

POLICY BRIEF

BAUHAUS EUROACE VILLAGES FOR THE FUTURE

NEW EUROPEAN
BAUHAUS
PAMPILHOSA
PROJECT



New European Bauhaus
beautiful | sustainable | together

Interreg  Co-financiado por
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 **New
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Bauhaus**

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The New European Bauhaus Local Initiatives Call: the NEB Pampilhosa Project

The European Commission's Directorate-General for Regional and Urban Policies has launched and funded a call called "Support to the New European Bauhaus Local Initiatives." This initiative aimed to provide Technical Assistance (TA) to small and medium-sized municipalities, helping them bring the vision of the New European Bauhaus (NEB) into reality at the local level. One of the selected projects under the Support to the NEB Local Initiatives is the BAUHAUS EUROACE VILLAGES NETWORK, led by the Municipality of Pampilhosa da Serra in Portugal. This project, referred to in this policy brief as NEB Pampilhosa, brings together six villages - **Marco/Esperança** from the Municipality of Arronches (Portugal), **Dornelas do Zêzere** from the Municipality of Pampilhosa da Serra (Portugal), **São Pedro do Corval** from the Municipality of Reguengos de Monsaraz (Portugal), **Sortelha** from the Municipality of Sabugal (Portugal), **Llerena** from the Comarca Campiña Sur (Spain), **Moraleja** from the Comarca de la Sierra de Gata (Spain). These villages are located in the cross-border EUROACE area which unites the regions of Alentejo and Centro in Portugal, and Extremadura in Spain."



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Euroregion advances in its project Bauhaus Villages for the Future

02 December 2022



Figure: An article from December 2022 about the implementation of NEB in the EUROACE Euroregion (Alentejo - Centro – Extremadura): [Euroregion advances in its project Bauhaus Villages for the Future | Euroace \(euro-ace.eu\)](#).

Unveiling the Power of Villages

Villages hold great significance for the European Union (EU). Firstly, they represent essential living spaces within the EU, forming the fabric of rural communities that contribute to the diversity and richness of the European landscape. Secondly, with the growing challenges faced by urban areas,

villages offer a promising view towards the future. In villages, the experience of nature is immediate and ever-present, offering a respite from the hustle and bustle of city life. Moreover, villages are often characterised by their natural beauty, making them desirable places to live. Contrary

to being seen as a burden, villages possess the potential to help solve numerous societal problems. Their proximity to nature, reduced population density, and potential for sustainable practices can contribute to addressing issues such as environmental degradation, biodiversity loss, and the need for resilient communities. In essence, villages embody a promising vision for a more balanced and sustainable future, where the inherent charm of rural living can play a pivotal role in addressing contemporary challenges.

The idea of the “metamorphosis of the rural” encourages a change in perspective, emphasising the potential for rural areas to be catalysts for global change. It highlights the importance of bridging the rural-urban divide, fostering collaboration, and leveraging the unique strengths of rural communities. This “metamorphosis of the rural” acknowledges the changing landscape, where rural areas are no longer isolated but interconnected with urban centres. It recognises that rural issues, such as population decline and environmental concerns, are intertwined with broader global problems. By prioritising local efforts, rural communities can contribute effectively to addressing issues like climate change, food security, and sustainable development.

As people increasingly seek alternative ways of life and yearn to escape the pressures of

urbanisation, villages emerge as attractive havens that not only offer opportunities for rediscovery and reconnection with nature but also present a range of compelling business prospects. The unique appeal of villages lies in their tranquil settings, idyllic landscapes, and close proximity to natural resources. This provides a fertile ground for the development of businesses centred around eco-tourism, sustainable agriculture, and local craftsmanship. Eco-friendly resorts, bed and breakfast establishments, and nature retreats can cater to the growing demand for authentic rural experiences and wellness tourism. Additionally, the abundance of agricultural land in villages opens doors for organic farming ventures, farm-to-table initiatives, and farmers’ markets that promote locally grown produce. Artisans and craftsmen can thrive in villages by showcasing traditional skills and producing handcrafted goods, attracting tourists and locals alike. Moreover, the rise of remote work and digital nomadism creates opportunities for co-working spaces, digital services, and creative industries to establish a presence in villages, offering a blend of work and leisure in a serene environment. By capitalising on the unique characteristics of villages and catering to the desires of those seeking a different lifestyle, innovative entrepreneurs can unlock a wealth of business opportunities while simultaneously fostering sustainable development and preserving the essence of rural communities.

“We want people to come to the villages and suddenly discover a whole new alternative way of life, which they can choose over life in cities”.

Rui Simão, City Councillor of Pampilhosa da Serra

Environmental Stewardship, Preserving Natural Landscapes and Biodiversity

Many villages in the EU are located in environmentally significant areas, such as natural parks, biosphere reserves, or regions with rich biodiversity. Protecting and managing these natural landscapes in and around villages is crucial for the EU's environmental objectives, such as conserving biodiversity, mitigating climate change, and ensuring sustainable land use practices. Villages can serve as examples and models for sustainable living, emphasising the importance of environmental stewardship and promoting harmony with nature. Frequently located in rural areas that encompass diverse landscapes, including forests, farmland, rivers, and other natural habitats, villages help to promote sustainable living, as they are often characterised by a closer connection to nature and a more sustainable way of life. They tend to have smaller ecological footprints, as they rely on local resources, traditional farming practices, and community-based systems. The preservation of these natural areas is vital for maintaining biodiversity, conserving ecosystems, and ensuring the provision of ecosystem services such as clean air, water, and climate regulation. It is about time to shift the focus from human-needs only to a more life-centred perspective.

Sustainable Economic Contribution

Villages play a vital role in the EU's rural economy. They are often centres of agricultural production, forestry, and other rural industries. Villages provide employment opportunities, can be the hosts of local businesses, and contribute to the production of food, raw materials, and artisanal products, which are essential for the EU's self-sufficiency and economic health. Vibrant village economies can help prevent rural depopulation, maintain a balanced regional development, and support self-sufficiency. Additionally, villages attract visitors in terms of tourism and cultural experiences, due to their unique

landscapes, architecture, historical sites, and cultural traditions that can generate income and employment opportunities. Visitors to villages can immerse themselves in local cultures, experience traditional cuisines, participate in traditional festivals, and contribute to the local economy.

Balanced Regional Development

Villages help achieve a balanced regional development within the EU. They provide a counterbalance to urban areas by offering opportunities for people to live, work, and enjoy a higher quality of life in rural settings. Supporting villages' development ensures that economic, social, and cultural opportunities are accessible to people in rural areas, reducing regional disparities and promoting cohesion across the EU.

Cultural Heritage Preservation

Villages are custodians and repositories of Europe's diverse cultural heritage. They are home to unique traditions, folklore, craftsmanship, and local knowledge that have been passed down through generations that are integral to the EU's cultural identity. Preserving and promoting the cultural heritage in villages enhances cultural diversity, strengthens social cohesion, and fosters a sense of European identity and pride.

Sustainable Development

Villages exemplify sustainable living practices and provide opportunities for sustainable development. Their closer connection to nature, reliance on local resources, and community-based systems can serve as models for sustainable practices in various domains, including agriculture, energy, waste management, and transportation. Encouraging and supporting sustainable development in villages contributes to the EU's environmental and social objectives.

Territorial Cohesion

Villages are an essential component of achieving territorial cohesion within the EU. Ensuring that villages are vibrant, economically viable, and socially inclusive contributes to reducing regional disparities and enhancing the overall well-being of EU citizens. It promotes a more balanced distribution of resources, services, and opportunities across different regions of the EU. Villages can also contribute to balancing urban-rural interdependence, as they provide a counterbalance to urban areas and contribute to sustainable regional development. They serve as retreats from the hectic urban lifestyle, offering opportunities for recreation, relaxation, and a connection with nature. Villages also provide urban dwellers with access to rural resources, tourism experiences, and a chance to engage in agricultural activities.

Social Cohesion

Villages often exhibit strong community bonds and social cohesion. Residents tend to know and support each other, leading to a sense of belonging and mutual assistance. This social fabric promotes overall well-being, helps tackle social isolation, and creates a supportive environment for individuals and families. Villages can also serve as real-life laboratories for social cohesion and offer a framework for policy integration concerning cohesion.

Economic Cohesion

Economic cohesion, akin to social cohesion, plays a crucial role in the development and well-being of villages within the transboundary territory of Portugal and Spain. Just as villages exhibit strong community bonds and a sense of belonging, they also have the potential to foster economic cohesion within their local economies. The close relationships and support networks in these rural communities create an environment that supports entrepreneurship, local businesses, and sustainable economies. By leveraging these social connections, villages can address challenges such as unemployment, population decline, and economic inequality. With a holistic approach that integrates economic policies with social, environmental, and cultural considerations, villages in the transboundary territory of Portugal and Spain can create resilient and inclusive local economies that enhance the overall well-being and prosperity of residents.

Counteracting the Lack of Investments

Rural areas are losing population due to a lack of investment in the territory, which is often a result of a focus on large cities. Similar to the significant funding allocated for restoring historic city centres, investing in revitalising villages and creating housing in rural areas is crucial. The absence of adequate housing options hampers the attraction of new residents. By investing in housing and overall infrastructure, rural areas can reverse the population decline, stimulate local economies, and enhance the quality of life for existing residents, while preserving their cultural heritage. Redirecting resources to rural regions promotes balanced regional development and fosters growth, ultimately creating a more inclusive and sustainable society.

"Rural areas are the fabric of our society and the heartbeat of our economy. They are a core part of our identity and our economic potential. We will cherish and preserve our rural areas and invest in their future."

Ursula von der Leyen, President of the European Commission



The Outputs of the NEB Pampilhosa Project

The NEB Pampilhosa project has yielded significant outputs that are crucial for advancing sustainable development in the context of rural villages. These outputs encompass a range of valuable resources and initiatives that lay the foundation for positive change. First and foremost, the project offers stakeholder engagement recommendations, emphasising the importance of involving diverse actors in decision-making processes to ensure inclusivity and effective collaboration. Additionally, the project has developed a comprehensive conceptual framework that provides a holistic understanding of the challenges and opportunities faced by rural villages, guiding strategic interventions and policy formulation. Furthermore, the NEB Pampilhosa project has played a pivotal role in establishing

the BAUHAUS EUROACE VILLAGES NETWORK, a collaborative platform that promotes cooperation, knowledge exchange, and collective action among villages. This policy brief has been prepared as an outcome of the project, offering key insights and recommendations for policy makers to support the sustainable development of rural villages. Finally, the representatives of all six villages participated in shaping specific Flagship Actions for an NEB Roadmap that will help take NEB-aligned action after the technical assistance is concluded. Together, these outputs constitute a valuable toolkit that empowers stakeholders, informs decision-making, fosters collaboration, and propels positive change within rural communities.



Figure: Roadmap Workshop open to the public in Mérida, June 2023.

Fueling Stakeholder Engagement

The approach of the Pampilhosa project towards stakeholder engagement highlighted the significance of inclusivity. By emphasising the involvement of diverse actors, including community members, local organisations, government agencies, and other stakeholders, the project ensured that different voices and perspectives were given importance and consideration. Through the creation of spaces for meaningful engagement, such as open dialogues, consultations, and participatory workshops, individuals from different backgrounds had the opportunity to contribute their insights, knowledge, and experiences. The Pampilhosa project's commitment to inclusivity not only resulted in a co-creative approach to sustainable development but also empowered individuals and communities to actively shape their future. During six workshops realised in every village, the value of inclusivity was effectively translated by incorporating the two other NEB values, such as the unique beauty of rural areas, resilience, and the aspiration for a sustainable and circular future, into the creative processes.

The work resulted in a set of recommendations for stakeholder engagement representatives, which was shared with the six villages but can also be used for European villages in general:

- Identify and actively engage stakeholders who have an interest in the network of sustainable, beautiful, and inclusive villages. This may involve reaching out to local community members, government representatives, NGOs, businesses, educational institutions, and experts in areas such as sustainability, planning, social development, nature-based solutions, sustainable tourism, culture, and environmental conservation. Regularly include expats and newcomers to ensure diverse perspectives.
- Ensure that all stakeholders have ample opportunities to participate in the decision-making processes and understand the governance model rooted in a bottom-up approach. Foster a culture of inclusivity by organising regular meetings, workshops, focus groups, and online platforms to gather input and feedback. Encourage active participation in various ways, taking into consideration different skills and capabilities, and providing equal opportunities for all stakeholders to express their ideas, concerns, and aspirations.
- Establish effective communication channels to disseminate information, updates, and engagement opportunities. Utilise a range of communication tools, such as newsletters, social media platforms, websites, email updates, and phone calls for stakeholders with limited internet access. Provide language options and ensure accessibility for all stakeholders, including those with disabilities.
- Recognise that different stakeholders have diverse needs and interests. Tailor engagement approaches to suit their preferences and capacities. For example, some stakeholders may prefer face-to-face meetings, while others may prefer online consultations or written submissions. Adopt a mix of engagement methods to accommodate different stakeholder preferences, including options specifically designed for young and elderly individuals.
- Foster partnerships with various organisations to enhance the effectiveness of the network. Collaborate with local and sub-local community groups, NGOs, academic institutions, and businesses to leverage their expertise, resources, and networks. Establish formal or informal partnerships to share knowledge, jointly address challenges, and implement sustainable initiatives.

The Conceptual Framework

As part of the Technical Assistance (TA) for NEB Pampilhosa, a Conceptual Framework was developed to facilitate the active participation of local stakeholders of the six villages composing the BAUHAUS EUROACE VILLAGES NETWORK. Providing a theoretical basis for the discussion of relevant topics for the villages, the Conceptual Framework served as a reference document to guide the network's progress in understanding different topics: culture, mobility-accessibility, liveability, local self-sustenance, multifunctionality-resilience, memories and economic viability.

By utilising the building blocks approach, the villages conducted co-creative stakeholder engagement workshops to evaluate the levels of development considering the different areas of intervention. With templates developed by the TA Team and translated to Portuguese and to Spanish, local staff from the municipality administrations, accompanied by researchers from the Instituto Politécnico Castelo Branco, mediated conversations with the wider public

to collect insights and perspectives from stakeholders. This process enabled the villages to identify both the most advanced and the least developed aspects within their respective communities.

The outcome of these assessments revealed a common understanding among the villages. Culture and liveability were consistently identified as the most developed areas, indicating positive progress in nurturing cultural heritage and enhancing the overall quality of life. On the other hand, economic viability and mobility-accessibility emerged as the areas needing significant improvement across all villages, highlighting the challenges they face in achieving sustainable economic growth and enhancing transportation infrastructure.

This shared perspective provides the BAUHAUS EUROACE VILLAGES NETWORK with a clear focus on the collaborative efforts required to address these common challenges and transform the villages into thriving communities. The

areas of interventions



building blocks for sustainable, inclusive and beautiful villages for the future

CULTURE	MOBILITY - ACCESSIBILITY	LIVEABILITY	LOCAL SELF-SUSTENANCE	MULTIFUNCTIONALITY RESILIENCE	MEMORIES	ECONOMIC VIABILITY
<p>"Culture can be defined as all the ways of life including arts, beliefs and institutions of a population that are passed down from generation to generation"</p>	<p>"Mobility is how far you can go in a given amount of time. Accessibility is how much you can get to in that time"</p>	<p>"A livable city is a city where common spaces are the centers of social life and the foci of the entire community"</p>	<p>"Self-sufficiency provides us with intrinsic rewards like a sense of achievement, self-esteem and self-confidence"</p>	<p>"By strengthening its underlying fabric and deepening its understanding of the risks that threaten its stability, a community can improve its overall trajectory and the well-being of its citizens in spite of rising challenges"</p>	<p>"Identity is the basis of perception, experience, and appreciation of the environment. It allows people to develop affective bonds to place, as well as a sense of belonging that brings people together around shared values, issues and localities"</p>	<p>"To keep rural areas vital, the real participation of local stakeholders and communities is important. Partnership must be the driving force in rural development to ensure that actions match the local needs"</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> local skills, traditions and material local artists influencing/facilitating change/vitality cultural heritage Art & democracy initiative cultural institutions influencing facilitating change/vitality events: workshops, community activities, markets/fairs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> basic (physical) accessibility decreasing car dependency green mobility - public transportation, carpools, bike and pedestrian friendly streets tourist options for green mobility social accessibility 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> urban happiness recreational areas places for all ages meeting places, places for permanence seasonal of large public health inclusivity green structures 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> create, enhance and visualize local circularity (flows, materials, competence) preconditions for contemporary professional life - co-working - digital and spatial infrastructure energy food and farming, food preservation, material, fibers basic supplies - services caring for each other - (existing) social structures 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> green structures/areas surrounding landscape - ecosystems nature-based solutions biodiversity (slurry) water management microclimate management - places to be and meet during all seasons ability to handle unexpected change without compromising life quality 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> transgenerational community memories local narratives - oral traditions feeling of creating memories for future generation sense of belonging uniqueness characteristics that bring people together 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> partners and sponsors collaborative processes business models adapted to the local circumstances long-term investments private - public funding possibilities sharing ideas and experience

assessment also aimed to uncover areas of intervention that could provide valuable insights and foster mutual learning among the villages. The results showed a convergence in the assessment outcomes. In light of the findings, it is recommended that the network seeks external references and resources for the most challenging areas of intervention: mobility and economic viability.

By tapping into external expertise and best practices, the villages can gain new perspectives and innovative solutions to address their specific needs. Additionally, sharing strategies and experiences within the BAUHAUS EUROACE VILLAGES NETWORK will enable the villages to

learn from one another's successes and failures, facilitating a collective progress towards their goals.

In conclusion, the Conceptual Framework, co-creation workshops, and stakeholder assessments have laid the working foundation for the BAUHAUS EUROACE VILLAGES NETWORK. The villages now possess a more comprehensive understanding of their strengths and areas requiring focused attention. By leveraging external resources and fostering collaboration within the network, the villages can overcome challenges, capitalise on opportunities, and collectively strive towards creating sustainable, beautiful, and inclusive communities.

The Creation of the BAUHAUS EUROACE VILLAGES NETWORK



On 21 April 2023, a protocol was signed to formalise the BAUHAUS EUROACE VILLAGES NETWORK through a COOPERATION AGREEMENT. The villages committed to strengthening the capacity and competitiveness of their network in the context of Iberian countries and Europe, to establishing synergies to foster quality of life in their territories and neighbouring areas, and to forming a network that drives necessary common projects contributing to the consolidation of the Alentejo-Centro-Extremadura area.

Recognising similar territorial and socioeconomic contexts and a common desire to promote policies and actions that facilitate the development of their territories, with the NEB concepts of aesthetics, sustainability, and inclusion as a basis, the signatories have identified the following villages as pilot territories for the development

and experimentation of specific policies and processes that enable the full development of the villages in the EUROACE territory:

- Marco/Esperança, Municipality of Arronches (Portugal)
- Dornelas do Zêzere, Municipality of Pampilhosa da Serra (Portugal)
- Corval, Municipality of Reguengos de Monsaraz (Portugal)
- Sortelha, Municipality of Sabugal (Portugal)
- Llerena, Comarca Campiña Sur (Spain)
- Moraleja, Comarca de la Sierra de Gata (Spain)

They identify the Cross-Border Cooperation Protocol between the Alentejo Regional Coordination and Development Commission, the Centro Regional Coordination and Development Commission, and the Junta of Extremadura, dated September 21, 2009, renewed and updated on November 10, 2022, as the strategic reference framework for the dynamics of multilateral intermunicipal cooperation. Within this context, they decided to subscribe to a TERRITORIAL COOPERATION PROTOCOL, through which they

created the cooperative entity BAUHAUS EUROACE VILLAGES NETWORK. The municipalities and Ayuntamientos mentioned agreed to establish a territorial cooperation body without legal personality, specifically a Working Group called the BAUHAUS EUROACE VILLAGES NETWORK, in accordance with Article 10 of the

European Charter of Local Self-Government and based on the existing legislation on municipal associations in Spain and Portugal. The headquarters of the network will be determined by the municipal entity holding the Presidency in each case.



Figure: Members of the NEB Pampilhosa project with the Portuguese Minister of Territorial Cohesion, Ana Abrunhosa, who assured the “commitment” of the Government to “accompany and support this network of villages” through the creation of strategies that allow the “Funds of the Cohesion Policy, of Horizon Europe, of the Life Programme to reach the territories”.

The BAUHAUS EUROACE VILLAGES NETWORK, whose objective is to promote cooperation and comprehensive development among the cooperating municipalities, will act within their respective competencies determined by the internal law of each signing entity. The main areas of focus will be:

- New European Bauhaus, considering the three associated pillars: Aesthetics, Sustainability, and Inclusion
- Urban and landscape requalification
- Local economic development and entrepreneurship
- Innovation and technological development
- Tourism and heritage
- Accessibility, communication, transportation, and logistics
- Territorial planning and land management
- Local facilities and services
- Culture and creative sector
- Energy and water efficiency

- Demographic challenges, ageing, and migrations
- Governance for cooperation

The BAUHAUS EUROACE VILLAGES NETWORK, taking into account the previously identified priority themes, aims to:

- Address common interests, share information, coordinate initiatives, and explore possibilities for resolving common challenges.
- Design cross-border and inter-regional territorial development strategies, coordinate their implementation, and ensure their monitoring.
- Promote meetings, seminars, and events to foster cooperation and the development of their territories and adjacent areas.
- Facilitate sectoral exchanges of different nature to promote knowledge and closer connections among the residents of the cooperating cities.

- Contribute to the empowerment of communities and stakeholders in the territory.
- Promote alliances and cooperation among economic and social actors in their territorial space.
- Carry out joint valorisation and promotion actions with the common goal of attracting business investments to their cities.
- Prepare and manage projects and proposals that can benefit from public or private financing at national, European, and international levels.
- Internationally promote the collaborative work developed by the EUROACE regions (Alentejo,

Centro de Portugal, and Extremadura), which encompasses the dynamics of multilateral intermunicipal cooperation.

In summary, the BAUHAUS EUROACE VILLAGES NETWORK offers villages a platform to work together, learn from one another, and collectively address their challenges. Through coordination, cooperation, and the pursuit of common goals, the network empowers communities, attracts investments, secures funding, and fosters international collaboration, ultimately setting a blueprint to drive the sustainable development and prosperity of villages in Europe.

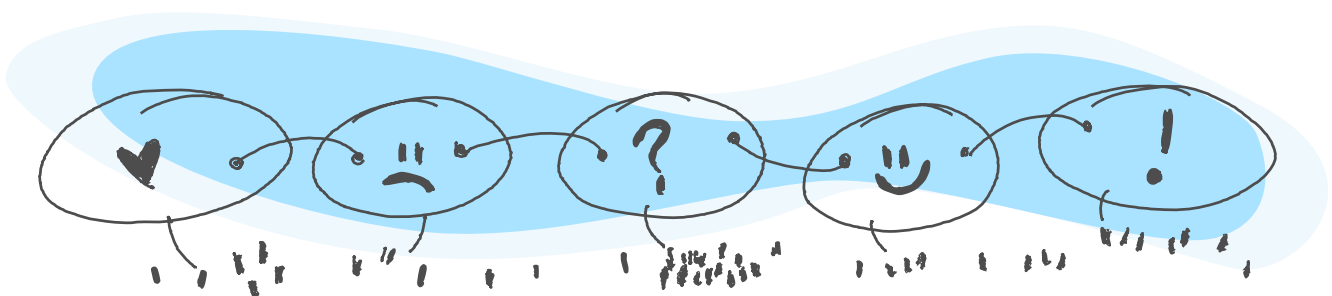
This Policy Brief

Bringing a reflection on the impact of the NEB Pampilhosa project, this document is a key output of the TA programme. It aims at highlighting for policy makers the importance of villages as attractive havens for alternative ways of life and opportunities for Europeans.

This policy document, aligned with the BAUHAUS EUROACE VILLAGES NETWORK, calls for greater coordination and collaboration among policy makers to guide decisions regarding the allocation of funds for the villages, ensuring that funding is not haphazardly allocated but strategically invested to yield lasting benefits. It also can

contribute to raising awareness amongst policy makers for long-term planning and sustainable development in the villages.

By highlighting the growing desire of people to escape the pressures of urbanisation and reconnect with nature, policy makers can recognise the potential of villages as crucial components of sustainable development strategies. If policy makers are aware of this perspective they can work towards developing integrative policies to support investment in rural areas, ensuring their preservation and growth.



How the NEB values played out in the Pampilhosa Project

NEB Value of Inclusion

Inclusion played a pivotal role in the stakeholder engagement efforts of the Pampilhosa project. The project ensured the involvement of a diverse range of actors, creating opportunities for meaningful participation and actively seeking the input of community members, local organisations, government agencies, and other relevant entities. By valuing inclusion, the project fostered social cohesion and solidarity by considering the needs, aspirations, and concerns of all stakeholders.

Through open dialogues and participatory workshops, decision-making processes and interventions were informed by a comprehensive understanding of the community, empowering individuals and communities to shape their future in an equitable and sustainable manner. This inclusive approach strengthened engagement, collaboration, and a sense of ownership, contributing to the creation of a more inclusive and participatory society.

NEB Value of Beauty

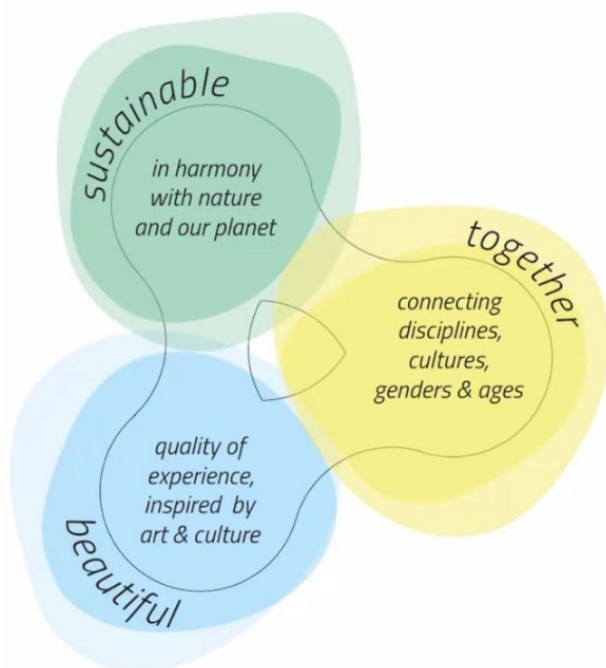


Figure: New European Bauhaus, NEB Compass

The Pampilhosa project recognised and celebrated the inherent value of beauty in the context of rural villages. It approached beauty not as something to be created artificially, but as an integral part of the villages' natural surroundings, cultural heritage, and collective memories. The project emphasised the importance of preserving and enhancing the existing beauty that is deeply intertwined with the landscapes and historical fabric of the villages. It acknowledged that the charm and allure of these places lie in their unique integration with the surrounding natural environment and their rich cultural heritage. By valuing and protecting this inherent beauty, the project aimed to foster a sense of pride, identity, and attachment among the local communities. The project embraced the idea that beauty is not solely defined by aesthetics but encompasses a broader understanding that encompasses the harmonious relationship between people and their surroundings. It recognised that the landscapes,

traditional architecture, cultural traditions, and collective memories of the villages contribute to their inherent beauty. The project sought to promote sustainable development practices that respected and preserved these valuable elements, ensuring that the villages' beauty was safeguarded for future generations. By highlighting the intrinsic beauty of the villages and acknowledging its connection to the landscapes, cultural heritage, and memories, the Pampilhosa project aimed to create a deeper appreciation

and understanding of the value of beauty in rural settings. It sought to inspire a renewed sense of stewardship and a holistic approach to development that recognises and respects the unique beauty that already exists within the villages. Through this approach, the project aimed to ensure that the villages continued to thrive as living landscapes of beauty, where residents and visitors could experience the harmony between nature, culture, and collective memories.

NEB Value of Sustainability

The Pampilhosa project embraced the value of sustainability by recognising the integral relationship between humans and nature within rural villages. It emphasised that in these settings, humans are not separate from nature but are an integral part of the ecosystem. The project aimed to foster a deep understanding of this interconnectedness and promote practices that respect and enhance the sustainability of the villages and their surrounding environments.

By acknowledging that there are no boundaries between humans and nature in villages, the project encouraged a holistic approach to sustainable development. It recognised that the well-being and prosperity of the villages and their residents are intricately linked to the health and resilience of the natural systems they inhabit. Therefore, the project sought to implement strategies that balanced the social, economic, and environmental aspects of sustainability.

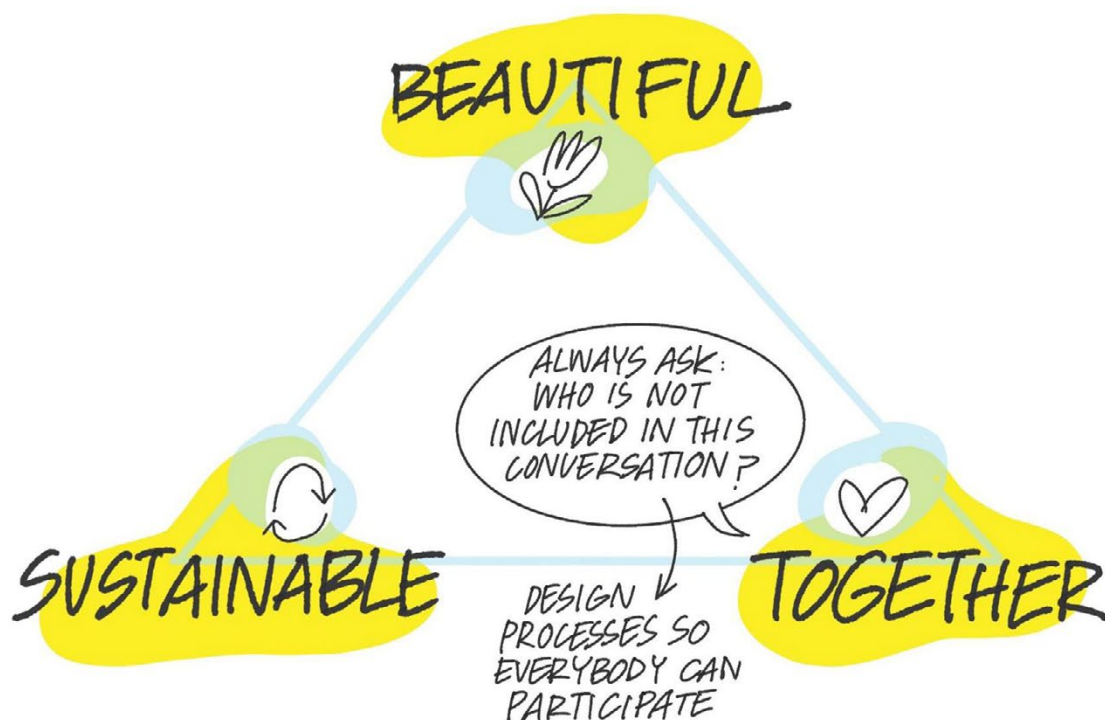
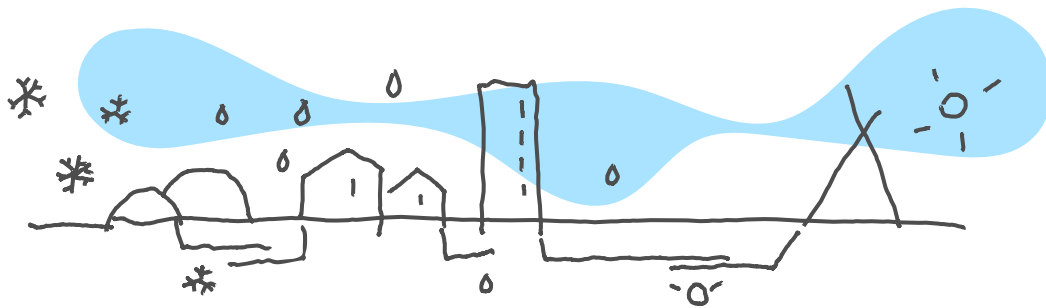
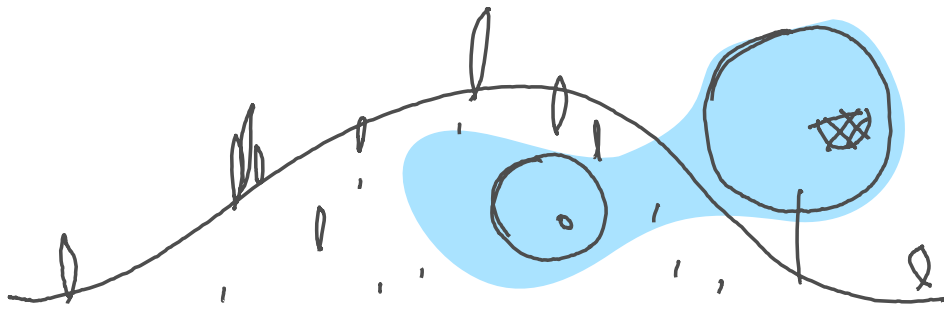


Figure: New European Bauhaus, [Visuality.eu](https://www.visuality.eu)

The project promoted sustainable practices that considered the long-term impacts on the natural environment, cultural heritage, and quality of life within the villages. It aimed to foster a symbiotic relationship between humans and nature, where the needs and aspirations of the community were met in harmony with the ecological resources available. The project encouraged the use of renewable and locally sourced materials, the preservation of biodiversity, the promotion of traditional and ecological agricultural practices, and the adoption of energy-efficient technologies.

Furthermore, the project emphasised the importance of community engagement and participation in sustainability initiatives. It recognised that the residents of the villages play a vital role in shaping the sustainable future of their communities. Through capacity-building activities, awareness campaigns, and participatory decision-making processes, the project empowered the villagers to actively contribute to the sustainability agenda, ensuring that their perspectives, knowledge, and traditional practices were integrated into the strategies.



Policy Recommendations

We Recommend it! A Call for an Integrative Policy Approach

By taking a holistic view of rural development and considering the interdependencies between various sectors, such as agriculture, infrastructure, education, and healthcare, an integrative policy approach can present a comprehensive and compelling case for funding. One way an integrative policy approach can unlock funding is by demonstrating the synergies and multiple benefits that can be achieved through integrated rural development strategies. By highlighting how investments in one area can have positive spillover effects on other sectors and contribute to overall rural development, policy makers can make a compelling case for funding from different sources.

Additionally, an integrative policy approach can enhance the effectiveness and efficiency of funding by promoting collaboration and coordination among different stakeholders and funding agencies. By bringing together various actors, including government agencies, private investors, non-profit organisations, and community groups, an integrative approach can foster partnerships and leverage resources to maximise the impact of funding.

Furthermore, an integrative policy approach for villages can align with the priorities and funding mechanisms of different funding sources, such as national governments, regional development funds, and international organisations. By tailoring policies and proposals to address the specific objectives and criteria of these funding sources, policy makers can increase the chances of securing funding for rural development initiatives.

Why is policy integration beneficial for villages?

Integrative policy focuses on addressing the complex and interconnected challenges faced by communities, considering various sectors and stakeholders in a holistic manner. This aligns with the NEB working principles. When it comes to securing funding for villages, adopting an integrative policy approach offers several benefits.

Comprehensive Development

Integrative policy takes into account the diverse needs and priorities of villages across multiple sectors such as infrastructure, education, healthcare, agriculture, and environment. By developing a comprehensive plan that addresses these various aspects, villages can present a compelling case for funding support. This approach demonstrates a thorough understanding of the challenges faced by communities and showcases a well-rounded development strategy.

Leveraging Synergies

Integrative policy encourages collaboration and coordination among different stakeholders, including government agencies, NGOs, community organisations, and private entities. By bringing these actors together, villages can tap into their combined expertise, resources, and networks to maximise the impact of their initiatives. Funding agencies are often more inclined to support projects that promote collaboration and leverage synergies, as they have the potential for greater efficiency and long-term sustainability.

Evidence-based Approaches

Integrative policy emphasises the use of evidence-based approaches to decision-making and project design. By conducting thorough research, needs assessments, and impact evaluations, villages can generate compelling data and evidence that demonstrate the potential impact and effectiveness of their proposed interventions. This evidence-based approach enhances the credibility of funding proposals and increases the likelihood of securing financial support.

Aligning with Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)

The United Nations' Sustainable Development Goals provide a global framework for addressing social, economic, and environmental challenges. Integrative policy that aligns with the SDGs demonstrates a village's commitment to sustainable development and provides a common language for engaging with funding agencies. Many funding opportunities prioritise projects that contribute to the achievement of the SDGs, making it essential for villages to align their policies and initiatives accordingly.

Co-Creative Approach

Integrative policy involves engaging local communities and stakeholders in the decision-making process. By actively involving villagers in identifying their needs, setting priorities, and designing solutions, the policy becomes more inclusive and responsive to their aspirations. This co-creative approach strengthens the ownership and local support for development initiatives, making them more attractive to funders who value community-driven solutions.

Policy Advocacy

Integrative policy requires active advocacy efforts to promote its adoption and implementation. Villages can engage with policy makers, government officials, and funding agencies to highlight the benefits and outcomes associated with integrative approaches. By showcasing successful case studies, demonstrating the impact of integrative policy on village development, and raising awareness about the funding needs, villages can influence policy decisions and secure financial support.

Policy Fields to be Interconnected

In the context of the New European Bauhaus (NEB) initiative, there are several policy fields that need to be interconnected to achieve its overarching goals of sustainability, inclusivity, and beauty. The building blocks identified by the Conceptual Framework, namely culture, mobility-accessibility, liveability, local self-sustenance, multifunctionality-resilience, memories, and economic viability, can also be understood as policy fields. These topics play crucial roles in ensuring the sustainable future of villages in the EUROACE region and beyond. They are also aligned with the NEB principles.

Culture

Culture is a fundamental policy field that encompasses the preservation and promotion of cultural heritage, artistic expression, and the cultural identity of communities. It involves fostering creativity, supporting cultural events, and integrating cultural elements into the built environment. By recognising and embracing cultural diversity, the NEB seeks to enrich the cultural fabric of communities and create spaces that celebrate local traditions while embracing innovation.

“Culture is the soil in which sustainable living grows.”

Satish Kumar, Activist. In: Kumar, S. (2021). Soil, Soul, Society: A New Trinity for Our Time. Leaping Hare Press.

Mobility-Accessibility

Mobility-accessibility is another important policy field within the NEB framework. It focuses on ensuring equitable access to transportation, improving connectivity, and promoting sustainable mobility solutions. This includes the development of efficient public transportation networks, pedestrian-friendly infrastructure, and accessible facilities for all individuals. By prioritising inclusive and sustainable mobility, the NEB aims to enhance social cohesion, reduce carbon emissions, and improve overall accessibility within communities.

Liveability

Liveability is a key policy field that emphasises the quality of life and well-being of residents. It involves creating inclusive, safe, and healthy environments that cater to the diverse needs of individuals. This includes the provision of green spaces, recreational facilities, affordable housing, and the promotion of social cohesion. The NEB encourages the integration of nature, sustainable materials, and human-centric design principles to enhance the liveability of communities.

Local self-sustenance

Local self-sustenance is a policy field that focuses on building resilient communities that can meet their basic needs and reduce dependency on external resources. This involves promoting local economies, supporting small-scale agriculture, fostering circular economy practices, and enhancing community self-sufficiency. The NEB aims to empower communities to be self-reliant, resilient to external shocks, and capable of addressing their own economic and social needs.

Multifunctionality-Resilience

Multifunctionality-resilience is a policy field that recognises the importance of flexible and adaptable spaces that can serve multiple functions and withstand various challenges. This involves designing buildings and public spaces that can accommodate different uses, such as community activities, workspace, and cultural events. By fostering multifunctionality and resilience, the NEB aims to create dynamic and versatile environments that can adapt to evolving societal needs and withstand environmental pressures.

Memories

Memories, within the NEB framework, refer to the preservation and reinterpretation of historical and cultural narratives within contemporary contexts. It involves integrating historical elements and storytelling into the built environment, promoting a sense of place and identity. By recognising the value of memories and heritage, the NEB seeks to create a meaningful and authentic sense of belonging within communities.

Economic viability

Economic viability is a critical policy field that ensures the long-term economic sustainability of communities. It involves supporting local businesses, fostering innovation and entrepreneurship, and creating employment opportunities. The NEB encourages economic activities that align with sustainable principles, such as green technologies, circular economy practices, and social entrepreneurship. By promoting economic viability, the NEB aims to

generate prosperity while minimising the negative impact on the environment and society.

In summary, villages matter for the EU as they contribute to the EU's rural economy, promote balanced regional development, support environmental stewardship, preserve cultural

heritage, foster sustainable development, promote territorial cohesion, and align with EU policies and funding initiatives. Recognising the importance of villages and supporting their development contributes to the overall well-being, sustainability, and cohesion of the European Union.

We Recommend it! Design Funding Opportunities that are Village-Centric and Foster Empowerment

The current landscape of funding schemes within the EU often heavily favours cities, neglecting the funding needs of rural villages. This disparity fails to recognise the significant role villages play as valuable living spaces where people can flourish and NEB values of beauty, sustainability and inclusivity can thrive, serving as key anchors for the successful implementation of the European Green Deal. To address this imbalance, it is crucial to design funding mechanisms that prioritise the unique needs and potentials of villages, adopting a village-centric perspective rather than a city-centric one. In fact, if we approach economic investment in the rural environment taking into account the various socio-economic benefits, we realise that this is a much more profitable investment and that it also represents a solution to the problems of overcrowded cities. It can help retain the population that cares for the territory, maintains natural resources, prevents fires and is able to provide agri-food products. It can furthermore benefit the health of this population by living in a healthy environment, free of diseases derived from pollution and the stress of urban environments.

The concept of "rural magnifying glass" highlights the importance of examining the unique characteristics and challenges of rural regions when implementing policies or allocating resources. Rural areas have distinct needs and requirements that differ from urban or suburban areas. By considering this perspective, decision makers can ensure that green and digital

initiatives effectively reach rural communities and address their specific circumstances. However, it is crucial to acknowledge that these transformations are not uniformly distributed across regions, resulting in inequalities. To address this, adopting the "rural magnifying glass" approach is essential in discussing tailored funds. Measures and financing initiatives should be evaluated for their impact on rural areas. This approach helps identify and mitigate potential inequalities, ensuring inclusive benefits and aligned development with the specific needs and aspirations of rural communities. Ultimately, it supports the goal of balanced regional development, where rural areas have equal opportunities to thrive in the green and digital economies.

Villages offer distinct advantages such as a closer connection to nature, a sense of community, and a slower pace of life, which are increasingly sought after by individuals seeking alternative ways of living. It is also important to recognise that villages provide ample sustainable business opportunities. Policy makers need to respond to the growing desire for rural living and reconnecting with nature while considering the economic benefits that can arise from supporting rural communities. Recognising the importance of villages as vibrant and sustainable communities, funding mechanisms should be tailored to support their development and enable villagers to actively participate in shaping their own futures.

Funding Schemes should be Empowering and Specially Tailored to Villages

Shifting the focus from mere financial or social assistance to creating empowering opportunities is a key aspect of fostering village-centric policies and funding mechanisms. Rather than fostering passivity and dependency of rural areas as “second-best” to cities, policies should strive to empower individuals and communities, recognising the agency and potential of villages to contribute to their own development and well-being. By shifting the focus from assistance to opportunity, policy makers can encourage active participation and decision-making among villagers, fostering a sense of ownership, entrepreneurship, and innovation, creating an environment where individuals are encouraged to identify and leverage their own strengths and resources. This not only leads to sustainable development but also promotes social cohesion, resilience, and community development, enabling villages to become self-sustaining and self-reliant.

By adopting a village-centric perspective, policies and related funding mechanisms can be designed to address the specific challenges and aspirations of rural communities. This involves engaging villagers as active participants in the decision-making processes and providing them with the necessary resources, knowledge, and support to implement their ideas and initiatives. Funding lines should be created explicitly to cater to the needs of villages, ensuring that they have equitable access to financial resources for various aspects, including infrastructure development, economic diversification, social services, and environmental sustainability in ways that are suitable to them - and not merely adjusting funding specifications that were created with an urban set-up in mind.

Moreover, the shift towards village-centric policies and funding mechanisms requires a recognition of the diversity among villages themselves. Each village possesses its own unique strengths,

cultural heritage, and local resources, which should be harnessed and capitalised upon. Funding schemes should be flexible enough to accommodate the specific characteristics and aspirations of different villages, avoiding a one-size-fits-all approach.

The Context of the Cohesion Policy Programmes at the European Level

While the primary focus of Cohesion Funds is often on larger-scale projects and initiatives at the regional or national level, they can be tailored to benefit rural areas through investments in transport infrastructure, environmental protection, renewable energy, education, and social inclusion. These investments can improve connectivity, accessibility, and quality of life in rural areas, making them more attractive for residents, businesses, and visitors. Cohesion policy programmes are a key component of the European Union’s regional development policy. These programmes aim to reduce economic and social disparities between regions, promote balanced development, and enhance economic growth and competitiveness. The cohesion policy is funded by the European Regional Development Fund (ERDF), the European Social Fund (ESF), and the Cohesion Fund.

However, it’s important to note that the specific allocation and impact of Cohesion Funds on villages can vary depending on the policies and priorities set by national and regional authorities. It is crucial for local stakeholders and authorities to actively engage in the planning and implementation processes to ensure that the funds are effectively utilised to address the unique needs and challenges of villages. The programmes of the Cohesion Policy are implemented through a partnership between the European Commission (EC) and the Member States. The EC sets the policy framework and provides funding, while the Member States are responsible for managing and implementing the programmes at the national and regional levels. The programmes are designed

based on the specific needs and priorities of each region or country. They are typically structured around specific objectives, such as promoting sustainable growth, improving competitiveness, enhancing employment and skills, supporting innovation, protecting the environment, and fostering social inclusion.

Cohesion Funds can support projects that promote local entrepreneurship, job creation, and innovation in villages. They can provide funding for small and medium-sized enterprises, tourism initiatives, cultural heritage preservation, and sustainable agriculture. By boosting local economies and creating employment opportunities, the funds contribute to the overall development and well-being of rural communities.

The managing authorities, usually located at the regional or national level, are responsible for implementing the programmes. They select projects to be funded based on eligibility criteria and in accordance with the objectives and priorities set by the programmes. The managing authorities also provide guidance and support to project beneficiaries, monitor the implementation of projects, and ensure compliance with the relevant regulations and reporting requirements.

The European Regional Development Fund

The ERDF (European Regional Development Fund) provides support for territorial strategies through the Cross-border Spain-Portugal programme called "POCTEP" (Programa Operacional de Cooperación Transfronteriza España-Portugal). This programme aims to promote cooperation and development in the border regions of Spain and Portugal. The main objective of the POCTEP programme is to strengthen economic and social cohesion in the cross-border area by supporting projects that contribute to the sustainable

development of the region. It focuses on fostering cooperation and integration between the participating regions, promoting joint actions, and addressing common challenges.

The ERDF provides financial support to projects that align with the objectives of the POCTEP programme. This funding is allocated to initiatives that promote cross-border collaboration, innovation, entrepreneurship, environmental sustainability, social inclusion, and the development of infrastructures and services in the border regions.

The support provided by the ERDF through the POCTEP programme enables the implementation of various projects and initiatives that benefit both Spanish and Portuguese border regions. These projects contribute to the development of joint strategies, the exchange of knowledge and best practices, and the enhancement of cooperation and integration in the cross-border area.

Overall, the ERDF support within the POCTEP programme plays a crucial role in fostering territorial cooperation, promoting sustainable development, and enhancing the socio-economic well-being of the border regions in Spain and Portugal. The cohesion policy programmes are implemented under shared management between the European Commission (EC) and the Member States. For a project to be financed under the relevant programmes, it must meet the conditions and regulatory requirements and go through the selection process conducted by the managing authorities. The calls related to specific objectives 5.1 and 5.2 (integrated urban or non-urban development) or the specific objective 4.6 (Culture and tourism) are relevant for the NEB Pampilhosa project. It is relevant to underlines that individual projects cannot receive support under specific objectives 5.1 and 5.2 unless they are part of an integrated territorial strategy developed by selected local authorities.

An Avenue for Villages of the NEB Pampilhosa Project to Access European Funding Today

The NEB Pampilhosa project is located within the territory covered by POCTEP and is being developed as a cross-border initiative. The functional area identified by POCTEP for the development of a territorial strategy under PO5.2 is the EUROACE Euroregion, which encompasses the regions of Alentejo and Centro in Portugal and Extremadura in Spain. This strategy is aligned with the values and working principles of the New European Bauhaus.

The territorial space including the municipalities of Pampilhosa da Serra, Sabugal, Arronches, and Reguengos de Monsaraz in Portugal, as

well as the regions of Sierra de Gata, Campiña Sur, Alagón, Alcántara, Valencia de Alcántara, Alburquerque, Badajoz, Olivenza, and Jerez de los Caballeros in Spain, coincide with the territorial region of the BAUHAUS EUROACE VILLAGES NETWORK. With the thematic focus being the “demographic challenge”, some examples of action types could include attracting companies and developing new activities that leverage existing endogenous resources, implementing the New European Bauhaus in the border territories with high demographic and economic fragility, promoting flexible mobility and sustainable transport means, and fostering shared services in the border territory. Once the territorial strategy is fully developed, projects resulting from it may be eligible for support through POCTEP calls.

We Recommend it! Set up a Knowledge Hub for the BAUHAUS EUROACE VILLAGES

The establishment of the BAUHAUS EUROACE VILLAGES Knowledge Hub offers a multitude of advantages that can propel collaboration, innovation, and sustainable development within the network of villages. Through knowledge-sharing and transfer, the hub can facilitate the exchange of valuable insights and experiences, enabling villages to learn from one another and implement best practices. Collaboration and networking opportunities provided by the hub can foster partnerships among diverse stakeholders, including government agencies, financial institutions, sector experts, researchers, and community organisations. This collective effort can lead to enhanced capacity building, as villages gain access to resources, expertise, and funding opportunities that support their development goals. The hub can also serve as a platform for evidence-based decision making, utilising data and research to inform policy formulation and implementation. By encouraging (policy) innovation and experimentation, the hub

promotes the development and testing of new approaches and technologies tailored to the specific needs of European villages. Furthermore, the hub can play a crucial role in policy advocacy, helping to raise awareness about the unique challenges faced by villages and advocating for policies that address their needs. Additionally, the hub’s focus on policy monitoring and evaluation can ensure that policies are effectively implemented and adjusted as needed. Lastly, by providing visibility and recognition for the needs of European villages, the hub can generate greater support and resources, amplifying the impact of funding and initiatives aimed at advancing sustainable development in rural areas. Overall, the creation of a Knowledge Hub for the BAUHAUS EUROACE VILLAGES NETWORK has the potential to bring together diverse entities, promote collaboration, and maximise the collective efforts toward achieving the network’s objectives, ultimately driving positive change in European villages.

Cross-border cooperation between Spain and Portugal plays a vital role in fostering collaboration and providing networking opportunities for the six villages within the BAUHAUS EUROACE Network of Villages for the Future and their respective regions. The Knowledge Hub will strengthen the cooperation, highlighting joint opportunities through cross-border exchange of best practices, lessons learned, and successful strategies. This sharing of knowledge empowers villages to overcome common obstacles, capitalise on opportunities, and address shared concerns. It allows for the identification of effective approaches to rural development, economic growth, social cohesion, and environmental sustainability. Furthermore, the solidification of a strong network within the BAUHAUS EUROACE initiative paves the way for these successful solutions to be extended throughout the broader EUROACE territory. By scaling up the impact of these initiatives, the network can inspire and motivate other rural areas within the EUROACE region to embrace similar approaches and strategies. This expansion of successful practices offers new hope for rural areas across the territory, fostering revitalization, economic progress, and improved quality of life.

Digital Transformation

Digital transformation is vital for the territory of the BAUHAUS EUROACE Network of Villages for the Future. Digitalisation allows rural spaces to connect with urban areas, forming a seamless continuum. While the rural world may have lost industrialisation, it must not overlook the importance of digitalisation. To achieve this, it is necessary to: reduce the digital divide, promote the use of data, and drive business development and new business models. Bridging the digital divide ensures that rural areas have access to reliable and high-speed internet, enabling full participation in the digital era. Emphasising data utilisation allows informed decision-making and targeted strategies for development. Encouraging entrepreneurship and innovative business models

within rural communities fosters economic growth, job creation, and resilience. By prioritising these actions, the BAUHAUS EUROACE Network can unlock the potential of digital transformation, ensuring rural areas remain connected, competitive, and sustainable in an ever-changing world.

Knowledge Sharing and Transfer

The knowledge hub serves as a central repository of information, expertise, and best practices related to the BAUHAUS EUROACE VILLAGES initiative. It facilitates the exchange of knowledge, data, research, and experiences among the participating villages. This sharing and transfer of knowledge enables villages to learn from each other's successes and challenges, accelerating their progress in implementing sustainable and inclusive practices.

Collaboration and Networking

The knowledge hub creates a platform for villages to collaborate and build networks specifically focused on the BAUHAUS EUROACE VILLAGES concept. It brings together policymakers, experts, practitioners, and stakeholders from various villages, fostering partnerships and enabling collective problem-solving. By connecting villages, the hub promotes the sharing of ideas, resources, and opportunities, leading to the development of innovative solutions and projects.

Capacity Building

The knowledge hub provides valuable resources for capacity building within villages. It offers training programs, workshops, and learning opportunities that enhance the skills and knowledge of village officials, residents, and stakeholders. By improving capacities in areas such as sustainable design, community engagement, and circular economy principles,

the hub strengthens the overall capabilities of villages, making them more effective in implementing sustainable development practices.

Evidence-Based Decision Making

The knowledge hub promotes evidence-based decision making by providing access to research, data, and analytics relevant to the BAUHAUS EUROACE VILLAGES initiative. Villages can benefit from reliable information and insights that support informed policy choices, planning, and implementation. By utilising evidence-based approaches, villages can make more effective and impactful decisions, leading to sustainable and resilient development.

Innovation and Experimentation

The knowledge hub serves as a catalyst for innovation and experimentation within the network of villages. It provides a platform for testing new ideas, technologies, and approaches to sustainable village development. The hub can support pilot projects, facilitate knowledge exchange on innovative practices, and provide a space for experimentation, allowing villages to find new solutions, learn from failures, and replicate successful initiatives. In order to ensure sustainable development and equitable outcomes, it is essential to shift our focus beyond cities and urban areas and pay due attention to rural areas. This necessitates the adoption of forecast techniques and future-oriented methodologies specifically tailored for rural contexts. By developing forecast techniques specifically designed for rural areas, policymakers and stakeholders can gain valuable insights into the future trajectories of these regions.

Policy Innovation

The knowledge hub encourages policy innovation within the BAUHAUS EUROACE VILLAGES

network by sharing examples of successful policy approaches from different villages. It facilitates the exchange of innovative policy ideas, tools, and strategies, inspiring villages to adopt new approaches and adapt them to their specific contexts. This policy innovation fosters continuous improvement and experimentation, driving the development of effective and adaptive policy frameworks that support sustainable village development.

Advocacy and Influence

The knowledge hub strengthens the collective voice and influence of villages within the BAUHAUS EUROACE VILLAGES network. It serves as a platform for advocacy, representing the shared interests and concerns of participating villages. By consolidating knowledge and experiences, the hub can contribute to policy discussions, influence decision makers, and shape the sustainable village development agenda at regional, national, or international levels.

Visibility and Recognition

The knowledge hub enhances the visibility and recognition of villages within the BAUHAUS EUROACE VILLAGES network. By actively participating in the hub's activities, villages can showcase their sustainable development achievements and position themselves as leaders in implementing the BAUHAUS EUROACE VILLAGES principles. This visibility can attract investments, partnerships, and resources to support further sustainable development efforts in villages.

Policy Integration

The knowledge hub plays a crucial role in policy integration by facilitating the exchange and dissemination of policy-related information and experiences among the participating

villages. It serves as a platform for sharing policy frameworks, regulatory approaches, and governance models that support the implementation of sustainable village development. This integration helps villages align their policies with the principles of the BAUHAUS EUROACE VILLAGES initiative, fostering coherence and synergy in their efforts.

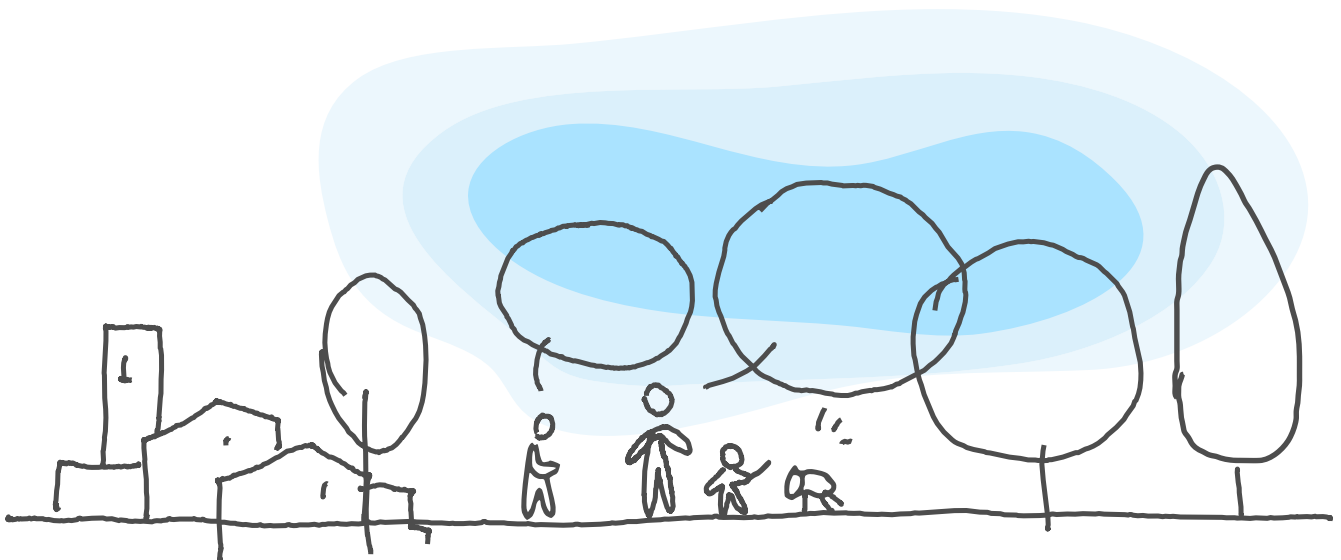
Policy Monitoring and Evaluation

The knowledge hub assists in policy monitoring and evaluation by providing a platform for tracking the implementation and impact of policies within the network of villages. It can support the development of monitoring frameworks, indicators, and evaluation methodologies that assess the effectiveness of policies in achieving sustainable village development goals. This monitoring and evaluation process helps villages identify gaps, challenges, and opportunities, enabling them to refine and improve their policies over time.

Policy Capacity Development

The knowledge hub contributes to policy capacity development within villages by offering training, workshops, and knowledge-sharing sessions focused on policy development and implementation. It helps build the skills and knowledge of policymakers, local government officials, and stakeholders, enhancing their ability to design and implement effective policies aligned with the BAUHAUS EUROACE VILLAGES principles. This capacity development empowers villages to become active contributors to policy discussions and decision-making processes.

Establishing the BAUHAUS EUROACE VILLAGES Knowledge Hub would be key to enable villages to learn from each other on the mentioned topics, leveraging collective expertise, and driving sustainable and inclusive village development more effectively.



New European Bauhaus beautiful | sustainable | together



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