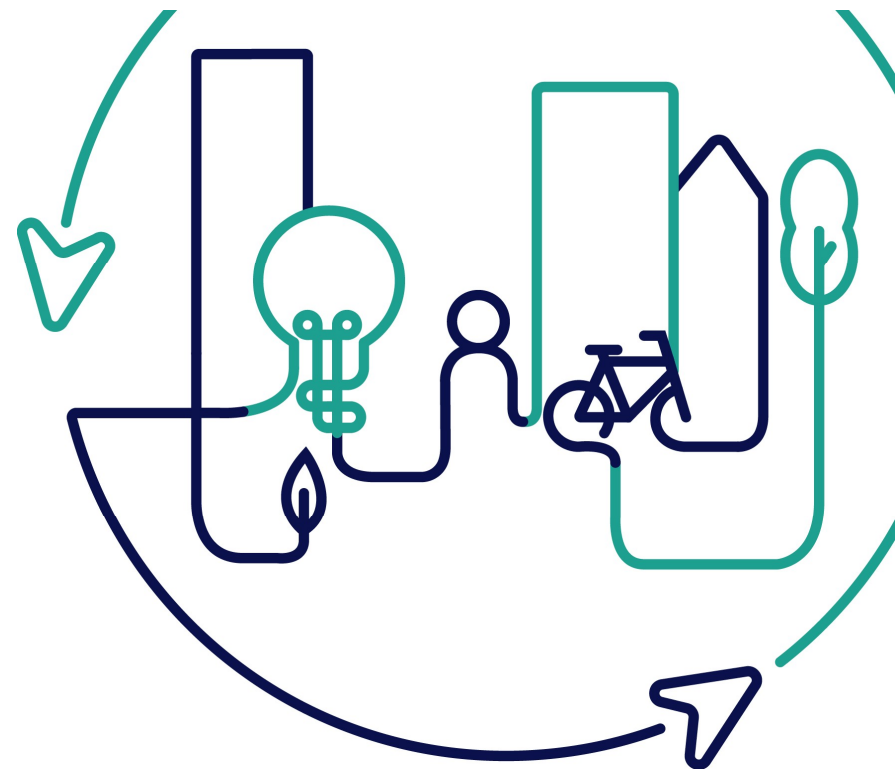


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EUI PEER REVIEW N° 11

22-23 OCTOBER 2025 STALOWA WOLA

Welcome to Stalowa Wola

Deputy Mayor of Stalowa Wola – Tomasz Miśko



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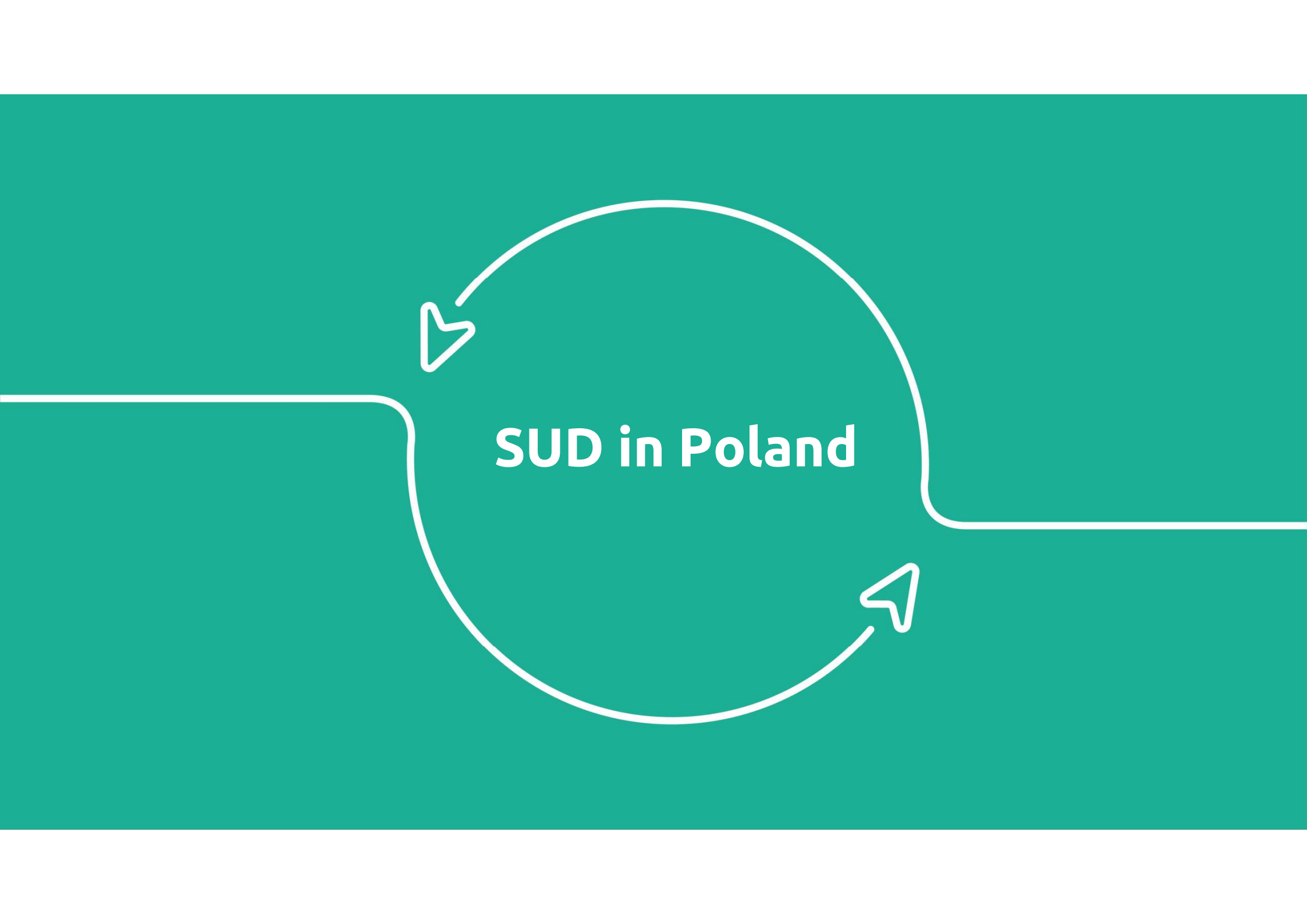
22-23 OCTOBER 2025 STALOWA WOLA

Welcome to the EUI Peer Review

EUI Permanent Secretariat

Sandra Valiunaite, Capacity Building Officer





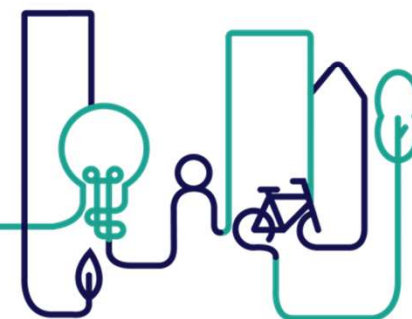
SUD in Poland

EUI PEER REVIEW N° 11

22-23 OCTOBER 2025 STALOWA WOLA

Daniel Wąsik

Head of Urban Policy Unit, Ministry of Development Funds and
Regional Policy, Poland



Sustainable Urban Development in Polish context

Daniel Wąsik

Head of Urban Policy Unit, Department of Strategy, Ministry of Development Funds and Regional Policy, Poland



Ministry of Development Funds and Regional Policy
Republic of Poland



Sustainable Urban Development



● INTEGRATED APPROACH TO SPATIAL PLANNING

● COORDINATION EFFORTS

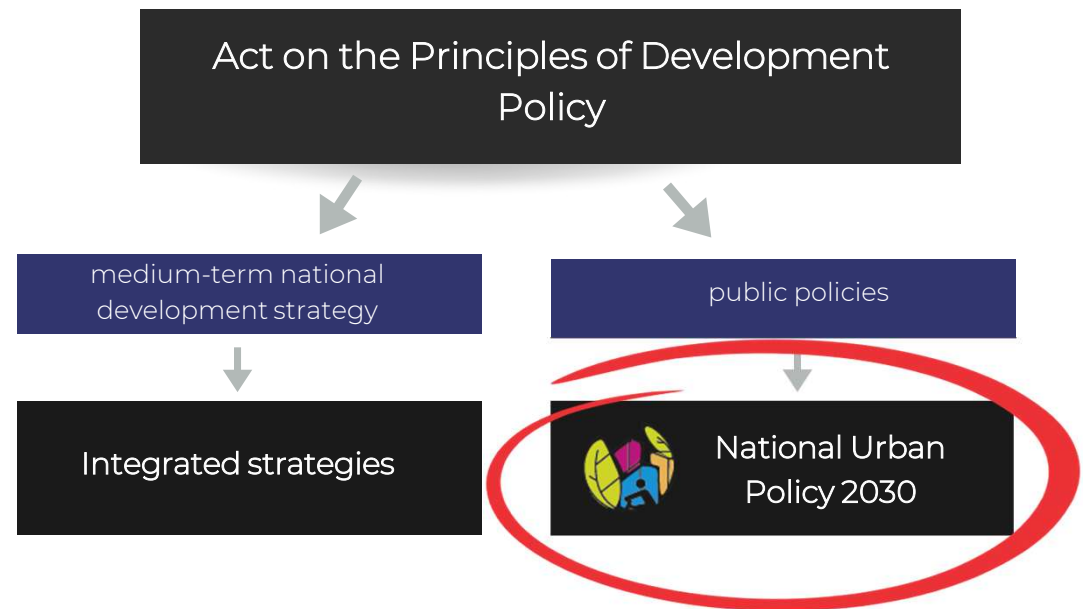
between economic development and environmental protection

● AS A RESPONSE TO

URBANIZATION, climate change, ageing population and increasing costs of public service provision



SUPPORT FOR SUSTAINABLE URBAN DEVELOPMENT IN POLISH CONTEXT



NATIONAL URBAN POLICY 2030

- ➔ Formulates **solutions and defines planned actions** by the national administration in legal, financial, and organizational terms to promote sustainable development of cities and their functional areas
- ➔ **Creates conditions** for the development of cities and their functional urban areas (FUA)
- ➔ **Binding for government** administration
- ➔ **Serving the local** authorities and communities





GOALS AND CHALLENGES OF THE NUP2030

6 goals

Compact city

Green city

Smart city

Productive city

Efficient city

Accessible city

11 challenges

Fostering urban and spatial order

Counteracting chaotic suburbanisation processes

Mitigating the negative effects of climate change in cities

Improving the quality of natural environment in cities

Ensuring a sustainable and integrated urban mobility system in FUA

Accelerating the pace of digital transformation of cities

Improving road safety

Improving investment capacity of cities

Strengthening cooperation of self-governments within FUA

Increasing housing availability

Unlocking the social potential

with recommendations on:

legislation

organization

finance

FUAs as a comprehensive and flexible framework for urban policy and sustainable urban development

- Urban challenges do not recognize administrative boundaries.
- FUAs enhance urban-rural linkages and sustainable planning.
- FUAs enable integrated planning by treating cities and surrounding areas as interconnected functional zones rather than isolated units.



FUAs as a response



DEPOPULATION AND AGEING POPULATION

Poland is experiencing a demographic shift, which will reduce local government revenues and make it difficult to fund essential public services.

By 2060 the population will decline to 30.9 million from 35.3 million in 2040.

INCREASING COSTS OF PUBLIC SERVICE PROVISION

The decline in population comes rising with costs for public services, especially as the ageing population requires more responses for healthcare and social support.

SUBURBANIZATION AND ITS CONSEQUENCES

Suburbanization leads to urban sprawl, causing inefficient land use and infrastructure challenges. Suburban areas face high infrastructure costs and lack of adequate public services, while residents increasingly depend on cars.

Suburbanization consequences



In Poland, around two-thirds of commuting flows are directed towards FUAs
Cities receive 46% of these commuting flows but only generate 19%.
24% of the population lives in the catchment areas of FUAs.

(According to the ESPON study)



Core cities:

- Fund services for both residents and suburban commuters.
- Do not receive adequate tax revenues to support these services.

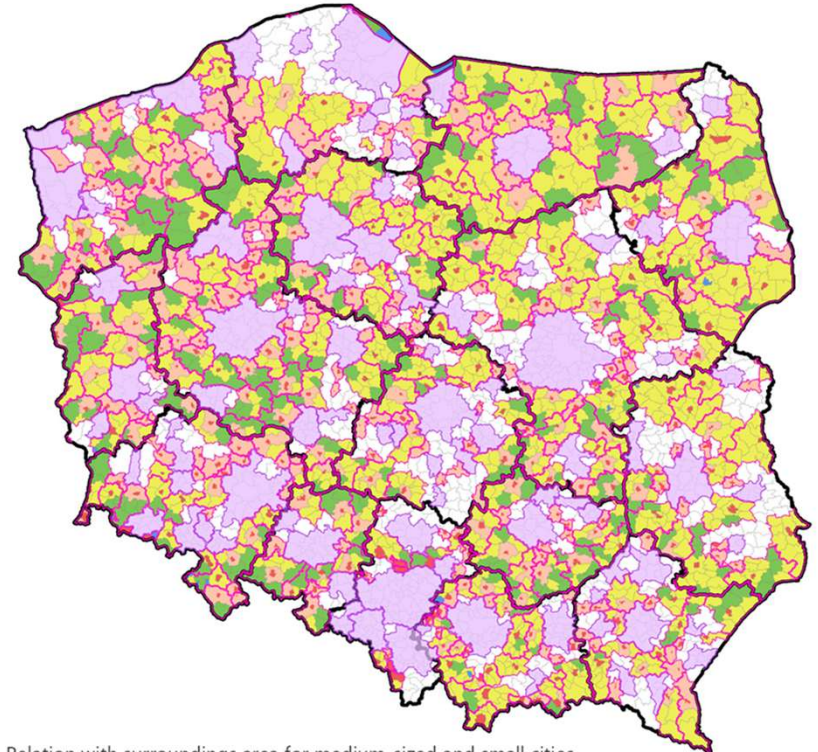


Suburban municipalities:

- Experience population growth as an opportunity.
- Face challenges with scattered developments and high infrastructure costs.
- Depend heavily on cars for transportation.

MAP OF FUNCTIONAL AREA DELIMITATION FOR CITIES

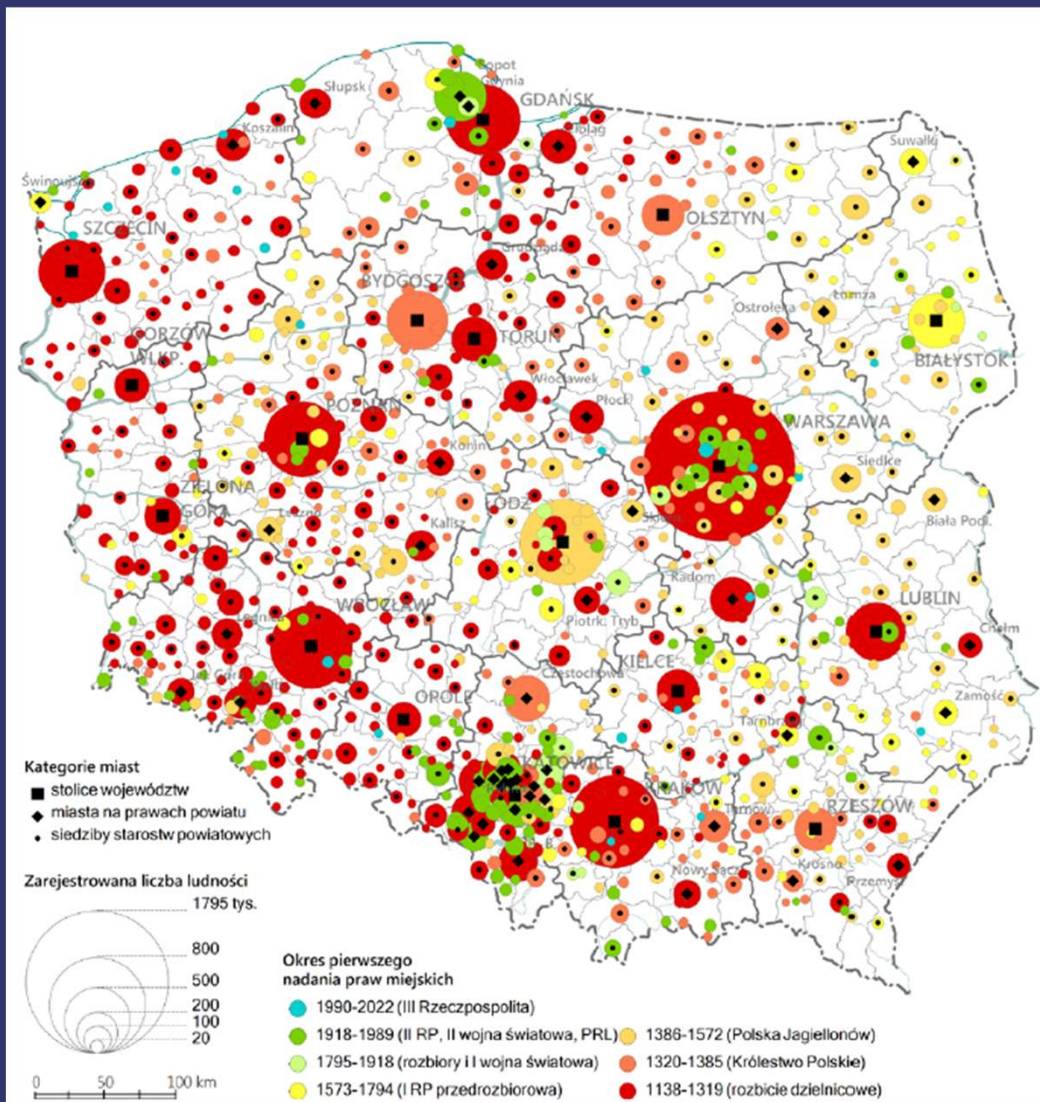
Map prepared on the basis of the evaluation commissioned by the MDRP



Relation with surroundings area for medium-sized and small cities

- core city
- rural area of urban-rural municipality
- urban municipality
- urban-rural municipality
- rural municipality
- Boundaries of relation with surroundings area for medium-sized cities (below 35k dwellers) and small cities
- FUA boundaries from NUP 2030
- Voivodeships boundaries
- Municipality boundaries outside FUA or relation with surroundings area

POLAND'S POLYCENTRIC URBAN SYSTEM



BALANCED DEVELOPMENT

Poland's network of cities prevents overconcentration and supports sustainable growth across regions.

STRENGTHENING SUBREGIONAL CENTERS

Around 40 subregional cities can benefit from the FUA approach to maintain socio-economic functions.

ENHANCING COOPERATION

FUAs enable municipalities to share resources, coordinate services, and improve infrastructure planning.

VARIOUS FORMS OF FUAs INTEGRATION

Upper Silesian- Zagłębie Metropolis as an example of effective institutionalization of FUAs

Overview: In Poland, integration within FUA takes various forms – from informal inter-municipal agreements, through integrated development plans, to formal structures such as metropolitan unions.

Upper Silesian-Zagłębie Metropolis (Górnośląsko-Zagłębiowska Metropolia, GZM) is first and only form of institutionalization of FUA established by law. It is the first case in the country where the legislator has provided a metropolis with a budgetary framework and specific competences, allowing it to implement **joint transport, spatial planning, and promotional policies**, among others.





Goal: to create simple and clear rules that will help cities and their surroundings develop in a coherent and well-planned manner



We aim to **strengthen cooperation between local governments**, improve the efficiency of their actions, and support the development of the entire country—both the largest metropolises and smaller cities along with their functional areas.



IN PROGRESS:

LAW ON SUSTAINABLE URBAN DEVELOPMENT



A new form of cooperation – **development unions** - providing provide local governments with tools for joint planning of public transport, municipal services, and investments, as well as easier access to external funding.



New definition on how to link urban policy at the **national level with the activities of regions and municipalities.**



Ministry of Development Funds and Regional Policy
Republic of Poland

Thank you for your attention!

Daniel Wąsik

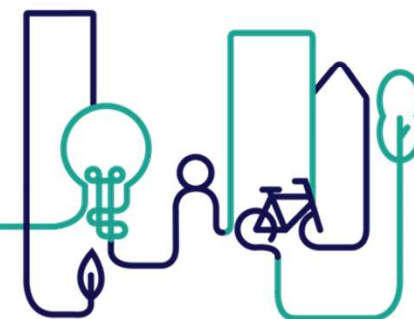
Head of the Urban Policy Unit, Department of Strategy,
Ministry of Development Funds and Regional Policy, Poland

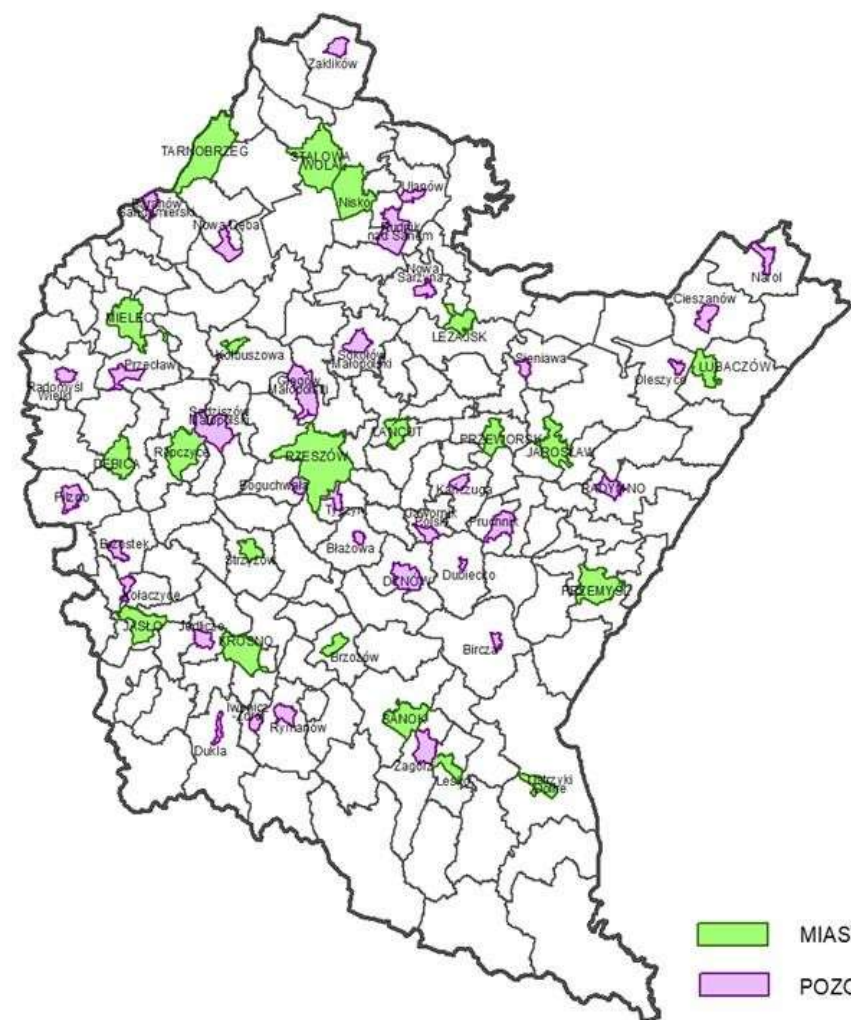
EUI PEER REVIEW N° 11

22-23 OCTOBER 2025 STALOWA WOLA

Emilia Kojtych-Lichota

Deputy Director of Regional Development Department of
Podkarpackie Region Marshal's Office





- MIASTA POWIATOWE
- POZOSTAŁE MIASTA

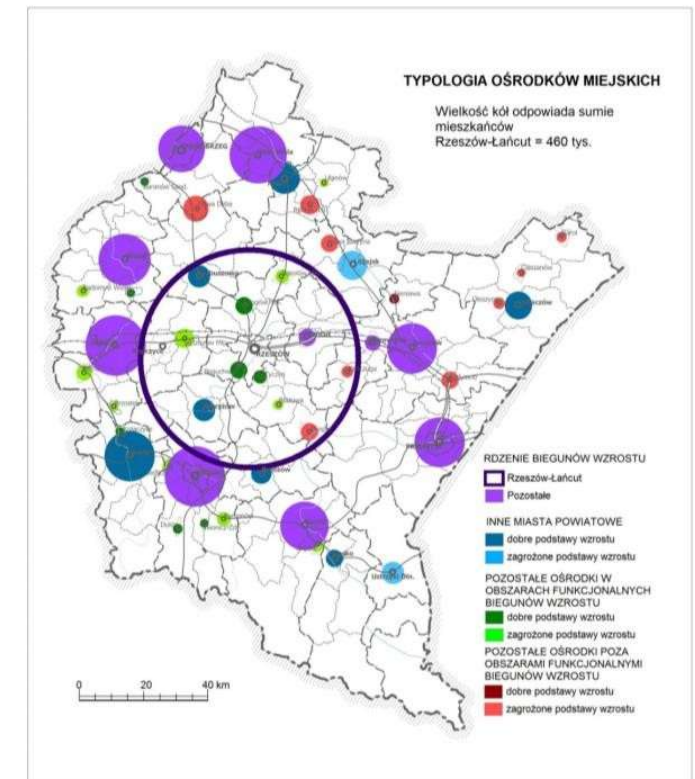
Sustainable Urban Development in Podkarpackie Region

Emilia Kojtych – Lichota

**Deputy Director of Regional Development Department
The Marshal's Office of Podkarpackie Region**

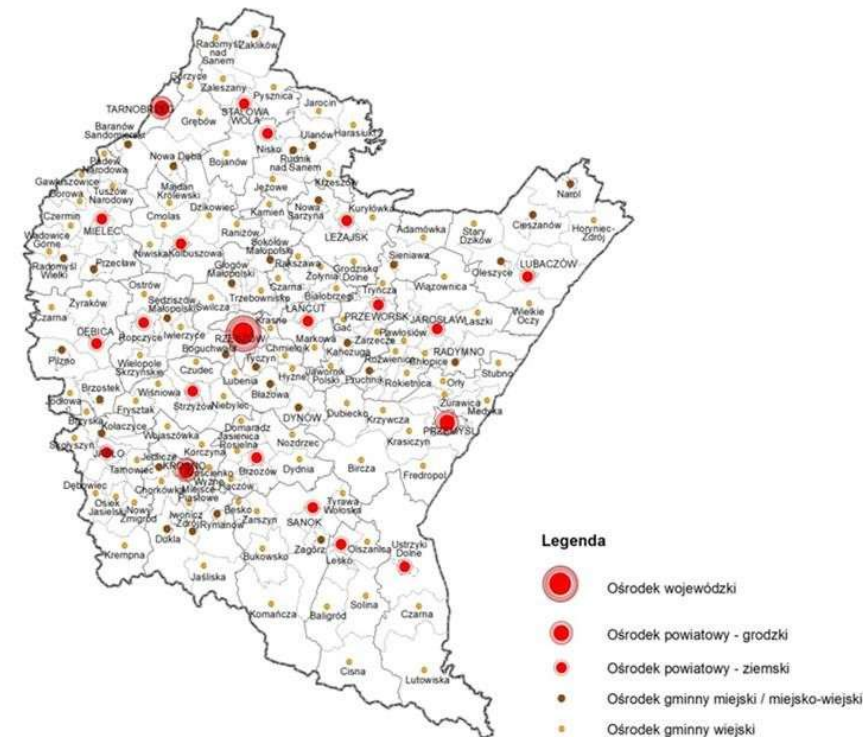
Conditions of the region's settlement network

- The Podkarpackie Region is a region **with a low level of urbanization**,
- The region contains 54 cities, with smaller towns predominating. Population (as of December 31, 2024): **2.063.000 people**, of which **846 700** live in cities, 41.0% of the region's total population,
- Rzeszów holds a special position in the voivodeship – the region's largest urban center and administrative capital,
- **Polycentric settlement structure** – the central location of the most important urban center – Rzeszów and the evenly distributed urban agglomerations around it,
- The polycentric nature of the settlement system enables the **development of multidirectional functional connections**,
- Despite its settlement pattern, the Podkarpackie Region exhibits **intra-regional variations**: north and west, south and east,
- **Significant role of medium-sized cities** – identifying regional growth poles.

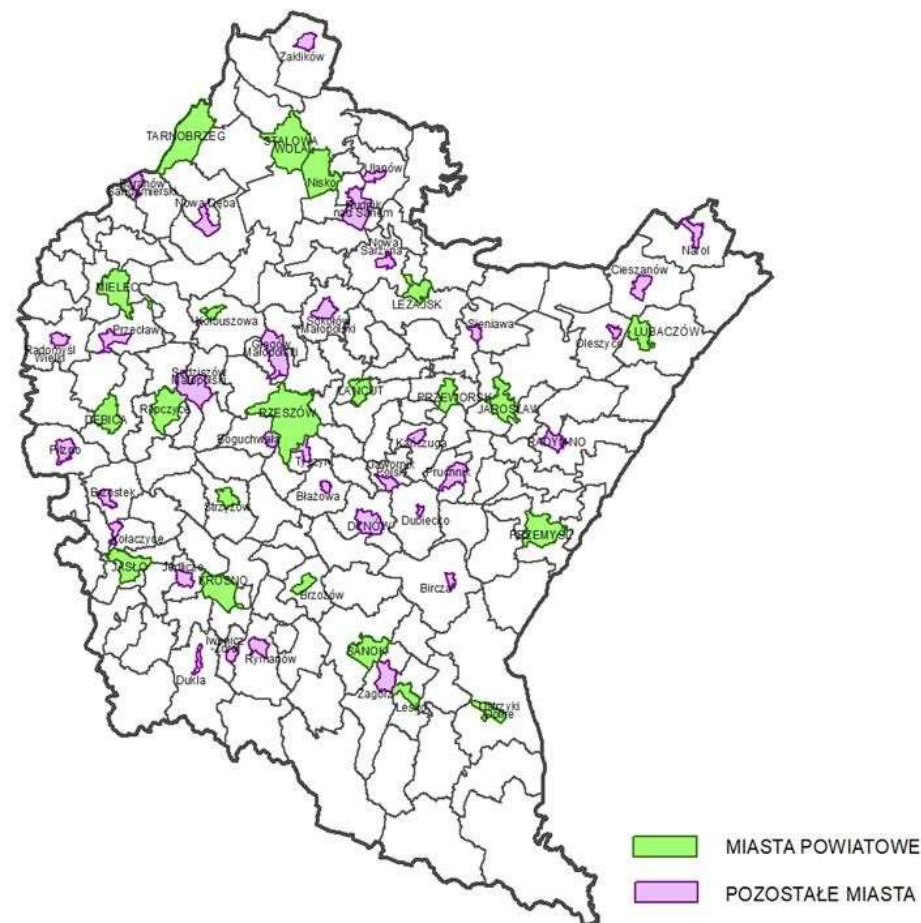


The context of urban policy

- The urban centres are **centres of economic activity**, major labor markets, concentration of social, educational and higher-order services,
- They influence the surrounding areas, including **rural areas** – they determine the formation of functional areas,
- **Cities concentrate development resources** – their diversity is determined by the size of the center and economic specialization.



Key scopes of action supporting urban development



- **Balancing urban development processes** – different paces of urban development (the role of Functional urban areas),
- Increasing the **investment potential** of cities,
- **Mitigating the effects of negative demographic phenomena** and adapting the system of social and educational services,
- **Reducing spatial conflicts** – attention to spatial and aesthetic order, suburbanization,
- **Adapting to climate change** and maintaining high quality of the natural environment,
- Incorporating **digital transformation** into development policies.
- **Developing existing** and creating **new instruments** to support urban policy – in light of social, environmental, and technological challenges.
- Improving the quality of management and **cooperation in urban areas and within functional urban areas**, as well as building links between cities.

Urban policy in national documents

The urban policy is based on directional provisions:

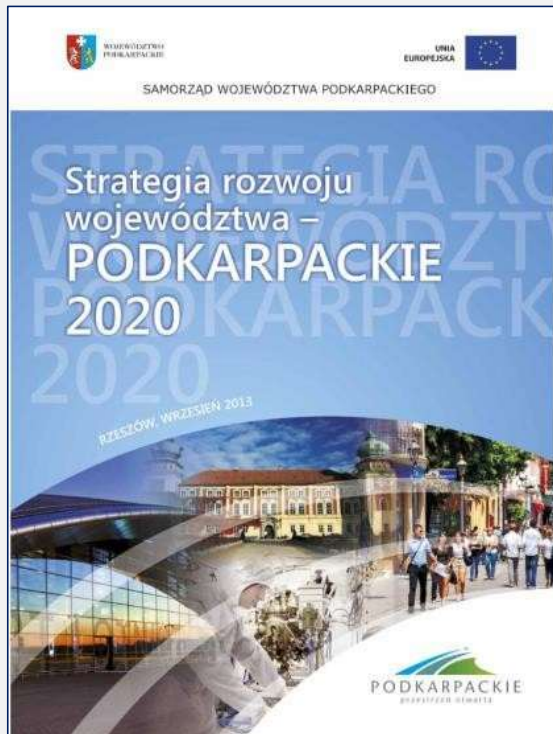
- The Strategy for Responsible Development (SRD),
- Poland's Development Strategy 2035 – public consultation in progress,
- National Strategy of Regional Development 2030 (NSRD),
- National Urban Policy 2030 (NUP).

These documents determine:

- main **directions of action**,
- define the most important **challenges** facing cities,
- present a **vision** for urban development at various levels of detail



Regional urban policy - coherence and consistency



- The potential of the region's settlement network,
- Building mechanisms for disseminating development processes and encompassing the entire region based on a network of cities,
- Developing the metropolitan functions of the region's capital,
- Developing regional growth poles and their functional areas,
- Strengthening connections within functional urban areas and between regional growth poles.
- County towns and small towns.



The territorial dimension in development policy

Social and economic processes **cross administrative boundaries**, which makes it necessary to integrate activities within several administrative units and take action to solve common problems.

A territorially focused approach

- is one of the fundamental principles determining the **effectiveness of development activities**,
- facilitates **cooperation** beyond administrative divisions,
- focuses on **problems and goals** that are **identified from the bottom up** and common to specific areas,
- assumes taking into account the **specific conditions** and diverse development **potentials** of various types of areas.

The territorial dimension in development policy

Functional area – an area with a system of social, economic, or natural connections, determined by the characteristics of the geographical environment (natural and anthropogenic);

- a specific type of functional area is the functional urban area;

Strategic Intervention Area (SIA) – an area/areas defined in the development strategy that, due to the presence of specific factors of a different nature, may cause a crisis situation or, conversely, may have development potential,

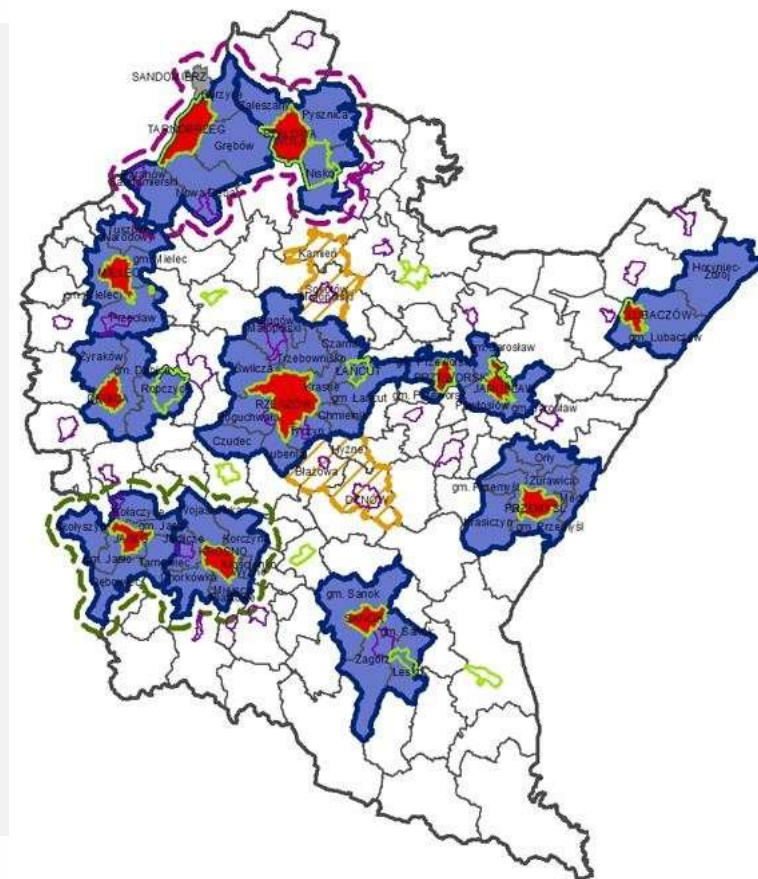
- dedicated public intervention is directed to the SIA.

Regional Strategic Intervention Area

The Regional Development Strategy – Podkarpackie 2030 identifies **Strategic Intervention Areas** that should be targeted with **special development instruments**, aiming to bridge regional gaps. These include:

- Rzeszów and the Rzeszów Functional Area;
- **Functional Urban Areas**;
- rural areas;
- areas at risk of permanent marginalization at the regional level – **96 municipalities**;
- the Bieszczady Mountains – **13 municipalities**;
- the "Blue San" municipalities – **51 municipalities**;
- the Roztocze Podkarpackie municipalities – **8 municipalities**.

The adopted model is intended to **enable participation in development processes across the entire region**.



Stalowa Wola in strategic documents

- Stalowa Wola, established as part of the Central Industrial District, is still considered one of the most important economic achievements of the Second Polish Republic and a symbol of Polish industrial heritage.
- The Stalowa Wola Functional Urban Area is listed as a regional area of strategic intervention in the **Regional Development Strategy – Podkarpackie 2030**.
"Stalowa Wola has great industrial potential, especially in the field of innovation implementation and R&D, as well as the development of educational functions with the use of higher education. Efforts should be made to create a multipolar system of cities together with Tarnobrzeg, Nisko, and Sandomierz – the Four Cities initiative.,"
- In the draft **Strategy for the Development of Poland until 2035** (currently at the public consultation stage), Stalowa Wola has been classified as a subregional center – a city of significant importance for regional development and sustainable territorial development of the country.
"The subregional functions of Stalowa Wola are based mainly on development, especially in the metallurgical sector, and support for higher-order services. The city's strategic opportunity, supported by the state, is to strengthen its knowledge potential related to industry, innovation, and specialization in the defense sector, develop the industrial zone, and build a wider urban area with Tarnobrzeg, Sandomierz, and Nisko, which will increase the economic and investment potential of the region."

Four Cities area in the Strategic Transport Development Plan for the Podkarpackie Region for 2030

The idea of the Four Cities was initiated in 2019 with the signing of a cooperation agreement between four cities in the Podkarpackie and Świętokrzyskie Regions (an initiative established by Stalowa Wola, Nisko, Tarnobrzeg, and Sandomierz).

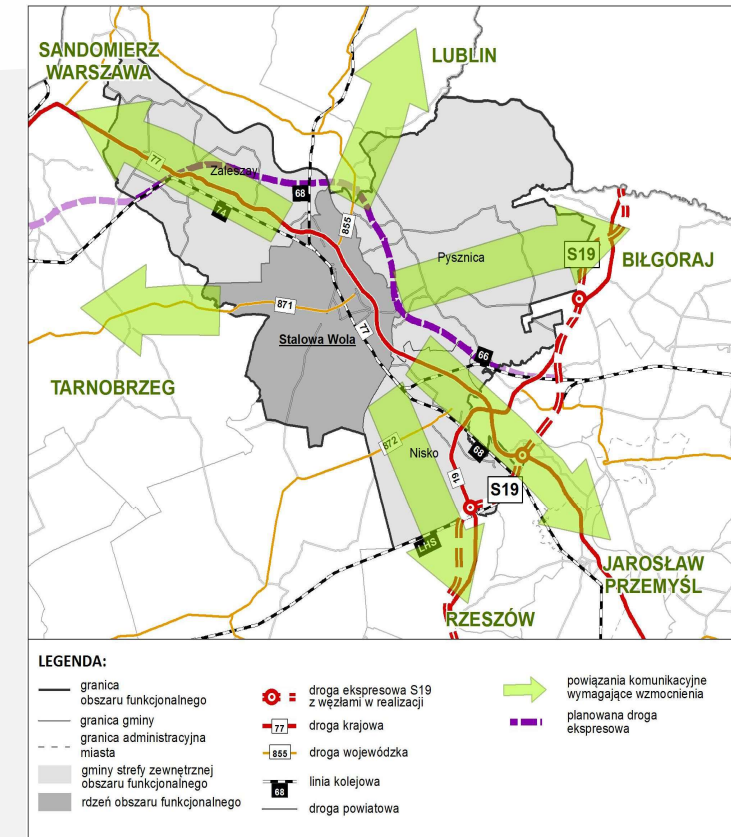
The provisions of the Strategic Transport Development Plan for the Podkarpackie Region for 2030 cover all Functional Urban Areas included in the Regional Development Strategy – Podkarpackie 2030.

There are strong links between Tarnobrzeg and Stalowa Wola and Nisko, but also with Sandomierz (Świętokrzyskie Region). The need to strengthen links between potential multipolar systems based on grassroots cooperation initiatives undertaken by local governments was identified.



Transport integration of the Four Cities area

- Potential for launching a railway within the Four Cities (Lasowiacka railway)
- Development of public transport – network of stops, integration of transport branches
- Development and integration of public transport – common ticket, coordination of timetables
- Accessibility to areas of economic activity concentration
- Micromobility – development of a network of bicycle paths



Proposed directions for the development of the transport network in the functional area of Stalowa Wola

Summary and conclusions

- Exploiting a **polycentric urban settlement pattern**.
- Strengthening the role of growth poles in the provision of **public services and higher-order services**, and in particular strengthening their distinctive potentials on a national scale.
- Development of **the economic potential of cities**, with particular emphasis on growth poles, together with spreading development trends to the surrounding functional and rural areas.
- Development of **transport links** within the functional areas of growth poles.
- Development of **county towns and small towns**.
- Continuation of the voivodeship's current regional policy towards **balancing development processes** – the special role of cities and their functional areas.
- **Programming urban policy support instruments** addressing economic, social, environmental, and technological challenges.
- **Strengthening cooperation** within urban areas and within functional areas of cities, as well as between cities and their functional areas.

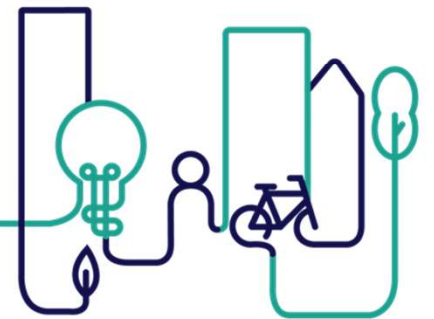
Thank you for your attention

EUI PEER REVIEW N° 11

22-23 OCTOBER 2025 STALOWA WOLA

Welcome and Practical details

Moderator: Adele Bucella, EUI Expert

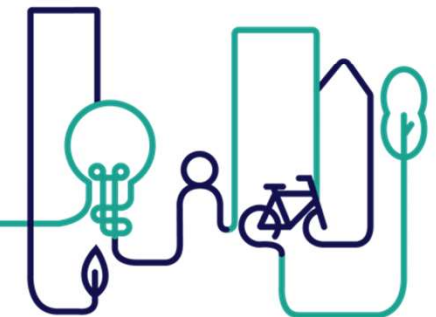




Welcome !

- **EUI Peer Review:** focus on supporting a small number of urban authorities to find solutions to common challenges linked to the design and implementation of their SUD strategies.
- **Cities Under Review:**
 - Stalowa Wola, Poland (HOST)
 - Cluj Metropolitan Area, Romania
 - Szombathely, Hungary
- **Peers: 15 peer reviewers** from 9 countries (BE, CZ, EL, ES, FI, IT, NL, PT, RO)
- **Urban Contact Point:** Poland

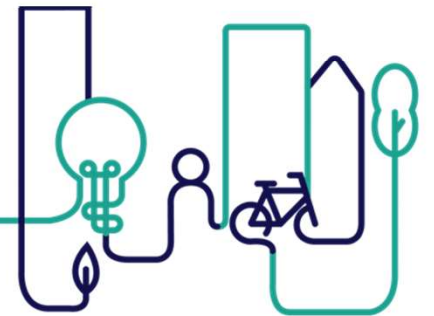
Badge information



WIFI CONNECTION

NETWORK – PeerReview

PASSWORD - PeerReview



**Our Agenda
DAY 1**

Agenda Day 1

08.30 – 09.00 Registration

09.00 – 09.20 Welcome from Stalowa Wola

09.20 – 10.00 Presentation– presenting SUD in Poland

10.00 – 10.10 Practical Details

10.10 – 10.30 Ice Breaker

10.30 – 11.00 Three Cities, Three Strategies

11.00 – 11.15 Coffee Break

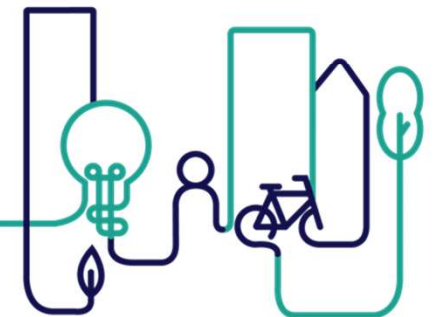
11.15 – 13.15 Peer Review Guiding Question N° 1

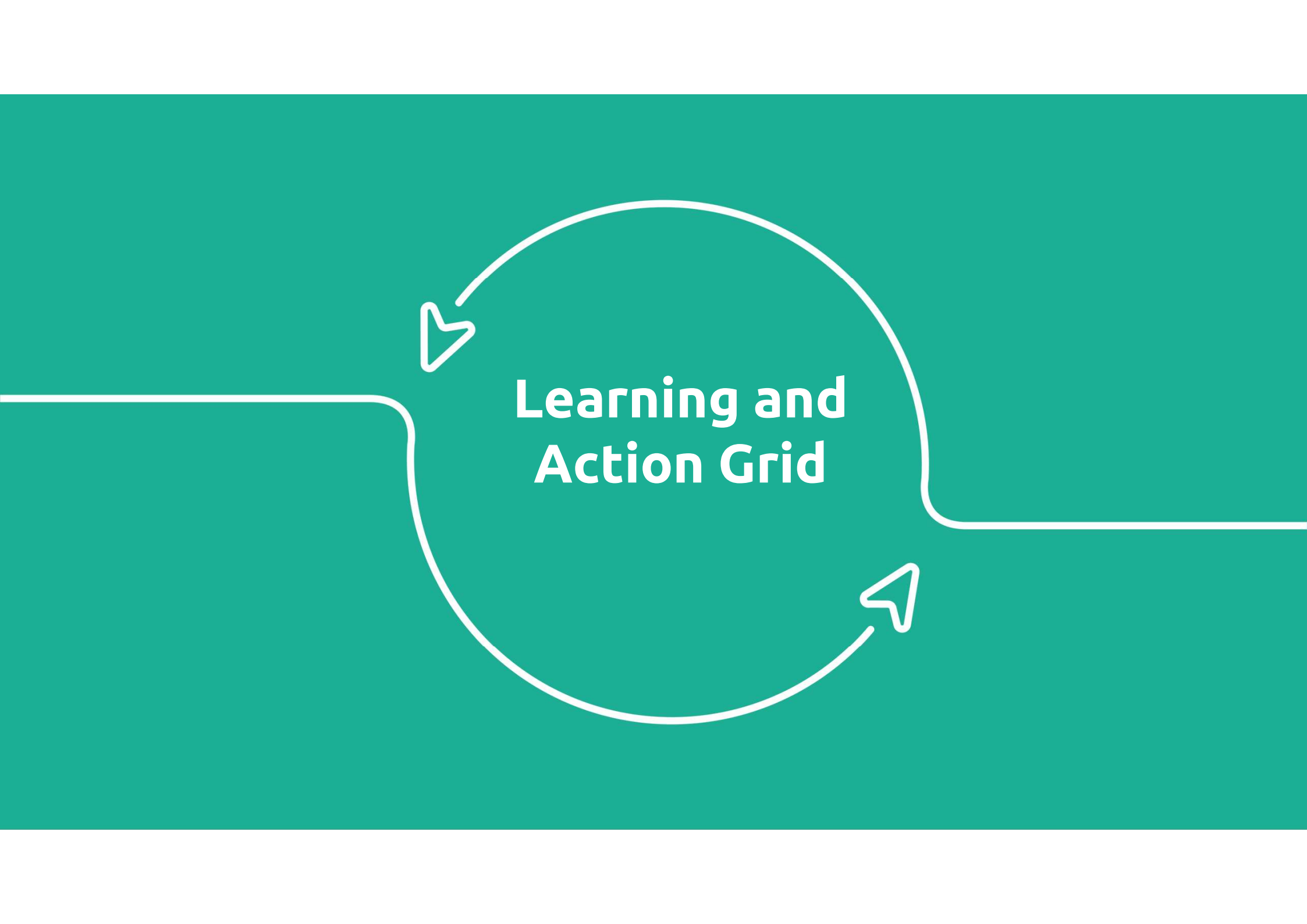
LUNCH

14.00 – 18.00 Study Visits

18.00 – 19.15 Free Time

19.15 Leave on bus for Dinner





Learning and Action Grid

Learning and Action Grid for CUR



EUI Peer Review Learning and Action Grid (CUR specific)

During the Peer Review you will have captured your key individual learning in your individual Learning and Action Grids and highlighted the main points in each session. A summary of the learning and action for the CUR will be developed using this grid at the end of each day. The agreed actions will be shared with the whole group and will inform the content of the City Under Review Final Report. The progress towards these actions will be reviewed in the CUR follow-up meeting after six months.

The CUR should use their LAG to help formulate ideas for action as a follow up to the peer review.

	Key Learning (policy advice from peers)	Agreed Actions (try to formulate at least 3 actions for each question)
Guiding Question 1		
Guiding Question 2 (Interactive Workshop on Funding and Resourcing)		
Guiding Question 3		
Study Visits	Main lessons from the study visits:	

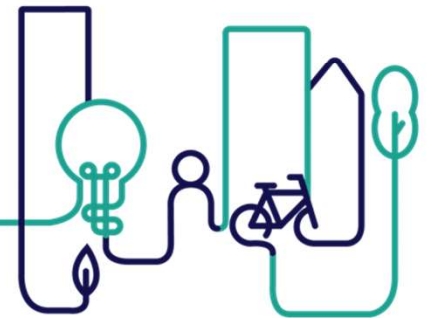
Emergency Contact Numbers

If you get lost or have a problem, you can call:

Sandra V – 0033 6 95 28 27 86

Adele – 0033 6 06 75 03 33

Arleta Siwek - 0048 604 537 948







Icebreaking – Who is in the room?

- Form a group with all the people who have the same image
- In your group:
 - Each participant says three statements about themselves: two true, one false
 - The rest of the group votes on which statement is the lie
- Wrap-up:
 - Who heard the most surprising truth in their group?
 - Who told the most convincing lie?

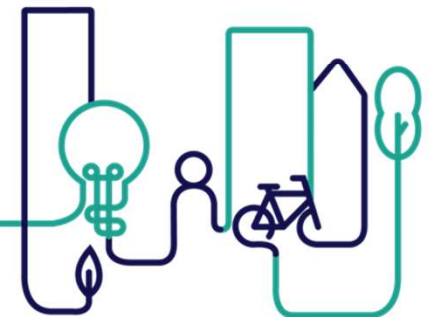
EUI PEER REVIEW N° 11

22-23 OCTOBER 2025 STALOWA WOLA

Three cities, three Strategies

Moderators: Martijn De Bruijn, Stefan Kah and Stina Heikkilä

EUI Experts





Szombathely

Szombathely District

- 2 cities — **Szombathely** (capital of Vas County) and **Vép** — plus 38 villages
- Moderate population density
- **High cross-border income gap** and significant commuting to Austria
- Economy dominated by **labour-intensive automotive industries**



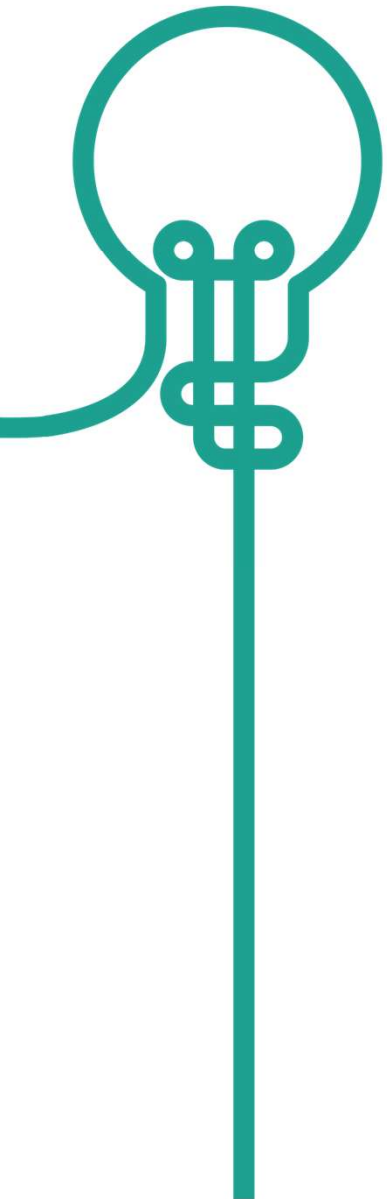
Our experience:

- Integrated Urban Development Strategy of Szombathely 2014-2020
- 2019: New leadership introduced the *Social and Economic Cycle Programme of Szombathely* as the basis of the city's vision
- Szombathely2030: bottom-up 10-year economic and urban development initiative & partnership

These processes shaped two key documents: **Szombathely2030** and **Sustainable Urban Development Strategy (SUDS)**

Current challenges:

- Strengthening multilevel governance and political support for complex urban project
- Innovative financial approaches beyond structural funds for strategic actions
- Integrating basic infrastructure with wider complex urban projects
- Tools to increase political and institutional commitment



Sustainable Urban Development Strategy of Szombathely

Hungarian public administration system:

- The “Municipality” is the decision-making body
- The “Mayor’s Office” is the executive/operational body of each municipality

Who is responsible for carrying out the strategy:

- Decision-making body: the relevant Deputy Mayors
- Operational body: all the relevant departments and offices
- In addition, a 100% municipality-owned company called Savaria Városfejlesztési Nonprofit Ltd.

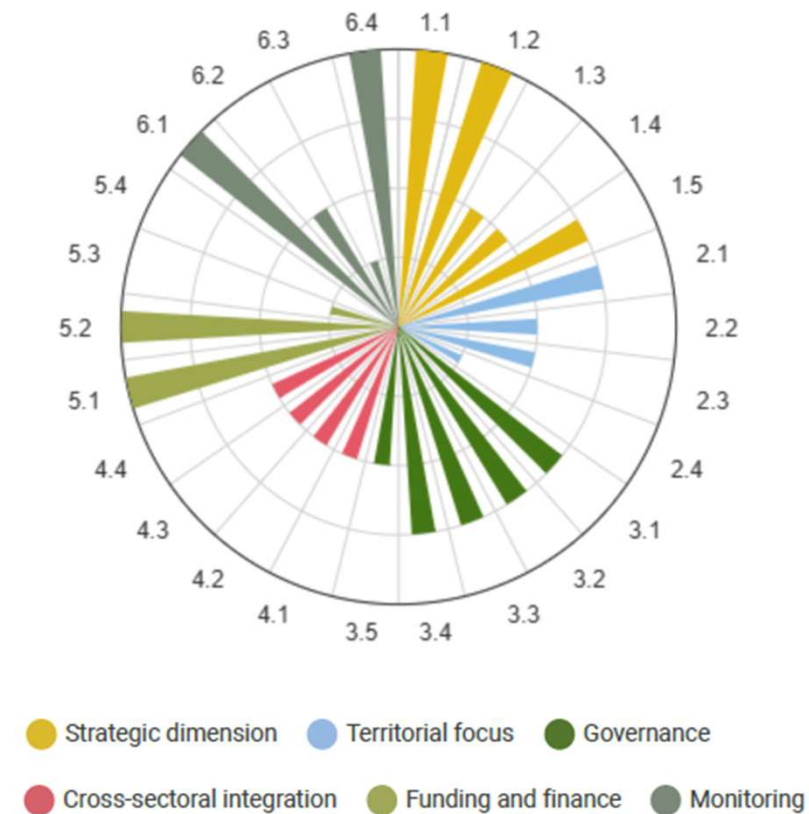
SUDS Management Structure:

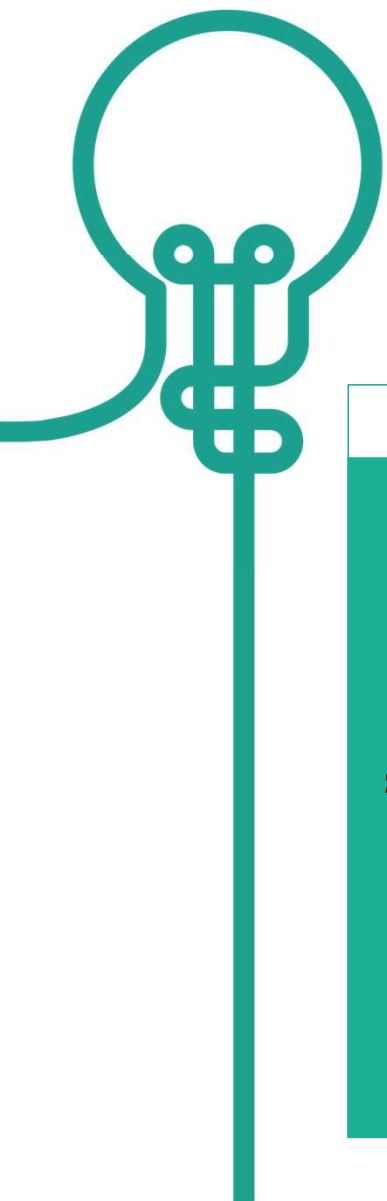
Characterised by collaborative partnerships among municipal offices, companies, local organisations, universities, and cross-border stakeholders

Main objective of the SUDS: to promote knowledge-driven economic development, urban rehabilitation and cross-border cooperation, integrating bottom-up citizen engagement with top-down EU frameworks

Strategy of Szombathely SAT4SUD Results

- The strategy is based on thorough analyses of the territory, society and economy, setting clear objectives that address local development needs.
- The strategy includes a monitoring system that tracks progress from needs to objectives to measurable indicators
- The strategy currently does not fully integrate target areas into the broader territorial context, does not anticipate private investor involvement and lacks comprehensive monitoring system combining qualitative and quantitative data.





Strategy of Szombathely

The three questions we would like to discuss

Question 1

How can Szombathely strengthen multilevel governance and political support for implementing complex urban projects?

Question 2

What are the potential innovative ways for Szombathely, beyond structural funds to support financially the implementation of its dedicated strategic actions?

Question 3

How can Szombathely better integrate basic infrastructural developments with wider, more complex urban projects?

Thank you!



**EUI peer review
Stalowa Wola, Poland
22-23 October 2025**

Szombathely

Adrienn Bokányi, Councillor for Economic
Affairs
Bokanyi.Adrienn@Szombathely.hu



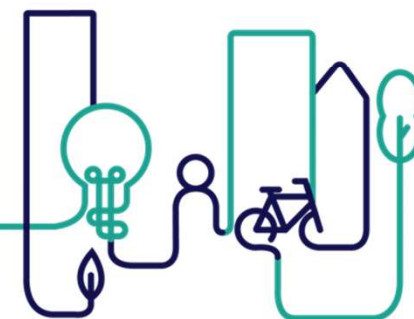
**Cluj
Metropolitan
Area**

Presentation of Cluj Metropolitan Area

Peer Meeting

EUI peer review - Stalowa Wola, Poland 22-23 October 2025

Alexandrina Kiss, Head of Development and Strategies Department



Strategy of Cluj Napoca

- **Title of the strategy:** Integrated Urban Development Strategy of the Cluj Metropolitan Area 2021-2030
- **Territorial delivery mechanism:** Programme route (2021-2027) Regional Programme North-West, Transport Programme and the National Recovery and Resilience Plan
- **Main theme of the strategy:** Building a green, connected and inclusive metropolitan area, positioning Cluj as a European Lab City for innovation, sustainability and quality of life by 2030.
- **Strategic context:** Territory: Cluj Metropolitan Area – 19 municipalities, ~425,000 inhabitants.

Socio-economic profile: second growth pole after Bucharest; strong IT & innovation hub; dynamic universities; contrasts between urban core and rural periphery.

Environmental context: pressure from urban expansion, mobility challenges, climate resilience needs.

SUD management structure: Intercommunity Development Association CMA coordinates strategy; implementation mainly via Regional Programme North-West (ERDF) with complementary national programmes.

National map



Strategy map



Strategy of Cluj Napoca

Policy objectives

PO 1 – A smarter Europe – SO2 Invented in Cluj: innovation, entrepreneurship, digitalisation, future-ready skills.

PO 2 – A greener Europe – SO3 Carbon-Neutral Green & Resilient City + SO1 Smart Connected City: energy efficiency, climate adaptation, circular economy, green-blue infrastructure, sustainable mobility.

PO 3 – A more connected Europe – SO1 Smart Connected City metro, metropolitan train, cycling & pedestrian networks, multimodality.

PO 4 – A more social Europe – SO4 No one left behind housing, education, health, inclusion of vulnerable groups

PO 5 – Europe closer to citizens – SO 5 20-minutes Neighbourhoods+SO6 City as a Platform: regeneration, access to services, participatory governance, digital public services.

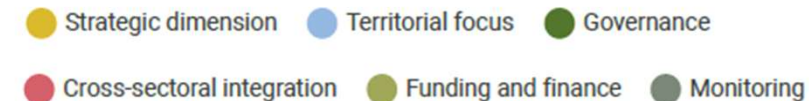
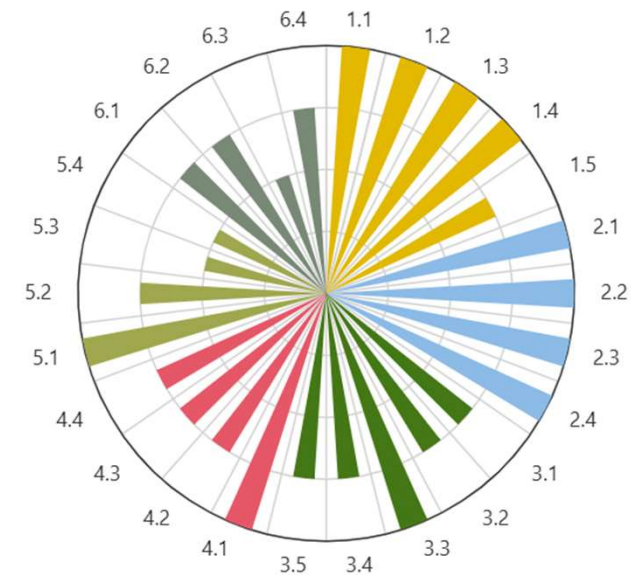
Iconic images of the SUD Projects

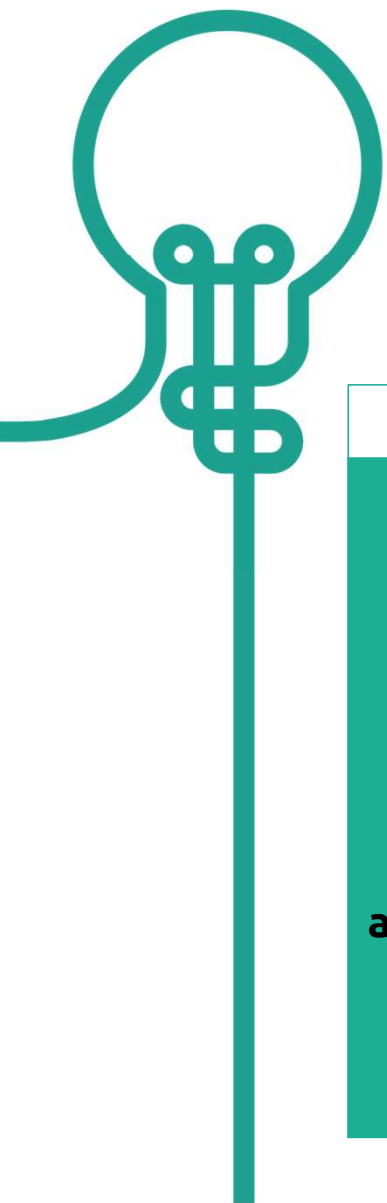


Strategy of Cluj Napoca

SAT4SUD Results

- Strengths: The SUDS scores high on its strategic vision and territorial focus, with clear objectives, alignment with EU priorities, and a strong metropolitan narrative.
- Weaknesses: Governance remains constrained by the lack of binding metropolitan instruments, leading to uneven implementation capacity across municipalities.
- Challenges: Monitoring and evaluation systems are not yet fully operational, and the strategy is heavily dependent on external funding calendars, making financing fragmented and vulnerable.





Strategy of Cluj Napoca

The three questions we would like to discuss

Question 1

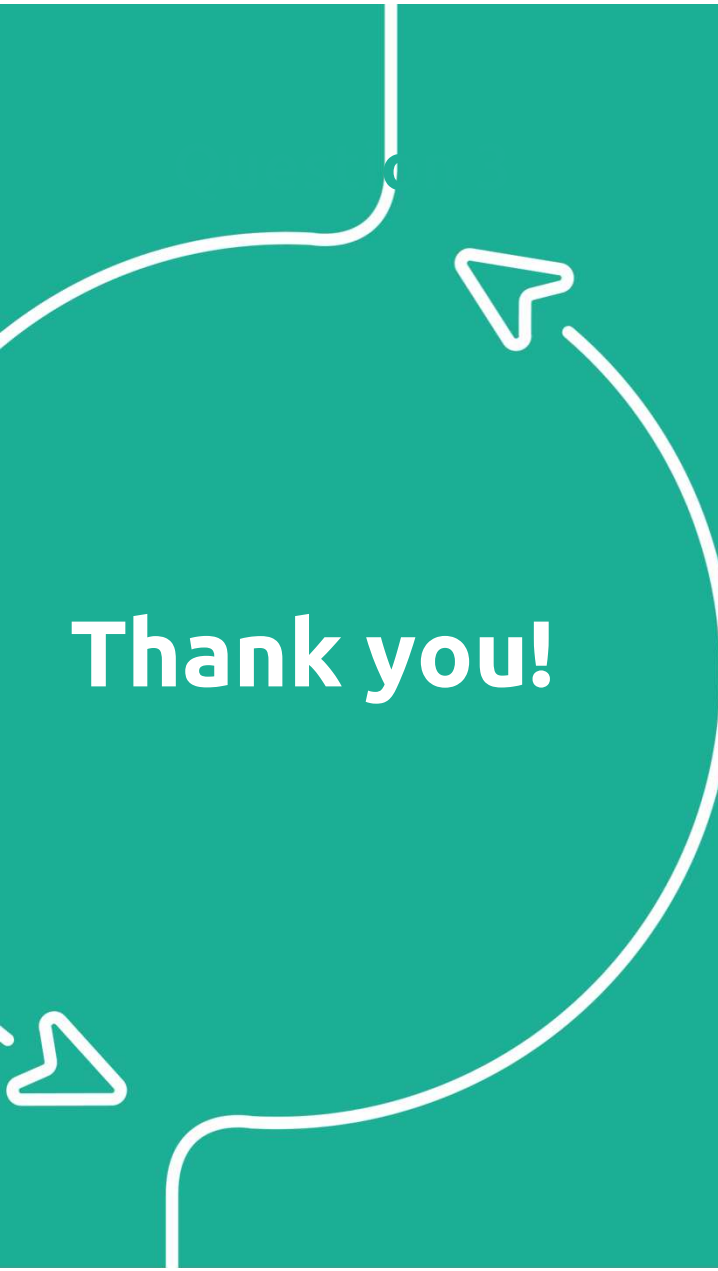
How can the Cluj Metropolitan Area establish a binding governance framework, including legislative proposals, to ensure coherent implementation of the SUDS 2021-2030 across its 19 municipalities, while strengthening institutional capacity for adaptive coordination?

Question 2

How can the CMA design and implement a metropolitan-level financial framework that prioritises investments, diversifies funding sources, leverages innovative financial instruments, enables monitoring, coordination, and accountability across the financial framework and builds the capacity of smaller municipalities to access and manage long-term, cross-sectoral investments?

Question 3

How can the Cluj Metropolitan Area develop and operationalise a fully integrated metropolitan monitoring and evaluation (M&E) system that links outputs to outcomes and impact, based on real-time, standardised data from all 19 municipalities, to enable adaptive management of the SUDS 2021–2030?

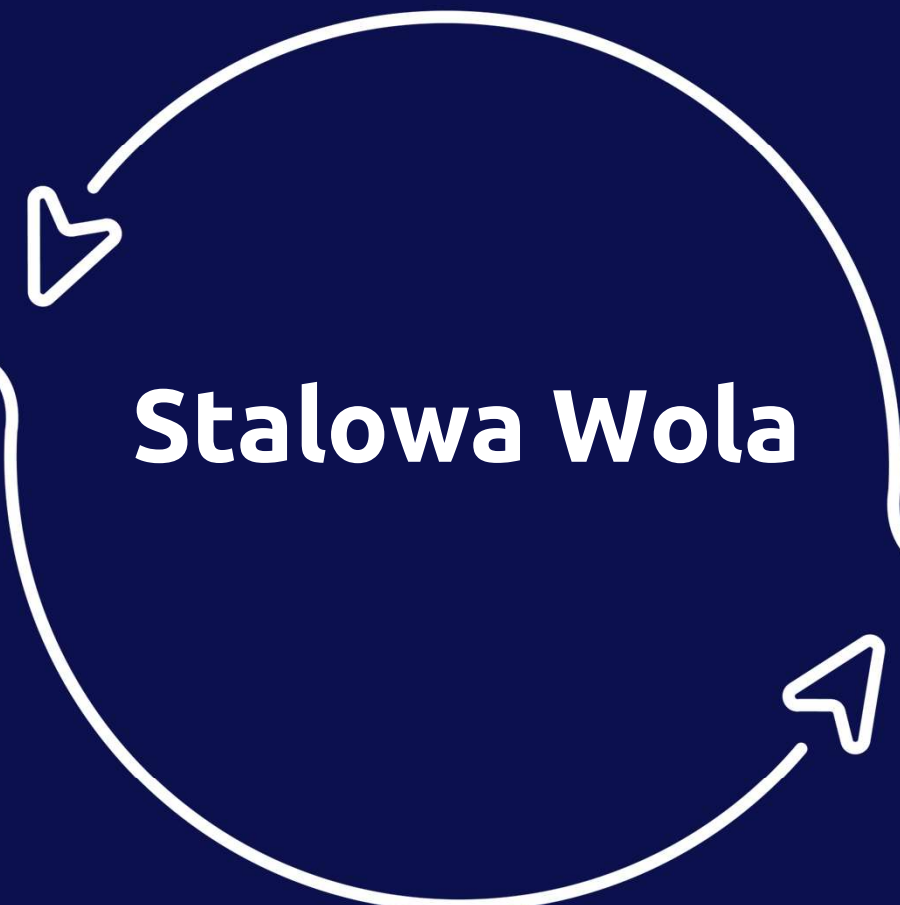


Thank you!

**EUI peer review
Stalowa Wola, Poland
21-23 October 2025**

Cluj Metropolitan Area

Alexandrina Kiss
alexandrina.kiss@clujmet.ro



Stalowa Wola

ITI Strategy of the FUA of Stalowa Wola

- **Title of the strategy:** Strategy for Integrated Territorial Investments of the Functional Urban Area of Stalowa Wola for 2021 - 2027
- **Territorial delivery mechanism:** ITI - Integrated Territorial Investment (funding type – 85% ERDF - 157 114 352,68 €)
- **Main themes of the strategy:**
 - High quality of public services
 - Improving competitiveness
 - Implementation of sustainable development principles
- **Territorial focus:** Stalowa Wola, Nisko, Pysznica, Zaleszany with strong socio-economic ties.
- 2022 inter-municipal agreement -ITI Association to represent the FUA. Stalowa Wola is the Lead Partner.

National map



Strategy map



FUA area:

- 600 m²
- 98 330 inhabitants

Strategic context

SOCIO ECONOMIC CONNECTIONS IN FUA

- **ECONOMY** (investment areas, industry, employment, workforce, trade, services, customers)
- **EDUCATION** (especially high schools, universities)
- **HEALTHCARE**, (hospital, medical clinics)
- **TRANSPORTATION** (public transport, good quality of roads, bike paths, communication)
- **INFRASTRUCTURE** (sports, recreational, social)
- **CULTURE** (museums, houses of culture, cultural focus points)

CHALLENGES

- population decline, especially among young people (i.e. migration of young, talented people to bigger cities)
- Ageing population
- Too little access to land for housing development and residential buildings
- Sustainable development and environment protection (i.e. eco-transport, attention to urban greenery, air quality)
- Too few attractive and well-paid working places for very well educated and qualified personnel

ITI Strategy of the FUA of Stalowa Wola

Stage of development:

Two projects are under realisation under the European Funds for Podkarpackie 2021–2027 Programme:

- ❖ **Development of the Stalowa Wola FUA – Stage I** (Leader: City of Stalowa Wola, Partners: Municipality of Zaleszany and Municipality of Pysznica). Priority III. Sustainable Urban Mobility, Action 3.1 Sustainable Urban Mobility. Implementation period: 2024–2027. Project value: 93 229 304,91 PLN, co-financing amount: 67 121 557,42 PLN.
- ❖ **Business Break Stalowa Wola FUA** (Leader: City of Stalowa Wola, Partner: Municipality and City of Nisko). Priority FEPK.06 Territorial Sustainable Development, Action FEPK.06.01 Sustainable Development of FUA, as well as the Polish Deal. Implementation period: 2025–2028. Project value: 203 683 626,21 PLN, co-financing from FEP: 57 393 927,56 PLN, co-financing from the Polish Deal: 30 000 000,00 PLN.

Two other projects relating to Sustainable Urban Mobility are under evaluation.



ITI Strategy of the FUA of Stalowa Wola

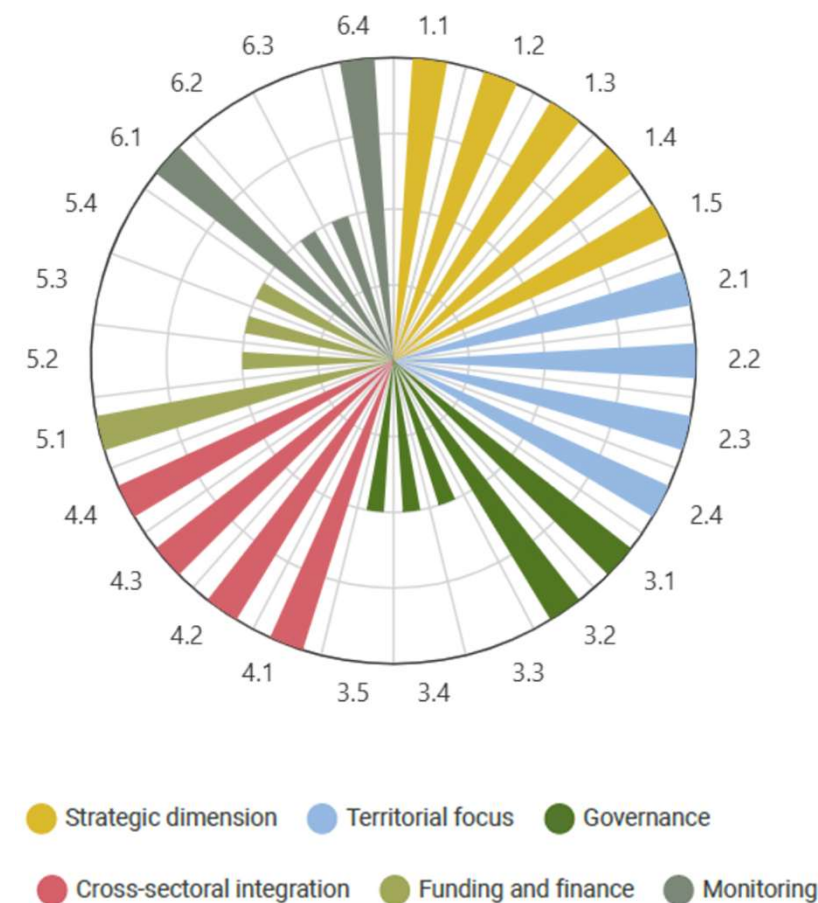
SAT4SUD Results

In the self-assessment SAT4SUD we scored high results in the area of:

- STRATEGIC DIMENSION
- TERRITORIAL FOCUS
- CROSS SECTORAL INTEGRATION

Simultaneously, we identified some areas that may be upgraded thanks to peer review experience exchange:

- GOVERNANCE
- FUNDING AND FINANCE
- MONITORING





ITI Strategy of the FUA of Stalowa Wola

The three questions we would like to discuss

Question 1

How to deliver on our strategy to create attractive conditions for economic development, innovation, and quality of life that enables us to retain, develop and attract talent?

Question 2

How to diversify funding sources, to create innovative funding approaches and to involve private investors in funding the strategy?

Question 3

How to introduce and implement an effective monitoring system to track Strategy progress?

Thank you!



**EUI peer review
Stalowa Wola, Poland
22-23 October 2025**

Stalowa Wola

ARLETA SIWEK
asiwek@starr.pl

Room Allocation

Szombathely

Move to:

Room 4 (4th Floor)
(follow Carlotta and
Martijn)

Stalowa Wola

Move to:

Room 2 (2nd Floor)
(follow Sally and
Stina)

Cluj
Metropolitan
Area

Move to:

Room 3 (2nd Floor)
(follow Eleni and
Stefan)



COFFEE BREAK

Room Allocation

Szombathely

Move to:

Room 4 (4th Floor)
(follow Carlotta and
Martijn)

Stalowa Wola

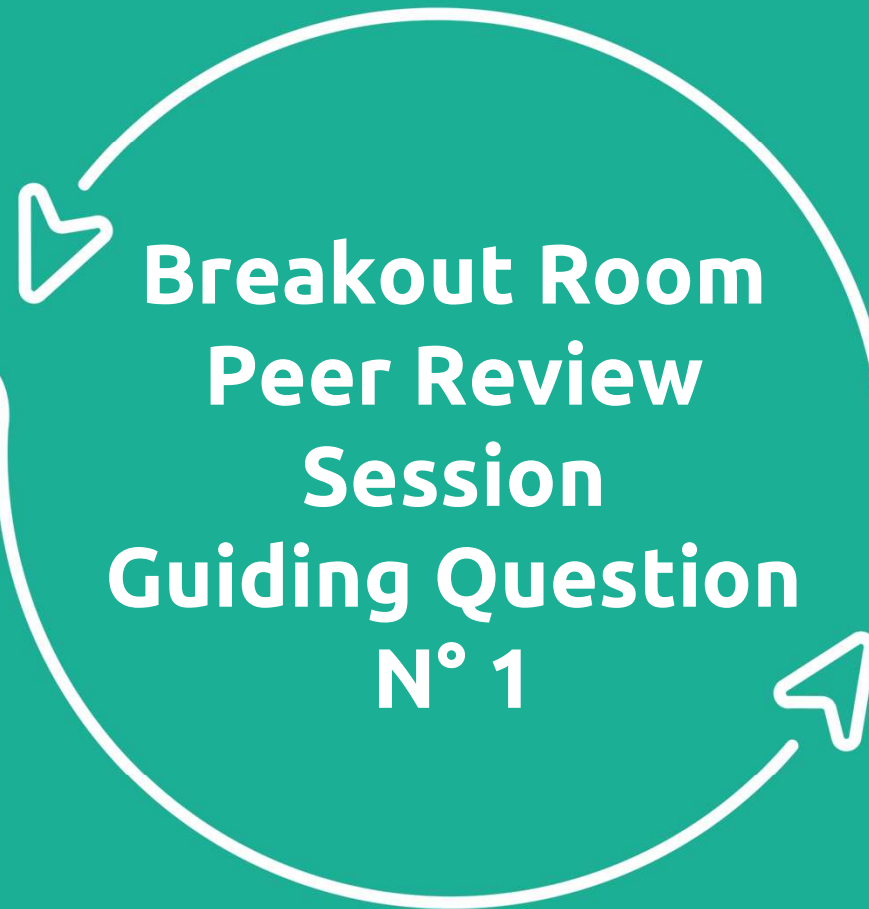
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Cluj
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Area

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Stefan)





LUNCH BREAK
We will leave on
foot at 14.00