CASE STUDIES ANALYSIS

The study area is located within cities of Elvas and Badajoz, at the confluence of the Rivers Guadiana and Guadiana (Nunes et al., 2015). There is an irrigation area, with consequently agricultural fields but also a large amount of derelict land is present. These lands are evidenced when the Elvas’ Master Plan evolves opposite to the border with Spain. However, the Spanish city of Badajoz, even if sprawling in a lot of directions, actually is growing towards the Portuguese city. Nevertheless, this issues gains more emphasis when the cities belong to a CBC project and also have been established the Eurocity Elvas-Badajoz since 2013 (Castanhos et al., 2017).

This region, composed by mountains, rivers, irrigation and agricultural fields, also possesses a substantial of derelict lands. Being a transboundary area, is regulated by EU cooperation policies and strategies. As an example, the Interreg program will invest in social and health infrastructures in order to promote social inclusion and reduce the differences in health conditions among different sectors of the population. It will also enhance the institutional and administrative cooperation, aiming at improvements in the relationship between citizens and institutions (Interreg, 2017). Facing this region similar challenges has the Portuguese-Spanish region, according to ECOLEAD (2003): “The Region promotes and makes rules concerning land reclamation and irrigation, particularly looking at the following objectives: (i) the rational utilization of water resources, (ii) ensuring supply of water, (iii) quantitative and qualitative protection of water intended for irrigation”.

The natural corridor between the Mediterranean Sea and the Southern Alps is densely populated and is crossed by important movements of population and goods. The city-state of Monaco, despite its extremely small size, is a very attractive urban pole for travelers crossing its borders. On the other hand, Nice is among the five most populated cities in France and is the capital of the Maritime Alpes. Being a transition area, some problems are faced in this case study, has in the previous cases – a significant amount of derelict land. However, here not only those lands are the target of the reclamation, Monaco is now carrying out ambitious project to get a $2 billion operation to claim six hectares (15 acres) from the sea (The Telegraph, 2016).

The Conclusions: The study of the territorial impact assessment (TIA) of the CROSS-BORDER cooperation (CBC) project of fostering redeveloped of degraded border areas – a case study approach is necessary to achieve sustainable growth. The GIS analysis of the land cover 2012 shows that the boundary of the urban areas are well defined and the agricultural areas are well protected. The CONCLUSIONS: The study of the territorial impact assessment (TIA) of the CROSS-BORDER cooperation (CBC) project of fostering redeveloped of degraded border areas – a case study approach is necessary to achieve sustainable growth. The GIS analysis of the land cover 2012 shows that the boundary of the urban areas are well defined and the agricultural areas are well protected.