Relevant
RM14	Digital Sanctuary (Brazil)		
RM14-1	Connecting all parishes along the route created in the eighteenth century, with the rural areas occupied more recently (CRER project: The Religious Way of the Royal Road)	BUILT	Very relevant
RM14-2	Develop resources and expand tourism, according to the same principles of the Camino de Santiago.	CULTURAL	Very relevant

Table 122 Pilgrimage SIA best practices

2- SUSTAINABLE LOCAL FOOD PRODUCTION

	CODE	BEST PRACTICES	INVOLVED CAPITALS	RELEVANCE
SUSTAINABLE FOOD PRODUCTION	RM3	Preserving old traditions for innovating agro-food production in Apulia (Italy)		
	RM3-1	Support local farmers and producers in innovation projects	HUMAN	Very relevant
	RM3-2	Identify, prioritize and monitor technologies, resources, and skills in the agro-food production of the area	CULTURAL/HUMAN	Very relevant
	RM3-3	Definition of marketing and communication strategies for the products	FINANCING	Relevant
	RM3-4	Definition of standards of quality for the selected products	CULTURAL	Relevant
	RM3-5	Promote the environmental sustainability of the agro-food production, packaging and selling	NATURAL	Relevant
	RM3-6	Social innovation ideas	SOCIAL	Relevant
	RM4	Coffee production in World Heritage landscape (Colombia)		
	RM4-1	Promote cooperation and relationship between universities, public entities and local producers, through joint workshops.	SOCIAL	Very relevant

RM4-2	Develop virtual training courses	HUMAN	Very relevant
RM4-3	Create a complete and didactic manual of each tourist place both rural and urban of each municipality.	BUILT	Very relevant
RM4-4	Creation of inventories of the CNH characteristics.	CULTURAL	Very relevant
RM4-5	Define an action plan for the communication of the biodiversity of the area.	CULTURAL	Very relevant
RM4-6	Generate synergies with existing programs that focus on fostering the sense of ownership of young people in the territories.	HUMAN/CULTURAL	Relevant
RM4-7	Identify and create an inventory of the access routes to rural areas where coffee is produced.	CULTURAL	Relevant
RM4-8	Participate in a minimum of two national events of the FCM with the interested parties involved, for the socialization and promotion of the project. Both public and private entities, as well as most local mayors attend these events.	SOCIAL	Relevant
RM4-9	Promote the tourist offer of both municipalities through the design of a tourist route that specifies the restaurants, hotels and shops.	CULTURAL	Relevant
RM4-10	Design a calendar of each fair of folk heritage and festivals and fairs to promote tourism.	CULTURAL	Relevant
RM15	Agroecological innovations, Trento (Italy)		
RM15-1	Constitution of a network of mountain livestock farms interested in adopting agroecological innovations	BUILT	Very relevant
RM15-2	Constitution of an Operational Group (OG) in the framework of the EIP-AGRI	SOCIAL	Very relevant
RM15-3	Run a participatory action-research process	SOCIAL	Very relevant
RM15-4	Implementation of agroecological innovations in focus farms	HUMAN	Very relevant
RM15-5	Dissemination of good practices	CULTURAL	Very relevant
RM15-6	Definition of a Multi-criteria Decision Support System (DSS) for sustainability assessment	BUILT	Very relevant
RM15-7	Activate an informational help-desk	HUMAN	Relevant
RM15-8	Development of multifunctional farms	FINANCIAL	Relevant
RM16	Smart Rural Living, Penela (Portugal)		

RM16-1	Promote a governance model with the involvement of public and private bodies, and also involving the end-users in the process of open innovation.	SOCIAL	Very relevant
RM16-2	Promote innovation and research development to create new services, products and business opportunities in the rural context	SOCIAL/HUMAN	Very relevant
RM16-3	Promote the creation of new companies and jobs	HUMAN	Relevant

Table 123 Sustainable local food production SIA best practices

3- MIGRATION

	CODE	BEST PRACTICES	INVOLVED CAPITALS	RELEVANCE
MIGRATION	RM5	Migrants hospitality and integration in Asti Province (Italy)		
	RM5-1	Restoration of old and unused buildings to give hospitality to the migrants (in the future could be converted in facilities for tourists)	BUILT	Very relevant
	RM5-2	Capacity building activities: Training to migrants and residents related with organic farming, arts, built heritage restoration, traditional crafts and trades, etc.	HUMAN	Very relevant
	RM5-3	Selection of stakeholders in the Rural Hub related with the local agro-food chain and the creative industries and agreements with such stakeholders to support the integration of migrants.	SOCIAL	Relevant
	RM5-4	Facilitate connection with residents with defined activities: FOOD migrant catering- ethnic cuisine catering ART traditional dance, music performance. Synergies to be created with local initiatives on cultural heritage	CULTURAL	Relevant
	RM5-5	Internship for migrants in local businesses, farms, tourism related activities	HUMAN	Relevant
	RM6	Boosting migrant integration with nature in Lesbos Island (Greece)		
	RM6-1	Developing integration and information programmes for migrants and citizens (to specify)	SOCIAL	Very relevant
	RM6-2	Educational programmes and guided tours, specifically tailored for migrants to make them aware of the CNH of the territory.	HUMAN	Very relevant

Table 124 Migration SIA best practices

4- ART AND FESTIVALS

	CODE	BEST PRACTICES	INVOLVED CAPITALS	RELEVANCE
ART AND FESTIVALS	RM7	Take Art: Sustainable rural arts development (United Kingdom)		
	RM7-1	Develop an innovative rural touring network as a way of bringing high quality, professional performing arts experiences to rural communities in community spaces	CULTURAL	Very relevant

RM7-2	Provide opportunities for all ages and abilities to experience, participate and work in the arts within a predominantly rural context	SOCIAL	Very relevant
RM7-3	Develop public and local earned income funding strategies to sustain the rural touring ecology	FINANCIAL	Very relevant
RM7-4	Marketing events in partnership with with local villages to attract audience and facilitate greater community wellbeing and inclusion	SOCIAL	Very relevant
RM7-5	Promote rural touring opportunities to artists and companies	HUMAN	Very relevant
RM7-6	To increase social capital and resilience by developing informal education resources for volunteer promoters and information for artists	SOCIAL	Relevant
RM7-7	Collaborate with other theatres, arts centres arts programmers in the area to provide a joined up cultural offer	CULTURAL	Relevant
RM8	The Living Village of the Middle Age, Visegrad (Hungary)		
RM8-1	Creation of a set of tourist packs, composed by FOOD related activities (i.e. the "Middle Age Menus"), ART (i.e. Middle Age poetry performance), NATURALISTIC Activities, etc.	CULTURAL/NATURAL	Very relevant
RM8-2	Promote and support local traditional activities (branding, high quality standards, clustering, internationalization, etc.)	CULTURAL	Very relevant
RM8-3	Networking with other Festivals on the same topic: possibility of joint actions (i.e. Festival passport)	SOCIAL	Very relevant
RM8-4	Enhance the narrative of the place and promote the discovering of the territory through history: guided tours, thematic excursions, games, re-enactments.	CULTURAL	Very relevant
RM17	Troglodyte village (Tunisia)		
RM17-1	Promote a berber tangible and intangible heritage via Art and Festival events, with the involvement of local/regional/national and international public and private bodies	SOCIAL	Very relevant
RM17-2	Form a tourism unit (responsible for the tourism circuit) with the specific charter for developing these resources and attracting local tourism.	FINANCIAL	Very relevant
RM17-3	Promote the restoration of old or unused troglodyte (cave) for the establishment of the First Digital Troglodyte Museum in Matmata in one of the abandoned or non-used troglodytes to create a permanent structure for the digital art related festivals and summer schools.	BUILT	Very relevant
RM17-4	Extend the "Matmata Goes Digital" program.	CULTURAL	Relevant

Table 125 Art and festival SIA best practices

5- RESILIENCE

	CODE	BEST PRACTICES	INVOLVED CAPITALS	RELEVANCE
RESILIENC	RM9	Teaching culture for learning resilience in Crete museum from university (Greece)		

RM9-1	Organizing training - also using informal education methodology- to improve the resilience of local people (children, adults and elderly people, professionals, public authorities etc..)	HUMAN	Very relevant
RM9-2	Develop interactive exhibitions to attract a broader audience	CULTURAL	Very relevant
RM9-3	Development of toolkit for resilient citizens	HUMAN	Relevant
RM9-4	Participative mapping of the Heritage Features at risk	CULTURAL	Relevant
RM9-5	Support the definition of guidelines for risk assessment and mitigation actions	CULTURAL	Relevant
RM10	Natural hazards as intangible CNH for human resilience in South Iceland (Iceland)		
RM10-1	Discover and diffuse the traditional storytelling and superstitions as means to understand the natural environment and to promote the place ownership	CULTURAL	Very relevant
RM10-2	Promote a participative process in order to create a cohesive resilient community (educational activities and event, monitoring and rescue teams, etc.)	SOCIAL	Very relevant
RM10-3	Promote the awareness of the natural features acting as hazard barriers	NATURAL	Relevant
RM10-4	Foster the knowledge and awareness of the link between the traditional construction techniques and the natural environment	NATURAL/CULTURAL/ BUILT	Relevant
RM19	ECOMUSEUM IN ALPI APUANE, Italy		
RM19-1	Promote a new governance model with a network of public / private subjects processing an alternative development project for the territory	SOCIAL	Very relevant
RM19-2	Promote the awareness of the value of territorial heritage and its potential as a driver of local development	BUILT	Very relevant
RM19-3	Initiatives for the enhancement and protection of the historical, cultural, natural and local heritage	CULTURAL	Very relevant
RM19-4	Promotion of forms of economics alternative to the monoculture of marble and creation of a market for local products derived from agro-silvo-pastoral activities	FINANCIAL	Relevant
RM19-5	Investments in the training of personnel involved in the promotion of the Ecomuseum project and of the local assets	SOCIAL	Relevant
RM20	HERITAGE RECOVERY AFTER DISASTERS, Japan		
RM20-1	Designating the Sanriku Fukko National Park.	CULTURAL	Very relevant
RM20-2	Designing "Michinoku Coastal Trail". (Long distance trail)	HUMAN	Very relevant

Table 126 Resilience SIA best practices

6- INTEGRATED LANDSCAPE MANAGEMENT

	CODE	BEST PRACTICES	INVOLVED CAPITALS	RELEVANCE
INTEGRATED LANDSCAPE MANAGEMENT	RM11	A CNH-led approach in Austrått manorial landscape (Norway)		
	RM11-1	Develop a participative process for the recognition and the evaluation of the cultural and natural heritage features (tangible and intangible)	SOCIAL	Very relevant
	RM11-2	Design a framework for integrated management	CULTURAL/HUMAN	Very relevant
	RM12	Douro cultural landscape, driver for economic and social development (Spain)		
	RM12-1	Promote joint actions (also through PPP) to enhance heritage resources and create an internationally recognized brand	SOCIAL	Very relevant
	RM12-2	Establishment of a Social Innovation Laboratory for the valorisation of the CNH	SOCIAL	Very relevant
	RM12-3	Support the implementation of a regional Heritage Territorial System (STP)	CULTURAL	Relevant
	RM13	Wild Atlantic Way (Ireland)		
	RM-1	To set out a strategy and an implemetation framework and programme for the sustainable implementation of the Wild Atlantic Way	CULTURAL/BUILT	Very relevant
	RM-2	External Monitoring Group to ensure robust systems in place to ensure that there are no adverse effects on the environment.	NATURAL	Very relevant
	RM-3	Local Economic and Community Plan developed for the region	FINANCIAL/SOCIAL	Very relevant
	RM-4	Action Plan for Jobs developed for the region and the State	HUMAN	Very relevant
	RM-5	Strategy to maintain, strengthen and develop a thriving native language speaking (Gaeltacht) community that is defined by language and culture	CULTURAL	Very relevant
	RM18	The Halland Model (Sweden)		
	RM18-1	Carefully selected each of the conservation projects with the focus on adaptive re-use and sustainable development within regional development strategies.	BUILT	Very relevant
	RM18-2	New well-functioned cross-sectoral partnerships created working with multi-problem oriented approaches.	SOCIAL	Very relevant
	RM18-3	New cultural heritage planning methodology developed, with a starting point in adaptive re-use and its value for regoinal sustaianble development. A trading zone (negotiation model) for building conservation in concert with labour market policy and the construction industry aiming at regional sustainable development.	HUMAN	Very relevant

RM18-4	Common understanding of conservation as an investment and not a cost or burden to the society. Clarification of the return of investments for all participating stakeholders	FINANCIAL	Very relevant
RM18-5	Restoration and conservation of 100 historic buildings at risk in the region of Halland	BUILT	Very relevant
RM18-6	1.200 unemployed construction workers trained in traditional building techniques & hereby employed in the conservation projects & creation of 300 new jobs in the restored buildings	HUMAN	Very relevant

Table 127 Integrated landscape management SIA best practices

VIII- Repository of best practices and integration on the RURITAGE Ecosystem of resources

To summarize all the information included in this deliverable and to give more relevance to the best practices identified in each Role Models through the exhaustive data campaigns managed by TECNALIA, RURITAGE will make those practices easily readable and available through the ATLAS developed in WP1 and WP5. Indeed the ATLAS will be a representation not only of the geographic, topographic, and historic data, but it will also contained information regarding the best practices of each RM and the lessons learned (to be developed in D1.2). Moreover, the best practices and the lessons learned will also constitute the basis of the Decision Support System (DSS) that is under development in WP5. Indeed, replicators from the project and outside will have the possibility to consult the practices directly navigating the ATLAS or querying the DSS.

The image below summarizes the draft user case that has been developed for the ATLAS and the DSS. This will be further developed and explained within D1.3 RURITAGE ATLAS and 5.1 DSS Light version.

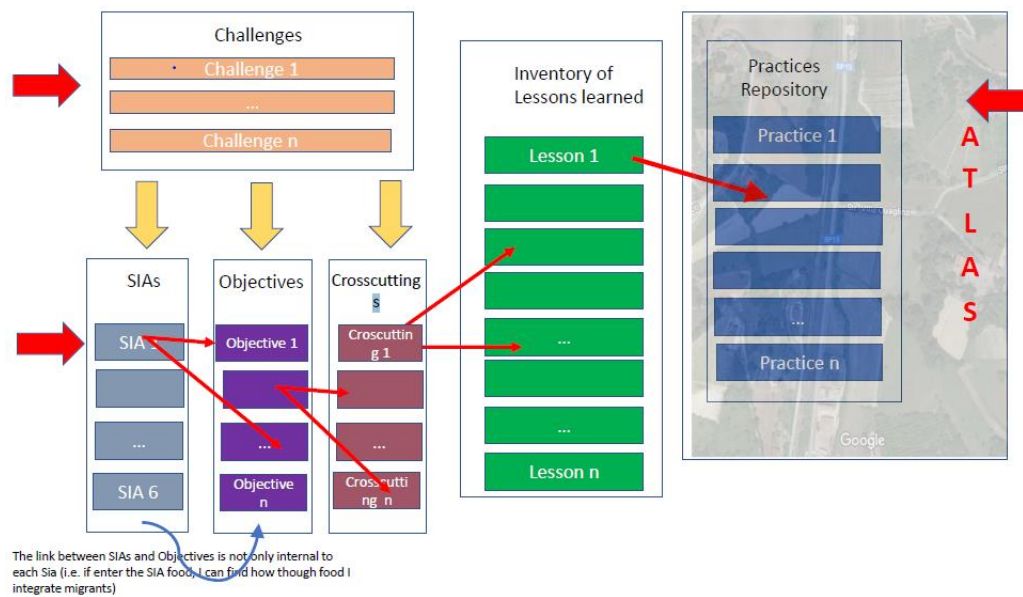


Figure 3: Draft user case of the ATLAS and DSS

IX- Conclusions and next steps

This report is the first step in the knowledge building stage of the RURITAGE project (WP1). This deliverable is the result of the study of the data and information provided by 12 RMs in the summer campaign (the first one of the campaigns of the data gathering strategy that will be followed by the autumn and winter campaign). The collected data and information have been remarkable in quantity and quality allowing additional analyses that will further enrich the ongoing work that will lead to D1.2.

The analysis of the RMs has shown that there are two big groups of RMs: the ones that can be considered as development-driven and the ones as challenge-driven. The former ones are related with pilgrimage, sustainable local food, art & festival and integrated landscape management SIAs and the latter ones are related with migration and resilience SIAs. In general, in the development-driven RMs the initially high cultural and natural capitals are transformed, by the development of build capital, human capital (especially by capacity building) and social capital (especially by collaboration between stakeholders), in the growth of the financial capital (through job and business opportunities) together with the enrichment of the other capitals (cultural enrichment, natural heritage preservation, improvement of infrastructures, well-being enhancement and network collaboration). Similar results are obtained by challenge-driven RMs. But in their case the initial capitals that are mobilised are more related with human and social resources. The initial capitals are core to the regeneration process, a good understanding of the resources of the territory is essential to undergo any action of valorisation, improvement and development.

The success of the RM was in many cases the result of a combination of planned and unexpected circumstances. These last ones turned into positive elements when stakeholders were able to catch the opportunities and possibilities given by external factors and align them with the planned process. The official recognition of the site was in many cases the first triggering action of the regeneration process, together with the need of address common challenges that arose in the last years in Europe, such as ageing of population and unemployment. Moreover, a key stakeholder with leadership and influence capacity is necessary to ensure the financial, political and technical coordination and support to the regeneration. In many cases, this role is usually taken by the Public Administration. Furthermore, the inclusion and the enthusiasm of the private sector and the civil society is key to ensure the continuation and achievement of the activities planned.

The analysis carried out in this task is the first step in the process of analysing the RMs in the project. A second version of this deliverable will include the analysis of the information gathered from the new selected RM that is finalising right now. This analysis will allow refining and validating the characterisation of the SIAs. The analysis of the information gathered in the autumn and winter campaign will also complete the analysis of the RM including their relationship with the cross-cutting issues and a deeper analysis of the involvement of the stakeholders. This will lead to the abstraction and conceptualisation of the best practices to be included in the lesson learnt repository as replicable specific strategies for replicators.

Annex I: Summer campaign data gathering form

1- Validation of practices



OBJECTIVE: The objective of this section is to validate, complete or refine the practices (actions) that were considered in the proposal phase. Take your time checking the following list, making the necessary changes and indicating the degree of relevance of each one. The table will be used in the following tabs (other questions will be connected with the practices/actions).

1. Please, select the practices relevant for your heritage-led regeneration process and indicate the degree of relevance. (Please, feel free to add, adapt or rewrite the suggested list of practices according to your Role Model case. Please use another colour for modifications)

Topic	RMs codes	RMs	MA codes	Model Action	Please indicate if the following practices were relevant for your role model regeneration process (Y/N)	Indicate the degree of relevance
Pilgrimage	RM1	Camino de Santiago-Santiago way	RM1.1	Promote a governance model with the involvement of public and private bodies .		
			RM1.2	Form a tourism body with the specific charter for developing these resources and attracting tourism (see Spanish Federation of Associations of Friends of the Camino de Santiago)		
			RM1.3	Promote the restoration of old or unused buildings to offer them as shelters, hotels, restaurants and shops for pilgrims.		
			RM1.4	Support local farmers in offering their products to the pilgrims.		
			RM1.5	Study and research the historic traces of the pilgrimage routes and the traditions related to them (in literature, historic maps, art, etc.)		
			RM1.5	Digitalization of the pilgrimage - through websites, GIS maps, apps.		
			RM1.6	Develop Heritage innovation as Monitoring Heritage System		



Rural Food	RM2	Maria Ut-Maria way	RM1.7	Foster training and employment: schools workshop and internships		
			RM2.1	Improve services: eco-mobility, Wi-Fi connection, tourism services (hostels, bar&restaurants), signals, maps, radio...		
			RM2.2	Expand the offer, promoting eco-tourism: link the pilgrimage route to other activities (outdoor sports, excursions...)		
			RM2.3	Create a set of guided tours or organized travels, tailored for different targets		
	RM3	Preserving old tradition for innovating agro-food production in Apulia	RM2.4	Pilgrim's passport: a fidelity card to involve local business into the project and create new business opportunities.		
			RM3.1	Support local farmers and producers in innovation projects		
			RM3.2	Identify, prioritize and monitor technologies, resources, and skills in the agro-food production of the area		
			RM3.3	Definition of marketing and communication strategies for the products		
			RM3.4	Definition of standards of quality for the selected products		
			RM3.5	Promote the environmental sustainability of the agro-food production, packaging and selling		
			RM3.6	Social innovation ideas		
	RM4	Coffee production in world heritage landscape: FCM (CO)	RM4.1	Promote the cooperation among Universities, Public bodies and local producers, through joint research and educational programs		
			RM4.2	Develop Business Management Program for local producers, in order to involve the younger generations and to promote the innovation of the enterprises		
			RM4.3	Develop online training courses		
			RM4.4	Improve the accessibility (in terms of mobility, services, digital connections) of the area in order to enhance the livelihood of the area and attract new activities		
			RM4.5	Define guidelines for the sustainable renovation of the vernacular architecture		
			RM4.6	Establish a "Tourism technical panel" (involving Public Bodies, professional associations, Ministries, etc.)		
			RM4.7	Define a strategic development plan of the area as touristic destination		



			RM4.8	Promote the music cultural heritage of the site, establishing music educational programs, events and favouring traditional music bands creation.		
			RM4.9	Creation of inventories of the CNH features.		
			RM4.10	Define an action plan for the identification, the protection and the communication of the biodiversity of the area		
Migration	RM5	Migrants hospitality and integration in Asti province: PIAM (IT)	RM5.1	Selection of stakeholders in the Rural Hub related with the local agro-food chain and the creative industries and agreements with such stakeholders to support the integration of migrants.		
			RM5.2	Restoration of old and unused buildings to give hospitality to the migrants (in the future could be converted in facilities for tourists)		
			RM5.3	Capacity building activities: Training to migrants and residents related with organic farming, arts, built heritage restoration, traditional crafts and trades, etc.		
			RM5.4	Facilitate connection with residents with defined activities: FOOD migrant catering- ethnic cuisine catering ART traditional dance, music performance. Synergies to be created with local initiatives on cultural heritage		
			RM5.5	Internship for migrants in local businesses, farms, tourism related activities		
	RM6	Boosting migrant integration with nature in Lesvos Island: NHMLPF (EL)	RM6.1	Developing integration and information programmes for migrants and citizens (to specify)		
			RM6.2	Educational programmes and guided tours, specifically tailored for migrants to make them aware of the CNH of the territory.		
Art&Festival	RM7	Discovering contemporary art and nature in Haute Provence: UGHP (FR)	RM7.1	Promote partnerships with museums, cultural institutions, young association, music and art school, private companies, etc.		
			RM7.2	Organize workshops, residences and call for artists to participate in defining the festival or art event		
			RM7.3	Promote local business, through branding and marketing: local FOOD, ART and CRAFTS production, etc...		
			RM7.4	Training for guides and professionals of the tourism sector		
			RM7.5	Promote the discovering of the territory (natural landscape, outdoor activities, hiking, eco-tourism) through art		



	RM8	The Living Village of the Middle Age, Visegrad: VVO, EMI (HU)	RM8.1	Creation of a set of tourists packs, composed by FOOD related activities (i.e. the "Middle Age Menus"), ART (i.e. Middle Age poetry performance), NATURALISTIC Activities, etc.		
			RM8.2	Promote and support local traditional activities (branding, high quality standards, clustering, internationalization, etc.)		
			RM8.3	Networking with other Festivals on the same topic: possibility of joint actions (i.e. Festival passport)		
			RM8.4	Enhance the narrative of the place and promote the discovering of the territory through history: guided tours, thematic excursions, games, re-enactments.		
Resilience	RM9	Teaching culture for learning resilience in Crete: UOC (EL)	RM9.1	Organizing training - also using informal education methodology- to improve the resilience of local people (children, adults and elderly people, professionals, public authorities etc..)		
			RM9.2	Develop interactive exhibitions to attract a broader audience		
			RM9.3	Development of toolkit for resilient citizens		
			RM9.4	Participative mapping of the Heritage Features at risk		
			RM9.5	Support the definition of guidelines for risk assessment and mitigation actions		
	RM10	Natural hazards as intangible CNH for the human resilience in South Iceland: Katla (IS)	RM10.1	Discover and diffuse the traditional storytelling and superstitions as means to understand the natural environment and to promote the place ownership		
			RM10.2	Promote the awareness of the natural features acting as hazard barriers		
			RM10.3	Foster the knowledge and awareness of the link between the traditional construction techniques and the natural environment		
			RM10.4	Promote a participative process in order to create a cohesive resilient community (educational activities and event, monitoring and rescue teams, etc.)		
Landscape	RM11	Douro cultural landscape, driver for economic and social development: AEICE (ES)	RM11.1	Develop strategies to understand and manage changes and interactions between social and ecological systems, including conflict prevention and management of biodiversity		
			RM11.2	Promote joint actions (also through PPP) to enhance heritage resources and create an internationally recognized brand		
			RM11.3	Support the implementation of a regional Heritage Territorial System (STP)		



			RM11.4	Establishment of a Social Innovation Laboratory for the valorisation of the CNH		
			RM11.5	Develop high level training programme for the management of the territory as "cultural landscape" (addressed mainly to professionals, researchers and public bodies staff)		
	RM12	A CNH-led approach in Austrått manorial landscape: NMBU (NO)	RM12.1	Develop a participative process for the recognition and the evaluation of the cultural and natural heritage features (tangible and intangible)		
			RM12.2	Design a framework for integrated management		

2- Context

1. Please detail which is the administrative context of your RM (is it a village, a region...?)

2. Please, indicate the NUT/s that correspond to the context of your RM (if possible in NUT 2 or 3). For more information about the NUTs please check:
<http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/nuts/background>

3. Please describe your geographical context (where is your RM located, geographical characteristics, etc.)

4. Indicate if the geographical context had influenced the regeneration practices/process of your RM and how

5. Please, indicate from the following sentences those that represent the reality of your RM and explain why.

Sentences	Represent your RM reality?	Why?
The population is very old		
Young people leave the place because there is no job		
There is a high concentration of national immigrants		
There is a high concentration of international immigrants		
There is a depopulation process (inhabitants emigrate to other places)		
There is no infrastructure for old people (health, assistance...)		
There is no infrastructure for kids (schools...)		
There is no good ICT infrastructure (internet...)		
The place has no good infrastructure communications (roads...)		
There are not enough commerce and services for daily life		
There is a lack of public services		
There is a high rate of unemployment		
There is problem of poverty		
The main economic sector is agriculture		
The main economic sector is industry		
The main economic sector is tourism		



There is a high rate of self employment		
There is a lack of people with high studies (University)		
There is a lack of people with primary studies (school)		
There is a problem of overcrowding (many inhabitants per dwelling)		

4. Please describe which are the main economic activities of the region	
-------------------------------------------------------------------------	--

5. Do young people stay in the area?		Why?	
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6. If not, what could be necessary to lure them back?	
-------------------------------------------------------	--

7. Did you find any mechanism to make young people stay in rural areas? Please explain.	
-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	--

8. What are the main public transport connections? (train, bus...) Please explain.	
------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	--

9. Are those public transport connections effective and reliable? Please explain.	
-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------	--

3- Regeneration process

1. Which was/were the main economic activity/ies of the place before the regeneration process? <i>(select the main or 2 main activities from the list)</i>		
Activity 1		
Activity 2		
<i>If you choose "other" please specify</i>		
2. Which was the situation of the area before the regeneration process? <i>(please select the 2 options that better describe the situation of your place)</i>		
Option 1		
Option 2		
<i>If you choose "other" please specify</i>		
3. Was the regeneration of your area a planned process?		
4. If it was a planned process, please indicate:		
4.1. Objective of the plan/or strategy. <i>(Use a row per plan or strategy)</i>	4.2. The name of the plan or strategy	
Plan/Strategy 1		
Plan/Strategy 2		



Plan/Strategy ...		
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5. Please, select or indicate the key drivers of your regeneration process *(select a maximum of 3)*

Driver 1	
Driver 2	
Driver 3	
If you choose "other" please specify	

6. Was the process a combination of unplanned circumstances or a set of unforeseen coincidences? Stakeholders effort? Continuous politic investment? <i>(Please explain)</i>				

7. Which was the starting point of the process? *(please describe the key factor/s that trigger the process)*

--

8. When did it started? *(please indicate the year when you consider the seed of regeneration process or actions was planted. It is not necessarily the year that regeneration itself started but the year that you consider that a first crucial idea, opportunity or action arised)*

--

9. Please describe the regeneration process of your case study: *(describe the process with your own words understanding the "process" as the story of the different regeneration actions happened, although they might not related to each other)*

--

10. Please describe the barriers encountered in the process (if any)

--



11. Considering your previous description of the process, could you please indicate the milestones of the regeneration process, the years/dates when they took place and the key stakeholders or situations which were crucial in each milestone and why? (A milestone is understood as a significant stage or event in the development of the process or the regeneration practices. *Please feel free to explain the milestones as a unique process or as separate processes depending on the regeneration practice explained in the "validation of practices" tab*)

Practice 1:
(If you decide to split the milestones per regeneration practice please indicate the name of the regeneration practice 1)

				Key stakeholder/s			In case different stakeholders participate, it was a shared decision? (Please describe)	If you are explaining the process as a unique process, please indicate if each milestone is connected to the regeneration practices selected in "Validation of practices" tab (fill as much columns as actions are related with each milestone)					
Milestones (A milestone is understood as a significant stage or event in the development of the process or the regeneration practices)	Date	Key factors	Promoter stakeholder	Other stakeholders involved	Why? (Describe why and how key factors or stakeholders contributed to the process?)	Place (if this milestone was connected to a specific place)	Practice 1	Practice 2	Practice 3	Practice 4	Practice 5	Practice 6	
M1													
M2													
M3													
M4													
M5													
M6													



Please fill in the following columns about your main heritage resources (in case of several elements of the same subtype without specific individual relevance you can describe them in a generic way like for example: "several historic dwellings")

Name	Type (please select)	Select from one of the following colums depending on the Type of heritage indicated:					Did this element played a crucial role in the regeneration process?		Official recognition/Inventorization					Element/s description (please describe more about the element/s relevance)
		Subtype (Natural Heritage)	Subtype (Immovable Heritage)	Subtype (Movable Heritage)	Subtype (Intangible Heritage)	Other/s	(Y/N)	Please describe why/how	Is this element listed/ catalogued? (Y/N)	Recognition level (please select)	Indicate the name of the recognition/ inventorization level	Web link to inventorization/ recognition information:	Did the recognition contribute to foster the regeneration process or did hinder it?	
Example1: Romanesque hermitages network	Inmovable (Buildings, monuments,...)		Religious				It fostered the process	Was the central vectorof regeneration process	Yes	National	National inventory of cultural heritage		It fostered the process	The network has 6 hermitages disseminated in the region. Its importance derives from their...
Example 2: Traditional stone dwellings	Inmovable (Buildings, monuments,...)		Residential				It hindered the process	Dwellings were abandoned by the owners because the constructive restrictions of being heritage affecting their conservation and generating depopulation	Yes	Local	Local catalogue/Cadastre		It hindered the process	More than 40 residential buildings with 2 or 3 floors constructed in stone
Example 3: Geopark	Natural (Landscapes, natural formations...)	Geoparks					It fostered the process	Attracted tourism to the region	Not sure					...



Please fill in the following columns about resources that are not considered Heritage (for example:
natural resources -a beach, a river,...-, productive resources -quarry, mine, crops lands,...-, other
cultural resources, events -sports, business, ..-)

	1. Which were the main resources of your region before the regeneration process?	Please describe the resource sub-type (Detail the type of natural resource, productive resource, cultural resource,...)	Did the Regeneration process go together with the fostering of this resource?	Did the Regeneration process changed the role of this resource?	Is this resource still a main resource in the region?	
<i>Example</i>	<i>Productive resources</i>	<i>Wheat crop lands</i>	<i>No, not related</i>	<i>Yes, but it made the resource change role, or made it disappear</i>	<i>No</i>	
<i>Resource 1</i>						
<i>Resource 2</i>						
<i>Resource 3</i>						
<i>Resource 4</i>						
<i>Resource 5</i>						
<i>Resource 6</i>						
	2. Was there any EXTERNAL opportunity that fostered the regeneration process? (for example: a film shoot in your area, a book written about the area, a national or international event celebrated, etc.)	Please describe the opportunity and how it contributed to regeneration process.	This external opportunity was expected or planned?	If expected or planned. Who (which stakeholder) planned or decided it?	If expected or planned. Was the decision shared with the rest of the stakeholders?	If so, please indicate which stakeholders were involved.
<i>Example 1</i>	<i>Yes</i>	<i>Ken Follet write a book about my historical centre</i>	<i>No</i>			
<i>Example 2</i>	<i>Yes</i>	<i>Game of thrones shoot in my place</i>	<i>Yes</i>	<i>National ministry of tourism and the municipality</i>	<i>Yes</i>	<i>NMT, Municipality, ...</i>
<i>External Opportunity 1</i>						
<i>External Opportunity 2</i>						
<i>External Opportunity 3</i>						
<i>External Opportunity 4</i>						
<i>External Opportunity 5</i>						
<i>External Opportunity 6</i>						
<i>External Opportunity 7</i>						

3. Please indicate the key places/ infrastructures for the site to become successful (if any)	
Name	Role of the place/infrastructure



Example 1	High velocity train station	It attracted many people to the town, contributing to the regeneration process
Place/ infrastructure 1		
Place/ infrastructure 2		
Place/ infrastructure 3		

6- Stakeholders

1. Please, include the key stakeholders that took part in the rural regeneration of your regeneration process indicating the information required in the following columns:									If they were connected to specific regeneration practices selected in "Validation of practices" tab please select from the list (fill as much columns as practices are related with each stakeholder)					
	Type (please, select)	Subtype (please, select)	Name of the organisation (or generic name in case of, for example "small businesses")	Role (please describe briefly the role of the entity in the rural regeneration of your experience)	Which was their contribution to the process? (please select)	Describe the contributions (please describe briefly the main contributions by the entity in the process)	Was this stakeholder...? (select from the options)	When this stakeholder was joined to the process?	Practice 1	Practice 2	Practice 3	Practice 4	Practice 5	Practice 6
Stakeholder 1														
Stakeholder 2														
Stakeholder 3														
Stakeholder 4														
Stakeholder 5														
Stakeholder 6														
Stakeholder 7														
Stakeholder 8														
Stakeholder 9														
Stakeholder 10														

7- KPI



1. Please indicate the SIA of your case study

Please fill in these indicators and indicate those that are most relevant for your case study

Type of impacts	I codes	Impacts	Indicators	1. Please reformulate the indicator if necessary	2. Indicate the relevance of this indicator for your case study (please select from the list)
Social Impacts	ISo1	Integration of different stakeholders			
			N. of people involved in events and activities (n.)		
			N. of representatives of the civic society involved (n.)		
			N. of companies involved (n.)		
			Number of stakeholders involved in the process		
			Associations and groups of citizens involved (n. and n. of people involved)		
			Managed or co-managed by associations or groups of citizens? (y/n)		
			N. of public bodies and authorities involved (n.)		
			N. of events organised to attract/interact with stakeholders		
	ISo2	Increase awareness and ownership of cultural heritage, sense of identity	N. of indigenous groups/ communities involved		
			New events promoted by local authorities (n. and n. of people reached)		
			Number of actions and cultural events produced by citizens at local level (n. and n. of people reached)		
	ISo3	Promote access and fruition of the CNH of the vulnerable groups	no. of crowdfunding campaigns launched		
			Number of sites accessible by people with disabilities		
			Number of projects addressing people with disabilities (n. of projects, and n. of people involved)		
	ISo4	Improve the quality of life of residents	Number of visitors with disabilities		
			Increase of the employment rate (%)		
	ISo5	Integration of migrants with local resident population	Increase of the number of cultural events		
			Number of migrants involved in educational-training programs (n. and %)		
			Number of internships for migrants activated		
	ISo6	Regeneration of micro-communities?	Number of migrants actively engaged in the project and participating to the HUB (n.)		
			Do you use any indicator in this field? Please describe it:		



	ISo7	Active engagement of disadvantaged people (elderly, migrants, unemployed)	Do you use any indicator in this field? Please describe it:		
	ISo8	Other indicators?			
Economic Impacts	IEc1	Strengthening the tourism sector	Number of arrivals (n.)		
			"green tourism packages"		
			GDP of the sector (%)		
			Number of hotels		
			Number of restaurants		
	IEc2	Enlarge the tourism offer and attract different target groups	N. of touristic attractions		
			N. of tailored or customizable offers (packages, guided tours, etc.)		
			Distribution of the arrivals along the year (% per month)		
	IEc3	Increase the visibility of the area and the related products	Brands and labels for local products and services (n.)		
			Promotion of the area and related products in national and international tourism events and fairs (n. of events and fair per year)		
			Signals and explanation panels help describing the sites and orienteering the visitors (n. of sites, km of routes)		
	IEc4	Foster innovation in local business and start-ups (organizational, process and products innovation, etc.)	Number of start-ups and spin-off created		
			Number of entrepreneurs younger than 35 years involved		
			Number of companies supported in defining new business models and innovative processes of production		
			...		
	IEc5	Employment and valorisation of local traditional skills	Do you use any indicator in this field? Please describe it:		
	IEc6	Flexibility and re-adaptation over time (of functions)	Do you use any indicator in this field? Please describe it:		
	IEc7	Other indicators?			
Environmental Impacts	IEn1	Improving eco-mobility	Existing cycle paths (Km)		
			Existing pedestrian/hiking paths (km)		
			Existing public transport services (Km, people served)		
			Existing shared transport services (bike sharing, car sharing, etc.)		
	IEn2	Promote local business for sustainable production	Use of renewable energy in the local production (% of renewable energy)		
			Number of companies and organizations with sustainability certifications and labelling		
			Number of organic farms (n. and % of the total)		
			Number of shops, restaurants and tourism facilities selling local products (KM0) (n. and % on the total)		
	IEn3	Eco-restoration and retrofitting of buildings, improving their environmental performances	Number of buildings restored/retrofitted with green solutions		
			Number of reused buildings		



			Number of construction enterprises working in green building sector (n. and %)		
			Number of eco-restoration of habitats/ natural areas or polluted sites (old factory grounds, mining areas, etc.)		
	IEn4	Strengthening the protection of the environment (in policies and practices)	N. of new protocols/agreement for ecological and environmental protection of sites		
			Area extent affected by specific regulations/plans for the environment protection		
	IEn5	Biodiversity	Do you use any indicator in this field? Please describe it:		
	IEn6	Reduction of waste/ underuse of resources	Do you use any indicator in this field? Please describe it:		
	IEn7	Number of endangered species	Do you use any indicator in this field? Please describe it:		
	IEn8	Number of species with economic value	Do you use any indicator in this field? Please describe it:		
	IEn9	Surface of areas of medium/ high environmental value	Do you use any indicator in this field? Please describe it:		
	IEn10	Number/proportion of native species	Do you use any indicator in this field? Please describe it:		
	IEn11	Number of nature-based interventions in the sites	Do you use any indicator in this field? Please describe it:		
	IEn12	Number of habitats and ecosystems	Do you use any indicator in this field? Please describe it:		
	IEn13	Existing ecosystem services	Do you use any indicator in this field? Please describe it:		
Climate Impacts	ICl1	Reduce the production of CO2 promoting the eco-mobility	Increase of the number of people using public transport		
			Increase of the number of people walking or cycling daily		
	ICl2	Other indicators?			
Technological Impacts	ITe1	Establish broad-band internet connection in rural areas	Number of people connected (in % on the total, and as absolute value)		
			Area covered by broad band internet (in % on the total, and as absolute value)		
			Number of CNH sites connected (monuments, museum, parks, etc.)		
	ITe2	Digitalization of CNH	Number of webpages (translations, graphic improvement, adding of functionalities)		
			New tools developed (apps, webpages, bitcoin systems, etc)		
			Number of people reached by through digital tools		
			Number of CNH features mapped trough GIS		
	ITe3	Improvement of IT skills of citizens (different groups) and professionals (especially in the tourism sector)	Number of people trained (in ICT)		
			Number of hours of training (in ICT)		
	ITe4	Creation of new products (food, art and crafts, bio-industry...)	Number of new food companies created during the process (n. of companies and n. of employees)		
			Number of new art and crafts laboratories created during the process (n. of companies and n. of employees)		



			Number of prototypes and services co-created in the HUBs		
	ITe5	Process innovation	Do you use any indicator in this field? Please describe it:		
	ITe6	Other indicators?			
Organizational Impacts	IOr1	Improve the CNH management system of the local authorities (guidelines, training, etc.)	Training course to the public authorities staff (number of hours and of number of people involved)		
			Number of publications as recommendation and guidelines provided (n.)		
	IOr2	Other indicators?			
Health & Well-being	IHw1	Access to health services	Do you use any indicator in this field? Please describe it:		
	IHw2	Access to sport services	Do you use any indicator in this field? Please describe it:		
	IHw3	Number of people unable to work due to (mental) health related problems	Do you use any indicator in this field? Please describe it:		
	IHw4	Other indicators?			



Annex II: Call for the new RM (full text)

RURITAGE - Rural regeneration through systemic heritage-led strategies

CALL OF INTEREST FOR ROLE MODELS

Open 7 September 2018 – 31 October 2018

1- Preface

This call is part of the project “*RURITAGE - Rural regeneration through systemic heritage-led strategies*”, funded under the Horizon 2020 Topic “SC5-21-2016-2017: Cultural heritage as a driver for sustainable growth” (Grant agreement no.: 776465).

RURITAGE aims at demonstrating how Cultural and Natural Heritage can emerge as a driver of sustainable development and competitiveness, by the recognition of rural areas as ‘poles of excellence’ in heritage valorisation and capitalization. RURITAGE aims at transforming rural areas in sustainable development demonstration ‘laboratories’, through the enhancement of their unique Cultural and Natural Heritage potential.

In particular RURITAGE will:

- Increase **knowledge** about successful practices of heritage-led rural regeneration and provide **tools** making successful practices and solutions available and replicable.
- Identify the **financial resources** needed to preserve cultural heritage in rural areas, and promote the **engagement** of rural communities in the decision-making processes
- Enhance awareness on **exploitation** possibilities in Cultural and Natural Heritage sector in rural areas, providing roadmaps for the **long-term sustainability** of heritage-led regeneration strategies.

To do so, at first RURITAGE involved in the project 13 successful cases (Role Models) in much diversified contexts and is now in the process of analysing their good practices. To build a larger evidence base and a highly transferable approach, RURITAGE launches this **call for interest** for additional Role Models beyond the 13 already involved in the project. **Thus if you are a rural territory that used heritage to regenerate your areas, please have a read at our call and apply!**

2- Introduction

RURITAGE will build its paradigm for rural regeneration upon **6 Systemic Innovation Areas (SIAs)** that can contribute to regenerate rural territories in Europe and beyond and whose intersections constitute a European model of heritage-led rural development.



These six areas are:

- **Pilgrimage:** Heritage routes to sacred and historical places are drivers for sustainable and economic growth in many rural areas. Indeed, some observers describe 'route tourism' as the world's best hope for securing sustainability in travel and tourism. Thus, heritage routes represent a good opportunity for developing less explored areas with valuable Cultural and Natural Heritage that appeal to external visitors. *Already included RMs: Camino de Santiago (ES), Maria UT Way (RO)*
- **Sustainable Local Food Production:** Using food, wine and gastronomy as a means to profile rural localities has become a widespread way to improve the economic and environmental sustainability of both tourism and agriculture. It has been linked to the development of "alternative" food networks and a resurgent enthusiasm for food products that are perceived to be traditional and local, symbolising the place and culture of the destination. *Already included RMs: Preserving old traditions for innovating agro-food production in Apulia region (IT) Coffee production in World Heritage landscape (CO)*
- **Migration:** Beyond the challenges presented by the migration crisis, especially in the countries most affected by the migrants' arrivals, and by the received application of asylum, the arrival of 'incomers' can also create opportunities for repopulation, growth and potential for rural regeneration. In this context, CNH, in terms of local tradition, languages, art and crafts, etc. can play an important role in boosting and accelerating the process of integration and regeneration. *Already included RMs: Migrants hospitality and integration in Asti Province, PIAM Onlus (IT) Boosting migrants' integration with nature in Lesvos Island (GR)*
- **Art and festivals:** Festivals and arts' exhibition have been used as a mean to attract tourists and as an economic resource in many rural areas. Festivals related with ancient local traditions and products, open-air art exhibition and landscape museums are continuously growing and represent an important source of tourism and jobs creation. Furthermore, arts-involved projects for youth engagement can highlight building social connections, self-esteem, and community knowledge thus promoting youth entrepreneurship and a "creative rural economy", providing aspirational jobs and examples of entrepreneurship that are particularly attractive to young people. *Already included RMs: The living village of the middle age, Visegrad (HU) Discovering contemporary art and nature in Haute Provence (FR)*

- **Resilience:** Resilience refers to the ability of human settlements to withstand and to recover quickly from external shocks. By enhancing the role of Cultural and Natural Heritage for building resilience against the dual threats of climate change and disasters and ensuring that all development is risk-informed, rural communities can protect against losses and simultaneously boost economic growth, create jobs and livelihoods, strengthen access to health and education, and contribute to foster the responsible ownership of CNH in rural areas. *Already included RMs: Natural hazards as intangible Cultural and Natural Heritage for human resilience in South Iceland (IC), Teaching culture for learning resilience in Crete (GR)*
- **Integrated Landscape management:** According to the European landscape Convention, public is encouraged to take an active part in Landscape protection, conserving and maintaining its heritage value, helping to steer changes brought about by economic, social or environmental necessity, and in its planning. Successful examples of participatory landscape management built on heritage - and through their integration in regional and Smart Specialization strategies – have been demonstrated to be an important instigator of rural renaissance. *Already included RMs: A Cultural Natural Heritage Approach in Austrátt manorial landscape (NW), Douro cultural landscape, driver for economic and social development (ES), Wild Atlantic way (IE)*

Mapping activities and impacts in the selected Role Models (RMs) according to the 6 identified SIAs will ensure the compilation of a comprehensive set of initiatives and opportunities related to Cultural and Natural Heritage (CNH) values and dimensions and will support the co-creation and implementation of **innovative heritage-led regeneration strategies**.

3- Why apply?

Additional Role Models selected following this call will have the great opportunity to **see their good practices promoted by RURITAGE** and to **share their experiences** with the other Role Models and knowledge experts enabling the subsequent enhancement of the good practice in their own rural territory.

The learning captured with other partners could lead to a wider recognition of the potential for rural regeneration of the good practice across Europe and beyond, therefore increasing worldwide the visibility of their rural area.

All the rural areas selected through this call will be awarded the title of **RURITAGE Role Model**. They will be promoted widely to a range of audiences with an interest in rural regeneration through heritage-led strategies through the following activities:

- inclusion within the **RURITAGE Practices Repository**, an open Repository that will be made available online within the RURITAGE Resources Ecosystem platform, collecting and mapping, for each RM, the key SIA related and cross-cutting themes characterizing model heritage-led rural regeneration strategies.
- Invitation (at the project premises) to present their practices during the 'Training workshop' in February/March 2019 that will be held in Spain, where RMs interested in further developing heritage-led regeneration actions will have the opportunity to run bilateral meetings with other RMs and/or Knowledge Facilitator Partners.
- possibility to join the other **RURITAGE workshops**, covering their own travel and accommodation costs

- free access to the **Digital Rural Heritage Hub (Digital RHH)**, conceived as an open blog for discussion, accessible per SIA and per the cross-cutting themes. The Digital RHH will also include multiple educational and capacity building activities through a series of webinars on the topic of each SIA and on tools and standards related to cultural and natural heritage (i.e. heritage and sustainable tourism, intangible cultural heritage safeguarding, disaster risk management for CNH, historical urban landscapes, etc.).
- Favourable subscription to the **RURITAGE Brand**, guaranteeing networking among RURITAGE branded organization and the participation to a yearly event.
- **Great visibility** through the project website and RURITAGE dissemination activities.

4- Who is eligible?

Eligible beneficiaries for the Call for Good Practices are rural communities both from EU Member States and non-EU Countries, as defined below:

- Municipalities and towns in rural areas
- Local Action Groups (LAGs)
- Local agencies defined as public or semi-public organisations, responsible for the design and implementation of specific policies (economic development, energy supply, health services, transport, etc.).
- SMEs and Start-ups
- Private foundation, banks, investment agencies
- Non-profit organisations (NGOs, onlus, local associations, etc.)

Applicants must be eligible for participation in the EC H2020 Framework Programme and be located or implementing their actions in “predominantly rural regions” (the rural population accounts for 50 % or more of the total population) or “intermediate regions” (the rural population accounts for a share between 20 % and 50 % of the total population) according to EUROSTAT definition [http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/statistics-explained/index.php?title=Glossary:Urban-rural_typology].

If you have any doubt on your eligibility, please directly contact us before submitting your application at: ruritage@unibo.it

5- What kind of good practices are eligible?

Candidate Role Models can apply by submitting good practices they have been implementing in their territory.

A good practice as understood in RURITAGE is not only a practice that is good, but a practice that has been proven to work well **by ensuring desired results and could be recommended as a model**. It is a successful experience, which has been tested and validated and that has reached a great impact in rural regeneration, and that deserves to be shared so that a greater number of rural communities can adopt it.

6- Submission procedure

Each applicant can submit more than one Good practice. To submit each Good Practice proposal, applicants must submit:

1. The online **application form** in English (see Annex 1 of the present call). The direct link to the online application platform is provided on the dedicated webpage: <https://fr.unesco.org/node/292565>

2. **2 images** presenting your good practice (in jpg or png format)

3. **Any eventual other materials** in pdf or jpg format- short documents, infographics, etc.- or link to youtube or vimeo videos you may deem relevant for supporting your application (in English or with English summary) (**optional**)

4. The informed consent to participate in the ruritage project (annex 3), duly filled and signed

The submission of the Good Practice applications is paper free.

The submission period for Good Practice proposals will be **open until midnight 31 October 2018**.

By submitting a proposal, the applicant declares its commitment, if selected, to provide the information needed to fill the RURITAGE Practices Repository according to the template available online (annex 1).

7- Assessment process

The assessment panel will include UNIBO staff as responsible of the task and the involvement of RURITAGE Advisory Board could be foreseen if necessary.

All submitted proposals will be reviewed for compliance with the eligibility criteria outlined below:

- The application form is filled in and submitted in English, respecting the procedure outlined in the call for proposals and within the notified deadline.
- The candidate is eligible according to rules set out in the present Call.

The Assessment panel will rate all the eligible proposals for good practices against a scorecard linked to the following criteria:

- Relevance
- Fit with Principles of integrated and sustainable rural regeneration
- Transferability
- Evidence base
- Impact

Up to **8 good practices** will be awarded. At least, if possible, one good practice for each SIA will be selected. The assessment will also consider the geographical coverage of the submitted good practices, in order to try to give evidence of diversified contexts.

Additional good practices could be selected that will not receive funds from the project for participating to the "Launch workshop" but that could have access to all the other benefits (on their own premises).

The results of the assessment will be submitted to the RURITAGE Steering Committee for final approval of the selected good practices.

After approval by the Steering Committee, the information on selected good practices shall be published on the RURITAGE website.

The applicants will be notified about the results of the selection process by email.

All the selected rural areas will be awarded the title 'RURITAGE Role Model'.

8- Privacy

Personal data shall be collected, processed and published in accordance with Regulation (EU) 2016/679, also known as GDPR (General Data Protection Regulation). Please refer to info sheet available online for a complete Privacy Statement.

9- The template of the online application form

TITLE OF GOOD PRACTICE	
-------------------------------	--

Location	<i>Country, Region/County, Municipality</i>
-----------------	-----------------------------------------------------

Contact details of the person representing the applicant	<i>Name and Surname, function, email contact</i>
Contact details of the official who holds the responsibility behind the good practice and who authorised this application	<i>Name and Surname, function, email contact</i>
WEBSITE (optional)	

Good practice introduction

One liner	<i>Please present your good practice with a short sentence (max 150 characters)</i>
Good Practice pitch	<i>Please present the essence of your good practice in a short description to be used for promotional purposes (max 1000 characters)</i>

Systemic Innovation Area	<i>Which SIA relates best to your good practice? Please elaborate why (max 1500 characters)</i>
Good practice summary	<i>Please describe (max 5000 characters):</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The problem and proposed solutions - Timeframe, dates, important milestones - The link to the specific strategy (with key themes, subthemes, actions) - The main outputs for achieving objective, innovative elements - Results achieved, monitoring - Potential for re-use and improvement

Relevance

Does the good practice address an issue widely faced by rural areas?
<i>Please describe the relevance of your practice taking into consideration the common challenges rural areas are facing today (max 1500 characters)</i>
What are the solutions it offers?
<i>Please describe (max 1500 characters)</i>

--

Fit with Principles of integrated and sustainable rural regeneration

How does the good practice build on the sustainable and integrated approach to tackle rural regeneration?

Please describe (max 1500 characters)

--

What evidence is there of a participatory approach in project development and implementation, involving relevant stakeholders?

Please describe (max 1500 characters)

--

Transferability

Do you think your good practice would be interesting for other rural areas?

Please justify (max 1500 characters)

--

Is the practice linked to any specific governance/legislative context (national, regional, etc.)?

Please explain how this impacts the potential to reuse. (max 1500 characters)

--

Is there scope to amend the practice to suit other rural areas?

*Please explain how your good practice can be adapted and upgraded in different circumstances.
(Max 1500 characters)*

What was the cost of the practice and how was it financed?

(Max 250 characters)

How sustainable is the practice in the long run? Is it still operational?

Which has been the impact on your rural territory (on the cultural, economic, environmental and social point of view)?

Please justify (max 1500 characters)