

**Interreg
Europe**



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SUP4SUD

Baseline Study

Interreg Europe

SUP4SUD

Strategic Urban Planning For Sustainable Development

May 2025

July 2029

Central Transdanubian Regional Innovation Agency (KDRIÜ) (HU)

The Prague Institute of Planning and Development (IPR Prague) (CZ)

Stadt Mannheim (DE)

City of Tallinn (EE)

Metropolitan Strategic Plan of Barcelona (ES)

Universidad Pablo de Olavide, de Sevilla (ES)

Northern and Western Regional Assembly (IE)

Chişinău City Hall (MD)

Ialoveni City Hall (MD)

Oslo Municipality (NO)

Krakow Metropolis Association (PL)

Avanhard township council of Odesa district of Odesa region (UA)

October 2025

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SUP4SUD seeks to strengthen the capacity of European cities and regions to strategically integrate social and environmental sustainability into their urban planning processes. The project SUP4SUD is implemented in the framework of the Interreg Europe programme and co-financed by the European Union. It will be implemented in the period 1 May 2025 – 31 July 2029 and involves 12 partners from 10 countries. including municipalities, regions, agencies and an academic institution.

This Baseline Study was created by the Advisory Partner Universidad Pablo de Olavide, de Sevilla, during the first 6 months of the project to allow a good understanding of the challenge, of each city/region specific context and of the added value of the partnership. It is divided in three main sections: 1) Introduction and EU Overview, 2) Partner's Profiles and 3) Comparative Analysis.

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1. Introduction

- a. Interreg Europe SUPSUD
- b. Defining Strategic Urban Planning and Sustainable Urban Development
- c. Why is this relevant for European regions?
- d. Reports review and Policy Guidelines: the EU Urban Acquis
- e. Baseline Study Methodology

Introduction

1. Interreg Europe SUP4SUD

The **Interreg Europe SUP4SUD project (Sustainable Urban Planning for Sustainable Development)** seeks to **strengthen the capacity of European cities and regions to strategically integrate social and environmental sustainability into their urban planning processes**. As urban areas continue to grow and evolve, they face increasing social, economic, and environmental pressures that demand more holistic and integrated responses.

The main challenge that SUP4SUD aims to address is the limited capacity of local and regional authorities to design and implement strategic urban plans that effectively embed sustainable development principles.

While European cities have made progress through frameworks such as the Urban Agenda for the EU and the Amsterdam Pact, many still struggle to translate these commitments into actionable and coherent policies. Fragmented planning models and uneven resources often hinder a truly comprehensive approach to **Sustainable Urban Development (SUD)**.

By integrating SUD into **Strategic Urban Planning (SUP)**, cities can create more resilient, inclusive, and environmentally responsible communities. **This transition requires new skills, collaborative governance, analysis and monitoring tools and strong cross-sectoral cooperation among policymakers, practitioners, and citizens.**

The SUP4SUD project brings together a diverse consortium of partners from across Europe to exchange good practices, build local capacities, and improve policy instruments. Through joint learning activities, thematic seminars, study visits, and peer reviews, SUP4SUD promotes knowledge transfer and mutual learning among regions with different urban management models.

Collaboration and shared learning are at the heart of SUP4SUD. The project fosters a common European framework for strategic, sustainable urban planning; one that bridges economic, social, and environmental goals while ensuring policy coherence across governance levels.

By doing so, it contributes directly to the EU's Cohesion Policy, the European Green Deal, and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

In short, SUP4SUD aspires to make European cities and regions leaders in sustainable urban governance. Through cooperation, innovation, and capacity building, it seeks to ensure that sustainability becomes a fundamental pillar of urban strategy, shaping the cities of tomorrow into more equitable, vibrant, and environmentally responsible places for all.

The following section will define SUP and SUD based on European and international frameworks. After analyzing their importance for European regions, section 4 presents an Overview of the EU Urban Acquis.

2. Defining Strategic Urban Planning and Sustainable Urban Development

Sustainable Urban Development (SUD) is a fundamental objective that seeks to balance **social, economic, and environmental priorities** in the use of resources to reconcile the needs of the present and future generations. This mandate is significantly reinforced by **UN-Habitat's New Urban Agenda (NUA)** adopted in 2016, which serves as an urban action-oriented blueprint that establishes global standards and principles for the planning and management of urban areas. The NUA is considered a critical accelerator for achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), particularly SDG 11 concerning sustainable cities.

In the European context, this translates into the model of **Integrated Sustainable Urban Development (ISUD)**, recognized as the **core feature of the EU urban agenda process**. ISUD requires a **holistic, strategic, and participatory approach** (González Medina & Fedeli, 2015). According to the European Commission, ISUD involves "interlinked actions which seek to bring about a lasting improvement in the economic, environmental, climate, social and demographic conditions of urban areas" (Fioretti et al., 2020, p. 445).

This framework represents a **paradigm shift in urban policies**, altering the **substantive dimension** (integrating social welfare, security, education, and health policies beyond mere physical intervention) and fundamentally transforming the **procedural dimension** regarding governance and implementation processes (Huete García, Pazos-Vidal & Merinero Rodríguez, 2023), with the key goal of developing policies that are truly in line with the real and contextualized needs of the different territorial areas of application (Elwood et al., 2017)

Strategic Urban Planning (SUP) is defined as a complex and continuous management tool that determines the future direction of a city or urban area (Fioretti et al., 2020). Unlike

conventional planning, SUP is characterized by being **flexible, process-oriented, and action-oriented**, maintaining a focus on the long term (Fioretti et al., 2020; UN-HABITAT, 2007). The process requires **continuous self-analysis**, typically employing SWOT analysis, and is idea-driven, integrating "soft data" such as stakeholder experiences and ideas.

SUP is essential for achieving ISUD/SUD because it provides the necessary long-term, integrated, and inclusive framework to address complex challenges concentrated in urban areas, such as social exclusion and challenges of climate change. The strategic dimension ensures the required coherence and integration of local actions within broader multi-level policy frameworks.

SUP contributes to SUD through several key mechanisms:

- **Place-Based Integration:** Strategic planning supports a place-based approach, ensuring that solutions are tailored to specific territorial needs and leverage local knowledge.
- **Innovative Governance:** SUP operationalizes the integrated governance required by ISUD. It mandates the mobilization of a multi-stakeholder approach, involving public bodies, civil society, the knowledge sector, and the private sector throughout the strategy lifecycle.
- **Knowledge and Funding:** Strategic frameworks facilitate better knowledge by encouraging the creation and exchange of comparable urban information, and enable better funding. This allows for the combination of multiple funding sources -including European Structural and Investment Funds (ESIF), domestic, and private sources- to finance diverse, interlinked actions necessary for cross-sectoral challenges (Huete García et al., 2023).

SUP4SUD partners will take part in capacity building and knowledge exchange activities aimed at embedding urban sustainability in their strategic urban planning policy instruments.



3. Why is this relevant for European regions?

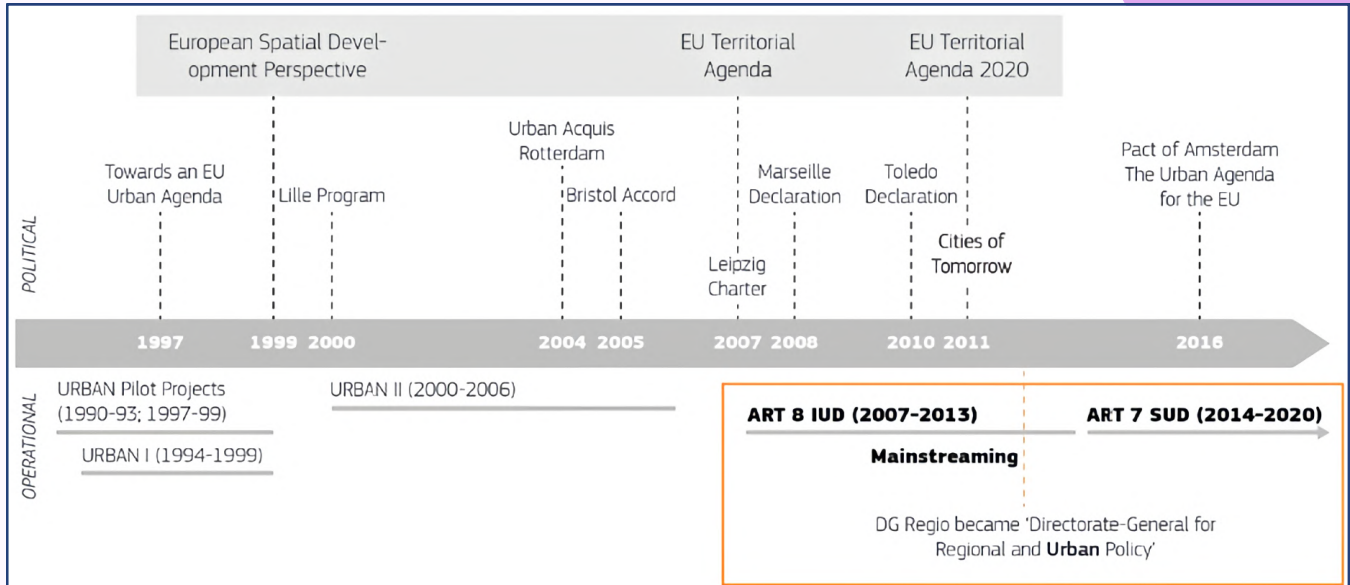
Urbanization remains a crucial issue for European regions due to its significant social and environmental impacts. Approximately **75% of the European Union's population lives in urban areas**, where challenges such as air pollution, congestion, and social inequality are most pronounced (Eurostat, 2024b). Cities are responsible for about **60–80% of global energy consumption and a similar share of carbon emissions**, intensifying the effects of climate change (European Commission, 2024).

At the same time, **21.0% of EU residents were at risk of poverty or social exclusion in 2024**, highlighting persistent social challenges in urban environments (Eurostat, 2024a). Integrating sustainable development principles into **urban planning is essential to address these issues comprehensively**. Effective and inclusive urban planning can enhance resilience, reduce environmental impacts, and promote social cohesion—helping regions advance the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and the New European Bauhaus principles, ultimately improving quality of life for urban residents.

4. Reports review and Policy Guidelines: the EU Urban Acquis

The strategic dimension of urban planning operates within the comprehensive European **policy framework known as the EU Urban Acquis**. This body of knowledge and methodology is defined as "**an integrated cross-sectoral approach, based on two decades of European experiences in the field of urban policy**" (González Medina, 2013, p. 140). The Acquis represents the established **EU perspective on the urban question** that guides the implementation of Sustainable Urban Development across the continent.

This common framework ultimately led to the consolidation of the **Integrated Sustainable Urban Development (ISUD) approach**. ISUD -defined by its holistic, strategic, and participatory nature- became the "core feature" of the EU urban agenda process (González Medina & Fedeli, 2015) and is **intrinsically linked to the Policy Objectives of the Cohesion Policy**, which provides the financial and regulatory structure necessary for its implementation.



The evolution of the urban dimension of the EU policy. Source: Fioretti et al. (2020)

The development of the Acquis established core characteristics of urban policy, progressively refining the requirements for effective strategic planning through Cohesion Policy programming:

1. Integrated and Holistic Planning

The Acquis established the imperative for a holistic approach, moving policy away from narrow, physical interventions toward cross-sectoral coordination (Huete García, Pazos-Vidal & Merinero-Rodríguez, 2023):

- Leipzig Charter (2007) and New Leipzig Charter (2020): The initial Charter **formalized the ISUD methodology**, mandating a holistic, integrated development policy. The subsequent New Leipzig Charter (2020) reinforces this, updating the ISUD approach to address urgent global challenges and providing the policy framework for achieving the objectives of the European Green Deal at the urban scale. The concept of ISUD is consistent with the goal of inclusive, sustainable, and resilient urban development, which was also the focus of the Europe 2020 Strategy.

2. Territorial Cohesion and Multi-Level Governance

The Acquis clarified that interventions must adhere to a **place-based approach** and

be intrinsically linked to achieving territorial cohesion, necessitating cooperation between different territorial and administrative levels and types of actors.

- Toledo Declaration (2010): This declaration affirmed that urban development should be an integral part of the concept and wider context of **territorial cohesion**, requiring integrated strategies framed within a territorial perspective.
- **Regulatory ISUD and Cohesion Policy**: The integrated approach became a mandatory regulatory requirement for Cohesion Policy in the 2014–2020 period (González Medina & Fedeli, 2015). This requirement, which reserved a minimum of 5% of ERDF for SUD strategies, was crucial for driving policy change at the local level (Armondi & De Gregorio Hurtado, 2020). The mandate was subsequently strengthened for the 2021–2027 CP period, increasing the minimum ERDF allocation to 6%.
- Pact of Amsterdam (2016): The Urban Agenda for the European Union (UAEU) formally established a system of **multilevel and multi-stakeholder cooperation**, necessary to address persistent "multi-lateral governance gaps" such as administrative, capacity, information, funding and policy coherence gaps.

3. Global Alignment: The UAEU, 2030 Agenda, and NUA

The Urban Acquis provided the institutional foundation for the EU to engage coherently with global mandates:

- **The 2030 Agenda and NUA Timeline**: The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and its SDGs were adopted by the UN in September 2015, followed by the New Urban Agenda (NUA) at the Habitat III Conference in Quito in October 2016. The NUA provides the specific urban action-oriented blueprint for SDG implementation (UN-Habitat, 2020).
- **Complementarity**: The UAEU framework explicitly commits to aligning with the UN 2030 Agenda and the NUA. These frameworks are largely complementary, sharing the core principles of integration, strategy, and participation (Huete García, Merinero Rodríguez & Pradel Míquel, 2024; Huete García et al., 2025; Caprotti et al., 2017). The NUA's focus on "technology and innovation and enhanced knowledge-sharing" is key for implementation, but implementation faces challenges regarding institutional capacity and adequate financial mechanisms.

4. Strategic Planning and the UAEU Pillars

Strategic Urban Planning is the continuous management tool that operationalizes ISUD by addressing **the three pillars of the UAEU: Better Regulation, Better Funding, and Better Knowledge**:

4.1. Better Regulation

This pillar focuses on ensuring a **more effective and coherent implementation of existing EU policies, legislation, and instruments**. The goal is to design EU legislation that achieves objectives at minimum cost, without imposing unnecessary legislative.

- **Simplification and Parsimony:** The SUP process, aligned with the UAEU, seeks to identify and remove potential bottlenecks and minimize administrative burdens for Urban Authorities. This involves applying the principle of parsimony in both regulation and institutional design.
- **Capacity and Coherence:** Better Regulation is closely linked to strengthening the institutional capacity of local actors, who spearhead the implementation of urban policies.

4.2. Better Funding

This pillar addresses the financial mechanisms required for ISUD, acknowledging that access to existing funding is sometimes administratively burdensome. The goal of the UAEU is to "**improve accessibility and coordination of existing funding** possibilities and to contribute to their **simplification**" (European Commission, 2016, p. 3).

- **Blending Funds and Diversification:** Strategic planning facilitates blending multiple funding sources. Integrated strategies should seek to mobilize all available funding, from EU Funds to private local sources.
- **Cohesion Policy as Driver:** The CP provides instruments like Integrated Territorial Investment (ITI), which facilitates the coordination of ESI Funds (ERDF, ESF, etc.) and national funding toward defined integrated strategies.
- **Financial Instruments and De-risking:** The strategic approach supports the use of financial instruments funds to leverage private capital. Furthermore, implementing a sound SUD strategy can "de-risk" the investment program by addressing policy, planning, and political risks.

4.3. Better Knowledge

This pillar aims to "enhance a better urban policy knowledge base and the exchange of good practice" (European Commission, 2016, p.3). Recognizing that knowledge on how Urban Areas evolve is fragmented, the UAEU seeks to ensure that urban policy is **evidence-based**.

- **Evidence and Data:** Reliable data is crucial for evidence-based urban policy making and for providing tailor-made solutions to major challenges. The NUA similarly calls for robust science-policy interfaces and the dissemination of high-quality, timely and reliable data. SUP supports this by leveraging digital tools, including geospatial information systems (UN-Habitat, 2020), and by establishing instruments like public policy observatories.
- **Capacity Building and Networking:** Better Knowledge is achieved through initiatives like Interreg Europe, URBACT and ESPON, which are all instruments of the Cohesion Policy. SUP encourages internal capacity building, as local authority empowerment is favored when local administrations promote capacity-building internally rather than relying exclusively on external consultants.
- **Monitoring and Evaluation:** The Acquis mandates result-oriented logic and frameworks for monitoring and evaluation. SUP ensures that plans include appropriate monitoring and assessment tools to verify whether goals have been reached. The monitoring system must link operational program indicators with strategy-specific indicators and, ideally, should be aligned with global frameworks like the UN 2030 Agenda.

5. The European Green Deal (EGD) and Sustainable Urban Development (SUD)

The European Green Deal (EGD), adopted in December 2019, is the **EU's new growth strategy aimed at transforming the Union into a modern, prosperous society with zero net greenhouse gas emissions by 2050**. This strategy is integral to the Commission's plan to implement the UN's 2030 Agenda and its SDGs. The EGD reinforces the ISUD model by necessitating long-term strategic frameworks in urban areas, covering UAEU priorities such as Air Quality, Circular Economy, and Energy Transition.

Cohesion Policy acts as the central financial mechanism for this transition, making a central contribution through its strong focus on the green and digital transitions. CP investments must adhere to the 'do no significant harm' principle, covering areas like climate change mitigation and circular economy. Furthermore, infrastructure investments with an expected lifespan of at least five years are subject to climate proofing to ensure long-term resilience and alignment with climate targets.

6. The New European Bauhaus (NEB) and the Cultural Dimension of SUD

The New European Bauhaus is a key transversal initiative of the European Green Deal, designed to tackle the ecological transition through a cultural and social lens. **The NEB aims**

for the sustainable transformation to be Beautiful, Sustainable, and Together, thereby reinforcing the ISUD model's holistic mandate by integrating quality, aesthetics, and inclusion, particularly in the built environment. This initiative demands that Strategic Urban Planning (SUP) goes beyond basic functionality, seeking the collective reinvention of places and promoting core values such as social inclusion, equity, and accessibility (Together).

The NEB mandates that SUP processes adopt three specific "Working Principles": a transdisciplinary approach that integrates formal (academic) and non-formal (local) knowledge, a participatory process that progresses toward equal relations and community self-governance, and multi-level engagement. As Cohesion Policy is the main investment policy shaping cities, Member States have specifically integrated NEB values into CP interventions focused on energy efficiency and sustainable urban development. This ensures that the pursuit of sustainability fully encompasses the cultural and social dimensions required by the Acquis.

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Baseline Study Methodology

1. Objectives

The Baseline Study (BS) was conceived as a **collective analytical exercise** designed and carried out by Advisory Partner Universidad Pablo de Olavide, de Sevilla, to establish the **starting point of each partner region and policy instrument within the SUP4SUD project**. Its **main objectives** are to:

1. Analyze the economic, social, environmental, spatial, and governance contexts of the participating territories
2. Identify specific challenges and learning needs related to sustainable urban development (SUD) in each region
3. Provide an evidence-based baseline for comparative analysis and interregional learning
4. Characterize the policy instruments each partner is working on during the project
5. Identify and document good practices that can be transferred among partners in subsequent phases.

The BS thus operates as both a diagnostic tool and a structured reference for policy improvement and knowledge exchange.

2. Organization of the Document

The Baseline Study is organized into three main sections.

1. **Section 1 – Introduction** presents the study's objectives, scope, and analytical approach.
2. **Section 2 – Partners' Profiles** compiles individual analyses for each of the eleven partners, describing their socio-territorial contexts, main challenges, policy instruments, expertise and learning interests and good practices.
3. **Section 3 – Comparative Analysis and Conclusions** synthesizes the findings, identifying shared challenges, specificities, and transferable good practices related to sustainable urban development across the consortium.

3. Analytical Framework for Section 2 - Partner's Profile

Each partner's profile follows a harmonized structure consisting of six subsections:

1. **Introduction**, describing the institutional role and territorial scope of the partner;
2. **Main Challenges**, summarizing the key social, economic, environmental, spatial and governance issues identified through mix-methods analysis;
3. **Sustainability Profile**, providing a quantitative overview of the territory;
4. **Policy Instrument**, analyzing the main strategic framework through a common analytical model;
5. **Expertise and Learning Interests**; and
6. **Good Practices**, presenting two or three selected initiatives.

3.1 Sustainability Profile

The Sustainability Profile was developed using a common grid of 53 indicators drawn from the Reference Framework for Sustainable Cities (RFSC), complemented by four additional indicators on surface and demographics. These were organized into the five analytical dimensions of sustainability: economic, social, environmental, spatial, and governance. All partners completed this template based on data availability, indicating the value, date, geographical scope and source corresponding to each indicator. Indicators with the greatest coverage were retained for the Baseline's Study partner's profile to ensure cross-regional comparability. The rest of the indicators were included in different partner's profiles, though not uniformly nor systematically. Data included in the partner's profiles refers to the most recent data available for each indicator.

Indicators reported by project partners and retained for partner's profiles (highlighted in skyblue)			
n°	Sustainability Dimension	Indicator	Measure Unit
1	Descriptive	Surface	km2
2	Descriptive	Population	Count
3	Descriptive	Number of dwellings	Count
4	Descriptive	Number of households	Count
5	Governance	Existence of integrated urban plan	Text
6	Governance	Existence of multiscale level in the Integrated Urban Plan within focus on Deprived Neighbourhood Areas	Text
7	Governance	Do you have a mechanism or plan established for city diagnosis, monitoring and improvement annually	Text
8	Governance	Percentage of population involved in consultations or decision-making	Percentage
9	Governance	Number of participatory processes per year	Count
10	Governance	Number of Neighbourhood Councils and Structures for inhabitants associations per 1.000 persons	NC&S / 1000 inhab.
11	Governance	Number of cooperation agreements or joint projects	Count
12	Governance	Degree of formalization of cooperation	Text
13	Governance	E-government availability	Percentage

14	Governance	Percentage of lead urban projects managed by a transversal team	Percentage
15	Governance	Percentage of your administration's staff that participated in training sessions and/or exchange programmes related to integrated and sustainable urban development	Percentage
16	Governance	Local expenditure per sustainable pillar	Percentage
17	Economic	GDP per capita	Euros per capita
18	Economic	% of tourism activities in GDP	Percentage
19	Economic	% of manufacturing in GDP	Percentage
20	Economic	% of employability in research and technology organizations	Percentage
21	Economic	New business registration rate	Business registered/10,000 inhab. Aged 16 and above
22	Environmental	Share of renewables in energy consumption	Percentage
23	Environmental	Total Electrical Energy Consumption/ m2 of built surface area	kWh/m2
24	Environmental	% solid urban waste diverted from landfill	Percentage
25	Environmental	Air concentration in PM10	Count – Days/year
26	Environmental	Air concentration in NO2	Count – Days/year
27	Environmental	Air concentration in O3	Count – Days/year
28	Environmental	Lt of water consumed per inhabitant per year	m3 per capita
29	Environmental	Greenhouse Gas emissions (total and distinguishing by source if possible)	ton of CO2 per capita
30	Environmental	Percentage of street stretches with tree cover	Percentage
31	Environmental	% populaton connected to waste water treatment with at least secondary treatment	Percentage
32	Environmental	Total energy use per capita (kWh/year)	kWh per capita
33	Environmental	Waste generated per capita	kg per capita
34	Environmental	Heat vulnerability: annual number of heat waves	Count – Days/year
35	Environmental	Waste recycling rate	Percentage
36	Social	Population at risk of poverty or exclusion	Percentage
37	Social	% new urban developments (since 2011) related to social or public housing.	Percentage
38	Social	Life expectancy at birth	Count - Years
39	Social	% of population qualified at highest level of education	Percentage
40	Social	% of unemployed population in labor force. If possible, disaggregate by gender and age.	Percentage
41	Social	% inhabitants with fear of crimes.	Percentage
42	Social	Citizens' satisfaction survey results	Percentage
43	Social	Social housing rate	Percentage
44	Social	Share (% over total population) of inhabitants overweight (including obese)	Percentage
45	Social	Share of seats held by women in regional governments	Percentage
46	Social	% of population satisfied with affordability of housing	Percentage
47	Social	Number of homeless per 100,000 population	Homeless people / 100,000 inhabitants
48	Social	Voter participation in last municipal election (as a percentage of eligible voters)	Percentage
49	Social	Percentage of households with broadband internet access	Percentage
50	Social	Percentage of foreign-born population	Percentage

51	Spatial	Percentage of trips by private motorised transport	Percentage
52	Spatial	Basic services proximity	Percentage
53	Spatial	Percentage of pedestrian streets and walkways	Percentage
54	Spatial	Population density	Inhabitants per hectare
55	Spatial	Share of people exposed to night noise levels higher than 55dB(A)	Percentage
56	Spatial	Surface (m2) of green areas per inhabitant	m2 per inhab.
57	Spatial	Soil sealing rate	Percentage

Before defining the analytical tools for the BS, the Advisory Partner conducted an extensive review of existing frameworks for assessing Sustainable Urban Development (SUD) in cities and regions, including European, international, and academic references. This review guided the design of the common templates and ensured methodological alignment with the main EU and UN policy frameworks.

3.2 Policy Instrument's Characterization

The analysis of policy instruments was guided by a specific analytical framework developed by Advisory Partner Universidad Pablo de Olavide, de Sevilla, building upon EU urban policy studies and the evolution of the urban acquis. This analytical framework provides a structured tool to assess how municipalities engage in sustainable urban planning in alignment with the 2030 Agenda. It draws on the methodological foundations of two key reference documents:

- Inclusive and Sustainable Urban Planning: A Guide for Municipalities (2007), United Nations.
- European Commission – Joint Research Centre (2020) – Handbook of Sustainable Urban Development Strategies.

The framework is organized around a set of complementary analytical dimensions, each of which captures a relevant feature of how urban policy instruments are formulated, implemented, and aligned with broader agendas. These dimensions include:

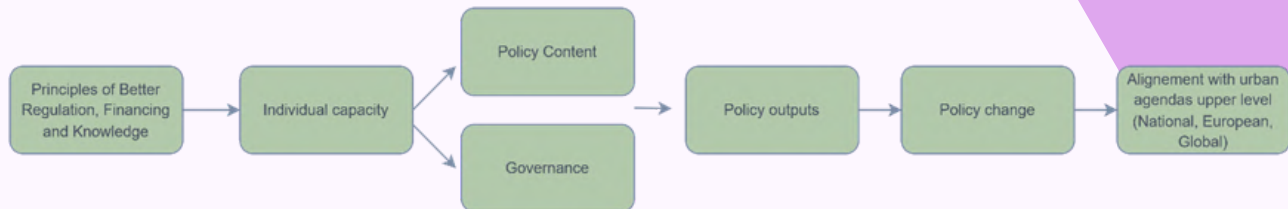
- **Regulatory, financial, and knowledge foundations.** The presence of mechanisms for better regulation, sustainable financing, and evidence-based policymaking.
- **Individual capacity.** The knowledge, motivations, and capacities of key actors involved in the planning process, including civil servants, experts, and civil society representatives.
- **Governance.** The institutional structures, coordination mechanisms, and participatory processes that shape collective decision-making.

- **Policy content.** The strategic priorities and thematic orientation of urban plans, including their alignment with the SDGs.
- **Policy outputs.** Tangible outcomes such as plans, regulations, or interventions, and the capacity-building effects derived from them.
- **Policy change.** Evidence of institutional learning, adaptation, or innovation resulting from planning efforts.
- **Multilevel alignment.** The degree of consistency between local urban plans and broader strategic frameworks such as the Spanish Urban Agenda, the Urban Agenda for the EU, and the 2030 Agenda.

Operationalization

Analytical Dimension	Indicators	UN-Habitat Manual	JRC Handbook
Principles of Better Regulation, Financing and Knowledge	Use of regulatory tools (impact assessments, consultations) Long-term financing mechanisms in place Knowledge platforms or evidence use (Yes/No; type)	Regulatory frameworks, financial strategies, capacity building	Tools for planning, knowledge integration
Individual capacity	Existence of strategic urban plans (Yes/No; year) Number of staff trained in SDGs or sustainable urban planning Participation in EU/international initiatives	Institutional baselines, capacity development	Role of institutions, actor involvement
Governance	Number of departments and actors involved – Internal coordination platforms (Yes/No) Number and type of external actors (NGOs, private sector, citizens) Existence of participatory forums (Yes/No)	Stakeholder engagement, coordination mechanisms	Multi-level governance, co-creation processes
Policy content	List of strategic axes Explicit SDG references (Yes/No; which goals) Level of integration of regulation, financing, and local knowledge	Vision setting, thematic priorities, strategic alignment	Urban priorities, SDG mainstreaming
Policy outputs	Tangible impacts of planning (e.g. infrastructure, services) Strengthening of institutional capacities Monitoring mechanisms and feedback loops	Output monitoring, institutional learning	Outcome tracking, learning processes
Policy change	Number of new projects initiated Adoption of new urban management models New institutional arrangements New regulatory frameworks Revision of existing planning instruments (Yes/No)	Adaptive governance, urban innovation	Policy revision, innovation in governance
Alignment with the National Urban Agenda	Explicit reference to the national urban agenda (Yes/No; year) Thematic alignment with national priorities Participation in national monitoring mechanisms	Multi-level articulation, national-local policy coherence	Alignment with nat. frameworks, coordination mechanisms
Alignment with the UA for the EU	Reference to the Urban Agenda for the EU (Yes/No) Participation in thematic partnerships Integration of European Green Deal or cohesion policy priorities	Regional integration, alignment with European priorities	UAEU, territorial cooperation, sustainability frameworks
Alignment with the 2030 Agenda and SDGs	Inclusion of SDG targets and indicators Reference to the 2030 Agenda in planning documents Monitoring mechanisms aligned with SDG metrics	Local-global linkages, SDG localization	SDG localisation, performance monitoring

Characterization of the public policy tool



This analytical framework structured the Interview Guidelines and data analysis regarding policy instruments.

The policy instrument's characterization included in the partner's profiles follows the following structure:

- Name
- Time frame
- Description
- Strategic axes
- Implementing actors
- Multi-level alignment
 - National level
 - EU level
 - UN level
- Integration of Urban Agenda for the EU principles:
 - Financing
 - Regulation
 - Knowledge
- Goals for SUP4SUD

This structure enables a comprehensive understanding of each policy instrument's design, implementation, and integration within multi-level governance systems.

4. Data Sources and Data Collection System

Data collection was systematically organized from the outset to ensure consistency, facilitate processing, and maximize comparability across partners. Advisory Partner Universidad Pablo de Olavide, de Sevilla, designed four standardized templates that structured the entire process:

- Sustainable Urban Development Indicators Template, based on the RFSC grid, for quantitative reporting.

- Expertise and Learning Needs Template, where partners rated (1–5) their expertise and interest in the 14 themes of the Urban Agenda for the EU.
- Good Practices Characterization Template, collecting detailed information on selected practices. Good Practices identification was also assisted with a specific template for good practices identification.
- Interview Guidelines, ensuring coherence across semi-structured interviews conducted with all partners.

Quantitative data, provided by the partners, were sourced primarily from official public datasets, including Eurostat, national statistical institutes, and regional development plans. When information was unavailable, partners provided self-reported data. The objective was to use data corresponding to the region targeted by the policy instrument. When this data was unavailable, data from other geographical units was employed (geographical unit of each indicator is stated in the partner's profiles).

Qualitative data derived from three complementary sources: (1) interviews with all partners, which informed the sections on challenges, governance, policy instruments and expertise and learning needs; (2) policy document review and (3) the structured templates described above. The combination of these sources enabled a mixed-methods approach that ensured both comparability and contextual richness.

5. Comparative Analysis

The comparative analysis in Section 3 employs an explorative qualitative benchmarking method. The comparison proceeded in four steps:

1. **Thematic comparison** of partners' main challenges across the five sustainability dimensions. Mixed-method analysis based on interviews, statistics and documents analysis
2. **Synthesis of policy instruments.**
3. **Cross-analysis of expertise and learning interests.**
4. **Compilation of a Good Practices Repository**, categorizing all cases by thematic area following the SUP4SUD framework:
 - i. Territorial Governance and Citizen Participation
 - ii. SDGs and New European Bauhaus integration
 - iii. Strategies implementation and management
 - iv. Methodologies, Tools and Approaches

Together, these analyses provide a coherent baseline of partners' conditions and capacities, forming a solid foundation for interregional learning and the development of transferable policy insights.

2. Partners profiles

- a. PP01 CTRIA
- b. PP02 NWRA
- c. PP03 Stadt Mannheim
- d. PP04 Oslo Municipality
- e. PP05 Strategic Metropolitan Plan of Barcelona
- f. PP06 Chişinău City Hall
- g. PP07 Krakow Metropolis Association
- h. PP08 IPR Prague
- i. DP10 Ialoveni City Hall
- j. PP11 Tallinn City Hall
- k. DP12 Avanhard township council

Central Transdanubian Regional Innovation Agency (Hungary)

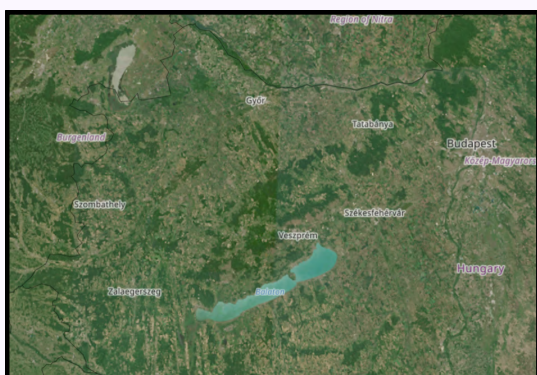
Lead Partner 1

Introduction

Independent public agency working at regional level

Geographical scope: Central Transdanubian region, covering the counties of Fejér, Komárom-Esztergom, and Veszprém (Hungary).

Description: CTRIA is a nonprofit regional innovation agency established in 2005. Its core tasks include managing national and international innovative projects, providing business consulting, offering training and mentoring services, and promoting cooperation between regional innovators, universities, service providers, and the business sector.



TERRITORY AND POPULATION



Surface: 11,237 km² - **Population:** 1,056,295 - **Dwellings:** 453,761 *

Surface: 127 km² - **Population:** 55,910 - **Dwellings:** 27,604 **

*Central Transdanubian Region, **City of Veszprém

Main Challenges



The region faces economic constraints, social issues such as ageing populations and youth emigration, environmental pressures from climate change and ecological impacts, and fragmented regional planning with limited stakeholder engagement.

The main challenge is integrating social and environmental considerations into cohesive urban and regional development strategies that are flexible, inclusive, and sustainable.

Sustainability Profile

Due to the policy instrument's urban focus and to data availability, the analysis takes Veszprém, main city in the region, as a proxy for characterizing urban areas in Central Transdanubia.

Sustainable Urban Development

ECONOMIC SUSTAINABILITY

Very low
unemployment
and social
vulnerability



GDP per capita: 15900 euros
Tourism weight in GDP: 15%
Manufacturing weight in GDP: 27.5%

SOCIAL SUSTAINABILITY



Pop. at risk of poverty: 8% - **Unemployment rate:** 3.3%
Life expectancy at birth: 76.15 ys.** - **Social housing rate:** 0.6%
Pop. qual. at hg. lev. of educ.: 27.1% - **Foreign born inhab.:** 4.7%
Pop. w/broadband internet access: 80%

ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY



Share of renewables in energy consumption: 22%*
Electric energy consumpt.: 4602 kWh p/cap - **GGE:** 4.84 CO2 t. p/cap.
Waste generation: 429 kg. p/cap. - **Waste mgmt.:** 60% landfill div.*
Water consumpt.: 37 m³ p/cap.* - **Water treat.:** 92% w/+2nd. treat.

SPATIAL SUSTAINABILITY



Trips by private motorized transport: 47%
Pedestrian/walkable streets: 80%
Population density: 408 inhab./km²
Green areas: 33 m² p/inhab. - **Soil sealing rate:** 45%

27.5%
manufacturing
weight in GDP

GOVERNANCE SUSTAINABILITY



Integrated Urban Plan: Yes - last updated 2025
Monitoring: annual
Staff trained in SUD: 24%
Expenditure p/sust. pillar (econ./soc./env./gov.): 25/30/30/15 %

*Hungary, **Veszprém county

Policy Instrument (PI)

Name: Smart Specialization Strategy of the Central Transdanubian Region 2023-2029 (S3)

Time frame: 2023-2029

Description: Core policy framework in promoting the economic and social development of the region, by implementing innovation projects and initiatives, fostering wider transnational integration of the innovation ecosystem and leveraging the region's unique strengths

Strategic Axes

1. Digital transformation
2. Sustainability and Green Transition
3. Inclusive Society
4. Development of Flagship sector
5. Territorial Innovation Development
6. Resilient and Green Urban Growth

Multi-level alignment:

- National level: alignment to the National Smart Specialisation Strategy (S3 2021–2027) and the National Development and Territorial Development Concept (OFTK)
- EU level: aligned with the priorities of the Urban Agenda for the EU, the EU Cohesion Policy and the European Green Deal, which is explicitly referenced
- UN level: aligns with SDGs 8-9-11-12-13-17, though not explicitly referenced in the PI

Implementing actors

Broad range of external actors organized in thematic working groups: municipalities, academia, private sector, NGOs and civil society. Coordination happens mainly at regional level.

FINANCING

There is no financial instrument dedicated specifically to the PI. All financial sources could potentially support its implementation.

REGULATION

No regulatory changes at local government level. The PI adapts to national legislation.

KNOWLEDGE

Policy based on regional economy and innovation diagnoses. Internal monitoring and evaluation system in place. No publicly accessible monitoring database

GOALS FOR SUP4SUD

Attaining strategic axes 5 and 6 by incorporating SUD demands to urban planning, particularly in the social and environmental dimensions, with a focus on incorporating smart technologies, fostering green infrastructures and engaging communities in planning in order to enhance urban livability.

Expertise and learning interests

Areas of expertise

(1 to 5 scale)

- Circular Economy (5)
- Energy Transition (5)
- Culture and Cultural Heritage (5)
- Public procurement (5)
- Climate adaptation (4)
- Digital Transition (4)
- Jobs and skills (4)
- Land-use and NBS (4)
- Mobility (4)

Learning interests

(1 to 5 scale)

- Circular Economy (5)
- Climate adaptation (5)
- Culture and Cultural Heritage (4)
- Digital Transition (5)
- Energy Transition (4)
- Jobs and skills (4)
- Land-use and NBS (4)
- Mobility (4)

Previous experience

Over 15 years of experience in implementing EU projects

Ongoing projects:

- 4 Interreg Europe, 2 Interreg Central Europe and 2 Interreg Danube projects
- 2 Horizon projects, 1 Interregional Innovation Investment, 4 Erasmus+ projects, EDIH

Good Practices

CTRIA has shared the following two Good Practices at the initial stage of the SUP4SUD project, and is currently developing additional ones.

1 Participatory Planning in Urban Space Development

Policy areas: Citizen Participation - Inclusive Planning

Implementation period: 2021-2023 **Responsible authority:** Municipality of Veszprém

Goals and rationale: By creating an inclusive and transparent planning process, projects are better aligned with real community needs and enjoy higher legitimacy, increasing long-term sustainability of urban projects.

Innovations and lessons learned: the use of neutral mediators to balance municipality-citizen dialogue helped to reduce conflict, ensuring an inclusive process free of political pressure.

2 Participatory Budgeting

Policy areas: Citizen Participation - Inclusive Planning

Implementation period: 2025-ong. **Responsible authority:** Municipality of Veszprém

Goals and rationale: The design of transparent and public processes for citizens to design and choose urban projects contributes to strengthening citizen participation and trust, increasing the legitimacy and long-term sustainability of urban projects.

Innovations and lessons learned: the introduction of a transparent online platform, a targeted communication strategy and the professional pre-screening of proposals increased participation and ensured technical feasibility.



Northern and Western Regional Assembly (Ireland) Project Partner 2

Introduction

Regional authority

Geographical scope: NWRA coordinates 9 Local Authorities: 8 counties + 1 city council (Galway)

Description: NWRA is one of the three Regional Assemblies existing in Ireland since 2014. Regional Assemblies are an intermediate layer between national and local governments. They are responsible for regional planning, policy coordination and management of EU funds, such as ERDF funds. The Regional Assemblies are governed by councilors from the region's counties and city councils, who are indirectly appointed by their peers



TERRITORY AND POPULATION



Surface: 25,792 km² - **Population:** 948,800 - **Dwellings:** 417,133

Main Challenges



Ireland's Northern and Western region faces economic, environmental and social challenges related to the lack of investment in infrastructures, poor planning and large gaps in productivity compared to the rest of the country. Energy use, waste-water treatment and transport are particularly affected by this situation.

The region faces depopulation and urban decline both in rural towns and villages. Many villages and cities have faced a general drift away from city centres, which affects economic activity, life quality and urban services provision. Novel approaches to planning and urban regeneration are needed to reverse this pattern

Sustainability Profile

Data refers to the Ireland's Northern and Western Region unless stated otherwise

Sustainable Urban Development

ECONOMIC SUSTAINABILITY



GDP per capita: 45,409 euros
Manufacturing weight in GVA: 34%
Employment in research and technology: 24%

High citizen
satisfaction and
low fear of
crimes

SOCIAL SUSTAINABILITY



Pop. at risk of poverty: 18.9% - **Unemployment rate:** 4.6%
Life expectancy at birth: 82.9 ys. - **Social housing rate:** 6.5%
Pop. qual. at hg. lev. of educ.: 54% - **Foreign born inhab.:** 19.8%
Pop. w/broadband internet access: 79%

High
dependance on
motorized
transport (72%)

ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY



Share of renewables in energy consumption: 15.2%*
Electric energy consumpt.: 4122 kWh p/cap - **GGE:** 13.54 CO₂ t. p/cap.
Waste generation: 615 kg. p/cap.* - **Waste mgmt.:** 86% landfill div.*
Water treatm.: 65.7% w/+2nd. treat.*

SPATIAL SUSTAINABILITY



Trips by private motorized transport: 72%
Population density: 37.6 inhab./km²
Soil sealing rate: 0.5%

High
manufacturing
weight in GVA

GOVERNANCE SUSTAINABILITY



Integrated Urban Plan: Yes - RSES 2020-2032
Monitoring: RSES is evaluated and revised every two years
Staff trained in SUD: 33%

*Ireland

Policy Instrument (PI)

Name: Northern and Western Regional programme 2021-2027

Time frame: 2021-2027

Description: European Regional Development Fund program co-funded by the Irish National government and the EU

Multi-level alignment:

- **National level:** nested alignment between ERDF program – Regional Spatial and Economic Strategy (RSES) – National Planning Framework.
- **EU level:** the PI objective is the implementation at regional-level of the EU Cohesion Policy. No explicit reference to the EU Urban Agenda.
- **UN level:** RSES priorities are explicitly aligned to SDGs; while the PI isn't.

Strategic Axes

1. Developing a Smarter More Competitive Region
2. Creating a Greener More Energy Efficient Region and a Just Transition
3. Supporting Sustainable Urban Development

Implementing actors

NWRA as coordinating authorities. Projects implemented by Local Authorities (8 counties + Galway city).

FINANCING

The implementation of the PI is co-funded by the Irish national government (40%) and the EU (60%).
Total budget: €217m.

REGULATION

No regulatory changes at local government level. Both the PI and Local Action Plans at county level are aligned to ERDF and Irish national regulations.

KNOWLEDGE

Policy based on regional diagnoses carried by NWRA's central statistics office, in exchange and coordination with regional stakeholders.
Regional Development Monitor accessible online.

GOALS FOR SUP4SUD

Learning from other partners which are using New European Bauhouse guidelines in the development of Integrated Urban Strategies and Urban planning. These learning will contribute to improve the projects financed by the operation THRIVE, and will be shared with Local Authorities.

Expertise and learning interests

Areas of expertise

(1 to 5 scale)

- Culture and cultural heritage (4)
- Climate adaptation (3)
- Energy transition (3)
- Urban poverty (3)
- Land-use and NBS (3)
- Jobs and skills (3)

Learning interests

(1 to 5 scale)

- Culture and cultural heritage, focusing on the sustainable use of heritage buildings (5)
- Climate adaptation (4)
- Energy transition (4)
- Land-use and NBS (4)

Previous experience

Over 10 years of experience in implementing EU projects

Ongoing projects:

- 6 ongoing Interreg Europe projects
- EUI - Innovative Action on Energy in Transition and Technology in Cities (MUA - Galway City Council)
- Net Zero Cities (Galway)
- Smart Cities Program

Good Practices

NWRA has shared the following two Good Practices at the initial stage of the SUP4SUD project:

1

THRIVE (Town Centre First Heritage Revival Scheme)

Policy areas: Culture and Cultural Heritage - Urban Regeneration

Implementation period: 2024 - ongoing

Responsible authority: NWRA

Goals and rationale: By fostering the physical aspect of heritage buildings, an indirect impact is expected in the increase of community life and regeneration of town centres and, ultimately, in countering the “hollowing-out” of town centres.

Innovations and lessons learned: THRIVE operation consists of the first use of New European Bauhaus guidelines in Ireland. Main lessons concern capacity building required for Local Authorities to process EU funding.

#2

SDGs and NEB
Policy Integration

#3

Strategy
Management and
Implementation

2

Decarbonisation Zones Scheme

Policy areas: Citizen Participation - Inclusive Planning

Implementation period: 2021-ongoing

Responsible authority: NWRA

Goals and rationale: In order to contribute to reduce GGE by 51% by 2030, each Local Authority had to define a DZ, with the target of reducing GGE by 7% annually in the DZ in the period 2021-2030

Innovations and lessons learned: the program is based on a holistic approach to decarbonisation that incorporates methodological, legislative and technological innovations. Main lessons concern capacity building required for Local Authorities to process EU funding.

#2

SDGs and NEB
Policy Integration

#3

Strategy
Management and
Implementation

Mannheim

City of Mannheim (Germany)

Project Partner 3

Interreg
Europe



Co-funded by
the European Union

SUP4SUD

Introduction

Local Public Authority

Geographical scope: The city of Mannheim is located in southwestern Germany, within the federal state of Baden-Württemberg.

Description: Mannheim's municipal government operates with a high degree of autonomy under Germany's system of local self-government, allowing the city to independently manage most aspects of its administration and development. It oversees essential urban functions such as infrastructure, transportation, housing, education, and environmental protection, as well as social services, cultural programs, and public utilities.



TERRITORY AND POPULATION



Surface: 144.96 km² - **Population:** 328.647 - **Dwellings:** 172,933

Main Challenges



Mannheim faces social and spatial disparities, including unequal access to education, income, and health across neighborhoods, alongside challenges in maintaining trust and civic engagement. The city's diversity, with residents from over 170 nations, enriches community life but also requires inclusive governance and equitable opportunities.

The main challenge lies in aligning social cohesion, citizen participation, and evidence-based policymaking to ensure that sustainable development and the Mannheim 2030 goals translate into measurable progress and shared well-being for all residents.

Sustainability Profile

Data refers to the city of Mannheim unless stated otherwise

Sustainable Urban Development

ECONOMIC SUSTAINABILITY



GDP per capita: 69,151 euros
Manufacturing weight in GDP: 34.5%
Population employed in research and technology: 4%

High citizen satisfaction (83%) and low fear of crimes (16%)

SOCIAL SUSTAINABILITY



Pop. at risk of poverty: 13.2% - **Unemployment rate:** 7.9%
Life expect. at birth: 79/84 ys. (m/w)* - **Foreign born inhab.:** 31.7%
Social housing rate: 1.9% - **Satisfaction w/housing affordability:** 9%
Pop. w/broadband internet access: 90%*

Participation in last elections:
Nationals: 78%
Municipal: 51%

ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY



Share of renewables in energy consumption: 11.33%
Electric energy consumpt.: 24,805 kWh p/cap* - **GGE:** 8.66 CO2 t. p/cap.
Waste generation: 385 kg. p/cap. - **Waste mgmt.:** 100% landfill div.
Water consumpt.: 44.1 m³ p./cap. - **Water treatm.:** 99.9% w/+2nd. treat.

Waste recycling rate of 38%, and 100% landfill diversion

SPATIAL SUSTAINABILITY



Trips by private motorized transport: 30%
Population density: 2254 inhab./km²
Green areas: 23.2 m² p/inhab.
Soil sealing rate: 66.4%

30%
of new urban developments are related to social housing

GOVERNANCE SUSTAINABILITY



Integrated Urban Plan: Yes - Mission Statement 2030, developed 2019
Monitoring: Annual Sustainability Reports + online monitoring tools
Participatory processes related to Urban Plan: 28 p/year

*Baden-Württemberg region

Policy Instrument

Name: Mannheim 2030 Mission Statement

Time frame: 2019-2030

Description: Core policy framework for integrating the SDGs into Mannheim's financing and implementation processes. It aligns strategic goals with the municipal budget and a system of monitoring indicators, ensuring that funding decisions and administrative actions directly support SUD priorities.

Strategic Axes

1. Social and cultural empowerment, social interaction and lifelong learning
2. Health, well-being and demographic change
3. Equality, diversity and integration
4. Democracy, engagement and participation
5. Digitalization, innovation and sustainable growth
6. Climate, environment and alternative mobility
7. International cooperation, global sustainability and consumption

Multi-level alignment:

- National level: not explicitly aligned with national urban agenda
- EU level: explicit alignment with the Leipzig Charter and the European Green Deal. Aligned with the priorities of the Urban Agenda for the EU, though it is not explicitly referenced.
- UN level: strategic objectives are explicitly aligned to SDGs, covering all 17 SDGs

Implementing actors

The Strategic Management department was created for the coordination of all municipal departments, municipal public enterprises, metropolitan region, CSO, private businesses.

FINANCING

The PI does not predefine a financing instrument for its implementation. Policies are mainly financed by the municipal budget.

REGULATION

The PI constitutes is, in itself, a regulation approved by the City Council. It requires for all future policies submitted to the City Council to preview their impact on the PI goals

KNOWLEDGE

Policy based on municipal diagnoses and participatory processes. Standardized monitoring system with annual reports, that feeds into an annual revision of the PI's objectives.

GOALS FOR SUP4SUD

Strengthening the implementation of the PI by enhancing participatory governance and promoting citizen engagement. The municipality seeks to test and refine new participation tools, develop citizen-centred measures for SUD and foster structured city-to-city exchanges for policy learning.

Expertise and learning interests

Areas of expertise

(1 to 5 scale)

- Land-use and NBS (5)
- Governance (5)
- Digital Transition (4)
- International Cooperation (4)
- Public procurement (4)
- Jobs and skills (4)
- Mobility (4)
- Security in public spaces (4)

Learning interests

(1 to 5 scale)

- Trust in politics (5)
- International Cooperation (5)
- Inclusion of migrants and refugees (5)
- Governance (5)
- Circular Economy (4)
- Security in public spaces (4)

Previous experience

Over 10 years of experience in implementing EU projects

Ongoing projects:

- URBACT Cities for Sustainable Governance
- Active participation in Eurocities network - chair of the SDG Task Force

1

Participatory Budget Mannheim 2022

Policy areas: Citizen Participation - Local Green Deal

Implementation period: 2022

Responsible authority: City of Mannheim

Goals and rationale: Responding to low citizen engagement and trust in democracy, the participatory budget involves residents in decisions on projects linked to the Local Green Deal and Mission Statement, promoting climate action, social justice, and civic participation.

Innovations and lessons learned: target group analysis and coordination with neighborhood management help reach previously unreachable goods. Combination of e-participation and on-site activities proved successful.

#1

Territorial Governance and Citizen Participation

2

Neighborhood Management Mannheim

Policy areas: SUD at neighborhood level - Urban decline prevention

Implementation period: 2002-ongoing

Responsible authority: City of Mannheim

Goals and rationale: To support neighborhoods at risk of decline, residents and stakeholders are engaged through participatory, solution-oriented activities that coordinate local efforts and services.

Innovations and lessons learned: Coordinated neighborhood work creates reliable local contact points, empowers citizens to initiate and manage projects, and fosters self-sustaining structures. At the same time, it aligns local initiatives with broader city strategies.

#1

Territorial Governance and Citizen Participation

#4

Tools, Methodologies and Approaches

3

Citizen Participation - Local Green Deals

Policy areas: Citizen Participation - Environmental sustainability

Implementation period: 2020-ongoing

Responsible authority: City of Mannheim

Goals and rationale: in order to implement the European Green Deal's priorities at the city level, the GP identifies and tackles existing gaps by uniting ideas, projects and stakeholders through coordinated local action, while aligning all efforts with Mannheim's 2030 MS.

Innovations and lessons learned: Mannheim has positioned itself at the forefront of the European Green Deal movement as a pilot city for a Local Green Deal. As part of this mission, the city was selected for the EU mission "100 Climate-Neutral and Smart Cities by 2030", and is participating in multiple knowledge transfer EU funded projects.

#1

Territorial Governance and Citizen Participation

#2

SDGs and NEB Policy Integration

#3

Strategy Management and Implementation

Oslo

Oslo Municipality (Norway)

Project Partner 4

Interreg
Europe



Co-funded by
the European Union

SUP4SUD

Introduction

Local Public Authority

Geographical scope: The city of Oslo is the capital and largest city of Norway, located in the southeastern part of the country.

Description: Oslo functions both as a municipality (kommune) and a county (fylke), making it a unique dual-level administrative unit in Norway. This dual role means it is responsible for a wide range of services typically divided between two levels of government in Norway, from local services such as primary education, health, and social welfare—to county-level responsibilities like public transport, regional planning, and cultural institutions.



TERRITORY AND POPULATION



Surface: 6,349 km² - **Population:** 1,441,403 - **Dwellings:** 685,000

Main Challenges



The Oslo-Akershus region faces social and spatial inequalities, with rising housing prices near public transport nodes pushing lower-income households to peripheral areas.

The main challenge is integrating social sustainability into densification and sustainable transport, ensuring all residents benefit. Revising the regional plan in 2025–2027, in collaboration with Akershus County Council, aims to link housing, mobility, and urban development policies to inclusive growth, affordable housing, and equitable access to sustainable transport, supporting both environmental and social objectives.

Sustainability Profile

Indicators values refer to Oslo and Akershus counties unless stated otherwise

Sustainable Urban Development

ECONOMIC SUSTAINABILITY

Oslo is the
region with the
highest GDP in
Norway



GDP per capita: 101,100⁰/48,600^V euros
Tourism weight in GDP: 3.6%*
Manufacturing weight in GDP: 6.2%*

SOCIAL SUSTAINABILITY



Pop. at risk of poverty: 8.3%⁰ / 15%* - **Unemplmnt. rate:** 4.8⁰/3.5^{A0}%
Foreign born inhab.: 29⁰/20^{A0}% - **Social housing rate:** 4.8⁰/3^{A0}%
Pop. qual. at hg. lev. of educ: 66⁰/38^{A0}% - **Life exp. at birth:** 83 ys.
Pop. w/broadband internet access: 99%

75%
of renewables
in energy
consumption

ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY



Share of renewables in energy consumption: 75%*
Energy consumpt.: 23520 kWh p/cap.* - **GGE:** 1.3⁰/2.6^A CO2 t. p/cap.
Waste generation: 724 kg. p/cap.* - **Waste mgmt.:** 96.6% landfill div.⁰
Water consump.: 119⁰-104^A m³p/cap.* - **Wat. treatm.:** 99.9% w/+2nd. tr.

Excellent air
quality (<5 days
over European
thresholds)

SPATIAL SUSTAINABILITY



Trips by private motorized transport: 29⁰/62^{A0}%
Basic services proximity: 68-72⁰/45-60^{A0}%
Population density: 1590⁰/150^A inhab./km²
Green areas: 31 m2 p/inhab.⁰ - **Soil sealing rate:** 53%⁰

High energy
consumption
and waste
generation

GOVERNANCE SUSTAINABILITY



Integrated Urban Plan: Yes - Joint regional plan for land-use and transport in Oslo and Akershus
Monitoring: Annual monitoring reports - 44 KPIs
Participatory processes related to Urban Plan: 15 p/year

⁰Oslo County, ^AAkershus County, *Norway, ^VViken County: before January 1st 2024, Akershus was part of Viken county.

Policy Instrument (PI)

Name: Joint regional plan for land-use and transport in Oslo and Akershus

Time frame: 2015-2030

Description: The regional land-use and transport plan for Oslo and Akershus counties (closely matching Oslo's FUA) directs spatial planning and mobility across all government levels. Its main goal is to support compact, transit-based settlements that reduce traffic congestion and climate emissions, protect undeveloped land, and improve living quality. The plan is now being updated to reflect new policies, changing conditions, and municipal priorities..

Strategic Axes

1. Economically competitive and sustainable region
2. Efficient land use based on the principles of polycentric development and preservation of the overall green structure
3. A transport system that is efficient, environmentally friendly, available for everyone and with the lowest possible reliance on cars

Multi-level alignment:

- **National level:** aligned with National expectations for regional and local planning, which is explicitly referenced in the PI
- **EU level:** no explicit reference to the EU Urban Acquis.
- **UN level:** the PI was launched simultaneously as the 2030 Agenda. It is not explicitly referenced.

Implementing actors

Oslo and Akershus regions, municipalities, transport actors at national and regional level, private developers

FINANCING

The "Toll-Ring" (jointly owned by Oslo and surrounding counties, with a budget of around 300 million euros p/year) is the main instrument for financing public transport and relief roads in the region

REGULATION

Municipal governments and transport agencies adjust their planning and actions to the guidelines established in the Policy Instrument

KNOWLEDGE

The development of the plan was based on diagnoses carried by Oslo and Akershus region governments. Monitoring annual reports are carried since 2018.

GOALS FOR SUP4SUD

Integrating social sustainability goals into land-use and mobility strategies, supported by clear planning guidance for effective implementation. Key improvements include as well fostering renewed engagement among politicians and professionals and ensuring the plan's relevance in light of recent administrative changes.

Expertise and learning interests

Areas of expertise

(1 to 5 scale)

- Financing public infrastructure (5)
- Mobility (5)
- Land-use and NBS (4)
- Air quality (4)

Learning interests

(1 to 5 scale)

- Energy transition (5)
- Housing (5)
- Financing public infrastructure (5)
- Mobility (5)
- Spatial equity (5)
- Urban poverty (5)
- Circular Economy (4)
- Climate adaptation (4)
- Public procurement (4)

Previous experience

Over 20 years of experience in implementing EU projects

- Participation in ESPON, Interreg and Horizon projects
- EU Urban Thematic Partnership for Circular Economy

Good Practices

Oslo has shared the following two Good Practices at the initial stage of the SUP4SUD project:

1

The Urban Corridor Collaboration

Policy areas: Sustainable Land Use - Mobility

Implementation period: 2017 - ongoing

Responsible authority: Oslo Municipality

Goals and rationale: This GP aims at fostering knowledge-sharing, cooperation and experience exchange for the implementation of the PI by bringing together key stakeholders in a regular dialogue process organized around six prioritized discussion topics

Innovations and lessons learned: keeping active collaboration and an open atmosphere for discussions is essential for ensuring continuous commitment and ownership among stakeholders

#3

Strategy
Management and
Implementation

2

Indicator Reporting

Policy areas: Land-use Development - Mobility - Climate

Implementation period: 2018-ongoing

Responsible authority: Oslo Municipality

Goals and rationale: The existence of a fact-based common ground regarding the status of development in the region is essential in order to discuss appropriate measures for achieve the goals of the regional land-use and transport plan.

Innovations and lessons learned: Investing time and resources in making the indicator system available and understandable is worth it. Easily accessible results have become a widely-used tool for discussing possible adjustments to the PI.

#4

Tools,
Methodologies and
Approaches

Metropolitan Strategic Plan of Barcelona (Spain) Project Partner 5

Introduction

Voluntary Association of municipalities working at metropolitan level

Geographical scope: Barcelona metropolitan region, which is home to over 5 million inhabitants living in over 150 municipalities.

Description: The Pla Estratègic Metropolità de Barcelona (PEMB), founded in 1988, is a non-profit association of over 300 public, private, and social organizations. It coordinates long-term strategic planning for the Barcelona metropolitan area, promoting sustainable, inclusive, and resilient development.



TERRITORY AND POPULATION



Surface: 3.236 km² - **Population:** 5,344,458 - **Dwellings:** 2,343,309

Main Challenges



The Spanish Urban Agenda (SUA) lacks a metropolitan dimension, meaning it does not provide shared strategies or tools for addressing challenges that extend beyond individual municipalities. PEMB can contribute by offering its Metropolitan Commitment 2030 as a model, providing a shared strategic agenda for the Barcelona metropolitan region that addresses inequalities and climate challenges, and demonstrating how metropolitan-level planning can be integrated into the SUA.

Sustainability Profile

The Policy Instrument addressed by PEMB (the Spanish Urban Agenda) targets the entire Spanish territory. Therefore, indicators refer to Spain's territory unless stated otherwise.

Sustainable Urban Development

ECONOMIC SUSTAINABILITY

12%

weight of tourism
in national GDP



GDP per capita: 32,633 euros

Tourism weight in GDP: 12%

Manufacturing weight in GDP: 11%

Employment in research and technology: 8%

SOCIAL SUSTAINABILITY



Pop. at risk of poverty: 26% - **Unemployment rate:** 10%

Life expectancy at birth: 83.7 ys. - **Social housing rate:** 2%

Pop. qual. at hg. lev. of educ.: 32% - **Foreign born inhab.:** 18%

Pop. w/broadband internet access: 97%

10%

unemployment
rate



ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY

Share of renewables in energy consumption: 25%

Electric energy consumpt.: 5196 kWh p/cap - **GGE:** 6.13 CO₂ t. p/cap.

Waste generation: 465 kg. p/cap. - **Waste mgmt.:** 52% landfill div.

Water consumpt.: 65.6 m³ p/cap. - **Water treatm.:** 87% w/+2nd. treat.

SPATIAL SUSTAINABILITY



Trips by private motorized transport: 62%

Population density: 0.97 inhab./km²

Green areas: 50 m² p/cap.

Soil sealing rate: 16%

64%

participation at
last municipal
elections

GOVERNANCE SUSTAINABILITY



Integrated Urban Plan: Yes - Spanish Urban Agenda - launched 2019

Monitoring: predefined framework for monitoring, to be implemented at municipal level

Policy Instrument (PI)

Name: Spanish Urban Agenda (SUA)

Time frame: 2019-2030

Responsible Authority: Ministry for Housing and Urban Agenda (MIVAU)

Description: national framework guiding urban policy and local development across Spain. It aims to promote sustainable, inclusive, and resilient cities, providing guidance for governance and planning and for the development and monitoring of local action plans at municipal level.

Multi-level alignment:

- **National level:** the PI is itself the national urban agenda. It assures alignment with national priorities at sectoral level..
- **EU level:** explicit alignment with the Urban Agenda for the EU, as well as with Cohesion policy priorities and sectoral priorities in circular economy, mobility and energy.
- **UN level:** the SUA is conceived as the tool for ensuring the implementation of the 2030 Agenda at urban level. Strategic Axes are explicitly aligned with SDGs.

Strategic Axes

1. Territorial org. and rational use of land.
2. Avoid urban dispersion and revitalize the existing city.
3. Prevent and reduce the impacts of climate change and improve resilience.
4. Circular economy
5. Promote proximity and sustainable mobility.
6. Promote social cohesion and equity
7. Promote and support the Urban Economy.
8. Guarantee access to housing.
9. Lead and promote digital innovation.
10. Improve intervention instruments and governance.

Associated Policy Authority

The SUA is the only PI addressed in SUP4SUD which is not under the responsibility of one of the project partners. For this reason, the Spanish Ministry for Housing and Urban Agenda has been included from the beginning of SUP4SUD as an Associated Policy Authority.

Implementing actors

MIVAU provides the framework and guidance, while municipalities and regional govts. adapt its objectives through local action plans. Universities, civil society, and the private sector contribute to design, monitoring and implementation.

FINANCING

National funding has assisted the development of Local Action Plans. The SUA has among its objectives aligning urban priorities in Spain to the priorities of the 2021-2027 Cohesion Policy.

REGULATION

Though the SUA is a non-regulatory instrument, it has among its objectives the simplification of legislation affecting urban planning and development at national and local level

KNOWLEDGE

The SUA is both a diagnoses of urban challenges in Spain, and a tool for the identification of localized challenges at municipal level. It includes tools for evidence-based diagnoses and monitoring.

GOALS FOR SUP4SUD

PEMB's goal is to integrate a metropolitan perspective into the SUA, demonstrating through its Metropolitan Commitment 2030 how coordinated planning across municipalities can address inequalities and climate challenges, and contribute to developing a national framework for metropolitan governance and planning.

Expertise and learning interests

Areas of expertise

(1 to 5 scale)

- Food (5)
- Housing (4)
- Climate adaptation (3)
- Land-use and NBS (3)

Learning interests

(1 to 5 scale)

- Climate adaptation (5)
- Energy transition (5)
- Housing (5)
- Food (5)
- Circular economy (4)
- Land-use and NBS (4)
- Mobility (4)
- Poverty (4)

Previous experience

- PEMB is currently participating in 2 HORIZON projects
- PEMB is an active member of the network CIDEU (Iberomaerican Center for Strategic Urban Development)

Good Practices

PEMB has shared the following two Good Practices at the initial stage of the SUP4SUD project:

1

Barcelona Metropolitan Commitment 2030

Policy areas: Strategic planning

Implementation period: 2023 - 2030

Responsible authority: PEMB (Association)

Goals and rationale: The Barcelona metropolitan region lacks a formal governance structure to address shared challenges beyond the Barcelona Metropolitan Area, which has its formal government. The GP seeks to create a collaborative, mission-oriented strategic plan that fosters innovation, reduces inequalities, and strengthens governance across the full region.

Innovations and lessons learned: The GP main innovative feature is its mission-oriented, cross-sector approach to addressing complex challenges at the metropolitan regional scale. Key lessons include the need for clear guiding principles, breaking silos, and building trust among stakeholders, which takes time and cultural change.

#1

Territorial
Governance and
Citizen
Participation

#3

Strategy
Management and
Implementation

#4

Tools,
Methodologies and
Approaches

2

Granada Metr poli

Policy areas: Governance

Implementation period: 2015 - ongoing

Responsible authority: Provincial Council of Grenade

Goals and rationale: Lacking formal mechanisms for supramunicipal coordination, the GP has aimed at generating awareness about the metropolitan reality, strategically utilizing ERDF funding requirements to engage entities in articulating joint governance mechanisms

Innovations and lessons learned: New governance structures have enabled collaboration between various areas of the Provincial Council and among municipalities, which have incorporated a metropolitan perspective and developed "Thematic Investment Plans". Key outcomes included smart government tools for energy monitoring and a 270 km safe cycling network.

#1

Territorial
Governance and
Citizen
Participation

#4

Tools,
Methodologies and
Approaches

Chişinău

Chişinău City Hall (Moldova)
Project Partner 6

Interreg
Europe



Co-funded by
the European Union

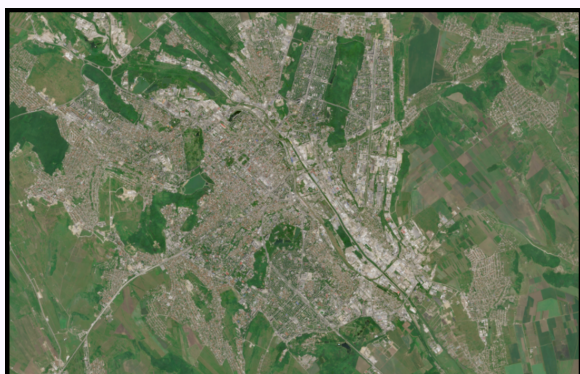
SUP4SUD

Introduction

Local Public Authority

Geographical scope: The city of Chişinău is the capital and largest city of Moldova, located in the central part of the country.

Description: Chişinău City Hall is the executive institution of the Chişinău Municipality, responsible for implementing local policies and managing city administration. It oversees public services, urban planning, infrastructure, transport, and social programs.



TERRITORY AND POPULATION



Surface: 635 km² - **Population:** 720,128 - **Dwellings:** 328,959

Main Challenges



Chişinău faces serious urban, social, and governance challenges that strain its sustainability. Limited municipal budgets leave little for investment, while rapid migration increases pressure on housing, infrastructure, and services. The city's outdated master plan has led to unregulated construction, urban sprawl, and mismatched infrastructure. Mobility issues further complicate daily life, while weak strategic planning hinders long-term development.

Overall, Chişinău struggles to balance growth with sustainable planning, effective governance, and preservation of its urban identity.

Sustainability Profile

Data refers to the city of Chişinău unless stated otherwise

Sustainable Urban Development

ECONOMIC SUSTAINABILITY



GDP per capita: 7,116 euros*
Tourism weight in GDP: 2.3%*
Manufacturing weight in GDP: 7.7%*
Employment in research and technology: 0.3%*

Municipality
with highest
income and GDP
in Moldova

SOCIAL SUSTAINABILITY



Pop. at risk of poverty: 14.6% - **Unemployment rate:** 4%*
Foreign born inhab.: 27%
Pop. qual. at hg. lev. of educ.: 21%* - **Life expect. at birth:** 76.4 ys.*
Pop. w/broadband internet access: 85%*

Only region in
the country with
positive
demographic
dynamics

ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY



Share of renewables in energy consumption: 22.3%*
Electric energy consumpt.: 1,461 kWh p/cap.* - **GGE:** 4.4 CO2 t. p/cap.*
Waste generation: 251 kg. p/cap.* - **Waste mgmt.:** 8.5% recycling rate
Water consumpt.: 66 m³ p/cap.

High levels of
NO2
contamination
(>200 days over
EU threshold
annually)

SPATIAL SUSTAINABILITY



Population density: 1134 inhab./km²
Green areas: 8.6 m² p/inhab.

GOVERNANCE SUSTAINABILITY



Integrated Urban Plan: Yes - Master Plan from 2007
Monitoring: No monitoring mechanisms related to the Master Plan
Participatory processes related to Urban Plan: 20-30 p/year
Exp. p/sust. pillar (econ./soc./env./gov.): 24/55.3/1/- %

*Moldova

Policy Instrument (PI)

Name: Sustainable Development Study of the territory in the Historic Center of Chişinău (SDSHCC)

Time frame: 2023-ongoing

Description: the PI aims to protect and manage the city's historic center, declared a national monument in 1986 but long affected by inaction and unregulated development. By defining protection zones and setting clear preservation measures, the study will contribute to the definition of the regulatory framework needed to guide conservation, sustainable urban planning, and local economic growth.

Strategic Axes

1. Protect and restore historical sites to maintain cultural identity
2. Involve local communities in conservation efforts to foster social cohesion
3. Implement measures to reduce pollution and enhance green spaces around historical sites
4. Promote sustainable development that benefits local economies while preserving assets

Multi-level alignment:

- **National level:** alignment with national legislation on historical monuments and archeological sites legislation. There is no explicit national urban agenda.
- **EU level:** alignment with EU guidelines at all government levels is ensured by a national plan carried by the national government.
- **UN level:** the City Hall sustains active coordination with UN-Habitat. The 2030 Agenda is not explicitly referenced in the PI.

Implementing actors

Several external actors contribute to the development of the PI: several departments from the City Hall, National Council for Historical Monuments, Technical University of Moldova, independent experts

FINANCING

Limited to Chişinău City Hall municipal budget allocation.

REGULATION

The study will serve as a basis for the adaptation of national regulation on monuments and archeological sites protection.

KNOWLEDGE

A team of experts and authorities is working on systematizing cadastre, historical archive and on-site information into an integrated GIS. No monitoring system is being defined.

GOALS FOR SUP4SUD

Creating a tailored action plan that makes the PI more operational and impactful. By defining concrete actions, measurable results, and governance tools, Chişinău wants to transform the SDSHCC into a dynamic, participatory, and measurable framework that balances development with the preservation of its historic and cultural identity.

Expertise and learning interests

Areas of expertise

(1 to 5 scale)

- Public procurement (4)
- Digital transition (3)
- Inclusion of migrants and refugees (3)
- Jobs and skills (3)
- Land-use and NBS (3)
- Mobility (3)
- Urban poverty (3)
- Security in public spaces (3)

Learning interests

(1 to 5 scale)

- Climate adaptation (5)
- Culture and cultural heritage (5)
- Digital transition (5)
- Circular economy (4)
- Energy transition (4)
- Housing (4)
- Land-use and NBS (4)
- Mobility (4)
- Security in public spaces (4)

Previous experience

The Department for Architecture, Urbanism and Land Relations has over 4 years of experience in implementing EU projects

- Currently participating in Interreg Europe and Interreg Danube projects

Good Practices

Chişinău has shared the following two Good Practices at the initial stage of the SUP4SUD project:

1

The Local Level State Geographic Information System

Policy areas: Sustainable Land Use - Mobility - Environmental Monitoring

Implementation period: 2014 - ongoing

Responsible authority: Government' Agency for Geodesy, Cartography and Cadastre

Goals and rationale: Limited resources, data silos, and low digital capacity hindered effective land use and planning. Integrating spatial data into a unified digital platform supports urban management and evidence-based decision-making

Innovations and lessons learned: the GP introduced cross-departmental data sharing and open data standards aligned with EU norms. Hybrid open-source/proprietary platform funding ensures feasibility, while iterative evaluation and transparent data access enhance adaptability, trust, and long-term impact.

#4

Tools,
Methodologies and
Approaches

2

Digitalization of processes and development of digital transformation infrastructure

Policy areas: Digital Transformation

Implementation period: 2024-2030 **Responsible authority:** Chişinău Municipal Council

Goals and rationale: By ensuring innovative technological support for evidence-based decision making, the GP aims at building an integrated digital data space for urban and land management, while strengthening the cybersecurity system for data protection.

Innovations and lessons learned: The GP implementation implied moving from physical documents to sophisticated digital spatial models, developing a new urban development paradigm focused on data interoperability. Designing new automation processes requires the concurrent adaptation of the corresponding regulatory and legislative framework.

#4

Tools,
Methodologies and
Approaches

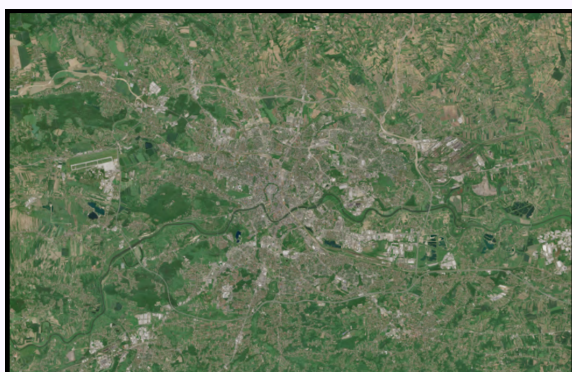
Krakov Metropolis Association (Poland) Project Partner 7

Introduction

Voluntary Association of municipalities working at metropolitan level

Geographical scope: The organization associates the city of Kraków -Poland's second most populated city- and 14 neighbouring municipalities, located in the Małopolska province.

Description: KMA was created in 2014 to coordinate metropolitan planning and promote sustainable development. It does not have statutory authority; its decisions rely on agreements among member municipalities. Its main functions include coordinating environmental protection and sustainable mobility, managing joint projects and EU or regional funds and developing strategic plans such as Krakow Metropolitan Area 2030 Strategy.



TERRITORY AND POPULATION



Surface: 1,227 km² - **Population:** 1,145,723 - **Dwellings:** 584,601

Main Challenges



The Kraków Metropolitan Area faces key challenges in achieving sustainable, climate-neutral development, including addressing strong economic disparities between Kraków and surrounding municipalities, improving air quality and fragmented green infrastructure, managing population ageing and urban sprawl, and strengthening metropolitan governance, which currently relies on voluntary cooperation, to ensure coordinated and balanced spatial development.

Sustainability Profile

Data refers to Krakow Metropolitan Area unless stated otherwise

Sustainable Urban Development

ECONOMIC SUSTAINABILITY



GDP per capita: 22,808

Tourism weight in GDP: 8%***

Manufacturing weight in GDP: 24%*

Employment in research and technology: 6.8%**

Very low fear
of crimes* and
high citizen
satisfaction***

SOCIAL SUSTAINABILITY



Pop. at risk of poverty: 16%* - **Unemployment rate:** 2.5%**

Soc. housing rate: 0.44%** - **New dvlpmts. rel. to soc. hous.:** 2.4%

Pop. qual. at hg. lev. of educ.: 32.7%** - **Life expect. at birth:** 79 ys.*

Pop. w/broadband internet access: 95.9%*

8%

High contribution
of tourism to GDP

ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY



Share of renewables in energy consumption: 16.5%*

Electric energy consumpt.: 3,707 kWh p/cap. - **GGE:** 8 CO2 t. p/cap.***

Waste generation: 523 kg. p/cap. - **Waste diverted from landf.:** 88%

Water consumpt.: 184.9 m³ p/cap. - **Water treatm.:** 87.2% w/+2nd. treat.

51%

High recycling
rates

SPATIAL SUSTAINABILITY



Trips by private motorized transport: 79%*

Population density: 900 inhab./km²

Green areas: 37.2 m² p/inhab.***

Soil sealing rate: 10.3%**

GOVERNANCE SUSTAINABILITY



Integrated Urban Plan: Yes - KMA 2030 Strategy - launched in 2021

Monitoring: trimestral evaluation based on monitoring system

*Poland, **Małopolskie Province, ***City of Krakow

Policy Instrument (PI)

Name: Krakow Metropolitan Area 2030 Strategy

Time frame: 2021-2030

Description: the PI is a joint development framework uniting 15 municipalities to promote integrated, sustainable, and supra-local growth. Its core aim is to enhance quality of life by improving access to public services while safeguarding environmental, cultural, and social assets. A key component is the functional and spatial structure model, which guides coordinated urban development, accessibility, and resource protection to ensure long-term sustainability across the metropolitan area.

Strategic Axes

1. Smart governance
2. Environment and spatial management
3. Mobility
4. Economy
5. Leisure
6. Education
7. Social services

Multi-level alignment:

- **National level:** the Polish Urban Agenda was launched in 2022. It is therefore not referenced in the PI, launched in 2021.
- **EU level:** neither the Urban Agenda for the EU nor the Cohesion Policy or the European Green Deal are referenced in the document, though its priorities are aligned.
- **UN level:** no explicit reference to the 2030 Agenda nor to SDGs.

Implementing actors

Five out of KMA's seven departments are involved in the implementation of the PI. 15 municipalities are involved in implementation. Regional government, sector agencies and academia are also involved.

FINANCING

There is no specific financing instrument for the implementation of the PI. Municipalities contribute with their budget to finance joint projects. EU Cohesion Policy funds finance the PI implementation as well.

REGULATION

The Strategy hasn't demanded any regulatory modification, though it has guided the adaptation of local plans and strategies

KNOWLEDGE

Evidence-based design included social, economic and spatial diagnoses, as well as thematic studies in multiple policy areas. The PI defines a set of monitoring indicators.

GOALS FOR SUP4SUD

KMA seeks to establish methods for detecting, managing, and preventing spatial conflicts through the creation of a vector-based conflict map and the development of principles for spatial dialogue, therefore improving spatial planning and metropolitan governance.

Expertise and learning interests

Areas of expertise

(1 to 5 scale)

- Air quality (4)
- Inclusion of migrants and refugees (4)
- NBS (4)

Learning interests

(1 to 5 scale)

- Circular economy (5)
- Climate adaptation (5)
- Land-use and NBS (5)
- Mobility (4)
- Urban poverty (4)
- Security in public spaces (4)

Previous experience

Active participation in implementing EU projects since its creation in 2014

- KMA is currently taking part in Interreg, Horizon and URBACT projects
- Metropolitan municipalities are active as well in EU projects implementation

Good Practices

Kraków MA has shared the following two Good Practices at the initial stage of the SUP4SUD project:

1

Spatial dialogue between the municipalities of the KMA

Policy areas: Spatial planning - Sustainable Land Use - Mobility - Public Services

Implementation period: 2022 - ongoing

Responsible authority: KMA

Goals and rationale: Lack of coordinated spatial planning across municipal borders leads to inefficient resource management and conflicts over development priorities. Establishing lasting principles of spatial dialogue reduces conflicts and strengthens the region's resilience to environmental and development pressures.

Innovations and lessons learned: the GP introduced a metropolitan spatial dialogue platform that transcends borders through informal spatial planning. An impartial moderator and transparent governance are vital for maintaining dialogue and achieving consensus.

#1

Territorial
Governance and
Citizen
Participation

#3

Strategy
Management and
Implementation

2

The Krakow Landscape Resolution

Policy areas: Landscape Protection

Implementation period: 2015-ongoing **Responsible authority:** Krakow Municipality

Goals and rationale: The GP tackles visual chaos, loss of cultural identity, and degradation of public spaces caused by uncontrolled advertising. The policy aims to strengthen spatial order, boost appreciation for the city's environment, and improve residents' quality of life.

Innovations and lessons learned: pioneering and successful application of Poland's 2015 Landscape Law, introducing tailored landscape zones and a transition period for compliance. Its five-year preparation involved extensive public consultations. Key lessons highlight that early dialogue and clear communication are crucial for building trust and securing effective implementation.

#2

SDGs and NEB
Policy Integration

The Prague Institute of Planning and Development (Czechia)
Project Partner 8

Introduction

Public Contributory Organization

Geographical scope: Prague, the capital and largest city of the Czech Republic, is located in the central part of Bohemia.

Description: Prague has a dual status as both a municipality and a region, divided into 57 self-governing districts under a single city administration. The IPR, founded in 2013, is the city's main urban planning body, responsible for managing Prague's spatial and strategic development. As a public contributory organization fully funded and overseen by the Prague City Council, IPR provides expert guidance for city planning.



TERRITORY AND POPULATION



Surface: 496 km² - **Population:** 1,397,880 - **Dwellings:** 827,846

Main Challenges



Prague faces significant challenges including gentrification and commercialization that threaten its historical core, rising housing costs and the complexities of integrating its diverse population. Environmental issues such as GGE and recent heat waves necessitate urgent climate adaptation and sustainable transport solutions. Additional challenges include fragmented governance, limited land control, spatial sprawl and economic competitiveness.

Sustainability Profile

Data refers to the city of Prague unless stated otherwise

Sustainable Urban Development

ECONOMIC SUSTAINABILITY



GDP per capita: 62,218 euros
Tourism weight in GVA: 3%
Manufacturing weight in GVA: 10.2%
Employment in research and technology: 4.9%

SOCIAL SUSTAINABILITY



Pop. at risk of poverty: 6.5% - **Unemployment rate:** 2.7%
Life expect. at birth: 81 ys. - **Soc. housing rate:** 4.8%
Pop. qual. at hg. lev. of educ.: 42.1% - **Foreign born inhab.:** 25.4%
Pop. w/broadband internet access: 88.8%



ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY



Share of renewables in energy consumption: 13.3%*
Electric energy consumpt.: 4,227 kWh p/cap. - **GGE:** 4.3 CO2 t. p/cap.
Waste generation: 508 kg. p/cap. - **Waste mgmt.:** 89.5% landfill div.
Water consumpt.: 69.77 m³ p/cap. - **Water treatm.:** 100% w/+2nd. treat.

SPATIAL SUSTAINABILITY



Trips by private motorized transport: 25%
Population density: 2,818 inhab./km²
Green areas: 144.09 m² p/inhab.

GOVERNANCE SUSTAINABILITY



Integrated Urban Plan: Yes - Prague Strategic Plan (updated 2016) and Prague's Metropolitan Plan (2018)
Monitoring: No annually updated monitoring reports
Participatory processes per year: 28

*Czechia

Policy Instrument (PI)

Name: Prague Strategic Plan

Time frame: 2016-ongoing

Description: the PI sets the framework for the city's long-term sustainable development to 2030. It includes analytical, proposal, and implementation sections, offering guidance for both public and private sectors on Prague's socio-economic direction and serving as a common vision for the strategic planning of the city development.

Multi-level alignment:

- **National level:** explicitly aligned with national Spatial Development Policy and Principles of Urban Policy
- **EU level:** explicitly aligned with European spatial development priorities. Integrates EU Cohesion Policy priorities through alignment with Europe 2020.
- **UN level:** no explicit reference to the 2030 Agenda nor to SDGs, though SDGs 4, 9, 10, 11 and SDGs are directly addressed. The monitoring system has been aligned to SDGs.

Strategic Axes

- 1.A Cohesive and Healthy City
- social cohesion and quality of life
- 2.A Prosperous and Creative City - economic growth and culture
- 3.A Well-Governed City - sustainability and efficiency

Implementing actors

Every department in City Hall, as well as Prague's 57 district authorities, are responsible for the implementation of the PI. There is no specific coordination structure for the PI's implementation.

FINANCING

There is no specific financing instrument for the implementation of the PI. Municipal, national and EU funding are the main financing sources for its implementation.

REGULATION

The PI has worked within the existing regulatory framework, without the need for regulatory modifications

KNOWLEDGE

The PI's was based on an extensive diagnosis, as well as on Prague Planning Analytical Materials (online database). Monitoring happens every 4 years, though there is no evaluation mechanism in place

GOALS FOR SUP4SUD

Designing a tool that, based on an analysis of existing documents and the current situation, will help to unify and clarify requirements for the development of new neighbourhoods in Prague, identify barriers to implementation, and propose ways to overcome them.

Expertise and learning interests

Areas of expertise

(1 to 5 scale)

- Culture and cultural heritage (5)
- Climate adaptation - Mobility (4)
- Digital Transition - Housing - Water management - Public Procurement - Land-Use and NBS - Security (3)

Learning interests

(1 to 5 scale)

- Circular economy - Energy transition (5)
- Digital transition - Housing - Jobs and skills (4)
- Air quality - Climate - Water management - Land-use and NBS - Mobility (3)

Previous experience

Over 10 years of experience in implementing EU projects

- IPR Prague has participated in Horizon and ESPON projects

Good Practices

1

The Prague Strategist's Collective

Policy areas: Strategic Planning - Governance - Knowledge Exchange

Implementation period: 2024 - ongoing

Responsible authority: IPR Prague

Goals and rationale: Limited capacity and weak cooperation between the City of Prague and its districts weaken the efficiency of strategic planning. Creating a space for dialogue and mutual learning helps prevent mistakes and improve the efficiency of strategic planning city-wide.

Innovations and lessons learned: a peer-based approach to capacity building has enhanced trust and motivated strategists to participate in strategies design and implementation.

#1

Territorial Governance
and Citizen
Participation

2

Guidelines for Creating Investor Specifications Municipal Housing Development

Policy areas: Housing - Spatial Planning - Public Investment - Sustainable Architecture

Implementation period: 2021-ongoing

Responsible authority: IPR Prague & Prague Development Company.

Goals and rationale: Given the lack of clear and unified standards and processes for municipal housing projects, the Guidelines create a structured framework that facilitates project analysis, preventing errors and saving costs in later stages of the process

Innovations and lessons learned: This is the first unified framework for municipal housing briefs in Prague, introducing a holistic and lifecycle approach. It has helped saving costs and avoiding conflicts during design and construction.

#4

Tools,
Methodologies and
Approaches

3

Methodology for planning public spaces in small municipalities

Policy areas: Spatial Planning - Public Space Design - Participation and Governance

Implementation period: 2018-ongoing

Responsible authority: UCEEB-CTU Prague

Goals and rationale: Small municipalities struggle to align projects to SUD long-term goals. By providing a structured, accessible tool, the GP contributes to the development of higher-quality and transparent public space projects.

#4

Tools,
Methodologies and
Approaches

Innovations and lessons learned: This is the first Czech methodology specifically tailored for small municipalities. It has shown great transfer capacity, and proved that small improvements can have large impacts in these territorial contexts.

Ialoveni

Interreg
Europe



Co-funded by
the European Union

SUP4SUD

Ialoveni City Hall (Moldova)

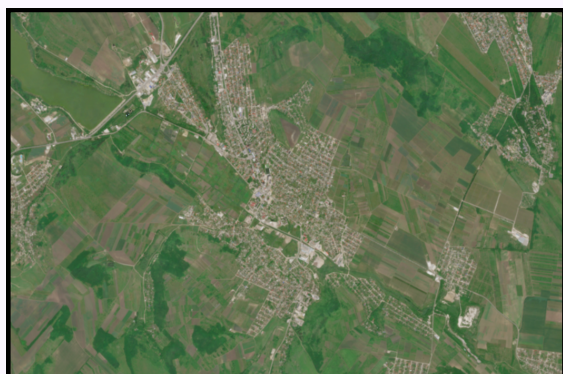
Discovery Partner 10

Introduction

Local Public Authority

Geographical scope: Ialoveni municipality is situated in central Moldova, just 12 km southwest of the capital, Chişinău.

Description: The city of Ialoveni is the administrative center of the Ialoveni District. Ialoveni City Hall manages the city's urban planning, infrastructure, and public services, including education, healthcare, and social welfare.



TERRITORY AND POPULATION



Surface: 31.6 km² - **Population:** 18,190

Main Challenges



Ialoveni's main challenges stem from Moldova's EU candidate status, which offers new opportunities but requires rapid adaptation to EU standards and governance reforms. The city faces institutional and administrative capacity limits, with few trained staff and reliance on external experts, as well as financial constraints due to limited access to EU funds and low absorption capacity. These issues hinder the effective implementation of projects and the modernization of local governance and infrastructure.

Sustainability Profile

Data refers to the city of Ialoveni unless stated otherwise

Sustainable Urban Development

ECONOMIC SUSTAINABILITY



GDP per capita: 7,116 euros*

Tourism weight in GDP: 2.3%*

Manufacturing weight in GDP: 7.7%*

Employment in research and technology: 0.3%*

High % of pop.
at risk of poverty
compared with
neighbor Chișinău
(14%)

SOCIAL SUSTAINABILITY



Pop. at risk of poverty: 41.7%** - **Unemployment rate:** 4%*

Foreign born inhab.: 4.4%*

Pop. w/high. level of educ.: 21%* - **Life expect. at birth:** 76.4 ys.*

Pop. w/broadband internet access: 85%*

ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY



Share of renewables in energy consumption: 22.3%*

Electricity consumpt.: 1,513 kWh p/cap. - **GGE:** 4.4 CO2 t. p/cap.*

Waste generation: 251 kg. p/cap.* - **Waste mgmt.:** 11% landfill div.***

Water consumpt.: 133 m³ p/cap.***

High waste
generation and
water consump.
compared to
national mean
values

SPATIAL SUSTAINABILITY



Population density: 89.1 inhab./km²***

Green areas: 6.11 m² p/capita***

49%

Participation in
2024 general
elections

GOVERNANCE SUSTAINABILITY



Integrated Urban Plan: Yes - Ialoveni's General Urban Plan, Urban Revitalization Plan and Strategy for socio-economic development of Ialoveni city 2026-2031 (all in the final stage of updating processes)

Monitoring: No monitoring system defined

*Moldova, **Central Region of Moldova, ***Ialoveni District

GOALS FOR SUP4SUD

Strengthening institutional knowledge, governance, and administrative skills through the exchange with partners from eight EU countries. In terms of specific policy areas and actions, Ialoveni seeks to address challenges related to demographic growth, economic development, and the implementation of green and socially responsible city logistics innovations.

Expertise and learning interests

Areas of expertise

(1 to 5 scale)

- Inclusion of migrants and refugees (3)
- Climate adaptation (2)
- Culture and cultural heritage (2)
- Digital transition (2)
- Housing (2)
- Public procurement (2)
- Jobs and skills (2)
- Mobility (2)
- Absorbion of funds for infrastructure works (2)

Learning interests

(1 to 5 scale)

- Increasing the rate of absorbion of EU funds (5)
- Absorbion of funds for infrastructure works (5)
- Energy transition (5)
- Air quality, Circular economy, Climate adaptation, Culture and cultural heritage, Digital transition, Housing, Inclusion of migrants and refugees, Public procurement, Mobility, Urban poverty, Security in public spaces (3)

Previous experience

Started participating in EU projects and initiatives 1 year and a half ago

Ongoing projects:

- 3 Interreg Europe and 1 Interreg NEXT projects
- CIVITAS and PROSPECT+ projects
- Experience in implementing projects co-financed from external sources

Good Practices

1

Sustainable Energy and Climate Action Plan

Policy areas: Energy and Climate

Implementation period: 2016 - 2030

Responsible authority: Ialoveni City Hall

Goals and rationale: Ialoveni has committed to the reduction of CO2 emissions by at least 40% by 2030. The GP focuses on reducing GGE, improving energy efficiency, and adapting to climate change, setting clear targets and developing a concrete action.

Innovations and lessons learned: Ialoveni pioneered smart LED lighting with motion sensors to save energy and improve safety, and launched community solar projects involving local participation, including projects co-financed by external partners, such as the installation of a photovoltaic system in kindergarten n°3 (co-financed 50% by SlovakAid). Lessons show that political commitment, early engagement, reliable data, and staff training are vital.

2

Strategy for socio-economic development of Ialoveni city (SDSEI)

Policy areas: Strategic planning - Social and economic development

Implementation period: 2019-2025

Responsible authority: Ialoveni City Hall

Goals and rationale: Facing limited financial and human resources, the GP aims at strengthening the city's capacity to ensure its socio-economic development and to better absorb national and international funds by improving local governance, promoting public-private partnerships, and prioritizing investments in infrastructure, energy and urban services.

Innovations and lessons learned: The GP is aligned with eight SDGs, contributing to decarbonization, improved energy efficiency, and electrified public transportation linking Ialoveni with Chişinău. Key lessons learned include setting realistic objectives and establishing a clear monitoring calendar with defined roles and responsibilities

#1

Territorial
Governance and
Citizen
Participation

#2

SDGs and NEB
Policy Integration

#3

Strategy
Management and
Implementation

#1

Territorial
Governance and
Citizen
Participation

#2

SDGs and NEB
Policy Integration

#3

Strategy
Management and
Implementation

Tallinn

City of Tallinn (Estonia)

Project Partner 11

Interreg
Europe



Co-funded by
the European Union

SUP4SUD

Introduction

Local Public Authority

Geographical scope: Tallinn, the capital of Estonia, is located on the northern coast of the country, along the Gulf of Finland in the Baltic Sea.

Description: The city of Tallinn, divided into eight city districts, manages the full range of local and regional functions, including urban development, transport, housing, education, social services, environment, and economic growth, while also serving as the nation's political, economic, and cultural center.



TERRITORY AND POPULATION



Surface: 159,38 km² - **Population:** 460,986 - **Dwellings:** 227,439

Main Challenges



Tallinn's main challenges stem from rapid economic and population growth, which have increased living costs and housing shortages while deepening socioeconomic segregation across the city. It also faces mobility and traffic congestion issues, energy inefficiency, and the need to accelerate the green transition toward climate neutrality. Balancing its strong economy with social equity, environmental sustainability, and inclusive urban development remains a key priority for the capital.

Sustainability Profile

Data refers to the city of Tallinn unless stated otherwise

Sustainable Urban Development

ECONOMIC SUSTAINABILITY

#1

Tallinn ranks first
in the UN Local
Online Services
Index



GDP per capita: 41,916 euros

Tourism weight in GDP: 5.5%

Manufacturing weight in GDP: 15.5%

SOCIAL SUSTAINABILITY



Pop. at risk of poverty: 16.1% - **Unemployment rate:** 7.8%

Life expectancy at birth: 80.8 ys. - **Social housing rate:** 2.1%

Pop. qual. at hg. lev. of educ.: 40% - **Foreign born inhab.:** 22%

Pop. w/broadband internet access: 94.4%

ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY

53%

of inhabitants
with fear of
crimes



Share of renewables in energy consumption: 41%*

Electric energy consumpt.: 4299 kWh p/cap - **GGE:** 4.7 CO₂ t. p/cap.

Waste generation: 363 kg. p/cap. - **Waste mgmt.:** 92% landfill div.

Water consumpt.: 61.5 m³ p/cap. - **Water treatm.:** 99% w/+2nd. treat.

SPATIAL SUSTAINABILITY



Trips by private motorized transport: 39%

Population density: 102.5 inhab./km²

Soil sealing rate: 36.1%

11

heatwave days
in 2024

GOVERNANCE SUSTAINABILITY



Integrated Urban Plan: Yes - Dev. Strat. "Tallinn 2035" - launched 2021

Monitoring: annual monitoring reviews based on all-encompassing KPI system

*Estonia

Policy Instrument (PI)

Name: Tallinn Development Strategy “Tallinn 2035”

Time frame: 2021-2035

Description: Tallinn 2035 is the city’s long-term development strategy guiding all governance, financial, and planning processes. The strategy integrates sustainability, innovation, and social well-being, supported by a comprehensive KPI system of about 300 indicators to monitor progress.

Multi-level alignment:

- **National level:** the PI is explicitly aligned with the National Development Plan Estonia 2035.
- **EU level:** explicit alignment with the European Green Deal; no explicit reference to the Urban Agenda for the EU.
- **UN level:** strategic goals, implementation plans and KPIs are explicitly aligned to the 17 SDGs.

Strategic Axes

1. Friendly urban space
2. Creative global city
3. Healthy mobility
4. Green transformation
5. Kind community
6. Home that includes the street

Implementing actors

All municipal departments are involved in the PI’s implementation. The Strategic Management Office coordinates the PI’s implementation internal governance.

FINANCING

Municipal budget is the main funding source, though national and EU funding are also present.

REGULATION

The citywide regulation adopted alongside Tallinn 2035 establishes a unified framework ensuring that all sectoral development plans and documents align with the strategy’s objectives and KPI system.

KNOWLEDGE

Policy development is based on analyses combining official statistics, residents’ surveys, and participatory insights. Annual monitoring reports show how KPIs evolve over time.

GOALS FOR SUP4SUD

Strengthening the implementation and monitoring system of Tallinn 2035 strategy, including refining its KPI framework and developing the Voluntary Local Review methodology for 2026, testing impact assessment tools to improve evidence-based decision-making, and using digital tools for monitoring and communication.

Expertise and learning interests

Areas of expertise

(1 to 5 scale)

- Circular economy (4)
- Energy transition (3)
- Civil protection (3)
- Security in public spaces (3)
- Child firendly city (3)

Learning interests

(1 to 5 scale)

- Circular economy (5)
- Climate adaptation (5)
- Civil protection (5)
- Housing (4)
- Security in public spaces (4)
- Child firendly city (4)

Previous experience

More than 20 years of experience
in implementing EU projects

Currently involved in Horizon,
Interreg Europe, Interreg Baltic Sea
and URBACT projects

Good Practices

The City of Tallinn has shared the following two Good Practices at the initial stage of the SUP4SUD project:

1

Procedure for drafting, implementing and monitoring strategic documents

Policy areas: Policy development

Implementation period: 2021 - ongoing

Responsible authority: Tallinn Strategic Management Office

Goals and rationale: this GP tackles the lack of alignment between strategic planning, budgeting, and monitoring by establishing a harmonized framework linking the Tallinn 2035 strategy with operational plans and budgets, ensuring consistency, stakeholder engagement, and regular monitoring across the city's development system.

Innovations and lessons learned: Tallinn's innovation is a citywide regulation and guideline ensuring all development documents align with Tallinn 2035 and are mainly prepared by city staff to build internal capacity. Creating an effective system has required time, resources, and continuous improvement.

2

Strategic storytelling: case of Tallinn 2035

Policy areas: Strategy - Communication

Implementation period: 2021 - ongoing

Responsible authority: Tallinn Strategic Management Office

Goals and rationale: making Tallinn 2035 more accessible, engaging, and relevant, so residents and city employees understand its goals and their role in achieving them, fostering a shared sense of purpose and collaboration toward the city's long-term vision.

Innovations and lessons learned: Tallinn's innovation centers on storytelling to make the 2035 strategy relatable and memorable, complemented by strategy days, urban development councils, reports and dashboards. Key lessons emphasize the need for consistent communication, adequate resources, and central support.

#1

Territorial Governance
and Citizen
Participation

#2

SDGs and NEB Policy
Integration

#3

Strategy Management
and Implementation

#4

Tools, Methodologies
and Approaches

#4

Tools, Methodologies
and Approaches

Avanhard

Interreg
Europe



Co-funded by
the European Union

SUP4SUD

Avanhard township council (Ukraine)

Discovery Partner 12

Introduction

Local Public Authority

Geographical scope: Avanhard is located in the district of Odessa, at the center of the Odessa region, on the shore of the Black Sea. Avanhard is part of the city of Odessa's metropolitan area, located 10 km west of the city center.

Description: Avanhard is an urban-type settlement and the administrative centre of Avanhard municipality (hromada), which comprises five settlements (three urban-type settlements and two villages). The hromada provides local public services (administration, social support, local infrastructure) to a largely suburban population, while benefiting from proximity to Odessa's labour market, transport connections and services.



TERRITORY AND POPULATION



Surface: 69.6 km² - **Population:** 20,324

Main Challenges



Avanhard faces the challenge of outdated and fragmented urban planning documents, some dating back to the early 1990s, which are not fully aligned with the 2020 national law on spatial development. These challenges are further exacerbated by the impacts of the ongoing war, which has increased uncertainty, disrupted regional planning coordination, and highlighted the need for resilient and adaptable urban development strategies.

Sustainability Profile

Data refers to the municipality of Avanhard unless stated otherwise

Sustainable Urban Development

ECONOMIC SUSTAINABILITY

266

kg. per capita of
municipal waste
p/year



GDP per capita: 4,635 euros*

Manufacturing weight in GDP: 8%*

SOCIAL SUSTAINABILITY



Pop. at risk of poverty: 29%* - **Unemployment rate:** 7.2%**

Foreign born inhab.: 0.7%*

Life expect. at birth: 70.9 ys.*

Pop. w/broadband internet access: 63%**

ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY

25%

Rural
population



Share of renewables in energy consumption: 10%*

Electricity consumpt.: 2,516 kWh p/cap.* - **GGE:** 3.1 CO2 t. p/cap.*

Waste generation: 266 kg. p/cap.* - **Waste recycling rate:** 10%*

Water consumpt.: 83.4 m³ p/cap.*

SPATIAL SUSTAINABILITY



Population density: 292 inhab./km²

GOVERNANCE SUSTAINABILITY



Integrated Urban Plan: ongoing development of the Comprehensive Spatial Development Plan

*Ukraine, **Odessa Region

GOALS FOR SUP4SUD

Developing and implementing a Comprehensive Spatial Development Plan that integrates land use, infrastructure, environmental protection, and cultural heritage in line with national standards. The community aims to strengthen institutional capacity by enhancing staff skills, modernizing administrative tools, and improving governance transparency and service delivery.

3. Comparative analysis

- a. Sustainability Profiles Comparison
- b. Synthesis and Comparison of Policy Instruments
- c. Cross-analysis of expertise and learning interests
- d. Good Practices Repository

Sustainability Profiles Comparison

This report provides a comprehensive summary and comparative analysis of the partners involved in the SUP4SUD project, examining the diversity of their administrative structures and synthesizing the main challenges they face across five essential dimensions of sustainability: economic, social, environmental, spatial, and governance. This analysis is crucial for establishing an evidence-based baseline for interregional learning and policy enhancement. Tables with comparative data for all partners can be found in the document's Annex.

Institutional profile and territory

The SUP4SUD consortium is intentionally structured to draw on experiences from a diverse range of local and regional governance models across Europe.

The consortium represents a **diverse range of European administrative structures**, spanning from small municipal bodies (Ialoveni and Avanhard) to capital cities (Prague and Oslo), extensive regional authorities (NWRA) and voluntary metropolitan associations (KMA and PEMB).

The partners show a wide range in territorial scale, from small, densely populated cities to large, sparsely populated regions.



Economic Sustainability

Economic challenges exhibit a **sharp contrast between partners dealing with resource scarcity and those struggling to manage the side effects of economic growth**. Oslo (Norway), representing the highest economic standing with a GDP per capita of €101,100, faces the challenge of mitigating the social strains caused by its strong growth and market-driven housing. Similarly, Tallinn (Estonia) and IPR Prague (Czechia), both reporting high GDPs (€41,916 and €62,218 respectively), focus on **strengthening their innovation ecosystems and balancing rapid economic expansion with equitable social and environmental goals**. Mannheim (Germany), despite its high GDP (€69,151), faces unexpected economic difficulties due to a reduction in tax income (corporate taxes), which impacts municipal planning and budgeting.

In contrast, **partners from Eastern Europe face fundamental constraints**. Chişinău and Ialoveni (Moldova) and Avanhard (Ukraine) operate within an extremely low GDP per capita context (€7,116 for ML, €4,635 for UA), highlighting severe **budget limitations for crucial infrastructure investments**. Ialoveni specifically notes low absorption capacity for external funds due to institutional and staffing constraints.

The NWRA (Ireland), classified as a "transition region", identifies itself as an economically weaker region experiencing a **significant income and productivity gap**, stemming from prolonged underinvestment in transport and energy infrastructure.

The Kraków Metropolitan Area (KMA) highlights **pronounced economic disparities between the city core and the surrounding municipalities**, while CTRIA (Hungary) focuses on addressing moderate innovation performance and financing difficulties for SMEs in a context of €15,900 GDP per capita. PEMB (Spain) addresses the national objective (SO 7) of promoting urban economies while ensuring equitable development.

Social Sustainability

The analysis of the social dimension reveals **integrated patterns of challenges, primarily driven by uneven demographic pressure** and the widespread difficulties to ensure housing affordability, leading to socio-spatial segregation. This reflects the paradigm shift in urban policies toward integrating social welfare beyond mere physical intervention.

The **crisis of affordable housing and the resulting socio-spatial segregation are, indeed, pervasive challenges accross almost all partners**. This issue is acute even in high-income regions, where Oslo struggles with a lack of affordable housing in central areas, leading to the **displacement of low-income households** and exacerbating spatial inequalities. Tallinn battles growing socioeconomic segregation and housing shortages linked to its rapid population growth. Mannheim reports the lowest satisfaction with housing affordability (9%) and prioritizes addressing social and spatial disparities across neighborhoods, emphasizing the importance of educational justice and social inclusion. IPR Prague also identifies the high cost of housing as a key threat of segregation.

All partners show **low percentages of social or public housing**, though data regarding recent urban developments is scarce.

Social vulnerability measured through the percentage of population at risk of poverty or exclusion shows **significant disparities**, ranging from 8% for Veszprém and Oslo to 26% for Spain and 42% for Moldova's Central Region. The unemployment rate ranges from 3% (Veszprém and KMA) to 10% (Spain).

Migration is a major factor shaping social contexts, whether internal or international. Mannheim (with the highest foreign-born population at 32%), Prague (25% foreign-born population) and KMA explicitly state that the effective integration of foreigners and addressing social disparities are primary challenges. Meanwhile, Chişinău and Ialoveni (Moldova) face high migratory pressures (rural-to-urban) that strain existing services and infrastructure, confirming the urgency of managing urbanization patterns.

Finally, **depopulation and aging predominantly affect peripheral or transitioning areas**. The NWRA (Ireland) details the consequences of rural depopulation and urban decline in towns and villages, leading to a "hollowing out" effect. CTRIA (Hungary) and KMA both cite aging populations and youth outmigration as critical challenges.

Environmental Sustainability

The environmental sustainability dimension represents a critical focus area for the entire consortium, driven by the imperative of the European Green Deal (EGD) and the corresponding need for strategic integration in urban planning.

Climate Mitigation, Emissions, and Energy Transition

The challenge of reducing Greenhouse Gas Emissions (GGE) and achieving climate neutrality is central, though the starting points vary dramatically across the network. **Oslo (Norway) exemplifies leadership, reporting the lowest GGE per capita (1.3 tCO₂) and the highest share of renewables (75%),** though also one of the highest electric energy consumptions per capita (23520 kWh), way higher than the partner's main value. Oslo's strategic plan is consequently focused on tackling the remaining 40% of regional emissions generated by road transport, emphasizing the link between land use and mobility.

In Central Europe, **partners are setting ambitious targets for mitigation.** IPR Prague (Czechia), with moderate GGE (4.3 tCO₂ p/cap), aims for an aggressive 45% reduction in CO₂ by 2030 by targeting emissions from transport, energy production, buildings, and circularity, while Mannehim's (8.6 tCO₂ p/cap) strategic framework is committed to achieving climate neutrality by 2030 through implementing "Local Green Deals". Similarly, Tallinn (Estonia), with 41% renewable energy usage, prioritizes accelerating the green transition toward climate neutrality.

Conversely, **resource-constrained partners and those in transition face significant challenges.** The **NWRA (Ireland) reports the highest GGE per capita (13.5 tCO₂)** in the consortium, reflecting underlying infrastructural deficiencies. A key environmental challenge reported by the NWRA is an **overloaded energy grid**, which limits its capacity to generate and integrate green energy into the regional supply. CTRIA (Hungary) focuses its policy on ensuring the ecological transition of its industry and managing the environmental impact of tourism. PEMB (Spain; 6.1 tCO₂ p/cap.; 25% of renew. in energy consumption) addresses the national objective (SO 3) of preventing and reducing the impacts of climate change across Spanish urban areas.

Pollution and Infrastructure Deficits

Deficits in essential environmental infrastructure and pollution management remain critical issues, particularly impacting quality of life in Eastern European urban centers and peripheral regions.

- **Air Quality:** KMA (Poland) faces persistent environmental challenges, specifically high air contamination from PM10, often exceeding EU thresholds annually. Chişinău (Moldova) struggles with high levels of NO2 contamination, exceeding EU thresholds more than 200 days per year, which necessitates focused measures to reduce pollution. In contrast, IPR Prague reports exemplary air quality, with zero days exceeding EU regulations for PM10, NO2, and O3 concentrations.
- **Wastewater and Resource Management:** The NWRA's environmental problems are magnified by the fact that only 66% of Ireland's population is connected to at least secondary wastewater treatment systems -a problem linked to the wide prevalence of septic tanks in rural dwellings-. Furthermore, Moldovan partners and Avanhard face challenges in resource management: Chişinău's and Avanhard's waste recycling rates are low (8.5%; 4%), and Ialoveni reports high water consumption p/capita (133 m³ per year), confirming the need for modernization and efficiency improvements in infrastructure.

Spatial Sustainability

The core challenge in the spatial dimension is **the struggle to enforce policies of compact, integrated urban development (ISUD) against the reality of uncontrolled sprawl (suburbanization) and the decline or "hollowing out" of established urban centers**. This tension directly impacts the efficiency of infrastructure use and the attainment of environmental goals (such as reducing emissions from private transport).

1. The Challenge of Uncontrolled Sprawl and Urban Dispersion

Many metropolitan areas face severe problems where population growth occurs outside of planned, compact centers, leading to inefficient land use and increased dependence on private vehicles.

- Suburbanization and Planning Gaps: KMA (Poland) identifies uncontrolled suburbanization and scattered development as a primary spatial challenge, resulting in the loss of agricultural and natural land and highly inefficient use of infrastructure. The qualitative reports emphasize the difficulty in identifying and resolving spatial conflicts across municipal borders, a challenge KMA aims to address by developing a spatial dialogue platform.
- Planning Obsolescence and Construction: Chişinău (Moldova) struggles with rapid urbanization pressures magnified by an obsolete Master Plan (dating from 2007), which enables unregulated construction and expansion. This is linked to the degradation of the historic center.

- Containment and Compact Growth: IPR Prague (Czechia), facing pressures from surrounding regions, focuses its strategy on the effective use of transformation areas and reducing sprawl and suburbanization. Oslo (Norway), despite achieving success in containing sprawl and securing the lowest private car dependence (29%), continually struggles with balancing compact urban growth (which creates environmental benefits by reducing sprawl) with social equity concerns and housing affordability.

2. Urban Decline and Regeneration Needs

In contrast to sprawl, several partners focus on reversing decline and underdevelopment in established centers.

- Hollowing Out and Town Center Focus: The NWRA (Ireland) clearly identifies the problem of urban stagnation and the "hollowing out" effect in its towns and villages. The policy instrument (THRIVE) explicitly focuses on regenerating town centers first (Town Centers First Framework) before expanding outward, as previous planning has led to decentralized, unregulated parts outside the core.
- Addressing Spatial Disparities: PEMB (Spain) addresses the structural challenge where critical issues, like housing and sustainable mobility, cannot be addressed efficiently within the administrative boundaries of a single municipality.
- Land Use Constraints: Mannheim (Germany) faces the constraint of a high soil sealing rate (66%), the highest in the consortium, forcing it to prioritize compact development and internal regeneration rather than expansion, which limits flexibility. Oslo reinforces its compact policy not only for mobility but also to protect limited farmland and forests surrounding the settlements, adding an agricultural protection layer to its spatial rationale.

3. Mobility and Infrastructure Efficiency

Spatial issues are intrinsically linked to the mobility dimension, particularly concerning the dominance of private transport.

- Car Dependency: The level of private motorized transport dependence serves as a key indicator of spatial efficiency. The average for the consortium is significantly skewed by Eastern partners, with KMA (79%) and NWRA (72%) reporting the highest reliance on cars. This contrasts sharply with Oslo (29%), Mannheim (30%) and Tallinn (39%), where compact policies and robust public transit systems prevail.

- Land Use and Transport Integration: The fundamental purpose of Oslo's policy instrument is the coordination of land use and transport development in a sustainable way, using a clear strategic map that designates core hubs for concentrating development around public transport. This model is deemed essential for reaching climate goals. The IPR Prague also targets sustainable transport and aims to link its strategic plan goals (such as the "15-minute city" concept) with urban and territorial realities.

Governance Sustainability

The analysis of Governance Sustainability, drawing heavily on qualitative input from partner interviews, highlights that the challenges faced by the consortium are primarily structural, revolving around vertical centralization, horizontal fragmentation, and deficiencies in institutional capacity and financing stability. The ability to implement Integrated Sustainable Urban Development (ISUD) is directly correlated with the degree of institutional coherence and financial autonomy each partner possesses.

1. Coordination and Fragmentation Challenges

Governance hurdles are dominated by issues of insufficient or fragmented coordination mechanisms, both vertically (between government levels) and horizontally (across administrative units or departments).

The most severe structural barrier identified is vertical centralization. The NWRA (Ireland) operates within one of the most centralized governance systems in Europe, where the national government dictates policy and funding allocation. Local planning, even in the regional policy instrument (RSES), is subject to national review, with the national government issuing a "direction to fix" any non-compliant local plans. Similarly, in Moldova and Hungary (CTRIA), the regulatory framework is primarily defined nationally, making bottom-up legal or regulatory changes nearly impossible for local authorities.

Horizontal fragmentation is pronounced in complex metropolitan areas. IPR Prague (Czechia) struggles with the administrative hurdle posed by 57 municipal districts, leading to difficulties in coordination across multiple expert departments internally. Tallinn's governance faces a dual coordination challenge: regionally, the inter-municipal cooperation framework remains too weak to steer shared processes across Harju County; internally, the coexistence of centrally managed departments and politically led city districts complicates unified policy implementation.

Furthermore, the effectiveness of voluntary cooperation is limited. Both the KMA (Poland) and PEMB (Spain) rely on voluntary cooperation agreements and coordination platforms due to the absence of a legislative or formal metropolitan governance framework. KMA notes that this model provides only "soft pressure" for municipal alignment, while the Spanish Urban Agenda aims for the institutionalization of national strategic goals (SUA) despite their non-regulatory and voluntary nature.

2. Financing and Resource Management Issues

Financial governance challenges focus on securing sufficient, stable, and flexible resources, especially when facing regulatory complexity or political volatility.

- Financing Sufficiency and Stability: For partners in the East, the financing issue is fundamental. Chişinău reported that financing mechanisms are "definitely insufficient" for the city's extensive needs, with the municipal budget barely covering core services like education. Ialoveni (Moldova) struggles with low absorption capacity for external funds and notes that while increasing external funding, most of this money supports "soft measures", rather than the large infrastructure projects needed.
- Resource Autonomy and Mechanisms: **Oslo (Norway) stands apart with a robust and relatively stable financing model**, largely based on its self-managed toll-ring revenue (approx. €300 million annually), used primarily to fund public transport and infrastructure projects.

3. Regulatory Frameworks and Institutional Capacity

Governance efficiency requires effective regulatory alignment, robust mechanisms for monitoring performance, and adequate institutional capacity, particularly regarding staff expertise.

- Top-Down vs. Bottom-Up Regulation: The ability of local policy instruments to enact regulatory change varies significantly. Mannheim's Mission Statement 2030 is itself a municipal regulation, approved by the City Council, legally requiring future political proposals to assess and align with its seven strategic goals. Tallinn achieved a similar feat by regulating that all development documents must align with the Tallinn 2035 Strategy. In highly centralized systems like Ireland and Hungary, planning regulation is top-down, and the regional authority attempts to fit its policies into the pre-existing national framework.

- Capacity, M&E, and Political Stability: Institutional capacity is a recurring qualitative challenge. In Moldova, political instability is cited as a major factor that disrupts planning continuity and hinders the implementation of long-term strategies. This is compounded by low staff training and a reliance on external experts. Crucially, both Moldovan cities lack internal, continuous monitoring mechanisms related to their urban plans. In contrast, partners like Mannheim and Tallinn demonstrate high capacity with a strong M&E system, using -or developing- Voluntary Local Reviews (VLR) and KPI systems to ensure transparency and accountability.

Synthesis and Comparison of Policy Instruments

The nature of the policy instrument varies significantly, ranging from metropolitan cooperation strategies to focused land-use plans and specific conservation studies.

Partner	Policy Instrument (PI)	Time Frame	Type and Core Focus
CTRIA (Hungary)	Smart Specialisation Strategy (S3)	2023–2029	Regional Innovation Strategy, focusing on innovation-driven economic development and green/digital transition.
NWRA (Ireland)	Northern and Western Regional Programme	2021–2027	ERDF Investment Programme, derived from the overarching Regional Spatial and Economic Strategy.
Mannheim (Germany)	Mannheim 2030 Mission Statement	2015–2030	Comprehensive city-wide Sustainability Strategy, focusing on integrating all 17 SDGs .
Oslo (Norway)	Joint regional plan for land use and transport in Oslo and Akershus	2015–2030	Focused spatial and mobility planning tool, now integrating social sustainability goals within existing land-use targets.
PEMB (Spain)	Spanish Urban Agenda (SUA)	2020–2030	National framework and working method for all urban actors, emphasizing equitable, just, and sustainable development across Spanish urban areas.
Chişinău (Moldova)	Sustainable Development Study for Historical and Cultural Conservation (SDSHCC)	2023–Ongoing	Empirical study providing the basis for a future Action Plan to balance development with the preservation of urban heritage .
KMA (Poland)	Krakov Metropolitan Area 2030 Strategy	2021–2030	Voluntary Metropolitan Cooperation Strategy focused on improving the functional and spatial structure .
IPR Prague (Czechia)	Prague Strategic Plan	2016–2030	Comprehensive city-wide, cross-sectoral strategic plan
Tallinn (Estonia)	Tallinn 2035 Development Strategy	2021–2035	Comprehensive city-wide, cross-sectoral strategy

2. Integration of Urban Acquis Principles

The PIs are assessed based on the principles of Better Regulation, Financing, and Knowledge, which align with the methodological foundations of EU urban policy.

A. Better Regulation (Regulatory Alignment and Modification)

A key differentiator among the partners is the degree to which the PI functions as a binding regulatory document, or if it must rely on voluntary compliance within existing, often rigid, national laws.

- Legally Binding Integration: Mannheim and Tallinn showcase the highest level of regulatory integration. Mannheim's PI is, in itself, a regulation approved by the City Council, requiring all future decisions to preview and align with its goals. Tallinn uses a city-wide municipal regulation and guideline to ensure all sectoral development plans and documents align with the Tallinn 2035 strategy, guaranteeing coherence across the city's system.
- Top-Down Compliance: The NWRA (Ireland) and CTRIA (Hungary) operate in highly centralized systems where the PI adapts to national legislation.
- Voluntary Frameworks: The KMA (Poland) strategy has not required formal regulatory modification; it relies on consensus and serves as a "soft pressure" mechanism to encourage local regulatory adjustments. The Prague Strategic Plan is not legally binding. Similarly, the Spanish Urban Agenda (PEMB) is national but non-regulatory in nature.

B. Better Financing (Resource Mobilization and Stability)

Most policy instruments do not have a specific, dedicated financial instrument, but instead rely on blending and integrating goals into established budget lines.

- Integrated Municipal Budget: Mannheim, Tallinn, KMA, Chişinău and IPR Prague primarily rely on integrating the PI goals into the municipal budget.
- ERDF Focus: The NWRA's PI is the ERDF Regional Program (2021–2027), co-funded 60% by the EU and 40% by national funds. The financing mechanisms are regulated and complex to apply, linking to issues of flexibility.
- Unique Self-Funding: Oslo benefits from a highly stable, self-generated revenue source – the toll-ring—which is vital for financing the transport components of the regional plan. This is supplemented by a formalized national agreement for joint funding (Urban Growth Deal) that strengthens vertical commitment.
- Resource Scarcity: Chişinău's specific study is funded solely by the municipal budget, and the overall resources for implementing large-scale plans are considered "definitely insufficient".

C. Better Knowledge (Evidence Base, Capacity, and Monitoring)

All partners affirm that their PI design was based on evidence-based diagnoses (e.g., using economic statistics, policy reviews, and specialized diagnoses). The primary governance challenge lies in the mechanisms for ongoing Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) and internal capacity building.

- **Robust Monitoring Systems**: Oslo, Tallinn and KMA have the most developed M&E systems, conducting regular reviews based on predefined indicators aligned to strategic axes.
- **Weak or Periodic Monitoring**: IPR Prague's Strategic Plan is monitored only every four years and currently lacks an institutionalized evaluation mechanism due to internal resistance. The NWRA's strategic document is reviewed every two years, but the reports lack a predefined template of indicators. Chişinău's SDSHCC project does not include a monitoring system in its current design.
- **Capacity Building**: Tallinn leverages its PI to strengthen internal capacity by having most development documents prepared by city staff. Mannheim and Prague use knowledge platforms or collectives (Prague Strategist's Collective) to build capacity and improve cross-sectional cooperation.

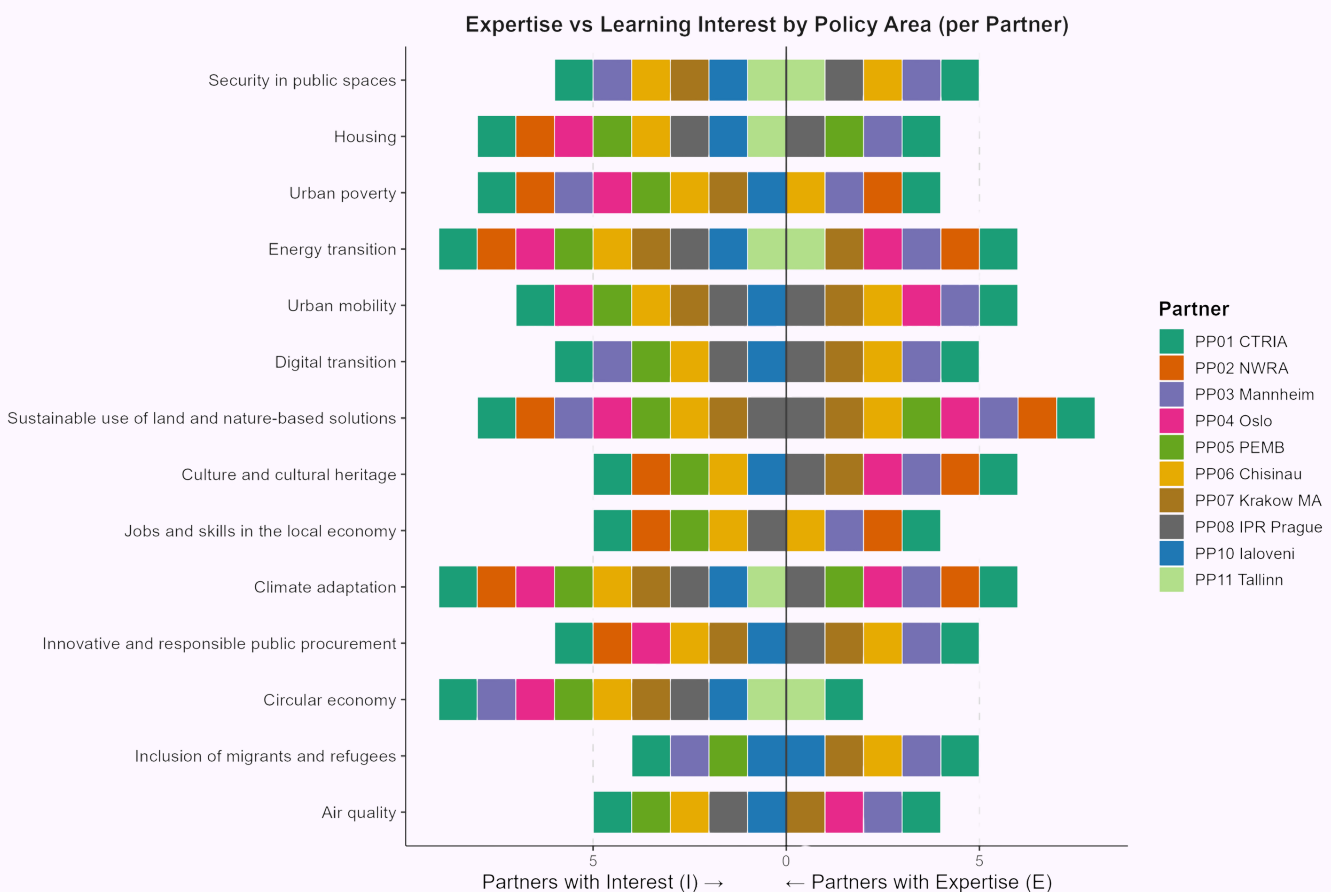
3. Alignment with Multi-Level Agendas

The mandate for Integrated Sustainable Urban Development (ISUD) requires alignment with the Urban Agenda for the EU (UAEU), Cohesion Policy (CP), and the UN 2030 Agenda.

- **SDG and 2030 Agenda Alignment**: Mannheim and Tallinn demonstrate the most comprehensive global alignment, having localized all 17 SDGs within their strategies and monitoring systems. PEMB's PI, the SUA, is framed as the national action blueprint for implementing the UN 2030 Agenda.
- **EU Policy Integration**: The NWRA PI is the ERDF Program. CTRIA, Tallinn and Mannheim ensure thematic alignment with the European Green Deal, even where the PI itself does not explicitly reference them. The Spanish Urban Agenda is explicitly aligned to the Urban Agenda for the EU, as well as NWRA's RSES.
- **Metropolitan/Sub-Regional Alignment**: The PIs of Oslo, KMA, and PEMB all address the difficulty of governance at the metropolitan level. Oslo's PI requires formal agreement between the City and the surrounding region (Akershus). PEMB works to integrate the metropolitan perspective into the national SUA, addressing challenges that cannot be solved within single municipal boundaries.

Cross-analysis of expertise and learning interests

The following chart expresses the Expertise and Learning Interest areas of the partners by Policy Area. Only values of 3 or more (on a scale of 1 to 5) in the self-assessment of expertise and learning needs were codified as “1” for this chart.



The following policy areas feature **significant internal capacity ($E \geq 4$) paired with high demand ($I \geq 4$)**, creating the strongest foundation for peer-to-peer learning and knowledge co-creation.

- **Circular Economy:** This area faces the highest collective demand ($I \geq 4$ for 7 partners) and possesses focalized but high expertise, led by PP01 CTRIA ($E=5$) and PP11 Tallinn ($E=4$, $I=5$). The most interested partners ($I=5$) are PP01 CTRIA, PP07 Krakow MA, PP08 IPR Prague, and PP11 Tallinn.

- Urban Mobility: Four partners report high expertise, led by PP04 Oslo (E=5). This expertise meets high demand (five partners I≥4). The most interested partners (N=5) are PP04 Oslo and PP06 Chişinău.
- Digital Transition: Expertise is concentrated in PP01 CTRIA (E=5, I=5) and PP03 Mannheim (E=4). This supply effectively targets the high demand from PP01 CTRIA, PP06 Chişinău (I=5), and PP08 IPR Prague (I=4).
- Sustainable Use of Land and Nature-Based Solutions (NBS): Expertise is led by PP03 Mannheim (E=5) and supported by PP01 CTRIA (E=4) and PP04 Oslo (E=4). This supply addresses high interest from PP04 Oslo (I=5) and PP07 Krakow MA (I=5).
- Culture and Cultural Heritage: Three partners report high expertise: PP01 CTRIA (E=5), PP08 IPR Prague (E=5), and PP02 NWRA (E=4). This capacity meets high demand from PP02 NWRA (I=5) and PP06 Chişinău (I=5).
- Climate Adaptation: Although classified here, this area shows a high imbalance: seven partners report high interest (I≥4), making it one of the most demanded areas. However, only two partners, PP01 CTRIA (E=4) and PP08 IPR Prague (E=4), report high expertise.

The following areas represent **cases where high demand (I≥4) is not matched by equal or similar numbers of partners with expertise**:

- Energy Transition: This is a significant gap. Six partners report high interest (I=4), including four at I=5. However, only one partner reports high expertise (E≥4).
- Urban Poverty: Three partners report high interest (I≥4), with PP04 Oslo rating I=5. No partner reports high expertise (E≥4). The highest reported expertise is E=3.
- Housing: Five partners report high interest (I≥4). While PP05 PEMB reports E=4, which provides high expertise, four of the five highly interested partners report E≤3.
- Security in Public Spaces: Three partners report high interest (I=4). Two partners report high expertise (E=4), but several highly interested partners report low expertise (E ≤ 3).

Good Practices Repository

The Good Practices (GPs) presented identified by the partners have been characterized in each of the Partner's Profiles.

Good Practices were identified following a “Good Practice Identification” template designed by Advisory Partner UPO, which, based on literature review, defined the characteristics that Good Practices should attain to be considered as such:

- Being thematically relevant
- Having proved success, with tangible and measurable results
- Being technically and administratively feasible
- Contributing to sustainability
- Being replicable and adaptable to other contexts

Following these guidelines, each partner identified 2 to 3 GPs. **A total of 22 Good Practices were identified at the initial stage of the SUP4SUD project.** These GPs are organized according to their relationship to the four Thematic Areas defined for the SUP4SUD project -each GP can be linked to multiple Thematic Areas-, which are going to structure the Thematic Seminars taking place in semesters 2 and 3:

1. Territorial Governance and Citizen Participation
2. SDGs and NEB policy integration
3. Strategy implementation and management
4. Tools, methodologies and approaches

#1

**Territorial
Governance and
Citizen
Participation**

- Participatory planning in urban space development (PP01 CTRIA)
- Participatory Budgeting (PP01 CTRIA)
- Participatory Budget 2022 (PP03 Mannheim)
- Neighborhood management (PP03 Mannheim)
- Specific citizen participation formats that result in actions such as Local Green Deals (PP03 Mannheim)
- Barcelona Metropolitan Commitment 2030 (PP05 PEMB)
- Granada Metr poli (PP05 PEMB)
- Spatial dialogue between metropolitan municipalities (PP07 KMA)
- The Prague Strategist's Collective (PP08 IPR Prague)
- Sustainable Energy and Climate Action Plan (DP10 Ialoveni)
- Strategy for socio-economic development of Ialoveni city (DP10 Ialoveni)
- Strategic storytelling: Tallinn 2035 (PP11 Tallinn)

12 GP

#2

SDGs and NEB Policy Integration

- THRIVE - Town Centre First Heritage Revival Scheme (PP02 NWRA)
- Decarbonisation Zones Scheme (PP02 NWRA)
- Citizen Participation - Local Green Deals (PP03 Mannheim)
- The Krakow Landscape Resolution (PP07 Krakow MA)
- Sustainable Energy and Climate Action Plan (DP10 Ialoveni)
- Strategy for socio-economic development of Ialoveni city (DP10 Ialoveni)
- Strategic storytelling: Tallinn 2035 (PP11 Tallinn)

7 GP

#3

Strategy Management and Implementation

- THRIVE - Town Centre First Heritage Revival Scheme (PP02 NWRA)
- Decarbonisation Zones Scheme (PP02 NWRA)
- Citizen Participation - Local Green Deals (PP03 Mannheim)
- The Urban Corridor Collaboration (PP04 Oslo)
- Barcelona Metropolitan Commitment 2030 (PP05 PEMB)
- Spatial dialogue between metropolitan municipalities (PP07 KMA)
- Guidelines for Creating Investor Specifications Municipal Housing (PP08 IPR Prague)
- Sustainable Energy and Climate Action Plan (DP10 Ialoveni)
- Strategy for socio-economic development of Ialoveni city (DP10 Ialoveni)
- Strategic storytelling: Tallinn 2035 (PP11 Tallinn)

10 GP

#4

Tools, Methodologies and Approaches

- Neighborhood management (PP03 Mannheim)
- Indicator reporting (PP04 Oslo)
- Barcelona Metropolitan Commitment 2030 (PP05 PEMB)
- Granada Metr poli (PP05 PEMB)
- The Local Level State GIS (PP06 Chi in u)
- Digitalization of processes and development of digital transformation infrastructure (PP06 Chi in u)
- Methodology for planning public spaces in small municipalities (PP08 IPR Prague)
- Strategic storytelling: Tallinn 2035 (PP11 Tallinn)
- Procedure for drafting, implementing and monitoring strategic documents (PP11 Tallinn)

9 GP

Annex

Territory and Demographics

n°	Indicator	CTRIA	NWRA	MANN.	OSLO	PEMB	CHIS.	KMA	IPR PR.	IALOV.	TALLINN	AVANHARD
	Type of Actor	Reg. Innovation Agency	Reg. Auth.	Local Auth.	Local Auth.	Local Auth.	Local Auth.	Metrop. Agency	Public Contrib. Org.	Local Auth.	Local Auth.	Local Auth.
1	Surface (km2)	127***	25792	144.9	6348.5	505990	635	1277	496.2	31.6	159.3	69.6
2	Population	55910***	948800	328647	1441403	48022515	720 128	1145723	1397880	18190	460986	20324
3	Number of dwellings	27604***	417133	172933	685000	26623708	328.959	584601	827486	34900**	227439	
4	Number of households	23760***	331125	178589	710000	18553289		153057	658001		224000	

Economic Sustainability

n°	Indicator	CTRIA	NWRA	MANN.	OSLO	PEMB	CHIS.	KMA	IPR PR.	IALOV.	TALLINN	AVANHARD
17	GDP per capita (euros)	15900***	45409	69151	101100 O - 48600 V	32633	7116*	22,808	62218	7116*	41916	4635*
18	% of tourism activities in GDP	15%***			4%*	12%	2%*	8%***		2%*	6%	
19	% of manufacturing in GDP	28%***		35%	6%*	11%	8%*	24%*		8%*	16%	8%*
20	% of employability in research and technology organizations	1%*	23%	4%		8%	0.3%*	7%**	5%	0.3%*		
21	New business registration rate (registrations/10000 inhba. Annly.)	716**	92.62	0.71	90 - 70		3.1*	2538	318.2	3.1*	325	

No asterisk: data corresponding to PI territorial scope; *National level; **Regional level; ***City level

Social Sustainability

n°	Indicator	CTRIA	NWRA	MANN.	OSLO	PEMB	CHIS.	KMA	IPR PR.	IALOV.	TALUNN	AVANHARD
36	Population at risk of poverty or exclusion	8%***	19%	13%	8%***	26%	15%	16%*	7%	42%***	16%	29%*
37	% urban developments (since 2011) rel. to social or public housing.			30%				2%	1%			
38	Life expectancy at birth	76**	83	81**	83	83	76*	79*	81	76*	81	70.9*
39	% of population qualified at highest level of education	27%***	54%		38% - 66%	32%	21%*	33%***	42%	21%*	40%	
40	% of unemployed population in labor force	3%***	5%	8%	4.8% - 3.5%	10%	4%*	3%***	3%	4%*	8%	7.2%***
41	% inhabitants with fear of crimes.		16%	16%				9%*			53%	
42	Citizens' satisfaction survey results		84%	83%				83%***	80%			
43	Social housing rate	1%***	7%	2%	4.8% - 3%	2%		0.4%***	5%		2%	
44	Share of inhabitants overweight	61%**	58%**		19%***		64%*	59%*	62%*	64%*	50%	
45	Share of seats held by women in regional governments	11%***	17%	42%	48.5% - 43%		41%	36%	31%		25%	
46	% of pop. satisf. with afford. of housing			9%				32%*	48%			
47	Number of homeless per 100,000 population	472	629	360	223 - 69			61%*	245		11	
48	Voter participation in last municipal election	61%***	63%	52%	64% - 69%	64%	41%	79%***	44%	49%***	55%	
49	Percentage of households with broadband internet access	80%***	79%	90%***	99%	97%	85%*	96%*	89%	85%*	94%	63%***
50	Percentage of foreign-born population	5%***	20%	32%	29% - 20%	18%	27%	3%*	25%	4%*	22%	0.7%*

No asterisk: data corresponding to PI territorial scope; *National level; **Regional level; ***City level

Environmental Sustainability

22	Share of renewables in energy consumption	22%**	15%*	11%	75%**	25%	22%*	17%*	13%*	22%*	41%*	10%*
23	Total Electrical Energy Consumption (kWh)/m2 of built surface area	6.85*	30.3	26.7				29.4***	20.1	1.7*	32.4	
24	% solid urban waste diverted from landfill	60%*	86%*	100%	97%***	52%		88%	89%		92%	
25	Air conc. in PM10 (days p/y)	0***		7	0		17	35**	0		7	
26	Air conc. in NO2 (days p/y)	0**		7	0		200	18**	0		0	
27	Air conc. in O3 (days p/y)	11**		7	<5			0**	0		0	
28	m3 of water consumed per inhabitant per year	37*		44.1*	119-104	65.6	66	185	69.7	133	61.5	83.4*
29	GGE (ton p/capita)	4.8*	13.5	8.6	1.3 - 2.6	6.1	4.4*	8***	4.3	4.4*	4.7	3.1*
30	Street stretches with tree cover	25%***						4%***	15%		40%	
31	% pop. connected at least sec. water treatment	92%*	66%*	100%	100%	87%		87%	100%		99%	
32	Total energy use per capita (kWh/year)	4602*	4122	24805**	23520*	5196	1461*	3708	4227	1513*	4299	2516*
33	Waste gen. per capita annly. (kg)	429*	615*	385	724*	465	251	523	508	251*	363	266*
34	Annual number of heatwave days	36*		29				4***	5		11	
35	Waste recycling rate			38%	38.3% - 43.6%	44%	9%	51%	33%		56%	4%*

Spatial Sustainability

n°	Indicator	CTRIA	NWRA	MANN.	OSLO	PEMB	CHIS.	KMA	IPR PR.	IALOV.	TALUNN	AVANHARD
51	Percentage of trips by private motorised transport	48%***	72%	30%	29% - 62 %	62%		79%*	25%		39%	
52	Basic services proximity			10%	68-72% - 45-60%							
53	% of pedestrian streets and walkways	80%***		16%	38%***							
54	Population density (inhba. p/ hect.)	4.1***	0.38	22.54	15.9 - 1.5	0.97	11.6	9	28.18	5.7	28.6	2.92
55	Share of people exposed to night noise			14%	61%***			10%***	60%		17%	
56	Surface (m2) of green areas per inhabitant	33***		23.2	31***	50	8.6	37.2***	144.1	6.11**	102.5	
57	Soil sealing rate	45%***	1%	66%	53%***	16%		10%**			36%	

No asterisk: data corresponding to PI territorial scope; *National level; **Regional level; ***City level

Governance Sustainability

n°	Indicator	CTRIA	NWRA	MANN.	OSLO	PEMB	CHIS.	KMA	IPR PR.	IALOV.	TALLINN	AVANHARD
5	Existence of integrated urban plan	Yes***	Yes	Yes	Yes		Yes		Yes	Yes	Yes	
6	Existence of multiscale level in the Integrated Urban Plan within focus on Deprived Neighbourhood Areas	Yes***	Yes	Yes	No***		No		No	Yes	No	
7	Do you have a mechanism or plan established for city diagnosis, monitoring and improvement annually	Yes***	No	Yes	Yes		No	Yes	No	No	Yes	
8	Percentage of population involved in consultations or decision-making	20%***		1%					9%			
9	Number of participatory processes per year	1***	20	28	15		25		28			
10	Number of Neighbourhood Councils and Structures for inhabitants associations per 1.000 persons	8***		0.05	0.026			0.022***	0.44		0.021	
11	Number of cooperation agreements or joint projects	12***		5	2		43			39		
12	Degree of formalization of cooperation	M***		H	H		M	H	M	M	M	
13	E-government availability	60%***	90%*	85%	99%		47%*		79%	47%*	100%	
14	Percentage of lead urban projects managed by a transversal team	70%***								100%		
15	Percentage of your administration's staff that participated in training sessions and/or exchange programmes related to integrated and sustainable urban development	24%***	33%				19%		33%	15%		
16	Local expenditure per sustainable pillar	25/30/30/15***			3/74/14/9		24/55.3/1/-					

No asterisk: data corresponding to PI territorial scope; *National level; **Regional level; ***City level