



The REGIONALE 2000 - 2010

A sustainable development policy in Northrhine-Westphalia
A case study



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REGIONALE "Kultur- und Naturräume in Nordrhein-Westfalen" (REGIONALE "Cultural and Natural Landscapes in Northrhine-Westphalia")

On its own website (www.mswks.nrw.de) the Ministry for Urban Development and Housing, Culture and Sports (MSWKS) of Northrhine-Westphalia (NRW) presents the REGIONALE as a central element of its policy in the fields of regional development / structural policy as follows (translation by us):

What makes people in some areas to be proud on where they live and in other areas makes them disinterested? What makes our towns and regions lively, lovable and recognizable?

A sustainable regional development will exploit the heritage and talents of the landscape and of the built environment for intelligent strategies to create a specific profile for the region. In NRW the REGIONALE has been established as an efficient toolkit for such a strategy: A regional action-oriented policy instrument to bring a new move into municipalities and regions.

Europe is growing together. Regions gain an important role for the economic and cultural future of NRW. More than ever they have to strengthen their position in the international competition to give their citizens the resources and base for an inspired, enjoyable and future oriented live.

But: the economic and financial situation is a great challenge and requires a stronger concentration of the resources that are available for structure policy. How to bring the economic and environmental development forward? There is a strong demand for an innovative and intelligent policy that allows coordinated actions according to the given needs and objectives and delivers to an effective use of energies and funds.

The REGIONALE reflects this and is an offer given to the regions by the state government. As an action oriented policy the REGIONALE supports innovative ideas actively, is awarded to applying regions and is subject to a final presentation every two years starting in 2000 in the region Ostwestfalen-Lippe.

Tasks and Objectives

Only regions can apply to realize a REGIONALE. Those regions have to be formed according to the basic idea for a REGIONALE. The cities, municipalities and counties, which form the region for this specific purpose, draft a joint concept outlining the strategies, measures and events which they agree on to be fundamental to strengthen the region and its profile. The core of such a concept will be sophisticated measures of major structural relevance for the cities, landscapes, culture and economy which will be further developed and implemented within a given time span of some (3-6) years. The results of this process will be presented to the public and to the professionals during the individual REGIONALE year (2000, 2002, 2004, 2006, 2008, 2010).

The system of the REGIONALE is a successor of the International Building Exhibition Emscher Park (IBA), which from 1989 until 1999 that was extremely successful in regenerating the northern part of the old industrialized Ruhr area. This heritage also is a request the REGIONALE is obliged to fulfil: to follow the principle of sustainability, to strive for high cultural excellence, to monitor and to react to social and socio-demographic changes.

In the year of the final presentation at the latest (the REGIONALE year) each region has to be ready to be assessed: Has the REGIONALE given impulses for regional development? Has a greater awareness for and identification with the region been achieved? Has the REGIONALE created a greater and constant interest for the region in other regions? Has a sustainable benefit for the region been accomplished?

Although the first REGIONALE was presented in 2000 the project idea and development did have a much longer history. 1989 saw the start of the International Building Exhibition Emscher Park (the so called IBA) in the northern section of the Ruhr area. This was the old industrial heartland of Germany, the so-called Emscher zone, according to the water system (a former river built to serve as an open waste water canal) passing through this area from the east to the west (to the river Rhine). The cities and even the suburbs of the bigger cities in this northern section of the Ruhr suffered more than the rest from the decline of the traditional industrial sectors: coal, iron, steel, textile and the its supporting sectors. Problems caused by unused buildings, derelict land, high percentage of unemployment, decline in the housing and retailing sector etc. asked for an innovative problem solving strategy. The IBA as central element in such a strategy was based on four main innovative ideas:

- Crossing administrative borders and linking sector policies
- Understand those "problematic" sites, buildings etc. as characteristic assets and values of the region which can be secured, improved and reused to support a new identity and image and to attract new investors and people
- Ensure high quality planning and architecture and an ecological benefit
- And finally - and as many experts say most important - to break down the barriers that did exist between ecology and aesthetics with the result of a change in paradigm.

10 years of implementing various projects within the IBA (new use for buildings, arts, innovative green areas, technology centres, housing areas etc.) showed the benefits and success of this innovative strategic and organisational approach. (For additional information please also see the relevant section "IBA" of the policy review paper). The Emscher Area has a totally new image as an area of creative reurbanisation and innovative projects, cultural attractiveness, unique green areas. Many cities within the area still suffer from high unemployment rates, but many new locations for business activities were created and accepted and - may be even more important - traditional local companies stay where they are supporting activities to further improve the area, its image and promotion. And last but not least: the inhabitants enjoy the new options and attractions adding to their quality of life.

As the idea and principles of the IBA have been so successful - even in this specific area of Northrhine-Westphalia that was considered to be the most problematic and hopeless one - many other municipalities, counties, organisations, companies and also inhabitants asked for similar approaches in their regions.

Although the scale of problems or challenges was much smaller, many people liked the idea of a strategy looking at the region's specific talents and resources, to discover its unused potentials and to create new ideas and measures, to enhance those assets and to use them for sustainable development. It soon became obvious that such strategies have to be included in a new policy framework and thus the idea of the REGIONALE as the new innovative policy instrument for sustainable regional development in sub-regions of Northrhine-Westphalia was born.

The context:
The regional policy level

**A renowned example of regionalised structural policies in NRW:
The International Building Exhibition (IBA) Emscherpark**



Duration: 1989-1999
Participants: 17 cities
Number of projects: 120
Total investment: about 2.0 billion Euro



The context:
The regional policy level

The challenges

- The best practice 'IBA Emscherpark' needs a successor.
- The regions of the state NRW shall play an active role in the definition of structural policies.
- The programs and policies of the state ministries need a better coordination.
- „Watering can policies“ (spreading financial means equally) for all subregions of the state are not feasible (any more) due to financial restrictions of public authorities.

 **A new approach is needed!**



The relevant regulation (II C 3 - 20.87 13.3.1997) of the MSWKS states that "the REGIONALE aims at the cooperative conception, implementation and presentation of projects, events and initiatives. They shall be developed within a common regional framework in order to sharpen the profile of the respective region."

A successful economic structural change within the international competition can only be achieved if a regional profile - based on a network and further qualification of all resources in culture, leisure, recreation, health, sports and tourism - can be linked to the economic process and activities. The main objective of the REGIONALE is to gain a sustainable advantage for the regions in question; an improved identification within the region and a clear exterior profile shall be achieved. To deliver to those objectives regions can use existing development programs, can include both regional open spaces and nature protection areas in sustainable regional development strategies and can sharpen their cultural attractions according to their specific strong points and characteristics.

Accordingly the Call for Tender lists four key actions:

- 1) Urban Building Culture in the Region
Including a.o. historic villages, inner city developments and shopping areas, environmentally aware housing, reuse of derelict land, high quality and sustainable architecture, sports
- 2) Nature Protection, Landscape Development, Garden Arts
Including a.o. enhancement of typical landscape qualities, new facilities for education and interpretation on nature and environment, cycle and walking routes, sports and leisure as well as garden arts
- 3) Inclusion of economy and employment
Innovative presentation of specific, regional economic know-how and strong points, realisation of high quality thematic locations, tourism concepts based on regional resources and characteristics, new partnerships for employment including special groups
- 4) Highlights (Leitprojekte - demonstrating projects) to demonstrate key actions
The IBA has shown that realised high quality models to exemplify and to communicate the ideas of the key actions are essential to make the ideas of the regional development strategy easier to experience, to understand and to enjoy. Such highlights create a strong demand for follow-ups. Such highlights need to:
 - Address those central elements of every day life that make the typical profile of a region (i.e. health, sports, industrial heritage)
 - Show solutions for central challenges of future existence and development (i.g. energy, employment)
 - Arts and culture are a central ingredient of economic activities, of urban design and nature experience (i.e. to show relationships between human beings, nature and technique)

While the first and second REGIONALE (2000 and 2002) were awarded without a formal competition (the first one was a so called EXPO Initiative, as in 2000 the EXPO was in Hanover, close to the REGIONALE 2000 area, the second one has been based on the ideas of the decentralised garden show and the cross-border cooperation with the Netherlands and could also start quickly as the process of negotiation and planning had already been started some years earlier). But the next four REGIONALE have been awarded following a formal application and competition between sub-regions in NRW.

Such applications need to be based on workshops bringing together all relevant local players and decision makers to discuss a strategy on how to use the specific regional qualities, resources and talents for future, sustainable development. The results of those workshops and the regional consensus achieved have to be documented in a Memorandum that will be the basis for all decisions to be made by the state government on REGIONALE areas and agendas

In 2004, when the 3rd REGIONALE has its presentational year and 3 other REGIONALE have been agreed, this policy instrument can be characterized as follows (taken from own notes of a presentation given by Hans-Dieter Collinet, Head of the Department of Urban Development at the MSWKS):

The REGIONALE is an invitation to all municipalities, cities, counties etc. "to research, to think and to create".

Research!

- What makes the region so unique (helps the people to identify, helps to position in the global competition)?
- Which elements represent the socio-economic development, cultural and natural qualities?
- Which are specific talents and resources for sustainable development?

Think!

- Improve the position and prospects for a sustainable, economic development by maintaining and enhancing existing areas, sites, structures
- Improve the position and prospects for a sustainable, economic development by adding new elements to strengthen the existing profile and skills of the region
- Include creative people in the design of innovative measures that are cost effective, sustainable and interesting

Create!

- Find partners and funds to realize measures according to an agreed priority list
- Present those improvements and new features by plentiful means as a festival for the region and visitors
- Use the momentum for a permanent process of consensus and improvements

The issues are: to discover underused potentials and resources, to find ways to give them an additional value, to enhance and promote the heritage, the values and future importance of culture and nature, to create and to implement a substantial range of innovative measures in order to raise the awareness and the appreciation of the region - for inhabitants, visitors, the media and decision makers. All this with the major objective to create a new stimulus for the region's sustainable development (including new economic opportunities) based on its very specific or unique characteristics, talents and strong points.

The measures to create and maintain such a stimulus cover a big range: investments in new infrastructures and facilities (museums, cycling paths, technology centres etc.), investments for the enhancement of existing sites (park restoration, environmental projects etc.), funding for cultural activities and related events (like garden fairs, concerts, exhibitions, illuminations etc.), promotional measures and PR. Although there is this set of common objectives given to each REGIONALE, the focus and the measures or - in other words - the touch and the mood of each REGIONALE is different, reflecting specific characteristics of nature, heritage, culture, economy and social life in each region.

The **REGIONALE 2000** in OstWestfalenLippe (OWL) - apart from having a focus on the Gartenlandschaft OWL (Garden Landscape - restoring old gardens, modern art (installations) in gardens, presentation of gardens and use of gardens as locations for literature) - did concentrate on the region's traditions in the health sector and its economic strong points based on very innovative medium-sized and often family owned companies, some of the global players too.

A look back: The REGIONALE 2000

REGIONALE 2000 - EastWestphaliaLippe

Region: 67 cities and municipalities of the state district Detmold, 6.518 skm, about 2. mill. inhabitants

Key themes: health region, energy region, and region of culture

No. of projects: 54

Key topics: Cure garden in the spa region

„EcologicBoulevard“ with 11 energy saving projects

Park realm OWL - cultural events in private and public historic parks



The REGIONALE 2000 did concentrate on three main themes: technology (26 major projects), health (10 major projects) and culture (18 major projects):

- **Technology** did present innovative concepts for sustainable or highly efficient energy use and water management, did promote the region's leading position on furniture and helped to design and to implement new forms of working and housing.
- **Health** was based on the long regional tradition as a national centre for the well-being, recreation and rehabilitation of people. Spa parks, specialised hospitals and centres for physiotherapy, many of them based on local mineral spring water with specific healing qualities and/or the quality of the air have been a traditional economic factor. But changes in the health insurance system as well as new technologies asked for innovative ideas and models. Some have been implemented within the REGIONALE.
- **Culture** tried to enhance existing cultural infrastructure and to build new one, to open new insights in local and regional traditions, to find new ways of presentation and visitor welcome and to create a tourism destination. Water, parks and gardens, the tradition of monasteries and churches, built monuments etc. have been presented by exhibitions and planning competitions and have been made a theme to variety of routes.

The total investment of the State Northrhine-Westphalia, municipalities, businesses, associations and other can be estimated as 750 million Euro.

The **REGIONALE** in 2002/2003, the so-called **EUROGA 2002plus** with its presentation period of 18 months, presented more than 120 major projects or measures - with a decentralised garden show at seven heritage parks and gardens as the biggest one -, 1200 events and 60 exhibitions. The planning area included more than 50 cities and municipalities with a total number of 2,7 million inhabitants and crosses the border to the neighbouring Netherlands. The

presentation of and within the decentralised garden shows attracted more that 2.000.000 visitors to the decentralised garden shows and 345.000 visitors to the Illumina (a light and sound event at various parks and sites) in 2002 and 2003. The EUROGA 2002+ did have six key action areas:

1. **Gartenrestaurierung** (Restoration of parks and gardens): The decentralised garden show, at seven locations certainly was one of the highlights of the EUROGA 2002+. For this event seven heritage gardens were enhanced, new features and facilities (e.g. the New Gardens at Castle Dyck) added. In addition to this garden show, about 15 other parks and gardens have been enhanced or created and some more typical landscape and areas of natural beauty have been enhanced and made accessible.
2. **Nordkanal** (North Canal): This ship canal started by Napoleon in 1808 has never been used as such but is a line of about 100 km length contributing to the variety of the landscape and also dividing it. It has been marked by a blue line and sculptural elements to create a new cycling path.

A look back: The REGIONALE 2002

REGIONALE 2002 - EUROGA 2002plus

Region: 33 German and 22 Dutch cities and municipalities (Counties of Viersen, Mettmann, Neuss plus Düsseldorf, Krefeld, M.-Gladbach, Geweste Noord and Midden-Limburg), 3500 skm, about 2,7 mill. inhabitants

Key themes: experiencing art and nature, client of nature, history of culture

No. of projects: > 120

Key topics: Rediscovering landscape gardening in the Rhineland, merging ecology and aesthetics in 20 park monuments

Decentralised gardening exhibition in seven places

Centre for gardening and landscape „Dyke Castle“



3. **Kulturschätze – Krieg und Frieden** (Cultural Treasures - War and Peace) did present heritage sites using new forms of cultural events, guided tours, exhibitions and in particular 18 cultural trails to be followed all over the EUROGA area.
4. **Naturschätze – net:natuur_cultuur** (Nature Treasures -net:nature-culture) did present the natural resources and values of the German-Dutch area during special event days jointly organised by 18 museums, information centres etc. to reflect the interlinked biosphere and the dimension of natural resources and challenges.
5. **EUROGA cycle route** A total of 600 km of new, enhanced and newly linked cycle routes allow to experience the sites of the EUROGA (e.g. Schloss Dyck, Schloss Benrath, Museumsinsel Homböich) and the variety of the landscape thanks to a new and detailed system of signage - using the Yellow Cross label of the EUROGA.
6. **Wasser-Fälle - an Rhein und Maas** (Water-Falls at the rivers Rhine and Maas) This exhibition playing with the ambiguity of "Wasser-Fälle" in the German language (water falls and the case of water) has been hosted on board of four freight ships in the old Düsseldorf harbour. Water has been presented and interpreted in various dimensions as a landscape element and as an essential resource for life.

For some more information please see the list of measures and budgets in Annex 1.

The **REGIONALE 2004** - bringing together 37 municipalities and other organisations, chambers and the economic sector - has the small river Ems as its linking element. Thus the name and slogan for the REGIONALE 2004 is "On the left and on the right of the Ems".

32 major projects have been realized ready to be presented in 2004. Again those investments in the build or natural environment are backed by a manifold programme of events, talks, outings, exhibitions, seminars etc.

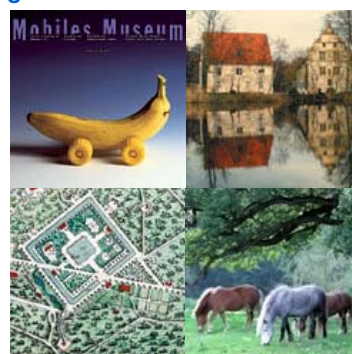
A look back: The REGIONALE 2004

REGIONALE 2004 – On the left and the right of the Ems

Region: 37 cities and municipalities (counties of Warendorf and Steinfurt plus Münster), 3200 sqm, about 1 mill. inhabitants

Key themes: man-made landscape and environment, economy and labour, culture and communication

No. of projects: 32 projects themed as: „rediscovering a well-known landscape“



There are four major strands:

Wasserwege (Water Ways) Water has been an essential element in the economic and cultural development process of the area. It also adds or could add to the quality of nature and the attractiveness of the landscape. The REGIONALE, by using various means, highlights this historic and future importance and invites people to discover the water and to rethink its importance. Furthermore new paths, walking and cycling routes have been implemented to give improved access to the water and to enjoy its specific qualities for leisure, sports and recreation.

Schatzsuche (Treasure Hunt) brings together all projects related to the discovery and use of mineral resources. Two major objectives of this strand are to present and to improve the interrelationship between production areas and regional identity and to show traditional and innovative measures within planning strategies for follow-up uses or the recultivation of production sites and derelict land.

Landschaftskultur und Baukultur (Heritage of the landscape and of the built environment) There is a much greater variety of heritage elements within the region than most people think or than the

normal image as an area dominated and formed by modern agriculture reflects. To show and to communicate this variety and to invite people to explore and to enjoy the related qualities is central to this key action. Activities include many measures of restoration or enhancement of historic buildings, parks, gardens and landscape elements.

Netzwerke (Networks) Networks are created within the region to facilitate access to and the understanding of the various themes. Thematic routes are presented and signed, info-boxes at major locations will include interpretational materials to understand a site and its heritage. It is also a virtual network of activities (e.g. music) that will highlight certain features or ideas at various sites over a certain period of time.

In 2004, with the successful preparation and presentation of three REGIONALE, a first analysis of this instrument and of the lessons learned, was done. While there is overall agreement that the REGIONALE is a well established and successful regional development policy - and thus a worthy successor of the IBA EmscherPark - some guidelines and additional objectives to be followed by a new REGIONALE have been set up (please see "Lessons learned") at the right. Obviously there is a demand for a stronger economic relevance and force, also including a common location strategy.

A look back: The REGIONALEN 2000-2004

Lessons learned

- The smaller the number of key themes, and the clearer their contents, the more successful is the creation of a new internal and external regional image.
- The approach of the REGIONALE is most promising within rather small, clearly defined regions.
- The common development of new regional projects is essential. The REGIONALE shall not only gather local ideas and projects.
- The existence of a small steering committee with access to external know-how is crucial to the success of a REGIONALE.
- Competition of ideas, quality as criteria.
- In the future, regions participating in the REGIONALEN shall not only integrate elements of urban development, landscape and culture, but also provide economic stimuli. A common location strategy is required.



The **REGIONALE 2006**, **REGIONALE 2008** and **REGIONALE 2010** have identified their individual targets and objectives as well as their individual slogan but are of course still working on their final list of measures and agendas, but all will have a focus on nature and heritage as element of their specific cultural landscape which also will be an important resource for economic activities and social life.

An insight: The REGIONALE 2006

REGIONALE 2006 - ,Track change' in the Bergisch City Triangle

Again, each REGIONALE will show existing and exiting resources and will create visions that are at the same time future oriented but also achievable within their specific organisational structures (see example for the REGIONALE 2006 in the illustration) as well as in the overall framework and limitations of time and money (see below).



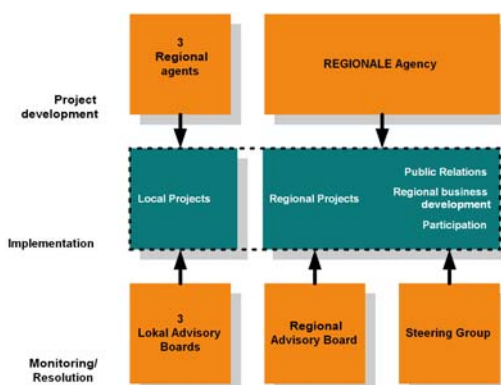
Region: 3 cities (Remscheid, Solingen, Wuppertal), 350 skm, about 650.000 inhabitants

No. of projects: 22



An insight:
The REGIONALE 2006

Organisational structure of the REGIONALE 2006



An outlook:
What comes next?

EuREGIONALE 2008 – Crossing Borders

Region: City and County of Aachen, Limburg, Maastricht, the German-speaking community of Belgium and the counties of Düren, Euskirchen and Heinsberg

Key themes: FremdGehen (tourism), StadtFinden (infrastructure), BorderKnowledge (networking of research institutes)

Present state: Selection of projects out of more than 200 proposals

Key Projects: Green region: Succeeding industrial landscape use - the National Park North Eifel

Science and Knowledge: extracurricular places of learning (Edutainment)

History and culture: 3 cultures connect Europe



An outlook:
What comes next?

REGIONALE 2010 - Bridgings



Region: the cities of Cologne, Bonn und Leverkusen plus the counties Erftkreis, Rhein-Sieg-Kreis, Rheinisch-Bergischer-Kreis and Oberbergischer-Kreis

Key themes: ‚Knowledge Region‘ (reinforcement of knowledge based industries and related infrastructure) and ‚Region of Chances‘ (establishment of a family-oriented regional image)

Present state: project ideas are developed for 8 different priority areas (a first „project market“ took place on the 21st June 2004)



The state of Northrhine-Westphalia supports measures within a REGIONALE by funds available within its regular policy budget for "Urban Development and Urban Regeneration". There is no specific or additional budget (but a certain priority) and the usual regulations will apply: first of all the maximum rate of 80% of financial support given by the state and thus the need for the municipality or applicant to contribute the additional 20% to the total cost of a measure. This ensures a "reality check" and a broader support at the local level.

While people (experts, politicians, managers as well as the people living in a REGIONALE region) acknowledge the visible and tangible results of a REGIONALE there is some consideration about non-visible aspects. Three of the most frequently asked questions and some answers will be used to finish this case study of the REGIONALE within the EGHN-Project (taken from the presentation of Hans-Dieter Collinet on the occasion of the joint EGHN-Workshop on "Spatial Strategy" and "Inter-Regional Gateways" hosted by Cheshire County Council at Tatton Park, Cheshire on 22. July 2004):

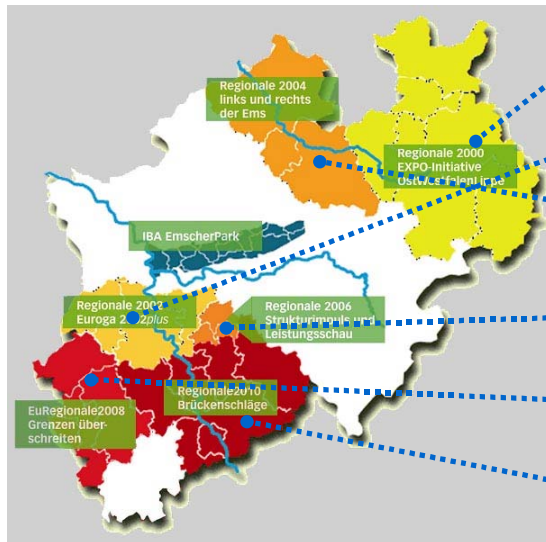
- According to which criteria will the success of each REGIONALE and the whole instrument be measured? Did the REGIONALE trigger stimuli for the regional economic development?
 - Did the REGIONALE increase the identification of the region's inhabitants with their region?
 - Did the REGIONALE raise state- or even nation-wide attention?
 - Did the REGIONALE create a sustainable benefit for the region
 - The MSWKS also commissioned a continuous scientific evaluation of the REGIONALE in order to further improve the program. So information on public and private investments, on the effects on the employment situation, on the public awareness for the REGIONALE or on the improvement of the regional/local image will be available - but the next interim report is still to come.

- What constitutes the 'added value' of the REGIONALE approach? In a context of public authorities which are 'short of cash', the REGIONALE approach can be considered as a pioneering strategy:
 - it requires more cooperation
 - more common, coordinated activities, and
 - a concentration on projects which are really relevant for sharpening the regional profile.

- Can the REGIONALE-approach be transferred to other regions?
 - The REGIONALE-approach is in line with the key ideas of the EU structural policies and the ESDP: orientation towards actors, emphasis on the regional level, integration of sectoral policies etc.
 - In general, the key ideas of the REGIONALE can also be applied to other regional / national contexts.
 - important prerequisites are:
 - the willingness to delegate competences to the regional level;
 - transparent selection criteria, both for regions and projects, and
 - a well-functioning cooperation at inter-ministerial level.

The program: The REGIONALEN in Northrhine-Westphalia

The areas of the 6 REGIONALEN:



- REGIONALE 2000: EastWestphaliaLippe
- REGIONALE 2002: Euroga 2002plus
- REGIONALE 2004: On the left and the right of the Ems
- REGIONALE 2006: Track Change
- REGIONALE 2008: EuRegionale
- REGIONALE 2010: Bridgings



Ministerium für
Städtebau und Wohnen,
Kultur und Sport des
Landes Nordrhein-Westfalen



ANNEX 1:

Key Actions (according to budget lines), selected measures and budgets of the EUROGA 2002+

Key Action	Measures (selection)	Budget (without Dutch projects)
Decentralised Garden Show		
	Park at Castle Benrath, Düsseldorf	2,7 Mio. Euro
	Hofgarten, Düsseldorf	1,6 Mio. Euro
	Parks Castle Linn and Greifenhorst, Krefeld	6,2 Mio. Euro
	Park Marienburg, Monheim	2,8 Mio. Euro
	Park at Castle Wickrath	6,5 Mio. Euro
	Castle Dyck: Park and New Gardens, Juechen	9,6 Mio. Euro
	Park at Castle Neersen, Willich	1,7 Mio. Euro
Total:	7 Sites	31,1 Mio. Euro
Cultural Heritage Sites		
	Park at Staendehaus	2,5 Mio. Euro
	Museum Garden Arts	15,0 Mio. Euro
	Parks House Lange and House Esters, Krefeld	0,5 Mio. Euro
	Knechtsteden monastery	3,6 Mio. Euro
	Castle Dyck: Renovation and Exhibitions	13,5 Mio. Euro
	Steel Work Becker, Willich	3,0 Mio. Euro
	Thorn Abbey (NL)	n.a.
Total	21 Sites	46,2 Mio. Euro
Ways of Arts / Artificial Ways		
	"hell-gruen": 30 works of art at the Hofgarten, Düsseldorf	0,6 Mio. Euro
	Sculpture trail, Monheim	0,5 Mio. Euro
Total	17 Sites	3,9 Mio. Euro
War and Peace		
	Exhibitions: War consumes - Peace nourishes	0,2 Mio. Euro
	Missile Station Hombroich, Neuss	6,2 Mio. Euro
Total	11 Sites/ Many Events	6,8 Mio. Euro
Net:natuur_cultuur		
	Improved networking of existing museums and info centres, joint measures	
Total	16 Sites/ Many Events	1,0 Mio. Euro
Linking biotopes and natural resources		
	Renaturalisation of the Pillebach river, Düsseldorf	1,6 Mio. Euro
	Green belt Fischeln, Krefeld	4,4 Mio. Euro
	Nature swimming pool, Mettmann	3,0 Mio. Euro
	Allotments "New Niers"	0,5 Mio. Euro
	Rheinpark Neuss, linking biotopes	2,4 Mio. Euro
Total	30 Sites	22,6 Mio. Euro
Cycling paths		
	A total of 620 kilometres cycling paths got new signage, new covers, links and bridges and some maps and flyers	
Total	620 kilometres	4,6 Mio. Euro
Others		
	Wasser-Fälle (Exhibition)	3,3 Mio. Euro
	Nordkanal (Cycling Route along an old canal)	2,6 Mio. Euro
	Illumina (Light and Sound Event)	0,3 Mio. Euro
Total	3 Sites/Events	6,2 Mio. Euro
TOTAL		122,4 Mio Euro

(Source: EUROGA 2002plus - Das Kultur- und Naturerlebnis an Rhein und Maas. Hrsg: EUROGA "002plus GmbH, Düsseldorf, 2004)