

URB INCLUSION

URBACT Implementation Networks

POSITION PAPER

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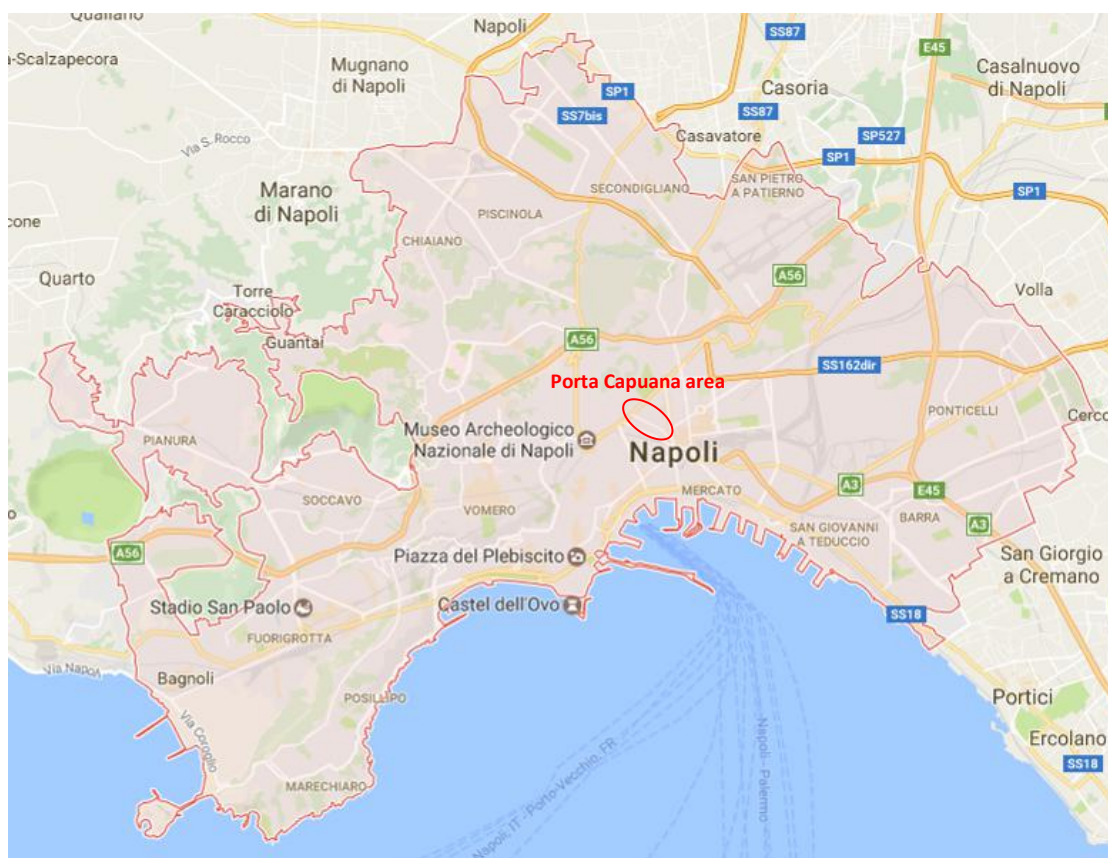
1. City portrait

URBAN DIMENSION AND DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE

The Municipality of Naples is the Capital of the Metropolitan City of Naples, established by the Law 56/2014, that includes 92 municipalities and has a population of 3,128,700 inhabitants, distributed over 1,171 km², with a density of 2,700/km² (2014). Basically, the Metropolitan City was conceived for improving the performance of local administrations and to slash local spending by better coordinating the municipalities in providing basic services (including transport, school and social programs) and environment protection.

The Municipality of Naples, in particular, covers an area of 117,27 km² and, according to national census data, its urban population has decreased from 1.200.000 inhabitants in 1970 to 974.074 in 2016, with a current density of 8178.2/km².

1. Administrative boundaries of the city of Naples



Latest data highlight that 52,3% of the population are women (509.088), while 47,7% are men. Demographic data per age are:

- range 0-14, 145.282 inhabitants (15%);
- range 15-65, 643.851 inhabitants (66%);
- range 65+, 184.941 inhabitants (19%).

Foreigners residing in Naples at January 1, 2016 are 52.452 and accounted for 5.4% of the resident population. The largest group of foreigners is from Sri Lanka, with 28.9% of all foreigners in the area, followed by Ukraine (16.4%), China (10.3%), Romania (4.8%), Pakistan (5.1%), Philippines (3.7%), Bangladesh (3.3%) and Poland (2.6%).

2017 largest resident foreign-born groups	
Country of birth	Population (n. of residents)
 Sri Lanka	15,195
 Ukraine	8,590
 China	5,411
 Pakistan	2,703
 Romania	2,529
 Philippines	1,961
 Bangladesh	1,745
 Poland	1,346
 Nigeria	1,248
 Dominican Republic	1,091

ISTAT. 2018. Retrieved 3 October 2018.

ECONOMIC PROFILE

Under the economical point of view, the GDP per capita registered in 2014 was €15,838 (national value: €23,870) .

The economy of Naples and its closest surrounding area is based largely in tourism, commerce, industry and agriculture; Naples also acts as a busy cargo terminal, and the port of Naples is one of the Mediterranean's biggest and most important. Moreover, Naples used to be a busy industrial city, though many of the factories have been closed since the early 1990's and relevant signs of economic reconversion are not yet to be found.

In 2003, employment in the province of Naples was distributed as follows:

	Public services	Manufacturing	Commerce	Construction	Transportation	Financial services	Agriculture	Hotel trade	Other activities
Percentage	30.7%	18%	14%	9.5%	8.2%	7.4%	5.1%	3.7%	3.4%

"Rapporto sullo stato dell'economia della Provincia di Napoli". Istituto ISSM. 8 January 2008. Archived from the original on 27 September 2011.

The high unemployment rate (22,1% in 2016) and the low annual average growth rate (+0.2 between 1950-2000) testify the lack of city's economic dynamism. Naples was infact included in "the list of the 100 slowest growing large cities 1950-2000" (http://www.iied.org/urban/Urban_Change.html).

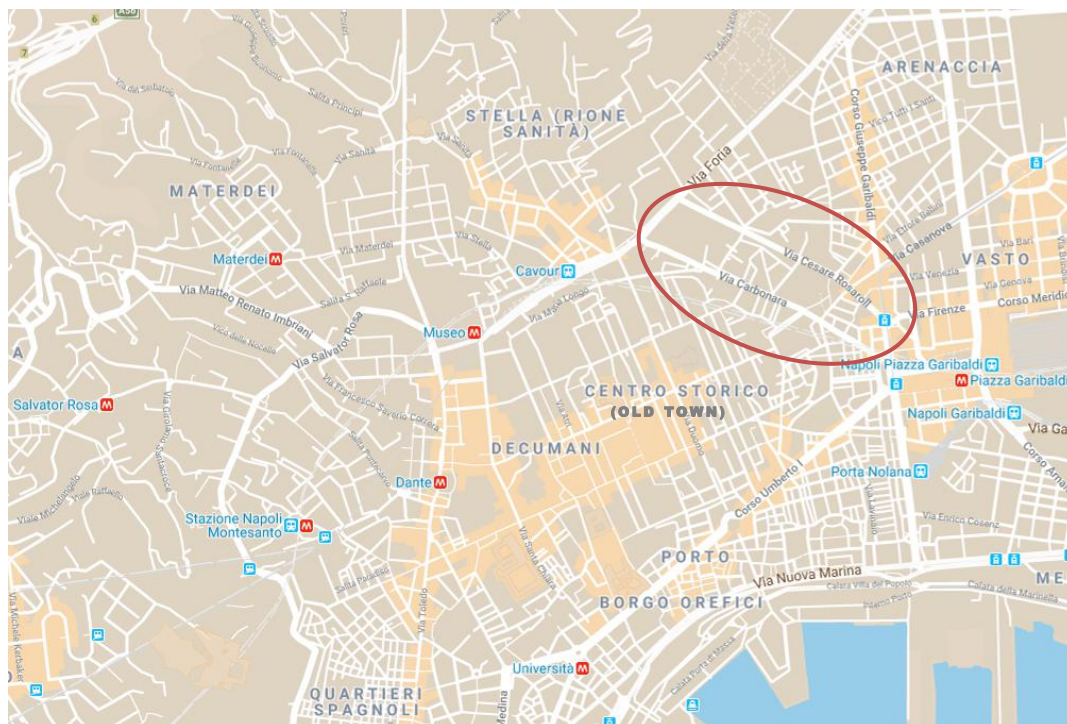
Naples is suffering financial instability and has been declared in *pre-bankrupt* emergency state in 2013. The difficult economic situation is leading to relevant cuttings in public expenditure, which produces a sort of impasse in public investments, not only for the valorisation of the built heritage but also for the investments in social policies.

2. Focus on *Porta Capuana* area

For the challenge of the URBinclusion project, the city of Naples has chosen to focus the attention on the area of *Porta Capuana* that takes its name from the ancient East-Side gateway to the city (*porta*, infact, means door). The gateway and the defensive walls were built starting from 1484 under the Aragonese domination and *Porta Capuana*, which faced the route to *Capua* and Rome, was the most important access to the city at that time.

Porta Capuana neighbourhood is part of the “Municipality IV”, fourth administrative district of the city of Naples and its core is delimited by *Via San Giovanni a Carbonara*, *via Foria*, *via Rosaroll*, *Piazza San Francesco* - and includes the remains of the Aragonese walls and two large complexes, once convents (*San Giovanni a Carbonara* and *Santa Caterina in Formiello*).

2. Core of the *Porta Capuana* area



Therefore, *Porta Capuana* neighbourhood corresponds to the Aragonese expansion of the city started in the late 15th century, at the east side of the historical centre. Around the remains of the Aragonese walls, a dense and highly populated neighbourhood has developed, inhabited nowadays mostly by people belonging to

the marginal sectors of the society - local poor people and immigrant groups. Nevertheless, the area is also characterized by the presence of a vibrant network of associations and private actors (especially merchants, creative people, professionals and cultural institutions) who are activating urban regeneration projects. As an example, two large complexes, once convents (*San Giovanni a Carbonara* and *Santa Caterina in Formiello*), have been partly reused and are undergoing interesting regeneration proposals.

The area is very close to the most touristic area (*Via Tribunali*, *Via San Biagio dei Librai*, and the rest of the old town, the greek-roman foundation town) and to significant buildings and monuments of great cultural value and touristic interest (*Castel Capuano*, *Madre Museum*, area of *SS. Apostoli* and *Donna Regina*). Moreover, *Porta Capuana* area is highly accessible, since it is next to the central station and to metropolitan rail transport hubs (metro lines 1 and 2 in *Piazza Garibaldi*, metro line 2 in *Piazza Cavour*).

3. *Porta Capuana* gateway



Porta Capuana gateway is the monumental entrance to the area. With its two *piperno* stone towers and renaissance marble decorations, it directly overlooks two large squares (*piazza Enrico De Nicola* and *Piazza San Francesco*) and open spaces, where also the ancient fountain of *Formiello* is to be found. From there, the ancient underground aqueduct entered in the city and guaranteed the vital water supply to its inhabitants. Just beyond the monumental gate, immediately to the right, the elegant church of *Santa Caterina in Formiello* is seated, a renaissance jewel, just next to the the wide cloisters, the former convent and the woolen mill (*Lanificio*) built under *Borbonic* domination. This space has been recently restored and reconverted through a private urban regeneration project led by different subjects: *Lanificio 25*, *Made in Cloister*, *Dino Morra Gallery* and many other private investors and artists, who began buying parts of the complex and slowly turned the *ex-Lanificio* into a hub of arts and music.

4. Overview of Porta Capuana



3. Indicators related with the *URBinclusion* topics in *Porta Capuana* area

The IV Municipality has a density of 8178.2 inhabitants per km², higher than the city average and, in particular, the area of *Porta Capuana* (*San Lorenzo* District) with 32.926 has the highest population density in the city - over a surface of 1,4 km² - followed by the neighbouring *Vicaria* District with a density of 22.711 inhabitants per km².

46.755 people live in the core area of *Porta Capuana*, 53% of them are women - 47% are men, the distribution of population by age groups is shown in the following bar:



Foreigners residing in the district are 4.087 and accounted for 8.5% of the resident population. The largest group of foreigners is from China, with 20.8% of all foreigners in the area (852 people), followed by Ukraine (14%), Srilanka (8.8%), Dominican Republic (4.9%) and Romania (4.1%). Anyway, the presence of Chinese is estimated to be almost four time higher than the official data, when compared to the birth and death register.

Other indicators related with the *URBinclusion* topics (social inclusion and urban poverty) in *Porta Capuana* area (IV Municipality), are:

- Life expectancy (age): men 77,6 / women 82,6
- School dropout rate (City): 21,8%
- Children and young people (0-18) beneficiary of assistance from the Social Services aimed at combating early school leaving
City of Naples: 1027
IV Municipality: 114
- Children and young people (0-18) “marked” by the Judicial Authority:
City of Naples: 466
IV Municipality: 59
- Minor accepted by a single parent:
City of Naples: 1425
IV Municipality: 143
- Growth rate (births –deaths + migration): -4,4%
- Migration rate:
City of Naples: - 4,7%
Porta Capuana: + 1,3
- Unemployment rate (City): 22,9%
- Users of shelters for homeless (City average): 866 (Men: 652, Women:214)
- Green Areas (average):
City of Naples: 5,4 sqm/inhabitant
Porta Capuana: 0,3 sqm/inhabitant

4. The USEACT - Local Action Plan strategy

The city’s action plan elaborated within the USEAct project (URBACT II), focuses on three deprived urban neighbourhoods of the historical centre, identified within the plan as “*Porta Medina*”, “*Porta Capuana*” and “*Porta del Mercato*”. In spite of their very central location, just at the borders of the city centre corresponding to the greek-roman foundation town, these neighbourhoods are considered among the most degraded areas of the city according to major urban, social, environmental and economic indicators.

The local policy challenge that the city’s action plan addresses is social inclusion and combating poverty in these deprived urban areas. The reuse and re-functionalization of inner urban areas, such as the recovering of urban public spaces, is considered a key strategy to achieve different – but interrelated - objectives at the same time: reinforcing social interaction and stimulating social initiatives to solve community challenges; enhancing social entrepreneurs, social economy and the employ-ability of young people and long term unemployed; promoting sustainable urban growth and innovative land-(re)use management models by reducing land consumption. All these themes are among the European key strategies for the cities’ sustainable development and their growth.

In spite of having the same policy challenge, each of the three areas interested by the strategy has its own physical characteristics due to a different historical background and a unique social mix, with a diverse dynamic in the participatory process. All this is leading to a different timing and challenges in the implementation phase. Therefore, Naples' city council decided to focus the URB-Inclusion project only on one of these areas: "*Porta Capuana*". In this neighbourhood, the designed actions are already being implemented and the local community is welcoming the sharing of experiences with European partners at this stage.

The general strategic objective of the city's action plan in relation to "*Porta Capuana*" area is the regeneration of the already mentioned deprived area of the historical centre through creativity, innovation and "smart" solutions, energy efficiency and reuse of declassified and abandoned properties.

Following from the general strategic objective, the three specific objectives of the city's integrated action plan are:

- 1) Promoting social and economic development;
- 2) Improving context conditions for urban renaissance;
- 3) Requalifying public/private building heritage and infrastructures.

Bottom-up actions, proposed by the local stakeholders, are based on the idea that promoting social inclusion and combating poverty in deprived neighborhoods require an integrated approach that focus on sustainable urban development interventions and explore - new or improved - settlement opportunities for people, social activities and businesses in existing locations, without consumption of further land. The actions were also based on a shared reflection on urban identity, intended as the historical vocation of the target area and on the deep understanding of context conditions. The stress on urban identity did not reflect a conservative approach. On the contrary, it was a preliminary condition to build innovative strategies, to find suggestions on how to transform the neighborhood into a more inclusive place, where the regeneration of buildings and public spaces is strictly linked to poverty reduction, creativity and new economic activities' development (mainly Creativity Hubs).

The Local Action Plan was designed between 2013- 2015 within the USEACT - URBACT II program. The proposed actions should be implemented in a period of 7 years (2014-2020), within the Naples' urban strategy of European Regional Development Fund. The City of Naples, in fact, has been identified as an article 7 city within the ERDF.

Most of the USEAct-foresees actions will be funded by the urban axis *Urban Development Strategy* within the Regional Operative Program (Campania Region). This Program foresees a dedicated funding strategy for the City of Naples that includes the possibility to integrate the Regional (ROP) and National (NOP for metropolitan areas) funding instruments. This will give the opportunity to go beyond traditional administrative boundaries, improving the co-operation and co-ordination between different levels of government, in order to achieve the given urban goals.

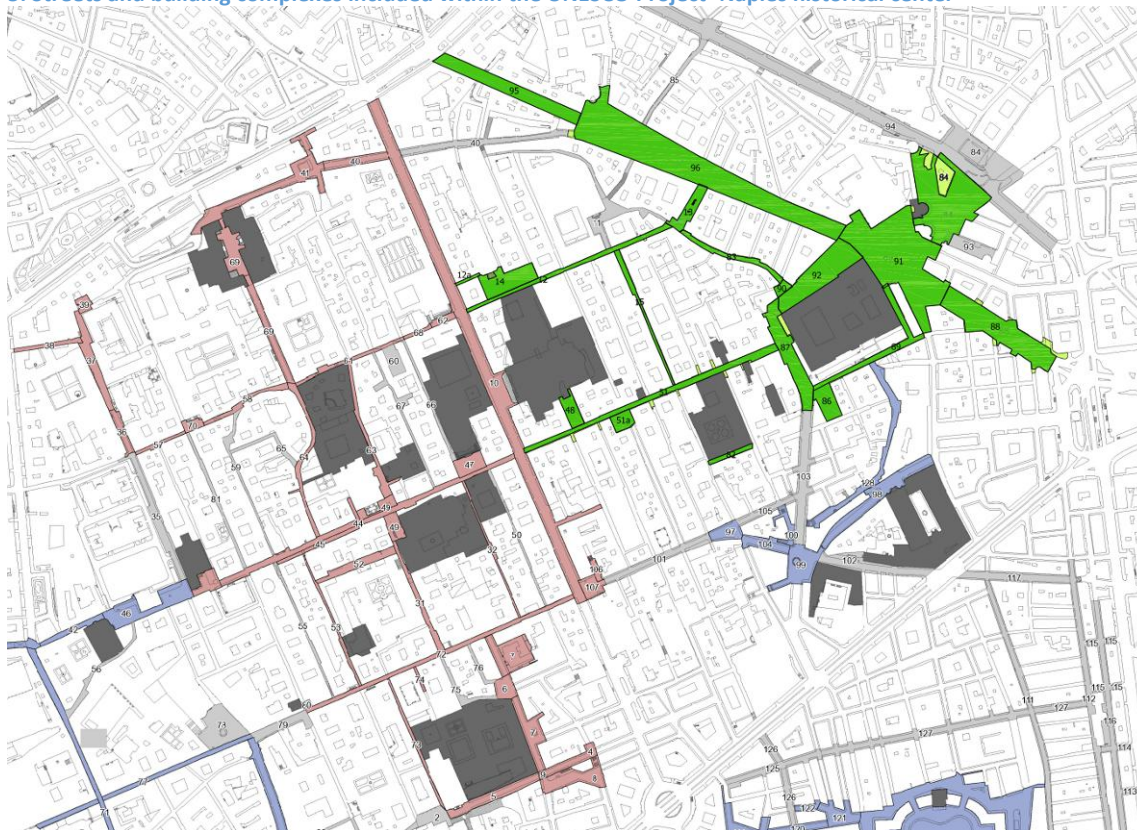
5. Actions being implemented in *Porta Capuana* area

In the framework of the *URBinclusion* project, the first phase at the local level was centred on understanding which projects and actions included in the USEACT-Local Action Plan were actually being implemented in the area of *Porta Capuana* and what other relevant initiatives had been activated meanwhile.

At the end of the scoping, a variety of different actions were detected, that were being implemented in the area. All these actions are generally sectoral, that means that they only address one specific aspect related to poverty reduction (physical renovation, social aspects, economic development, governance):

1. **Physical renovation of public spaces** within the UNESCO Project for the historical center of Naples:

5. Streets and building complexes included within the UNESCO Project- Naples historical center



- **Refunctionalization of Castel Capuano.** The project involves the restoration and refunctionalization of Castel Capuano, that only a few years ago was still the main court of the city of Naples. The project will allow the free opening to the public of the courtyards, the basement and the ground floor, in order to integrate the fabric of the building into the urban texture, rather than being a "barrier" as it has always been. Castel Capuano will host the "Museum of the rights and rules", that is also expected to activate educational workshops and other activities for the young people and the schools in general, with the aim to prevent crime and uncivil behaviors. Financed by the Operative Regional Program POR ERDF Campania - Article 7 - Urban Axis ERDF for € 5.000.000.

- Recovery of the “Aragonese” walls in Porta Capuana. The restoration of the “Aragonian walls” in Porta Capuana, is an integrated action that is connected to the improvement of tourism and the development of social activities (increasing the endowment of sport facilities and after-school spaces for children). Financed by the Operative Regional Program POR ERDF Campania - Article 7 - Urban Axis ERDF for € 1.497.540.
- Restoration and redevelopment of open public spaces. The project involves the restoration and redevelopment of streets and squares in the area of *Porta Capuana*, and the development of social and cultural uses of these public spaces that belong to the UNESCO site (Naples Historical Center). Financed by the Operative Regional Program POR ERDF Campania - Article 7 - Urban Axis ERDF for € 600.000,00.

2. Social projects:

- Public dormitory (*Centro di Prima Accoglienza per le persone senza fissa dimora*), where Naples city council offers an emergency recovery service (day and night) to 110 homeless people, which are further oriented towards other social services and supported in the social reintegration path. Financed by Regional funds (Regione Campania L. 328/00 -Integrated system of social services) for € 100.000.
- Social laundry within the current location of the public dormitory, with job integration of homeless people through the constitution of a cooperative. Financed by the Operative Regional Program POR ERDF Campania - Article 7 - Urban Axis ERDF for € 200.000.
- Shower service at the “Real Albergo dei Poveri”, one of the biggest building complexes of Europe, which is being restored at the moment, in order to host services for young people and for the urban poor. One of the services which is currently being implemented into the building complex is a space with public showers and toilets for homeless people, where a recovery center (*Centro di Accoglienza*) will be organized, to strengthen the presence of daily first assistance public service into the neighborhood. Financed by Rotary Club Naples and the Municipality of Naples for € 80.000,00.
- IARA project. Within the National system for the protection of asylum seekers and refugees (SPRAR), the network of local institutions that is in charge of this topic accessed to the National fund for asylum seekers and, with the help of local associations and social cooperatives, organized “integrated reception” interventions. These include not only accommodation and meals, but also information, orientation and social and legal assistance, through individual programs for the socio-economic integration of the refugees. With the I.A.R.A project, the municipality of Naples offers all this to the asylum seekers during the administrative proceedings to get their status of refugees and, afterwards, to accompany them in the path from emergency reception to integration in the Italian social context. In 2016, 140 people benefitted from the project, which has one of the main reception points in the Porta Capuana area. Financed with National funds for € 1.630.333,78.
- ReGeneration project. This project intends to draw a virtual and participated cartography of the “free time” places in Naples, starting from the mapping of

different and creative ways to use and live the urban space by the new generations in *Porta Capuana* area. Financed by the Municipality of Naples for €20.000.



6. ReGeneration Project - Image courtesy of Officine Gomitoli

- Socio-educational centers. The reception in the daily socio-educational services is foreseen for minors who live in personal and family hardship and therefore need a strong educational support. These services are provided also in the immediate surroundings of porta Capuana area (*Istituto Salesiano Ernesto Menichini, Suore carità dell'assunzione - Casa Luisa, Poveri Servi Divina Provvidenza Istituto don Calabria, Figlie di S. Anna*), where the following after-school support is provided: lunch, teaching support, materials for recreational activities, sports and leisure. Financed by the Municipality of Naples for € 360.000.
- Territorial Educational Workshops (*Laboratori di Educativa Territoriale*). Daily centers (*Istituto Suore di Carità dell'Assunzione, Associazione Obiettivo Napoli, Istituto Salesiano Menechini, Associazione Il Pioppo*) where workshops are proposed (cultural, recreational, sports, learning support, trips and city tours etc...) by local organizations and associations. Competent educators are engaged to understand problems and needs of the minors, and to individuate the appropriate methodologies to support aggregation and socialization to avoid emargination and social exclusion. Financed by National funds (L.285/97) for € 720.000.
- Anti-violence centers. The Poles of "Anti-violence centers Naples - E.R.A - Anti-Violence Experience Network" carry out prevention and fight against sexual and gender based violence against women, alone or with children, who are victims of violence and abuse. This project intends to implement a methodological approach that has activities that are territorially articulated, to ensure that the adopted measures are closer to the needs of women victims of violence. One of these

poles, ex *Ospedale S. Maria della Pace*, is within the *Porta Capuana* area. Financed by National funds (L.285/97) for € 98.735,78.



7. Image courtesy of Aste & Nodi

3. Economic development and active citizenship:

In June 2014 the I LOVE PORTA CAPUANA (ILPC) network was funded, for the valorization of the area and to counteract its degradation. Different local actors take part to ILPC: schools and universities (Community Psychology Lab-University Federico II, Bovio-Colletta school), local associations (Aste & Nodi, Carlo Rendano Association, Officine Gomitoli, Napoli Kult), local enterprises (Made in Cloister, Pasticceria Carraturo, Officina Keller), professionals (PSy-COM).

Though the action of I LOVE PORTA CAPUANA (ILPC) network, the area is working nowadays as a *clustering force* (Floster 2008), since local economic growth comes from the clustering and concentrating of talented and productive people (mainly artisans, cultural operators and artists). The historical memory of the places and the local traditions, large abandoned or underused spaces, the logistical centrality of the area, the associative work of the local actors, the mix of all these aspects has induced a new cultural and artistic ferment in *Porta Capuana* area, as it happened in East Berlin after the fall of the wall.

Moreover, since 2015, ILPC is involving associations, citizens and institutions in promoting the “Porta Capuana Turistic Hub” project, centred on the idea of enhancing the old function of Porta Capuana as the main access to Naples’ historical center. This project is intended as the starting point for the promotion of the territory and the participatory urban regeneration of the area.

Most of the activities of ILPC network are self-financed through private investments.



8. Image courtesy of I Love Porta Capuana network

4. Innovative governance

In the last 6 years the city of Naples is experimenting an innovative governance model related to the public-community management of common goods and civic uses.

This governance model proposed by Naples' city council aims at guaranteeing the collective enjoyment of common goods such as water, public services, schools, knowledge, cultural and natural heritage, and their preservation for the benefit of future generations through a public government that allows their fair use.

This process supports the direct participation of citizens in the management of public spaces, and thus encourages the spread of new so-called peoples' houses, i.e. places of great sociability, creative thinking, intergenerational solidarity and deep local rooting. Bottom-up initiatives are being institutionalised, ensuring the autonomy of both parties involved: on the one hand, the citizens engaged in the reuse of common goods, and on the other hand, the public institutions. The city of Naples, in fact, is recognizing officially the "Urban Civic Use Regulations" of the common goods in the city through "ad hoc" administrative acts. The core of these policy instruments is the democratic use and bottom-up management of the public assets.

Some of the building complexes recognized as "common goods" and managed by local communities though "Urban Civic Use Regulations" are located just next to *Porta Capuana* area, as in the case of the *ex-Asilo Filangieri*, whose "Urban Civic Use Regulation" (approved by the city council with decision, n.893/2015) received the URBACT Good Practice label in 2017.

All these innovations represent useful administrative tools that can be used also in the community management of other public spaces and urban commons in *Porta Capuana* area, once the UNESCO Project works will be ended, leaving to the free use of the citizens a considerable amount of outdoor and indoor public space, renovated in its physical characteristics.

6. *Porta Capuana Coordination Table*: implementation strategy and challenges

As shown in the previous paragraph, there is a wealth of ongoing activities in the area of *Porta Capuana* and in its immediate surroundings. All these activities are related generally to one specific aspect related to poverty reduction and it is to be noticed a lack of integration between projects, actions and actors active in the area.

Starting from this initial consideration, the local strategy of the city of Naples for the *URBinclusion* project is to promote the integration of projects, actions and actors active on the territory.

In this perspective, the first action that has been promoted is the activation of the *Porta Capuana Coordination Table*, as the place of an "area-based" participatory process. The *Porta Capuana Coordination Table*, in fact, is intended as the place for sharing, integrating and monitoring the projects ongoing in the area.

Therefore, the general objective of the *URBinclusion* project for the city of Naples in relation to the area of *Porta Capuana* is to contribute to the implementation of integrated urban actions aimed at strengthening processes of autonomy and community empowerment through the artistic, tourist and cultural promotion of the territory.

Starting from this, specific objectives of the *Porta Capuana Coordination Table*, have been identified as follows:

- active involvement of relevant local actors: associations, citizens, economic operators and local administration. A specific task of the *Porta Capuana Coordination Table* is to interconnect the different sectors of the municipality with the local actors, in order to promote an open, inclusive and effective decision making process. The focus is on developing new procedures that facilitate co-creation, co-production and co-responsibility with third sector organizations and social economy, that, at the moment, represent the most interesting innovation in addressing social exclusion and poverty challenges in the city. The central idea is that promoting the protagonism of local actors during the definition of strategy and actions is the only guarantee that these will respond to local aspirations and needs. Enhancing the active participation of the civil society was a key challenge addressed during the development of the local action plan; maintaining it also in the implementation phase is a key challenge for Naples city council, to be addressed in the immediate future.
- Integrated approach: the aim is to realize integrated urban actions, that go beyond the traditional sectoral approach by fostering the synergy between projects, actions and actors active on the territory. Thanks to past experiences in implementing programs in deprived urban areas, in fact, also in Naples it is now recognized that the multiple dimensions of poverty impose an integrated approach in order to promote effective policies to reduce poverty and social exclusion. Therefore the USEAct-Local Action Plan is based on an integrated approach that promotes the convergence of different actions, related to

different sectors (socio-economic, environmental, cultural and governance) within an holistic perspective. The *Porta Capuana Coordination Table* is intended as the decision-making place to further develop this approach also in the implementation phase. In particular, there is a clear need to experiment a more effective governance that put together different departments of the municipality (intra-institutional coordination) and that is able to interconnect the different factors underlining social phenomena. Many efforts, in fact, have been done in the last years to deal with urban poverty and exclusion, but most of them have been carried out by each department of the Municipality without an explicit and effective coordination with the others.

- Monitoring and measuring results and outputs of the Local Action Plan through selected tools and indicators is recognized to be a key challenge in the implementation phase. There is the need to explore tools to assess complex urban problems, as in the case of poverty reduction in deprived urban areas, which are recognized to have multiple dimensions, interconnected causes and relevant spatial implications. These instruments should allow to measure the impacts of the proposed strategies/actions before, during and after their implementation and can therefore support inclusive decision making processes. The objective should be to identify to what extent are policies – which address the multiple dimensions of poverty – effective in reducing poverty, by measuring their impacts and outcomes.

7. Local actors involved

Porta Capuana area can count on a very active civil society, which is experimenting since a long time the cooperation of local actors on urban management issues. Therefore, the activation of the URBACT Local Group (ULG) started with the involvement of an already established “core group”, the “I love Porta Capuana” network (see paragraph 5). Within the participatory decision-making process, this “core group” evaluated the possibility of enlarging the participation to the ULG also to other local actors that have been constituting the *Porta Capuana Coordination Table*.

The key stakeholders that have been involved up to now in the *Porta Capuana Coordination Table* - URBACT Local Group are:

Municipality departments and services:

- Urban Planning Department
- Social Policies Department
- Equal Opportunities Department
- Culture and Tourism Department
- School Department
- Citizens’ Rights and Social Cohesion Department
- Municipality 4
- Urban Planning Service
- Historical Center Service- UNESCO Project Unit

Local associations, networks and cooperatives:

- I Love Porta Capuana network
- *Lanificio 25*
- *Made in Cloister*
- *Carlo Rendano* Association
- *Intolab*
- *PSy-COM*
- *Aste&Nodi*
- *Napoli Kult*
- *Dedalus*- social cooperative
- *Officina Keller*
- *Casba*- social cooperative
- *CIDIS* onlus
- *Opera Don Calabria*
- *Savio Condemi* - cultural association
- *Residenza 3.14*
- *OIM-Organizzazione Mondiale per le Migrazioni*
- *Less* onlus
- *Il Millepiedi* -association
- *Il Pioppo*- association
- *Progetto Underadio* onlus
- Save the children

Schools and universities:

- *Istituto Comprensivo Statale Bovio Colletta* - school
- *Istituto Comprensivo Statale 29 "Miraglia - Sogliano"* - school
- Community Psychology Lab - DSU, University Federico II of Naples
- Architecture Department -DIARC, University Federico II of Naples

Religious entities:

- Church of *Santa Caterina in Formiello*

Local enterprises:

- *Antica Pasticceria Carraturo*
- *Bar Capriccio*

The *Porta Capuana Coordination Table* - URBACT Local Group is coordinated by the Project Unit "URBACT Projects and Networks on Integrated Urban Development Policies" belonging to the Central Direction Urban Planning and Management - UNESCO Site of the Municipality of Naples.

8. Solutions to be implemented

The open challenges/proposed solutions in Naples are:

- to support the *Porta Capuana Coordination Table* as the participatory decision-making-place for sharing, integrating and monitoring the projects ongoing in the area, with a specific focus on the implementation of integrated urban actions aimed at strengthening autonomy and community empowerment through the artistic, tourist and cultural promotion of the territory;
- to experiment a more effective governance that put together different departments of the municipality (intra-institutional coordination) and that is able to interconnect the different factors underlining social phenomena;
- to implement instruments that allow to measure the impacts of the proposed strategies/actions before, during and after their implementation and can therefore also support inclusive decision-making processes;
- to start experimenting immediately and concretely the integrated approach, by promoting innovative forms of territorial animation and co-management of the public (indoor and outdoor) spaces in *Porta Capuana* area that are currently being invested by the urban redevelopment works of the UNESCO Project and in the near future will be given back to the public use. This represents an opportunity to inaugurate public spaces renewed not only in their physical characteristics, but also in the way local actors and citizens can live them. San Francesco square, just next to the Aragonese walls, is the first place where the *Porta Capuana Coordination Table* will experiment the collaborative public-community management of the public space.

8. San Francesco square

