



# LOCAL ROADMAP - BEST PUBLIC PARTICIPATION PRACTICES FOR MAŁOPOLSKA REGION 2019 - 2022

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D.T3.3.2 - Local Roadmap for implementing smart  
and integrated UGS governance

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## INTRODUCTION

The role of 'Local Roadmap' is to provide practical guidelines on the way to the more inclusive, smart UGS governance. The aim of the 'Local Roadmap' is to present applicable best practices of participatory approaches from Urban Green Belt project as well as other interesting local examples. Implementation of these well-proven tools and methods will raise awareness and encourage local communities to take a more active part in decision-making processes of UGS management. Active community involvement in the green areas maintenance and planning is a key to an integrated, socially and economically sustainable development of UGS.

This is a stand-alone guidance document for the period of 2019 – 2022.

It highlights a range of techniques, which are currently supporting UGS management in Poland and other European countries. The guidance targets towns and cities' officials in the Małopolska Region and a variety of stakeholders involved in the UGS development processes. It aims to serve as inspiration, as well as provide practical recommendations for local authorities on how to integrate some of the presented tools into their administrations for increased public participation implementation.

Presented actions include projects, interventions and adapted good practices to be implemented in the Małopolska Region in the field of urban green management. They will help the authorities to enable collaboration between different stakeholders and provide their active engagement in the processes.

## BASELINE SITUATION

In the Małopolska Region there are 61 towns and cities<sup>1</sup>. In two of them, the population exceeds 100k residents: Krakow (>765k) and Tarnów (>110k), while other towns' populations differ in size between average and small.

A share of public green space in the overall areas of towns and cities in Małopolska varies from 0,1% up to 5,6%, while afforestation rate of the urban areas varies from 0 up to 69,9%, depending on local conditions. Area of parks *per capita* is relatively small in big cities: 6,1 m<sup>2</sup> in Krakow and 4,3 m<sup>2</sup> in Tarnow, while in little towns it's much bigger: even up to 145,4 m<sup>2</sup> in Krynica – Zdrój and 256 m<sup>2</sup> in Piwniczna – Zdrój, well known as health resorts. What's important, Małopolska has lots of areas of the highest landscape and natural values in Poland.

UGS governance in middle-sized and big cities of Małopolska is usually led by communal management departments and supported with local GIS services. Issues of green areas' planning and development are included in local development strategies. Maintenance is mainly outsourced; its standards are described in the agreements with contractors. In smaller towns UGS are often maintained by municipalities' own means; management is sometimes shared between departments responsible for communal management, roads, water bodies, and estate councils. Public participation is applied mostly in revitalisation projects subsidised by EU funds.

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<sup>1</sup> Source: Miasta województwa małopolskiego – zmiany, wyzwania i perspektywy rozwoju. Małopolskie Obserwatorium Rozwoju Regionalnego, Departament Polityki Regionalnej, Urząd Marszałkowski Województwa Małopolskiego. Kraków, 2018

Only Krakow, as a capital of the region, has a special entity - Krakow Municipality Greenspace Authority – and implemented dedicated applications for UGS management, as well as obtained a sectoral policy plan of urban green areas management and development. Krakow has also worked out the most advanced tools and techniques of public participation – not only in the region but also as a leader in UGS management in Poland. These methods can be shared with other cities and towns of the region through this document.

Exchange of knowledge and experience regarding UGS management is highly desired in the region. It can help local authorities to develop the UGS as a means of mitigation of environmental pollution and to adjust them to the needs and expectations of the inhabitants.

The number of people in the region is steadily growing. At the same time, the urban population has been decreasing since 1995. In 2017 it was only 48,3% of the population living in the urban areas, while the average urbanization level for the whole country is 60,1%. Current population density in Małopolska is 223 inhabitants per 1 km<sup>2</sup> - this is the second region in Poland in terms of population density in general, and first in terms of population density in rural areas.

These data show a noticeable trend in urban areas' depopulation, which causes increasing suburbanization processes. One of the reasons for the above-mentioned situation may be searching for a higher quality of life in nature surrounding. At the same time, there are various benefits that UGS can have for people's well-being and healthier life in the city, such as the reduction of air pollution and urban noise, improvement of urban climate, improving and maintaining urban ecological balance, promotion of biodiversity, improving economy, contributing to the security of citizens. Enhancement of public green space may significantly improve the quality of life in urban areas, but it requires effective governance. This is a huge challenge for municipalities, which should value their green spaces as an extraordinary asset and intend to promote pro-environmental behaviour and environmental consciousness among its residents. It can be tackled with active community involvement in UGS management.

Planning and development of UGS should also more efficiently target the needs of the elderly, whereas a number of people aged >65 in the region are systematically growing. A process of population ageing has been increasing in Małopolska rapidly in the last 10 years. Also, the number of the oldest – old (aged >85) has been raising. That's why the adaptation of urban green areas to the needs of people of reduced mobility is very important.

## VISION AND OBJECTIVES

### VISION:

Green areas in Małopolska are managed in a smart way, including wide participation of various local stakeholders.

### Determinants of the vision:

Governance of UGS in Małopolska inevitably requires new ways of involvement of local societies and different stakeholders: local decision-making bodies, experts (urban planners, architects, geographers), businesses and citizens. Especially the latter should be actively incorporated in the governance process. This would lead to more harmonious and coordinated urban development and better identification of relevant citizens in on-going processes. To meet their needs and ambitions, local authorities need to provide them with space and an opportunity not just to listen and watch, but instead interact with the processes. Community engagement methods should be widely included in mainstream urban policies, and that's why good collaborative practices are highly needed.

Implementation of hereby presented actions will surge citizens' participation in planning and maintenance of UGS. It will further contribute towards awareness raising, promotion of pro-environmental behaviours and activation of civil society organisations through community building, as well as more inclusive governance that matches the needs of all, even those most vulnerable.

### KEY OBJECTIVE:

Smart and sustainable development of urban green areas, respecting social and environmental context.

### DETAILED OBJECTIVES:

Objective 1: UGS development based on citizens' needs;

Objective 2: Promotion of pro-environmental and proactive behaviours amongst citizens;

Objective 3: Improvement of life quality, especially of the elderly.

Detailed objective title	Action title
1: UGS development based on citizens' needs	<i>Action 1: 'MY GREEN AREA' - LOCAL STEWARDSHIP PROGRAMME</i>
	<i>Action 2: COMMUNITY GARDENS FOR ALL GENERATIONS</i>
2: Promotion of pro-environmental behaviours amongst citizens	<i>Action 1: 'MY GREEN AREA' - LOCAL STEWARDSHIP PROGRAMME</i>
	<i>Action 2: COMMUNITY GARDENS FOR ALL GENERATIONS</i>
	<i>Action 3: EDUCATIONAL WALKS AND IMPROVEMENT OF ACCESS TO UGS FOR EVERYONE</i>
3: Improvement of life quality, especially of the elderly	<i>Action 1: 'MY GREEN AREA' - LOCAL STEWARDSHIP PROGRAMME</i>
	<i>Action 2: COMMUNITY GARDENS FOR ALL GENERATIONS</i>
	<i>Action 3: EDUCATIONAL WALKS AND IMPROVEMENT OF ACCESS TO UGS FOR EVERYONE</i>

## ACTIONS

<b>Objective Title:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• UGS development based on citizens' needs;</li> <li>• Promotion of pro-environmental and proactive behaviours amongst citizens;</li> <li>• Improvement of life quality, especially of the elderly.</li> </ul>	<b>Objective Number: 1, 2, 3</b>
<b>Action Title: 'MY GREEN AREA' - LOCAL STEWARDSHIP PROGRAMME</b>	<b>Action Number: 1</b>
<b>Origin of the action:</b> <input checked="" type="radio"/> Transfer <input type="radio"/> New Concept <input type="radio"/> Other	
<b>Action description - What will be done</b>	
<p>The proposed action is inspired by a UGS pilot project from Budapest, realized in Hegyvidék (12<sup>th</sup> district of Budapest). It is based on a collaborative service method (co-management of small green areas) through the reinforcement of a self-organized group.</p> <p>Hegyvidék has a relatively high level of green areas and local communities have high expectations towards the municipality's green space management, however, their engagement is still weak. This calls much stronger community involvement within the management of the UGSs than the recent situation. The pilot action aim was to create a community of volunteers to promote pro-environmental and proactive behaviours among residents.</p> <p>The general idea is to choose a number of small green areas owned by the city (e.g. along the streets, at junctions, in front of public buildings) and establish volunteer citizens as their local stewards. The stewards can be persons of all age and social groups. It is recommended to involve also the elderly, especially the ones who are interested in gardening. In case of involvement of children or youngsters' groups as stewards, there should be an adult guardian.</p> <p>The initial preparatory works can be done by the contractor or by the municipality together with stewards. The stewards will be free to plant and reshape areas, as well as encourage new volunteers to join them. A municipality will provide tools, equipment, expertise and will arrange activities to build a community of stewards and help them exchange experiences and knowledge. Further maintenance of the areas will be provided by the stewards with the support of local communities/volunteers.</p> <p>In Budapest, 20 local stewards were established in the first round of the project. As they didn't know each other, regular meetings were organized to create a strong, environmentally conscious community. To accelerate the Stewardship Programme, a series of additional activities was organized:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• indoor and outdoor workshops for volunteers participating in the Stewardship Programme (including team building, lessons, and discussions about gardening at the spots, co-creation of Stewards' Festival programme);</li> <li>• programs dedicated for the general public and local residents (thematic walks linked to local UGS, thematic installations to attract attention to green spaces and raise awareness, local festival, games, and competitions, open picnics);</li> <li>• an open university with regular thematic sessions - 'Green Club';</li> </ul>	

- co-designing the concept of the Mobile Green Info Point within ‘Green Club’;
- communication activities.

The above presented collaborative service method based on Hegyvidék good practice will create a big value for local society as it will contribute to community building. Co-management of small green areas through the reinforcement of single volunteers or small, self – organised groups will empower the citizens and wider communities.

The stewards will become real change-makers in their neighbourhoods, and that may be a starting point for wider processes of revitalisation. This is an essential first step that might work as a symbolic project (or quick-win) within the district or city. Green areas reshaped and maintained this way will better fit local needs and improve life quality in the neighbourhoods. Action will directly promote pro-environmental behaviours and moreover, proactive approach amongst citizens. It may also counteract the exclusion of the elderly.

For the city, it will contribute to lower expenses for chosen areas’ maintenance in the future.

For the environment it will contribute to higher biodiversity; such collectively stewarded areas may also become parts of blue-green infrastructure and gain higher retention potential.

No special technologies are needed to procure the action. Social media, local papers, and meetings will be useful for informing people and community building.

#### Minimum viable action

Must have:

- Small, underdeveloped or neglected green areas owned by the city;
- A leader/leading team of the project at the municipality or an NGO;
- Volunteers;
- Communication campaign (could be social media, local papers, city and local greenspace authority webpages, picnics, etc).

Should have:

- An expert (gardener and/or landscape architect) who could provide professional advice for volunteers/stewards;
- Financial resources at a start, although most of the work can be done by own means of the municipality;

Could have:

- Landscape design for each site (could be done during the workshops for stewards or as a ‘Green Club’ activity);
- More financial resources for wider dissemination of the project (e.g. local festival, thematic installations, mobile – info point, posters, competitions, and financial or material rewards) as well as the organization of ‘Green Club’.

#### Responsibility - Who will implement the action?

- Municipality - initiator and project leader;
- NGOs or other subcontractors – organisation of meetings and events, providing expertise;
- Volunteers – stewards of the chosen areas.

<b>Estimated budget and resources</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Staff – own resources of the municipality or an NGO;</li> <li>• Tools and equipment – at a start 500 PLN per location (funding at the level depending on size and scope of work);</li> <li>• Organization of meetings for volunteers and ‘Green Club’ – no rental costs if organized at municipality premises;</li> <li>• Involvement of an external facilitator or expert (gardener, landscape architect) for the stewards’ meetings or ‘Green Club’ meetings – average remuneration about 200 PLN/meeting + possible materials about 200 PLN;</li> <li>• Sources of funding: municipal budget and/or revitalization subsidies at the start; sources of further maintenance of green areas could be: crowdfunding, sponsoring by local businesses, with some support of municipal budget (possibly by means of the ‘Local Initiative’<sup>2</sup>) or grants.</li> </ul>
<b>Measuring success</b>
<p>The goals to achieve are: to develop as many areas as possible and to involve as many people as possible, widely including the elderly. Another important goal is the durability of the project.</p> <p>Measures:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Number/area of sites at the start and further developed during the action;</li> <li>• Number of stewards involved at the start and at the end of action;</li> <li>• Number of residents reached through various local activities and different communication tools;</li> <li>• Number of events organised (all type);</li> <li>• A number of people participating in ‘Green Club’ activities incl. number of the elderly involved;</li> <li>• Number of plots maintained without the help of the municipality at the end of the project;</li> <li>• A number of areas maintained without the help of the municipality a year after project end.</li> </ul>
<b>Timeline - Start and end dates</b>
2019 – 2022
<b>City/region vision and beyond</b>
<p>Action can be extended onto other groups or local businesses interested in taking care of urban green areas (for example as a part of their CSR strategies). It can be also transferred to other districts/cities/regions. Action can be implemented also on non – municipal properties, involving other stakeholders and multi-level governance processes.</p>

<sup>2</sup> ‘Local Initiative’ is a budgetary mechanism used in Kraków, where citizens may apply for financial support of their initiatives. It is a form of cooperation between the municipality and the volunteers - residents, who want to realize a public project for the community. More details at: [https://www.bjp.krakow.pl/?dok\\_id=68716](https://www.bjp.krakow.pl/?dok_id=68716)

<b>Objective Title:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• UGS development based on citizens' needs;</li> <li>• Promotion of pro-environmental behaviours amongst citizens;</li> <li>• Improvement of life quality, especially of the elderly.</li> </ul>	<b>Objective Number: 1, 2, 3</b>
<b>Action Title: COMMUNITY GARDENS FOR ALL GENERATIONS</b>	<b>Action Number: 2</b>
<b>Origin of the action:</b> <input checked="" type="radio"/> Transfer <input type="radio"/> New Concept <input type="radio"/> Other	
<b>Action description - What will be done</b>	
<p>The proposed action is inspired by an ongoing project of Krakow Municipality Greenspace Authority, implemented in 2018 by the city on its own and further developed as a part of the initiative RU: RBAN - Resilient Urban Agriculture and Landscape. It is similar to Action 1 but at a larger scale. Community gardens may be areas of different sizes (in Krakow they vary from 0,135 ha up to 1,8 ha). They always consist of small lots (usually 3x3m), which are maintained by individual citizens. Krakow by now has 6 community gardens, Rome has nearly 160 – there seems to be a huge development potential for such type of activity in the future. The trend has been rapidly expanding worldwide in the last 10 years. RU: RBAN project provides Krakow a possibility of experience and knowledge exchange as well as sharing good practises with partner cities: Rome, Vilnius, A Coruna, Thessaloniki, Loures, and Caen.</p> <p>To arrange a community garden, there must be a leader, who will initiate the process and create a team of minimum 3 persons. They will take responsibility for the garden. The initiators can be an informal group (friends, neighbours), or come from an organisation or institution (e.g. school, local culture center, social activity center, NGO).</p> <p>The idea should be disseminated in the neighbourhood as wide as possible, through posters, social media, open meetings, etc., to encourage more participants. The next step is gaining a lot, that is owned by the municipality. It can be a wasteland, an existing but neglected green area, or a lot belonging to the public institution. The team leader signs an annual lending for use agreement with a municipality and the two other volunteers submit a membership declaration. After a year the agreement may be prolonged. 'Starting team' has to establish rules for the new garden community and animate it. The community will decide by itself about the character of the garden – if it will be more decorative or more utility, what kind of beds will be used, where to place benches and composter if there will be any additional elements as a gazebo or greenhouse, or hives, etc.</p> <p>First steps in the new garden are supported by the municipality. 'Start-up packages' including project consultation, tools, benches and picnic table or raised flowerbeds are offered to the team. If needed, harder preparatory works are realized by a professional contractor. Further know-how support and experience exchange is provided by regular training and workshops ('School of Urban Gardeners').</p> <p>Thanks to the RU: RBAN programme, training for 6 volunteers will be held this year. Volunteers will become 'Gardenisers' (Garden + Organisers), i.e. the leaders, who will learn and share their practical knowledge on gardening, managing, creation, and cooperation with their garden</p>	

communities and other interested citizens. RU: RBAN project will last in Krakow until 2020, later on, it could be continued with UGB actions.

Community gardens create huge value for the local society. They are created by the residents and for the residents - everyone can take part in the initiative. They provide urban dwellers opportunity to spend free time in contact with nature and other people – become kind of real, local community hubs. Gardens also support social inclusion of the elderly - even if they don't have the strength to work, they can join the team and help the others with their knowledge and experience, spending time with younger generations. The other advantage is healthy food – anyone can harvest one's crops free from chemical plant protection products. One of the largest community gardens in Rome consists of 107 planting beds sized 3x3m, and each of them provides fresh vegetables for 2 families. This shows the high utility value of urban gardening. It highly contributes to the local economic development, poverty alleviation and social inclusion of the poor.

For the city, action will contribute to lower expenses for chosen areas' maintenance in the future.

For the environment, it will contribute to higher biodiversity.

No special technologies are needed for the action. Needed solutions are organizational and informative – the municipality needs to coordinate allocation of the lots and provide tools, equipment, and expertise.

#### Minimum viable action

Must have:

- A leading team of the project (min. 3 persons – volunteers per site);
- An underdeveloped or neglected green area owned by the city;
- A project coordinator at the local authority.

Should have:

- An expert ('Gardeniser') who could provide professional advice for volunteers;
- Financial resources for 'start-up packages' – initial support for the volunteers.

Could have:

- Regular meetings of the volunteers, educational workshops.

#### Responsibility - Who will implement the action?

- Municipality – initiator and project leader;
- Volunteers.

#### Estimated budget and resources

- Staff – own resources of the municipality;
- Tools and equipment – start-up packages from 300 to 500 PLN depending on the size of the garden and scope of work; for additional funds volunteers can apply for grants;
- Organization of meetings for volunteers – no rental costs if organized at municipality premises;
- Training programme – 'School of Urban Gardeners' (series of 2-3 hours workshops)– 5000 PLN;

- Sources of funding: municipality (e.g. Local Initiative) and/or revitalization subsidies.

#### Measuring success

#### Measures:

- Number/area of sites developed in the programme;
- Number of citizens involved;
- Number of the elderly involved;
- Number of actions/events organised;
- A number of years of constant stewardship on an area.

#### Timeline - Start and end dates

2019 - 2022

#### City/region vision and beyond

The action helps to achieve all the objectives identified in this document and has a great potential for development in local communities for the future. It strongly counteracts the exclusion of the elderly, providing local communities with a chance to exchange knowledge and experience between generations. To be implemented in the region and wider, in the whole country.

<b>Objective Title:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Promotion of pro-environmental behaviours amongst citizens</li> <li>• Improvement of life quality, especially of the elderly</li> </ul>	<b>Objective Number: 2, 3</b>
<b>Action Title: EDUCATIONAL WALKS AND IMPROVEMENT OF ACCESS TO UGS FOR EVERYONE</b>	<b>Action Number: 3</b>
<b>Origin of the action:</b> <input checked="" type="radio"/> Transfer <input type="radio"/> New Concept <input type="radio"/> Other	
<b>Action description - What will be done</b>	
<p><b><u>Educational walks and supplementing events</u></b></p> <p>The action is inspired by a pilot activity organized in the Witkowice Forest (for the region Krakow FUA). It comprises walking tours in areas of high natural values, professionally guided by nature and education specialists. During the tour, people have an opportunity to touch nature, smell the forest or meadow, learn about trees, flowers, fungus, birds, or other plants and animals. Tours can be organized during the day or in the evening/night if there is a possibility of interesting observations.</p> <p>Educational walks may be organized for all age groups. These events always have an individual scenario, that may focus on different aspects of nature - depending on local conditions and values. For example, scenarios realized in Krakow are<sup>3</sup>:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Forest walks (in Witkowice Forest – themes in the morning: what you can see in the forest, what type of animals are leaving there, what trees grow in the area – mark them, type of birds, be closer to nature; theme in the evening: secret life of night butterflies; in Wolski Forest – search for life in dead wood);</li> <li>• Meadow walks (in Tonie and Nowohuckie Meadows – observation of unique insects);</li> <li>• Walks along rivers (Wisła at the wild riverside forest of Przegorzały, Wilga, Prądnik, Drwinka, Potok Rzewny);</li> <li>• Walks around the city's wastelands and former quarries (Zakrzówek, Liban);</li> <li>• Butterflies 'safari' (observations at the meadows of Kostrze and Tonie);</li> <li>• Joint cleaning actions (Witkowice Forest, Dłubnia river).</li> </ul> <p>The idea of educational walks may also become a base of organized activities for groups of school- or preschool children. The deliverables of Witkowice Green Living Lab project comprise ready-made scenarios of outdoor lessons for further application. More info at <a href="https://zsm.krakow.pl/dla-krakowian/edukacja/396-odkrywanie-piekna-lasu-witkowickiego-scenariusze-zajec-terenowych.html">https://zsm.krakow.pl/dla-krakowian/edukacja/396-odkrywanie-piekna-lasu-witkowickiego-scenariusze-zajec-terenowych.html</a></p> <p>Walks can be complemented by 'classes in the green' (e.g. painting, reading in the woods, smartphone photo competitions) and picnics.</p> <p>Workshops are another valuable forms of environmental education that may supplement the walks. Krakow Municipality Greenspace Authority realizes for example:</p>	

<sup>3</sup> Presented activities are organized by Krakow Municipality Greenspace Authority or NGOs (REFA –St. Francis of Assisi Movement, Foundation 'Children into the Nature' - with or without KMGA's involvement).

- ‘Green Horizons’ – regular family workshops on Saturday mornings, led outdoors in different green areas or under roof, every year from April till the end of June; proposed topics: urban gardening, bees in the city, Polish garden traditions;
- ‘Art – eco’ workshops for children – practical gardening and art activities, including painting, drawing the nature elements as well as creating small gardens in pots that children can take home and take care of. Proposed themes for art activities: ‘Happy garden’ and ‘My Grandma’s Flowerbeds’; for gardening activities: ‘My Mini - Garden’ (creating a composition of sedum), and ‘Polish Garden Traditions’ (creating a composition of herbs and vegetables).

Educational walks and workshops create a big value for the local society as a means of environmental education for all age groups. It is also an interesting form of spending free time for the whole families, as well a chance of meeting people and the development of one’s interests, especially for the elderly.

To procure the action an expert as a guide and good weather are needed (in case of an outdoor activity).

### Access improvement

In order to make particular green areas more accessible for educational walks of all the users, especially the elderly and disabled, technical improvements may be needed. This proposal is also inspired by a pilot activity organized in the Witkowice Forest (for region Krakow FUA). Action comprises a series of infrastructural interventions. It may consist of: designation of parking spaces, paths’ surface hardening and construction of footbridges adjusted for wheelchairs, appropriate signage of the paths according to local conditions e.g. marking steepness of slopes (if applicable), facilitation for the blind and partially sighted (signage with Braille’s alphabet, ground indicating systems), assembly of educational boards and other elements (e.g. bas – reliefs of leaves, insects or other animals, or animal’s footprints), wood furniture (benches, picnic tables – if allowed in protected areas). Dedicated applications for smartphones may also be helpful.

Such a complex approach creates a big social and educational value for the local community and enables inclusion of the elderly and disabled.

Action needs design and construction services according to local conditions.

### Minimum viable action

Must have:

- An area of high natural and landscape values with the possibility of access for a group of up to 20 people;
- Registration form;
- An expert as a guide.

Should have:

- Good weather (in case of an outdoors activity);

Could have:

- Scenarios and materials for additional workshops or ‘classes in the green’;
- A natural area to be adapted for the disabled/persons of impaired mobility, or an area where general access for the purpose of environmental education needs to be provided (e.g. wetlands, river banks);

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A plan of adaptation/dedicated design;</li> <li>• Execution on site.</li> </ul>
<b>Responsibility – Who will implement the action?</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Municipality or an NGO – as an organizer of walks and classes/workshops;</li> <li>• Citizens of all ages – as participants.</li> <li>• A municipality will implement the action of access improvement (if applicable).</li> </ul>
<b>Estimated budget and resources</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Staff – an expert as a guide (an employee of a municipality or NGO's, or a nature teacher);</li> <li>• Educational walks – 100 - 200 PLN/walk, an hourly small workshop for children – 100 PLN (without materials), other specialized workshops (permaculture, apiculture) – 200 - 500 PLN/workshop depending on its the scenario and needed materials; expected time: 1,5 - 2 hours.</li> <li>• Sources of funding: tickets paid by participants.</li> <li>• Access improvement - costs depend on local needs and conditions. In Witkowiec Forest general cost of design and execution of infrastructural elements for about 1 km long path (paths and footbridge adjusted for the disabled – where local wood was used, designation of parking areas, assembly of 6 educational boards, bas – reliefs, wood furniture and signage) was at the level of 80 000 PLN (incl. VAT).</li> <li>• Dedicated smartphone application based on beacons – cost at the level of 43 000 PLN (incl. VAT).</li> </ul>
<b>Measuring success</b>
<b>Measures:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Number of walks/workshops;</li> <li>• Number of participants;</li> <li>• Number of adapted areas;</li> <li>• A number of disabilities addressed.</li> </ul>
<b>Timeline - Start and end dates</b>
<b>2019 – 2022</b>
<b>City/region vision and beyond</b>
<p>Walks, classes in the green - actions viable for all kinds of areas of nature protection/high natural and landscape values, and all generations. It can be widely implemented - in every area of high natural and landscape values with safe access for a group of up to 20 people.</p> <p>Workshops – applicable in every city or town regardless of the existing natural or landscape values.</p> <p>Access improvement - action viable for all kinds of UGS, that can be widely implemented. Eliminating architectural barriers should be a standard design approach.</p>

## SUMMARY

As the community involvement in our cities is a still developing process, new engagement methods are desirable tools of cooperation between municipalities and residents.

Implementation of the above presented practical guidelines and actions will contribute to the wider mobilization of local communities in UGS management and reach people, who are currently not active. This way proposed methods will support the achievement of the objectives in the region, as effective management of UGS calls for due cooperation amongst all the stakeholders. Green spaces managed and developed collectively will better fit local communities' needs and promote a proactive attitude amongst citizens. Active methods of environmental education will promote pro-environmental behaviours amongst all the generations, especially children and teens. That will bear fruit today and in the future as well. And last, but not least, quality of life of all the residents, especially of the elderly, will get improved.

Proposed actions may refer to the different types of scenarios, as a development of new UGS, their transformation and elimination of existing UGS. The last one is always the most difficult case, anyway *Action 3* – walks, discussions, meetings on-site realized together with workshops may contribute to mitigation it's negative effects and finding new solutions to the problems.

There is also a large potential interconnection of the proposed activities with other UGB project results, as GIS-based solutions and multi-stakeholder governance methods. Green areas selected for the Local Stewardship Programme and Community Gardens can be monitored by GIS methods. This way maps showing effects and outreach of the actions can be easily generated. GIS tools can be also implemented the management and further development of proposed actions. Geo-surveys based on GIS solutions may be used as an 'idea – collectors', to gather and share residents' proposals of new locations. Multi-stakeholder governance will be the next step of hereby presented ideas, as they can be extended in the future on non-municipal properties.

### Summary table:

<b>Vision: Local societies are widely involved in UGS management process in the cities of Małopolska Region</b>				
<b>objective</b>	<b>Action title</b>	<b>Responsible</b>	<b>Budget</b>	<b>Timeline</b>
1, 2, 3	<i>Action 1: 'MY GREEN AREA' - LOCAL STEWARDSHIP PROGRAMME</i>	UMWM	<i>15 000 PLN/year/city (only basic activities, as start-up packages, external experts or facilitators at the meetings for the stewards and series of workshops).</i>	2019-2022
1, 2, 3	<i>Action 2: COMMUNITY GARDENS FOR ALL GENERATIONS</i>	UMWM	<i>15 000 PLN/year/city (only basic activities, as start-up packages, external experts or facilitators at the meetings for the volunteers and series of workshops).</i>	2019-2022
2, 3	<i>Action 3: EDUCATIONAL WALKS AND IMPROVEMENT OF ACCESS TO UGS FOR EVERYONE</i>	UMWM	<i>1000 – 5000 PLN per a seasonal series of walks and short workshops (e.g. for children)</i>	2019-2022