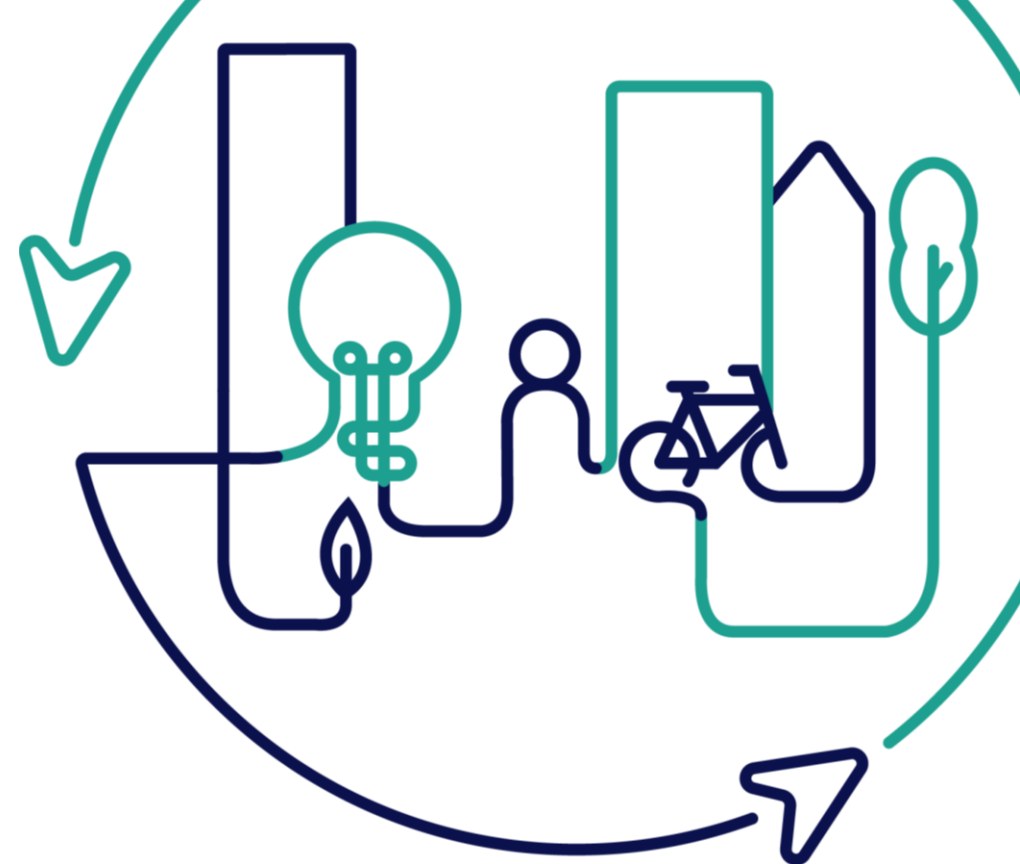


EUROPEAN U R B A N INITIATIVE



Co-funded by
the European Union

Where people choose to stay: creating resilient cities

EUI Focused Policy Lab on shrinking cities

22nd and 23rd September 2026
Celje, Slovenia



Co-funded by
the European Union

09:00

Welcome

Eileen Crowley
Anita Blessing
Margarita Angelidou
Milota Sidorova
EUI experts

Ana Francisca Jijón
Knowledge Capitalisation Officer, European Urban Initiative PS



**Where people choose to stay:
creating resilient cities**

Welcome to Celje

Matija Kovač, Mayor of Celje



**Where people choose to stay:
creating resilient cities**

From local to national perspective...

Ms Ivana Štrkalj

Head of Division for the Management & Control of European Cohesion
Policy & Recovery & Resilience Facility.

Ministry of local self-government, cohesion& regional development,
Slovenia



... to the European policy context

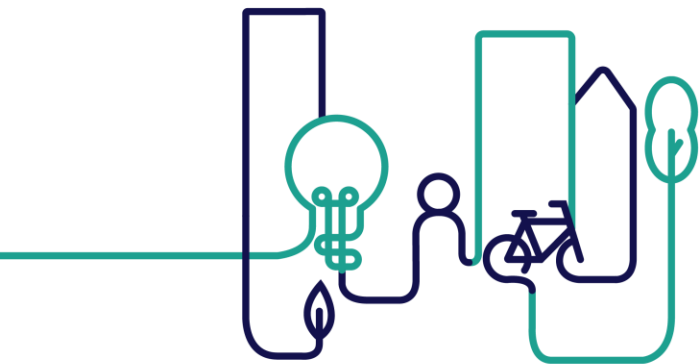
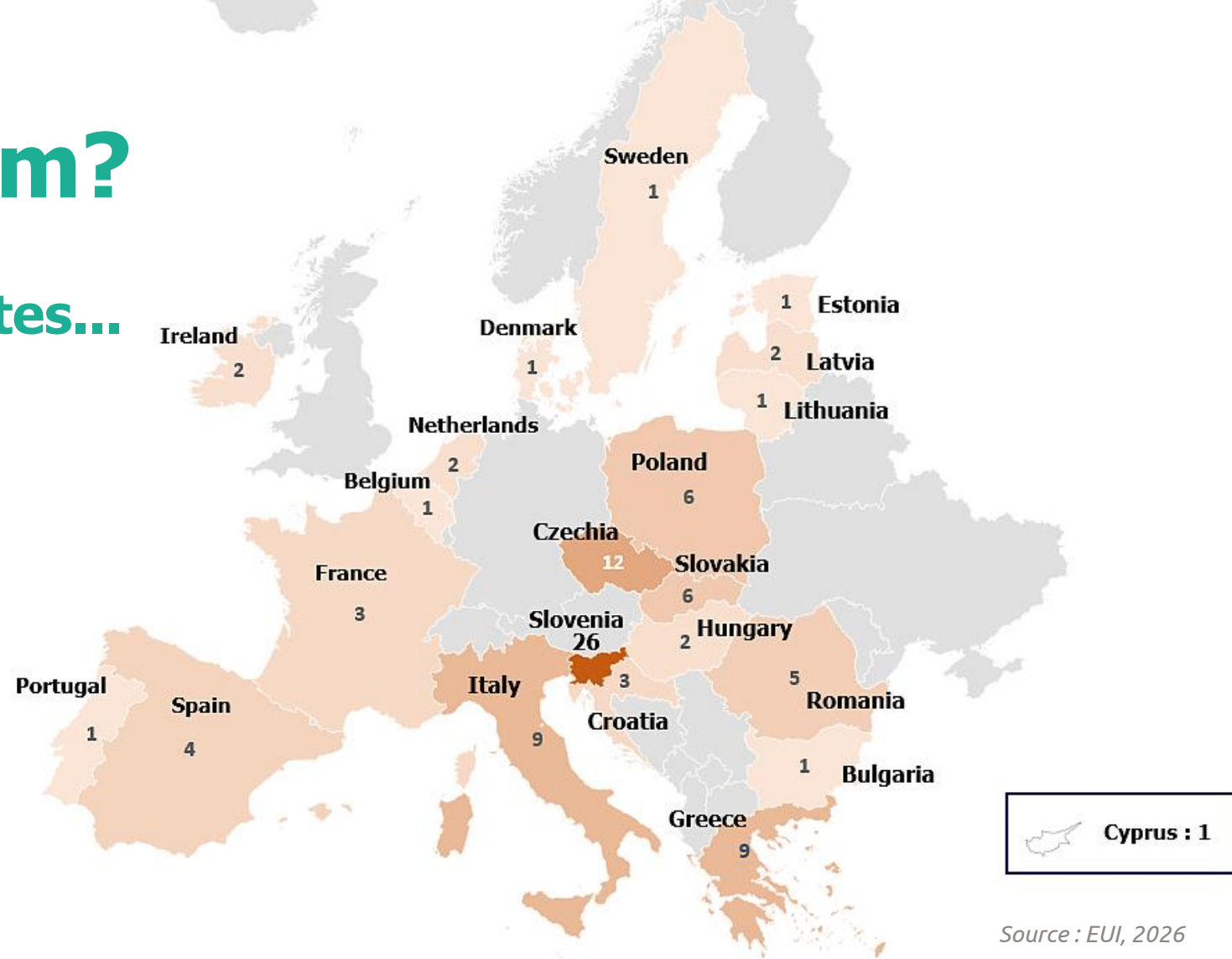
Szilvia Kalman,

Deputy Head of Unit, DG Regio Cities,
Communities & People, European Commission.

Who is on the room?

More than 22 EU Member States...

More than 50% of the participants are urban practitioners working in local urban authorities.



82% of representatives of Managing Urban Authorities are working in small and medium sized cities (from below 50k to 250k inhabitants).

What is a Focused Policy Lab?

- 2-day event, bringing together **cities and experts** to **share evidence and practices** on specific urban topics and create new actionable insights and recommendations for cities with similar challenges.
 - ✓ **Capitalise** on the knowledge produced by EUI IAs, the Urban Agenda for the EU, URBACT, and other European initiatives
 - ✓ **Showcase** urban practices
 - ✓ Extract **new knowledge** from case studies
 - ✓ **Inspire** other urban authorities and policymakers
 - ✓ Provide concrete **recommendations**

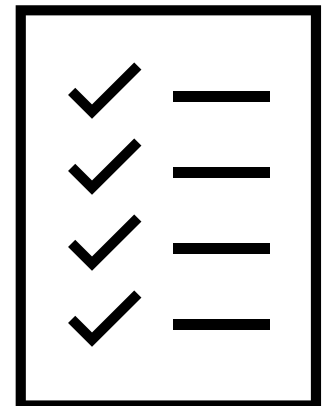
Target audience:

- European Cities



Before we dive in ...

- Badges – Wifi, Agenda, Group Allocation
- Bathrooms & Fire Exits
- Return Interpretation Headsets (English/Slovenian) before lunch
- Phones on silent please



Our 2-day journey

2 DAYS, FROM CHALLENGE TO ACTION

DAY 1 – Understand & explore

Understanding the challenge and learning from practice

- What does shrinkage mean for cities and their wider territories?
- What challenges are cities facing right now?
- What can we learn from practical responses in other cities, including here in Celje?

DAY 2 – Apply & act

Turning learning into responses and action

- What helps cities implement and scale effective responses?
- How can we apply what we've learned to real urban dilemmas?
- What can cities do themselves –and what support to they need from other levels?



What's on today?

09:45

Keynote speech

10:15

Coffee Break

10:45

Panel Discussion

11:30

City pitches: Live urban dilemmas

12:30

Lunch

13:45

Workshops - Round 1

15:15

Coffee Break

15:35

Site visits - Four ways a shrinking city adapts

18:00

City matchmaking cocktail & Expo

19:00

Dinner



**Time for our
Keynote
Speech**

From decline to opportunity

Rethinking the future of Europe's shrinking cities

Anastasia Panori

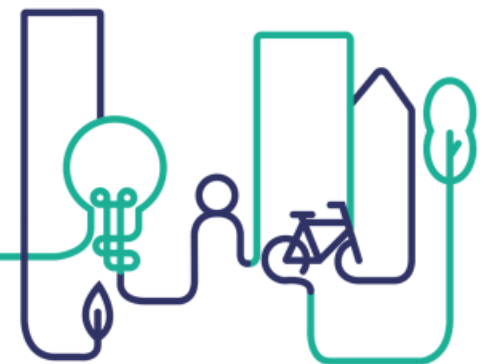
Assistant Professor, Aristotle University of Thessaloniki

Scientific Coordinator, MOBI-TWIN project (Horizon Europe)

OPENING KEYNOTE · 09:45 – 10:15



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IN MAY, I BEGAN WITH A TRAIN

Today I want to begin
with the room it left behind.

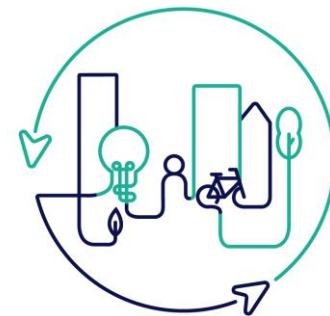
A flat above a shop on a main square. Lit every evening for forty years. Then one autumn the light stops coming on — and nobody decides anything about it for a decade.

Shrinkage is not experienced as a statistic. It is experienced as a room.



Shrinkage is not the exception.

It is the operating condition of half the European urban system.



1 in 2

European cities are projected to lose population by 2050

JRC, The Future of Cities

40%

of EU cities under 250,000 residents lost population between 2011 and 2021

OECD, Shrinking Smartly and Sustainably

22%

of EU citizens live in cities that could lose more than a tenth of their people by 2050

JRC, The Future of Cities

Half of Europe's towns and villages already have fewer residents than they did sixty years ago.





"Crisis" and "baseline" license completely different policies.

IF SHRINKAGE IS A CRISIS

...then it is temporary, external, and reversible.

- ▶ Wait for the cycle to turn
- ▶ Compete to win back the population you had
- ▶ Keep the growth-era master plan on the shelf, unrevised
- ▶ Treat every closure as a defeat to be postponed

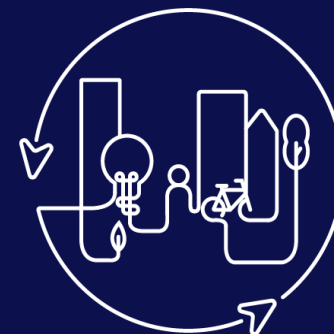
IF SHRINKAGE IS THE BASELINE

...then it is a condition to be designed for.

- ▶ Plan the city you will actually have in 2050
- ▶ Compete on what makes people stay, not on headcount
- ▶ Right-size deliberately, while you still have choices
- ▶ Treat vacancy as an asset class, not an embarrassment

Most European cities are still writing plans in the first column and living in the second.





We do not have
a shrinking-city problem.

We have a growth-shaped toolkit.

Every instrument we hand a city — the master plan, the business case, the cost-benefit ratio, the funding application — was designed on the assumption of more.



Three traps that keep cities reactive

1 The growth trap

The plan assumes more people. So, the city builds capacity it cannot maintain and then experiences its own arithmetic as failure.

2 The talent trap

The city educates well and employs narrowly. The better the school, the faster the loss — because the graduate has nowhere local to go next.

3 The averaging trap

One municipal figure hides several trajectories. The centre and the edge are moving in opposite directions under a single indicator.

None of the three is caused by demography. All three are caused by design.

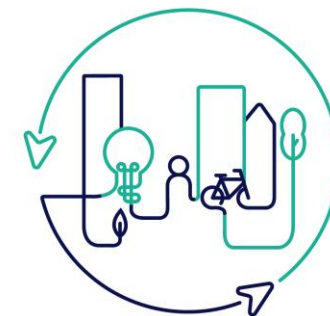


TRAP TWO, UP CLOSE

The trap is not a shortage of talent.

It is a shortage of destinations for it.

A city can run excellent schools, a good vocational college, an active youth centre — and still lose every cohort it trains. Not because the young leave in anger, but because the next step in their life has no local address. Retention policy that works only on people, and not on the demand side of the local economy, is a leaking bucket with a very good lid.



THE TALENT DEVELOPMENT TRAP

82

EU regions in, or at risk of, the trap

30%

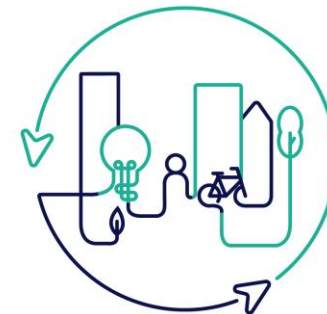
of the EU population lives in them

64%

of EU average GDP per capita in the worst-affected 46

European Commission, Harnessing Talent in Europe's Regions

*So the urban question is not "how do we keep them?"
It is "what is the next thing they could do here?"*



Shrinkage does not arrive in a city. It arrives in a street.

THE CORE

Emptying upward.

Ground floors still trade. The two storeys above them are dark, ageing in single ownership, too costly to convert and too cheap to sell. The city looks alive at eye level and is hollow above it.

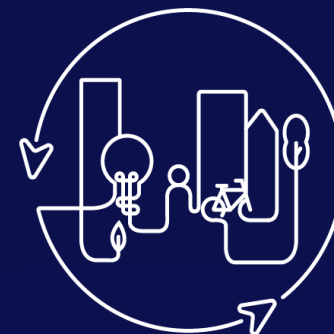
THE EDGE

Growing outward.

New detached build, car-dependent, beyond the reach of the bus and the bin lorry. Population steady or rising — while the per-household cost of serving it climbs every year.

Both of these can happen inside one municipal boundary, under one population figure, in a city that reports itself as "stable". This is why the functional urban area is not an administrative preference. It is the smallest honest unit of analysis.



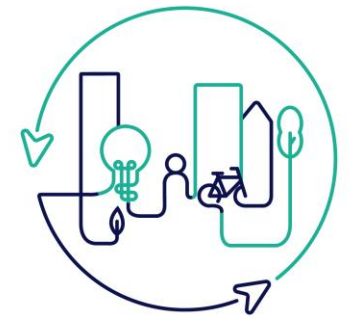


A shrinking city loses people.

It does not lose space.

Every year of decline, each remaining resident quietly inherits more city: more floorspace, more frontage, more pipe, more square metre of public realm per head than any resident of Munich or Amsterdam will ever hold.

That inheritance is either a maintenance bill or a development asset. Nothing about demography decides which.



I am not going to romanticise this.

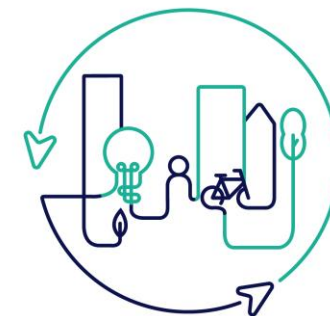
WHAT SHRINKAGE COSTS

- ▶ Per-capita cost of pipes, roads and schools rises as users fall
- ▶ The tax base erodes faster than the obligations do
- ▶ Services drop below viability thresholds — the last pharmacy, the last class
- ▶ Vacancy stigmatises: value falls, investment waits, decline confirms itself
- ▶ Municipal capacity itself shrinks — fewer staff to design the way out

WHAT SHRINKAGE CREATES

- ▶ Space — the one resource growing cities cannot buy at any price
- ▶ Housing affordability headroom, if reactivation is organised
- ▶ Proximity: a compact city can deliver a 15-minute city cheaply
- ▶ Room to experiment, because the opportunity cost of a site is low
- ▶ Land for energy, water, nature and care that dense cities must fight for

Which column a city ends up in is a governance decision, not a demographic one.



Four conversions already under way in this room

Empty flats above shops → **Affordable homes**

Reactivation of vacant stock, co-operative housing, first-home districts — housing as the first retention instrument, not the last.

Celje — MAG-NET

Vacant land and sheds → **Energy and nature**

Community energy, district heat, nature-based retrofit on land a growing city would never release.

Kozani — EcoZani

Disused floorspace → **Civic and cultural life**

Urban sandboxes, maker space, culture in the empty unit — vibrancy as infrastructure, not decoration.

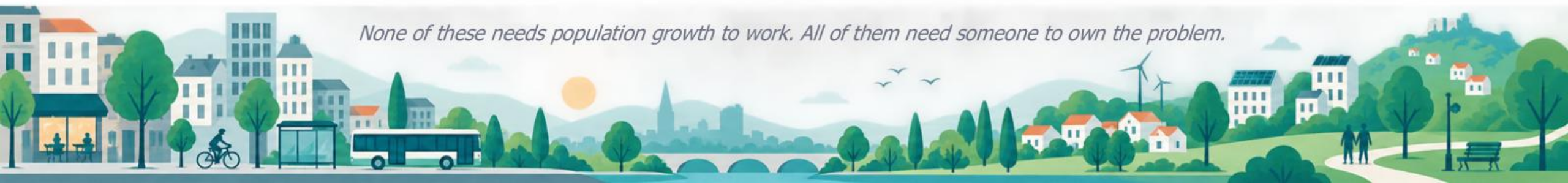
Košice 2.0 · Rovereto — S4T

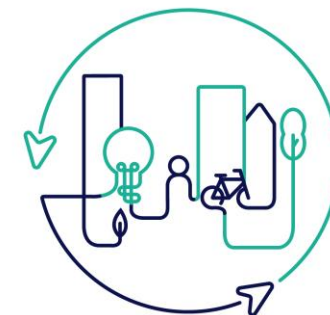
A smaller footprint → **Radical proximity**

Twenty thousand people can be given a genuine 15-minute city for a fraction of what a metropolis pays.

The structural advantage

None of these needs population growth to work. All of them need someone to own the problem.





Five design moves

1 Right-size on purpose.

Choose the smaller footprint deliberately, while you still have options. Not deciding is also a decision — taken later, with less money.

2 Plan and budget at the scale of the real city.

The commute shed is the city. Shared services and a joint housing strategy at FUA scale, not at the parish line.

3 Compete on time, not on salary.

You will never outbid the capital on wages. You can outbid it on commute, rent, childcare and daylight.

4 Make staying a choice — and arriving one too.

Retention and welcome are the same policy. Returnees, newcomers and migrants are demographic strategy, not charity.

5 Change the headline number.

Population is a lagging indicator of decisions taken ten years ago. Measure the decisions instead.





What gets measured gets funded.

If the only number on the front page is population, every honest strategy will look like a failure.

THE NUMBER WE REPORT

THE NUMBER THAT WOULD CHANGE BEHAVIOUR

Total population



Share of under-35s who stay, return, or arrive

Housing units built



Vacant units brought back into use

Kilometres of network served



Minutes to a school, a doctor, a train

Jobs announced



Next steps available locally after graduation

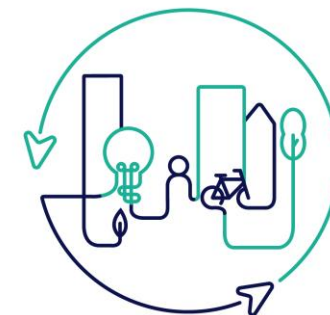
Visitor numbers



Residents who say they intend to be here in five years

A city that is getting smaller and better needs a scoreboard that can tell the difference.





Three clocks are running at once

POLICY

The Right to Stay Strategy is being written now.

Adoption is expected before the end of this year, alongside the post-2027 cohesion negotiation. The evidence base is being assembled from cities — this month, not next mandate.

ECONOMIC

60 million Europeans live in regions poorer than in 2000.

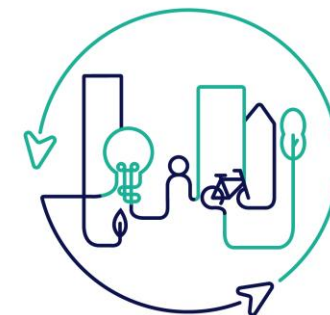
A further 75 million live where growth has been close to zero. Shrinkage and stagnation are the same conversation, and cohesion policy is the instrument being redesigned around it.

DEMOCRATIC

Places that feel they have no future lose trust first.

Urban attractiveness is not an amenity agenda. In the medium term it is a condition of political stability, and everyone in this room already knows it.

The cities in this room are not the audience for that strategy. You are its evidence base.



Three questions to carry into the next two days

1

What would your city do differently on Monday if it accepted it will be ten per cent smaller in 2040?

The planning question

2

Who in your administration owns vacancy — and has the budget to act on it?

The ownership question

3

What is the next step a twenty-four-year-old could take without leaving?

The destination question

Over the next two days, you will hear even better answers than mine, from the many city representatives contributing to workshops, panels, and other sessions, and, just as importantly, from each other.





BACK TO THE ROOM

The light comes back on.

Not necessarily for the same person.

A city is not the number of people it contains.
It is the number of futures it makes possible.

Thank you.

Anastasia Panori · Aristotle University of Thessaloniki

Coffee break
10:15 – 10:40



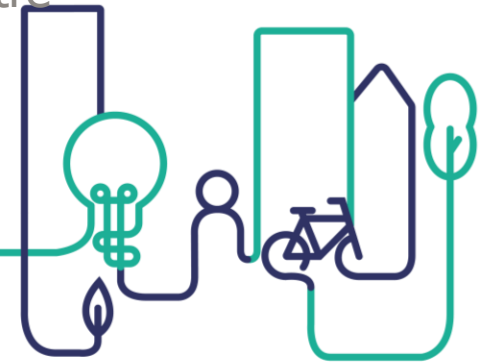
Panel 1 - From talent to territory - what is the real challenge?

Szilvia Kalman, Deputy Head of Unit DG Regio, Cities, Communities & People, European Commission

Monika Tominšek, Head of the Development Projects and Economy Service, City of Celje
and Co-leader of EUI funded MAG-NET project

Rüdiger Ahrend, Head of Division, Economic Analysis, Data and Statistics in the Centre
For Entrepreneurship, SMEs, Regions and Cities, OECD

Eileen Crowley, EUI expert – Moderator



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City pitches: live urban dilemmas

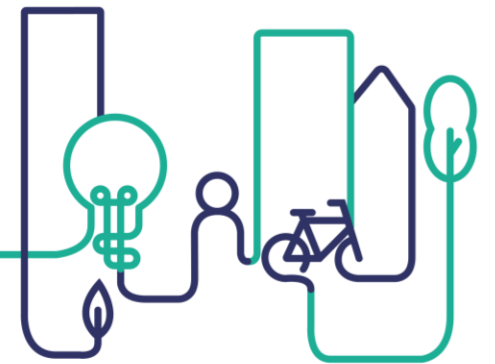
Three real urban challenges that we will return to throughout the Policy Lab.

Celje (SI) – Tanja Tamse, Co-leader of MAG-NET

Nardo (IT) – Angela Di Benedetto

Stalowa Wola (PL) – Jacek Śledziński

Eileen Crowley, EUI expert – Moderator



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**City of
Stalowa Wola**

Jacek Śledziński



THE CHALLENGE



BUILDING EUROPE'S NEXT SPACE & DEFENCE INNOVATION ECOSYSTEM

Space | Defence | AI | Robotics | Dual-Use Technologies

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CHALLENGE FOR STALOWA WOLA



To develop a model of attracting and retaining talents in cities losing their socio-economic functions like Stalowa Wola, by creating conditions for the space industry development.

WHY?



Stalowa Wola is one of 139 Polish cities
losing socio-economic functions

In 2002-2024 Stalowa Wola population **decreased by 18.9%**

Ongoing brain drain to **larger cities** and **abroad**

Lack of attractive jobs for highly qualified professionals

Strong industrial traditions and 800 ha
of available investment areas

8 secondary schools and proximity
to Rzeszów University of Technology

Region's Smart Specialisations: **Aviation & Space**

Space Economy Potential (global space economy: \$350 billion
today, expected to reach \$1 trillion by 2040)



kontakt@starr.pl

www.starr.pl

WHAT ARE WE TRYING?



BUILDING EUROPE'S NEXT SPACE & DEFENCE INNOVATION ECOSYSTEM

Space | Defence | AI | Robotics | Dual-Use Technologies

EUROPEAN
URBAN
INITIATIVE



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SPACE 4 TALENT'S PROGRAMS & ACTIONS

SPACELAB

SPACE ACADEMY

PENTAHelix
COOPERATION

HYPERSPACE JUMP

FIRESIDE CHATS

TECHNOLOGY
MISSIONS

SPACE TEAM CLUB

HACKATHONS
& EVENTS

CONFERENCES
& SUMMITS

NETWORKING

STALOWA WOLA – WHERE INNOVATION TAKES OFF

A unique combination of testing infrastructure, industrial capabilities, investment opportunities and talent development, creating an ideal environment for Space, Defence and Dual-Use technologies.



TESTING INFRASTRUCTURE | LOGISTICS HUB | TALENT & KNOW-HOW | DEFENCE INDUSTRIAL ECOSYSTEM



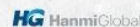
LET'S BUILD THE FUTURE TOGETHER

If you are looking for a location to develop, test, validate and scale Space & Defence innovations in Central Europe, Stalowa Wola offers the infrastructure, talent, industrial base and international network to make it happen.

PARTNERS



ECOSYSTEM PARTNERS



TRANSFER PARTNERS



IDEAL PLACE TO DEVELOP & SCALE

From concept and prototyping to testing, validation and industrial deployment.



SPACE, DEFENCE & DUAL-USE HUB

Supporting innovation in Space, Defence, AI, Robotics and Autonomous Systems.



INDUSTRY & RESEARCH NETWORK

Connecting companies, universities, research institutions and public stakeholders.



INTERNATIONAL PARTNERSHIPS

A growing European network, fostering collaboration, innovation and technology transfer.



SPACE 4 TALENTS

Flagship **€6.2M European Urban Initiative – Innovative Actions (EUI-IA)** project led by STARR, transforming Stalowa Wola into a space, dual-use and defence innovation hub. By connecting public authorities, industry, research institutions, education and international partners, it creates a collaborative ecosystem that attracts and retains talent, accelerates innovation, technology transfer, and supports entrepreneurship, future skills and sustainable regional transformation.

The project is part of a long-term strategy based on the cooperation of multiple stakeholders and initiatives, recognising that lasting transformation requires coordinated complementary actions across sectors over many years.

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THE URBAN POLICY DILEMMA



BUILDING EUROPE'S NEXT SPACE & DEFENCE INNOVATION ECOSYSTEM

Space | Defence | AI | Robotics | Dual-Use Technologies

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URBAN DILEMMA



How can a **city transform the results** of an innovative local project **into a long-term development model** by embedding it in strategic policies and strengthening its connections with national and international innovation ecosystems, networks and organisations?





Food for thought

- How do we turn time limited project momentum into something that lasts?



An aerial photograph of a rugged coastline. On the left, a steep, rocky cliffside is dotted with patches of green shrubbery and dry, brownish ground. A narrow, winding dirt path is visible on the cliff face. To the right, the sea is a deep, vibrant blue, with white foam from breaking waves crashing against the base of the cliffs. The overall scene conveys a sense of natural beauty and isolation.

CREATIVE RESILIENCE:

From Brain Drain to Brain Retention.

Culture, Youth, and Public Heritage as the Engine for Restanza

**Angela Dibenedetto | Municipality of Nardò
(EUI IA MAG-NET Partner)**

THE CHALLENGE

Municipality of Nardò is located in Apulia, in the heart of Salento, with around 30,770 residents. We are blessed with an extraordinary **natural and cultural heritage**:

- **Economically:** a dynamic coastal tourism, sustainable agriculture, and an emerging green economy.
- **Culturally:** both ancient heritage and vibrant networks of contemporary **artists and cultural organizers**.
- **Demographically:** Nardò attracts new residents, **but struggles to retain its own young minds**.

FROM RETENTION TO "RESTANZA":

Not just keeping people in town, but empowering local youth through culture, green innovation, and space activation—turning potential departure into an active, conscious choice to stay and thrive (*Restanza*).

***Restanza:** coined by anthropologist **Vito Teti**. It defines not a passive decision to stay, but an **active, conscious, and creative commitment** to remain in or return to one's place of origin.

Applied to urban policy, **Restanza** means creating the ecosystems, spaces, and opportunities that allow local youth and returning talents to build sustainable, future-proof careers in their home territory.

The challenge: *How can we leverage our extraordinary natural assets and public heritage to foster 'Restanza', transforming Nardò into a place where local youth choose to stay, return, and build their future?*

challenges



Environmental Crisis



Digital Revolution



Social and Cultural shift



Fragile Democracy

In this context the **CCIs sector** has all the qualities to be a **DRIVER** to face these contemporary challenges.

“No development can be sustainable without including culture and creativity”.

A network for Intangible Cultural Heritage and SDG.
<https://ich.unesco.org/dive/sdg/>

**SEE
CREATIVE
FUTURES**

cci



WHAT ARE WE TRYING?

To address our local challenges, Nardò is actively aligning its municipal strategies with the **Apulia Region's broader ecosystem**. Over the last few years, Apulia has successfully shifted its identity from a **mere tourist destination to a pioneer 'living lab' for policy experimentation**. The region recognises culture and creative industries as strategic drivers to foster social cohesion and reverse the brain drain..



This strategy is powered by **three interconnected policies**:

- **#mareAsinistra**: Regional strategy to attract, retain, and valorize tech and creative talents, including digital nomads and returning youth (*ritornanti*).
- **#Luoghi Comuni**: Strategic scheme matching underutilized public assets (former schools, markets) with youth-led social innovation grants (€40k).
- **#Galattica**: A widespread network of physical youth hubs promoting orientation, bottom-up participation, and skills co-creation.

THE URBAN POLICY DILEMMA

1. Our Assets & Ambition:

*Nardò possesses an extraordinary natural and cultural heritage, alongside a vast footprint of underutilized public assets (former schools, markets, historic sites). Our priority is youth empowerment—fostering **Restanza** so local talent can stay, thrive, and lead innovative projects at home.*

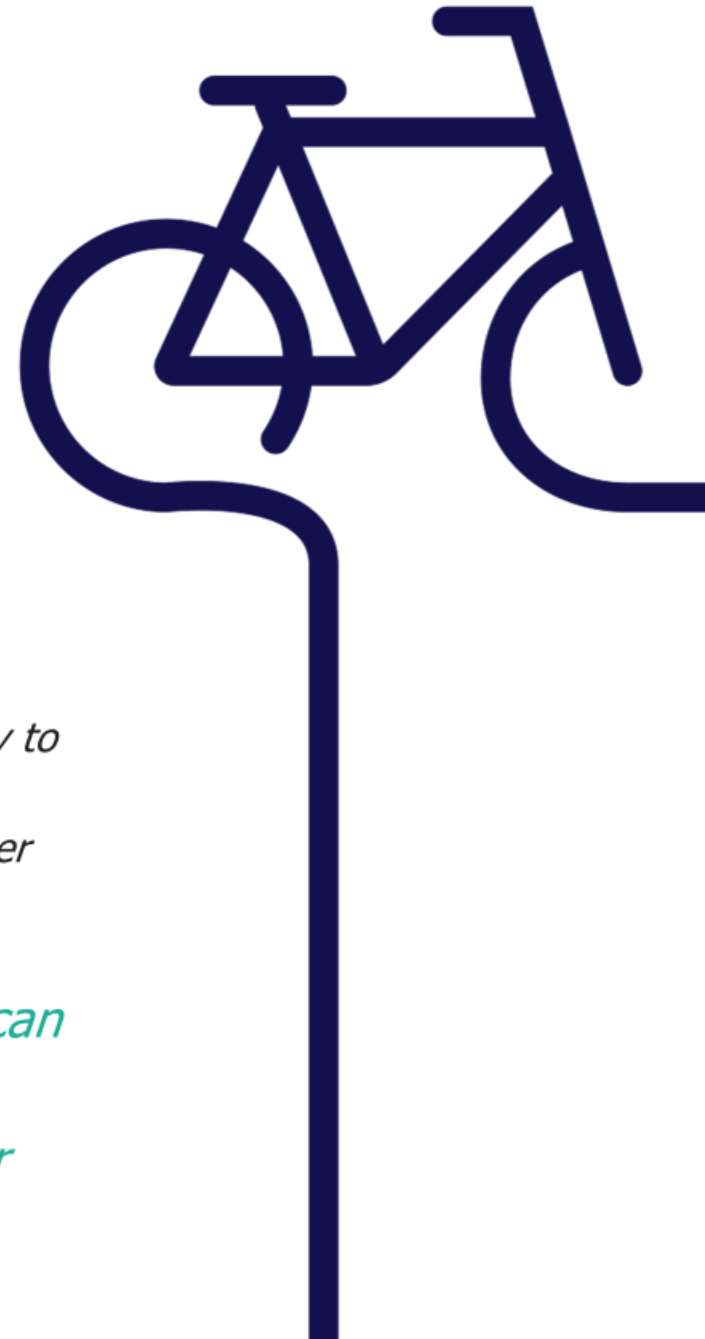
2. The Administrative Bottleneck:

Standard public property management laws are rigid and designed for static, long-term commercial leases, creating bureaucratic barriers for low-barrier, agile youth initiatives.

3. The Governance Risk (Monopoly Paradox):

If you only give a youth organisation a building for six months, they may never have enough security to invest in it, develop a business/community model or build something sustainable. But if you give one organisation exclusive use for 15 years, you provide stability while potentially reducing access for other emerging groups.

"When regional funding policies and public assets are available, how can Nardò open its underused public spaces to young people in a way that gives today's users enough stability to succeed, while keeping opportunities open for new people and ideas in the future? "



Thank you



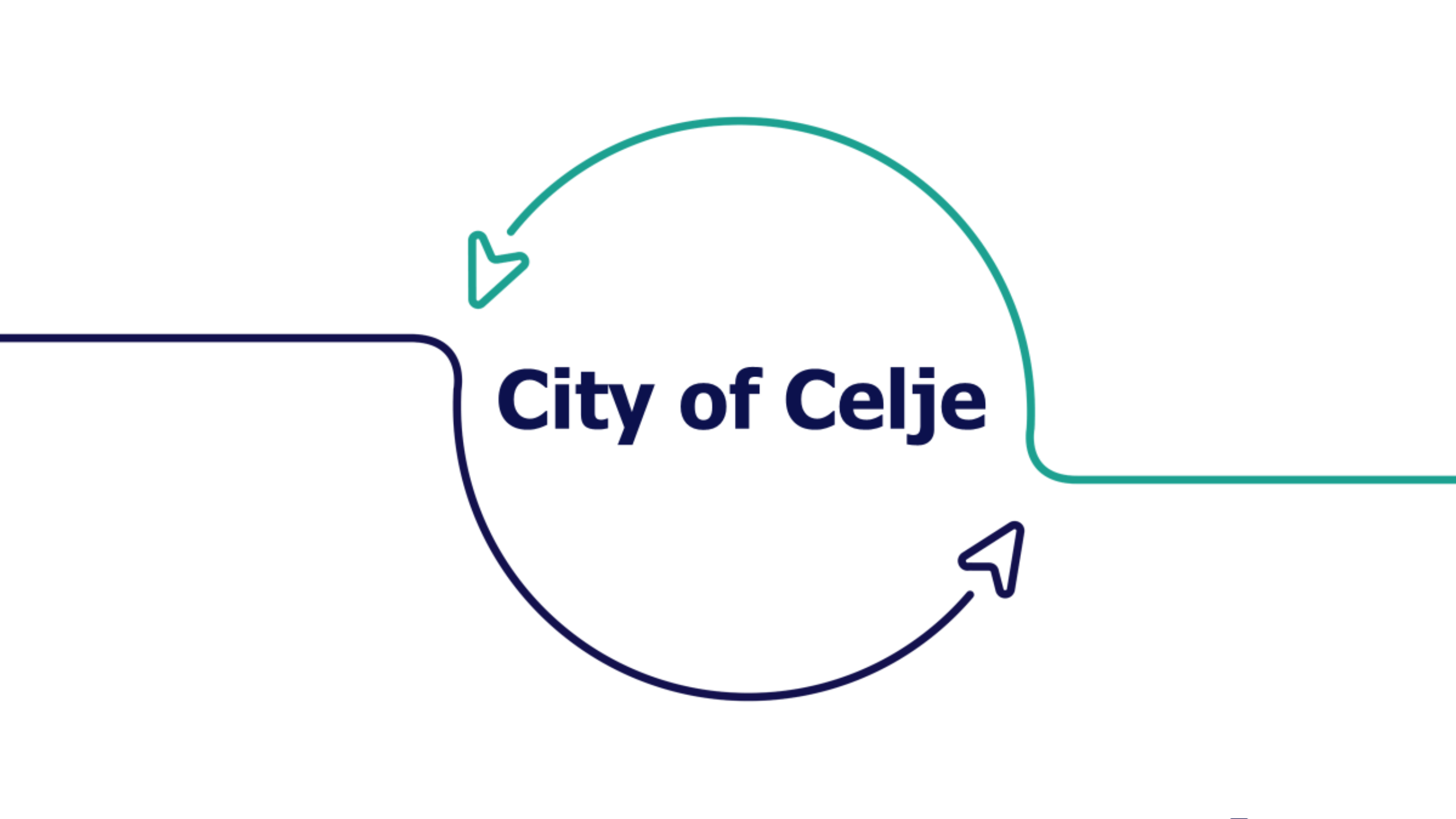
Angela Dibenedetto | Municipality of Nardò (EUI IA MAG-NET Partner)





Food for thought

- How do we provide adequate security now in public space use without closing off future opportunity?



City of Celje



MAGnetic attraction forces of the city NETwork



EUROPEAN
URBAN
INITIATIVE



Sofinancira
Evropska unija



INKUBATOR
SAVINJSKE REGIJE



ipop

NEPREMIČNINE CELJE

Inštitut za
ekonomsko
demokracijo



ETRA



THE CHALLENGE



How can Celje create the conditions that make talented people choose to stay, return and build their future in the city?



Vzdušje v mestu

Mestni utrip
ustvarjamo skupaj



Industrija 4.0

Povezovanje
šolstva in gospodarstva
za delovna mesta prihodnosti



Trajnostna mobilnost

Varne poti
za otroke,
prijaznejše mesto
za vse



Energetske skupnosti

Lokalna energija
za trajnostno
prihodnost Celja



Dostopna stanovanja

Dostopen dom =
razlog, da ostanemo v Celju

WHAT ARE WE TRYING? 1/2



STEP 0

Preparation:
Bringing the team together, aligning, organising

STEP 1

Challenge framing:
Understanding the challenge together

STEP 2

Field research:
Listening to lived experiences of people

STEP 4

Prototyping, testing, uptake: Refining the solutions with people

STEP 3

Participatory design:
Co-creating possible solutions

URLLL Methodology

Celje City Conferences



Celje Energy Alliance



Innovative models of living



MAG-NET Platform

MAG-NET HUB

Servis 48 for Business

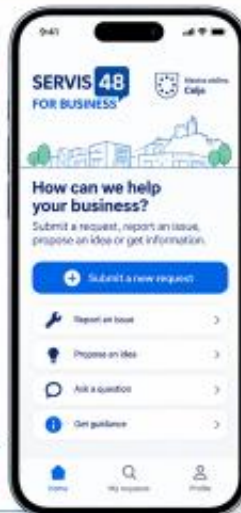
Alliance of collaboration, innovation and sustainability – with and for the community

MAG-NET connects companies, organizations, and residents in the search for innovative solutions to the challenges of the modern city. As an open partnership, it builds the foundations of the urban future.

[About MAG-NET](#)SERVIS 48
FOR BUSINESS

One digital entry point for businesses to communicate with the City of Celje.

Ask. Report. Propose. Get support. Follow. Together for a stronger Celje.

FASTER
RESPONSESCLEARER
PROCESSESA MORE
BUSINESS-FRIENDLY
CITY

How it works?

- SUBMIT**
Describe your request or idea.
- GET DIRECTED**
We connect you with the right municipal service.
- FOLLOW**
Track the status of your request.
- GET RESULTS**
Together we solve challenges and create new opportunities.

STRONGER BUSINESSES.
A STRONGER CELJE.

**How do we create
visible progress today
while building systemic
change for tomorrow?**



Food for thought

- How do we show progress now while building systemic change for the future?
- We want to hear from you....

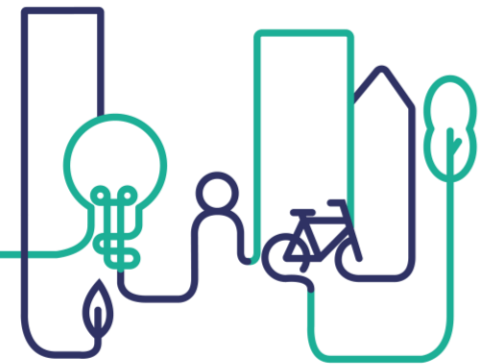


We want to hear from you

- How can Stalowa Wola turn time limited project momentum into something that lasts?
- How can Nardó provide adequate security now in public space use without closing off future opportunity?
- How can Celje show progress now while building systemic change for the future?

Introduction to the afternoon and site visits

Eileen Crowley, EUI expert – Moderator
Mirjam Medanović Gominšek, City of Celje



Co-funded by
the European Union



**What's next
today?**

12:30

Lunch

13:45

Workshops - Round 1

Workshops – round 1 @ 13:45

GROUP 1 – TALENT & LOCAL ECONOMY

**Case Study: Košice,
Slovakia**

Moderator: Anita Blessing

**Location: Josip Pelikan
Room**

GROUP 2 – RESHAPING URBAN SPACES

Case Study: Rovereto, Italy

**Moderator: Margarita
Angelidou**

Location: Lila Prap Room

GROUP 3 – GOVERNANCE

**Case Study: Celje &
Zasavje, Slovenia**

**Moderator: Milota
Sidorova**

**Location: Alma Karlin
Room**



What's next today?

12:30

Lunch

13:45

Workshops - Round 1

15:15

Coffee Break

15:30

Group Photo

15:35

Site visits - Four ways a shrinking city adapts

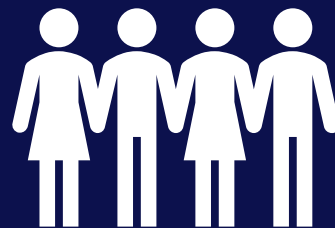
18:00

City matchmaking cocktail & Expo

19:00

Dinner

Site visits



Mirjam Medanović Gominšek

THE 4 SITE VISIT STOPS AROUND MAG-NET



Visit A - GT8 - RECLAIMING UNDERUSED URBAN SPACE



Purpose and goals of the Housing Programme of the Municipality of Celje for the period 2025–2032



Housing provision

Improve housing provision in the Municipality of Celje with accessible, quality housing.

A

GOAL – NEW PUBLIC RENTAL HOUSING

Increase the number of public rental units through investment in construction and renovation.



Quality of living

Raise the quality of living and strengthen community spirit among residents in the local community.

D

GOAL – ENSURING QUALITY OF LIVING

Run competitions and information campaigns to create a quality, inclusive living environment and strengthen community.



Spatial planning basis

Provide the spatial planning basis for diverse housing construction in the Municipality of Celje.

B

GOAL – SPATIAL PLANNING BASIS FOR CONSTRUCTION

Adopt detailed municipal spatial plans (OPNA) for locations designated for housing construction.



Innovative housing policy

Support the development of alternative housing forms and the design of innovative housing policy models for pilot implementation.

E

GOAL – DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS

Support the development of alternative housing forms and the design of innovative housing policy models.



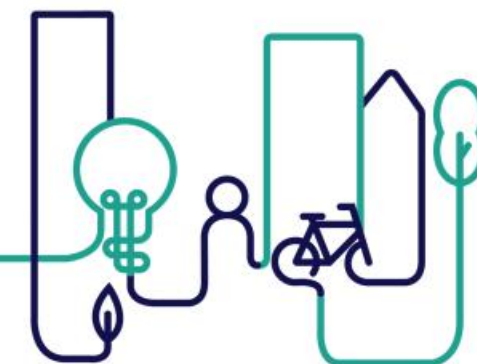
Affordability of housing

Provide accessible housing options in the Municipality of Celje for residents at different life stages and social circumstances.

C

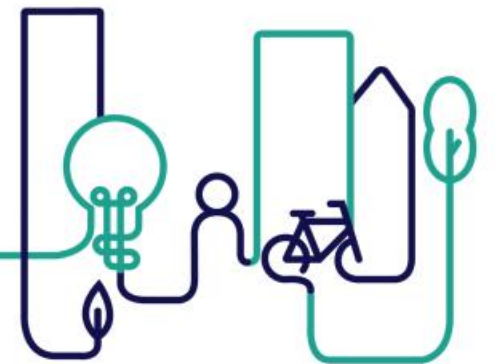
GOAL – SUPPORT FOR TARGET GROUPS

Implement support programmes and allocate housing to residents at different life stages and in different social circumstances.



Visit B - Savinja Region Incubator and the Innovation and Development Institute of the University of Ljubljana

BUILDING ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY

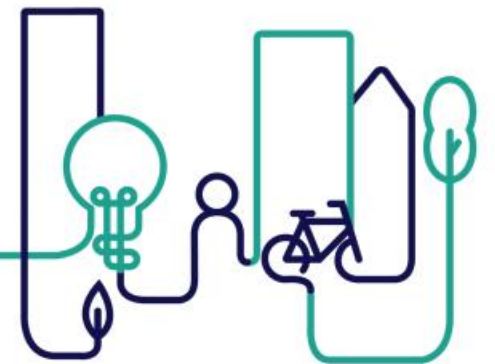


Visit C - Celje Youth Centre & DOM (Center Urban Happening) STRENGTHENING BELONGING & QUALITY OF LIFE



Visit D - Tehnopark Celje (Slovenia's largest science and entertainment park)

INVESTING IN FUTURE TALENT & SKILLS



Site visits groups

Group 1 - Green

Group 2 – Blue

Group 3 – Orange

Group 4 – Red

15:30

Ana Francisca Jijón
and Jernej Stanič

Joséphine Mazy and
Lucija Grušovnik

Adele Lefebvre and
Maja Godec

Tanja Tamše

18:00

Back at the venue for the posters exhibition and dinner

Lunch
12:30 – 13:45



Coffee break
15:15 – 15:35



Case study expo

