



D.T2.2.1 PILOT ACTIVITY CONCEPTS FOR THEMATIC WORKING GROUP 2 - PILOT REGION KRAKOW FUA

Concepts of pilot actions testing community involvement techniques and tools aiming at inclusive UGS governance-

A multi-stakeholder and community-based revitalisation programme

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1. Background and objectives

Successful sustainable development and governance of UGS inevitably require new ways of integrated or comprehensive planning and maintenance, which involves the perception and voice of different sectors and actors: local decision-making bodies, experts (urban planners, architect, geographers), businesses and citizens. Until recently, the latter were not actively incorporated in the governance process. This led to inharmonious and uncoordinated urban development and poor identification of relevant citizens in on-going processes. Consequently, civil society and vulnerable groups have often been excluded and deprived.

Therefore, several approaches and methods have been developed by experts on how to involve and mobilise community perceptions, beliefs, attitudes, opinions or viewpoints; one of them is participatory planning, which is an “open, accountable process through which individuals and groups within selected community can exchange views and influence decision making” (Internet 1). It focuses on the involvement of different stakeholders, providing them with a space and an opportunity not just to listen and watch, but instead interact with the processes.

The partners in Working group 2 will work on development and testing smart methods, techniques and tools for integrating a participatory approach into policy and practice related to UGS management. The focus will be on mobilisation and active involvement of citizens (as users of UGS) and community (civic) groups into greenery design, revitalisation and maintenance processes with an aim to upgrade urban ecosystems.

The model for ensuring and facilitating community participation in UGS planning and management will be formed on the basis of the analysis of different case studies from around Europe. The case studies emphasise participatory practices and active involvement of civil society into planning, management and utilization of UGS. The model, primarily focusing on benefits of green infrastructure, will explicate the approaches and actions to raise awareness among citizens (communities) about the unknown or lesser known environmental, social and economic potentials of UGS.

The model rests on three possible scenarios that a community might have to negotiate in the processes of planning, governance and management of UGS. The scenarios anticipate different community positions and provide strategies to address them.

- Development of new green spaces.
- Elimination of green spaces.
- Transformation of green spaces.

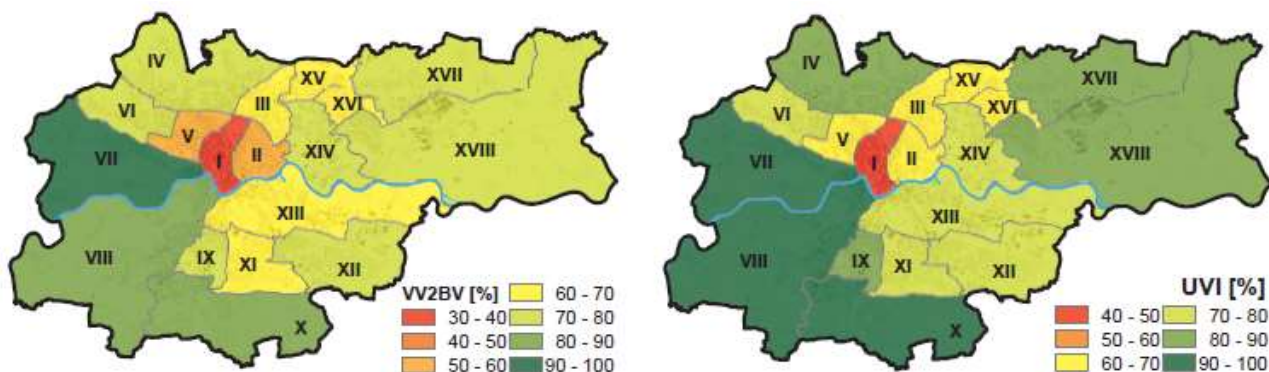
These are the general outlines of typical situations that may occur when a local community, municipal authority, or owner and/or investor initiates action to do something about UGS. The scenarios encompass possible practices in UGS development and take into account the different stakes of the community, as well as owners, investors and/or authorities. It should also be noted that the central point of departure is that “Green is Good”. Furthermore, the model envisages a situation where citizens are not aware of the various benefits that UGS can have for people’s well-being and healthier life in the city; they may not be acquainted with its potential for ecological protection, 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, etc.).



The three scenarios can have different specifics on local, regional or national levels that arise from different environmental, social, economic and political backgrounds and contemporary development of green infrastructure. However, the main objective of the analysis of case studies is to collect and analyse different examples and experiences of UGS challenges around Europe. The different examples will assist in designing concrete, reliable and verified guidelines, tools and methods for empowering and actively involving the community into planning, governance and maintenance of UGB. What is more, although our model primarily focuses on community involvement it also emphasises the motives, desires, interests and reservations of other inevitably involved stakeholders, such as municipal authorities, experts, owner and/or investors.

Tackled challenges

The WITKOWICE GLL (Green Living Lab) is located in the north-western part of Krakow - in the district IV Prądnik Biały. This district area covers 23.42 km², the population is 68,385 which gives 2920 people per km². The district represents the average indices of VV2BV (proportion between volume of the high vegetation and volume of buildings) and UVI (where additionally have been taken into account the areas with low vegetation like lawns) for living comfort in terms of green participation (74.94% and 81.91%, respectively), which for the whole city varies between 38.91% and 93.99% or between 41.47% and 94.33%, respectively (Miodońska and Wężyk 2016). Both 3D spatial indices mentioned above (proposed by Tompalski and Wężyk, 2012), shows a recommendable method of mapping and describe the urban green space. This method is suitable also for characterizing the living conditions in the city or its any part much more accurately than a simple area proportion between the plots covered with vegetation and the built-up areas, however the ALS point cloud data is not always available.



The value of VV2BV and UVI spatial indices [%] calculated for all 18 districts of the city (Miodońska and Wężyk 2016) presented in Land Cover and Ventilation Atlas of Krakow. The pilot site described here is located close to the boarder of the municipality, in the district IV which indicates average values for the whole city.

All the measures envisaged within the pilot project are consistent with the idea of a river park (main part of the park is located along the river) and taking into account environmental conditions and are convergent with the findings of the current local plan. Here are very important existing forms of nature conservation: »Las Witkowice« is one of eleven ecological sites established in Krakow, a large part of the area is located in the buffer zone of Landscape Park Krakow Valleys, the area includes habitats of many protected animal species as well as protected natural habitats listed in Habitats Directive - *Fraxino-Alnetum*, *Tilio-Carpinetum* (Böhm 2001, Szwałko 2005, Degórska 2015). The challenge is with the ownership structure of land, which is a mosaic of municipal land, the state treasury and private property.



The presence of forests, open spaces, water bodies, and especially very varied terrain (loess ravines, outcrops of limestone) promotes biodiversity and diverse land use planning for the wider education and recreation.



Picture from a picnic in the Witkowice Forest organized as an event of UGB project on 1.07.2017.

Participation: The challenges due to participation are: Who needs to be involved? How to involve residents and institutions, including those from so-called difficult areas (areas that are undeveloped and also schools



with young people with behaviour and social problems)? What solutions are effective?

Conclusions pilot Witkowice GLL:

- Involvement of many parties is a priority.
- Dialogue with the locals, listening to needs and consulting ideas.
- Opportunity analysis - an important issue is convince people to certain initiatives, such as the Citizens' Budget, the Green Incubator Initiative.
- The use of good practice - mutual learning and the use of ready-made solutions is really important. You can learn and gain knowledge from others, check solution and challenges.
- There is also an aspect of green development, i.e. informing inhabitants, that the existing greenery like a park or a square can be developed and a question arises how to develop it further?
- The open question is how to engage business sector?
- It is worth emphasizing that many initiatives in the city are a bottom-up initiative - from citizens.

Management: Other challenges are: management of green areas? How an efficient and sustainable UGS management system should look like? Multilateral, multi-level management, or how to effectively care for green areas. How to build a city's potential in this area?

Conclusions pilot Witkowice GLL:

- UGS management is multicomponent and multilevel.
- The challenge is land ownership - also in Witkowice GLL.
- Management is a dynamic issue, so it is necessary to think in a long term and respond to current changes: changes in law, social change, etc.
- The need to integrate green areas into regional planning.
- A small number of development plans.
- The need of transformation and development of existing green area.

Motivation and aspired results

How to manage effectively? It is important to know what is being managed - land records, spatial databases help us to manage. This information should also be translated into the future actions. Essential though, maybe a trivial matter, is that we can manage what is in hold. Apart from the information what is being managed, one should pay attention to what we want to achieve and how. Such an approach to management means that every issue should be consulted with the inhabitants and here is also important aspect of co-operation between units and institutions in the municipality, between municipalities and institutions at regional level. The framework of action and plan helps with the management.

The fact is that the green area has no borders - based on pilot action we would like to point out that the forest extends through the area of two municipalities and based on this we would like to show importance of cooperation and community involvement - also with action how to encourage people to speak and be a part of management /picnic action 1.07/. That is why the cooperation should be multilevel and multilateral. Also after SP meeting and consultation appeared that there is no information about what is going on in other municipalities within the FUA.

SUM UP: The main aspired results are to combine citizens wishes for Witkowice GLL with the infrastructures which are existing and make a show case for other municipalities that cooperation is possible.



Starting point

The Pilot Witkowice GLL under UGB project is a next action taken in the area of Witkowice. Previous actions: the educational trail in the Mogilskie Forest and the Witkowice Forest with the reclamation of the pedestrian route (including the 60+ senior) along the rivers "Prądnik" (Białucha) and "Bibiczanka" in the area of District IV. Combined actions and cost: Participatory budgeting project from 2015 and internal Greenery Authority project from 2016.

The Greenery Authority is implementing the pilot project WITKOWICE GLL (Witkowice Green Living Lab) in the Witkowice Forest. The project will consist the revitalization of existing tourism and recreation infrastructure and the implementation of innovative directions of nature education. It will include transformation of green spaces. The aim of this action is the involvement of local community into the whole development procedure.

2. General implementation strategies

The process for the selection of methods and techniques started in the Second Transnational project partner meeting in Maribor (on 20th and 21st of April in 2017), when the TWG 2 lead partner first presented the Framework concept and later on the template for the analysis of case studies from partners' regions and wider. After that the partners presented to researchers from ZRC SAZU the pilot region, problems with the community involvement, pilot ideas and main challenges that they want to reach during the project. Based on an interesting debate at the Transnational PP meeting in Maribor (21st of April), where partners had an opportunity to talk about the pilot actions, ZRC SAZU team prepared a Draft model with the detail description of methods and techniques. Afterwards the partners choose the methods and techniques which will be tested during the pilot actions.

Contribution to testing the model

Witkowice GLL (Green Living Lab) has a mixture of actions. In pilot two situations are consider - the actions in first one consider the development of green space /important issue in this case is that this area is not a new green space - but existing one/ other appearing situation in pilot is a transformation part as there will be introduction of small infrastructure. In the pilot we are testing community involvement based on *consultation process* and *interactive participation* with help of SP. What is more we would like to show possibility of cooperation on FUA level.

Chosen elements of the model

Based on model approach that the main challenge in consultation process is how to involve people actively into action. What is more, taking into account four model phases: phase 1: Assessing the situation / Identifying stakeholders / Detecting the community and phase 2: Mobilising the community - we organised:

- Consultation based on needs
- 1.07.2017 *Picnic* - citizens approach:
- PP10 and PP6 prepared a *survey in form of interview* - it was distributed at school in June. We received around 100 interviews back and it was possible to gather same information about the Witkowice GLL. This interview was really simple one firstly for pupils in the school but also to involve parents into the consultation.



- To make it all more attractive, there was also an *art competition* entitled "My Witkowice Forest". During picnic 1.07.2017 the three places were announced and one special prize.
 - To make people more familiar with the area - educational walk was organised - (professional tour guided by nature and education specialist, during it people had an opportunity to touch nature; smell the forest; learn about trees, fungus, birds, animals, ect.)
- **Consultation-on-the spot**

During this event UGB - Witkowice Green Living Lab was presented in an active form. Citizens had an opportunity to mark what they want to have in the forest. We prepared a high resolution posters for picnic participants to mark their needs.

FUA challenge: as our pilot is on the FUA level thus involved not only Krakow citizens/as this group of people knew how green spaces are important / but also municipality citizens is challenging. Other aspect is to show importance to preserve green spaces but also to make those spaces available for people. What is more, maintenance aspects are really important issue for future.

Consultation sum-up: after both stages of consultation the needs due to pilot area are the same and we can group them as: infrastructure needs; recreation and leisure needs; security needs and be-with -nature.

Needs after consultation process in the field on 1.07.2017

Witkowice GLL:

- bicycle stands,
- cycle paths,
- running tracks,
- wider bridges and new bridges,
- grill space,
- benches,
- modern playground,
- recreational path - like in Krynica,
- open- air gym,
- parking spaces,
- development of existing viewpoints,
- no indication or sign that there is a forest park,
- secure pedestrian crossing around the bridge,
- security in the forest - important issue,
- lack of a natural monument in this area,
- educational pylons - can this be changed as this construction look like advertisement pole ?
- lack of toilet,

Mobile application:

- cool application idea - for 4 seasons, animals, plants, amphibians / with same clues what is it, what it looks like/
- this application will be nice to have as you can know what to look at, what is in the forest etc.
- photography of species, atlas of fauna and flora - after verification.
- interactive information what is in the park such as: sounds and noises.



Actions which will be implemented in phase 4 and phase 5 based on model. We will try to implement those actions gradually, but probably not until spring. Moreover additional information showing, on the one hand, changes that are happening in the forest on a regular basis and on the other hand, there will be actions to broaden the information channels - local press, local www, radio stations, fb.

- next picnic,
- running event in the forest,
- organization of the educational walks in the forest / what you can see in the forest, what type of animals are leaving here, type of birds, be closer to nature)
- walking tour - what trees are grow in the area. Mark them.
- smartphone photo competition,
- painting class in the forest (bring you paint , paper and paint what you see),
- action in the forest - joint cleaning,
- library- reading in the woods.

Input from the local assessment

In local assessment all information were prepared according to the needs of this particular document. Due to the pilot aspects we are using knowledge and practice based on own experience and partners experience on participation and management. In particular, information will be used from planning documents (land allocation) of the actual vegetation map of existing nature conservation forms (landscape park, ecological use, species protection of plants, animals and fungi). The GIS data on land ownership structure, topographic and hydrogeological information will have a significant impact on the land use and development of the green system as well as the improvement of management methods. For the general characteristics of pilot location, a reference was made to the layout of the parks and green system of the entire city, including the system of river parks.

Role of stakeholder platform

From the **first meeting** we are informing our SP members about the pilot action. We did also pre-consultation action during the SP meeting 15.05.2017 - what is more, we have on meeting a lot interested parties in this particular area and pilot. The primary needs and uses were discussed during SP meeting 15.05.2017

1.07.2017 Picnic - citizens approach:

Based on Maribor meeting thoughts and information PP10 and PP6 prepared a survey in form of interview - it was distributed at school in June. We received around 100 interviews back and it was possible to gather some information about the Witkowice GLL such as: how people are using this area (walking, running, having fun, playing, biking); information what is needed in the areas (bicycle stands, benches, lighting, wider paths); information if people know about this area (most interviewed knew this place). The interview was really simple designed for pupils in the school but the basis was to involve parents into the consultation process. To make it all more attractive, there was also an art competition entitled "My Witkowice Forest". During picnic 1.07.2017 the three places were announced and one special prize.

Potential interconnection with other project activities

Similarities are in connection with TWG3 work- multilevel governance in case of management of green



spaces.

Some points for all:

A common summary in cooperation with other TWG3 partners will be needed here. Joint action can be reflected in the methodology of consultation, ways of communicating and involving the public.

Evaluation indicators to measure the success of the activities

Number of *participants* in pilot meetings, number of *visits to websites* (community portals) with messages about events in the field (picnics). Increase in the number of *groups and / or participants of educational activities* before and after the deployment of a *multimedia application* with terrain elements, number of enters to interactive elements of the multimedia application after its implementation, comments (and their contents) on social networks.

And relative to the tourist infrastructure - the number of *new elements introduced* within the pilot and the *number of similar (framed) schemes / elements duplicated outside the pilot in different locations*.

3. Procedure and schedule

These below listed elements are intended to be collected to ensure an efficient learning effect for the end version of the model:

- what methods and tools were selected, amended and implemented (and how)
- how many people were involved/reached
- generation, professional background, social status (if possible)
- what was the response
- content: was the selected method suitable for your purposes?
- how was the method accepted,
- difficulties in implementation, trustworthiness of method/implementation;
- would a different method better suit the addressing of the problem? which? why?
- how would you improve the method?
- what did you learn from using the selected methods?
- please share your experience/story to be used to illustrate the examples in the final model

Overall description and aim of the pilot activity

The Greenery Authority is implementing the pilot project WITKOWICE GLL (Witkowice Green Living Lab) in the Witkowice Forest. The project will consist the revitalization of existing tourism and recreation infrastructure and the implementation of innovative directions of nature education with mobile application. It will include transformation of green spaces and development of existing one.

The value of the project for Krakow (focused mostly on pilot action): 101 177, 06 Euro

With estimated investments cost in Euro:

- Information boards - 6 pcs. 3 200,00
- Preparation and assembly of wood furniture (benches and tables made of local round wood) - 2 sets and 12 individual benches 1 300,00



- Footbridge (walking and cycling) over Bibiczanka (with a construction project) 4.200,00
- Strengthening and securing parts of the trail - about 200 m 800,00
- Surface hardening of two parking places for the disabled people 300,00
- Marking route and parking spaces - approx. 80 signs 200,00

Planned measures

What will be done:

- field devices installation designed using local natural materials such as: wood and stone, information boards for educational pathways for the implementation of an educational and recreational program, footbridge over the river - cycling and walking purpose over Bibiczanka stream,
- existing paths will be secured,
- parking places for bicycles and vehicles for disabled people will be prepared,
- elements of small architecture from round wood will be placed,
- field elements necessary for the implementation of the mobile application will be placed.

As part of the Witkowice GLL pilot activities, a multimedia application with field elements of 15.000 Euro will be developed and implemented.

Individual steps

Activity	Date	Responsible	Involved people	Place	Costs	Purpose
First SP meeting		Agata Wesółowska	Stakeholders from different sectors	Conference Centre Villa Decius, Krakow	PP6 cost 23 people attended 400 euro	Dissamination
Second meeting SP		Agata Wesółowska	Stakeholders from different sectors	Marshal's Office of the Małopolska Region, Wielicka Street	PP6 cost 26 people attended 150 euro	Dissamination
Project and pilot information on the civil dialogue commission	03.04.2017	Beata Paliś / Agata Wesółowska	Participants of commission	Center for Civic Dialogue, Bracka street, Krakow		Activities promotion
Project and pilot information on	14.04.2017	Przemysław Szwalko /	Participants of the	Council Hall of the City		Activities promotion



the MONIT-AIR conference		Agata Wesołowska	conference	Council of Krakow		
Preparing a public contract for the bridge design		Małgorzata Gracz	Contractor			
Preparing the contents of the pilot for the newsletter		Katarzyna Przyjemska-Grzesik	Project partners			
Announcing the art competition "My Witkowice" and a poll/survey for pupils at the school in Witkowice		Katarzyna Przyjemska-Grzesik/Agata Wesołowska	Pupils	Primary school Witkowice		Increase of engagement / gather information on how to use space
Picnic in Witkowice and the results announcement of the art competition	01.07.2017	Przemysław Szwałko/ Agata Wesołowska/ Beata Paliś/ Katarzyna Przyjemska-Grzesik	Inhabitants / residents/ users/ pupils from school/	Witkowice Forest	PP10 cost	Increase engagement / gathering information on how to use space / study of need between residents
Preparing and announcing a public order for the application	15.09.2017	Małgorzata Gracz/ /Katarzyna Przyjemska-Grzesik/ Przemysław szwałko	Contractor		PP10 costs	
Workshop during the 3rd Transnational PP meeting	19.09.2017	Agata Wesołowska/ /Katarzyna Przyjemska-Grzesik/ Przemysław szwałko	TWG2 partners, other participants	Prague	UGB costs	Discuss on final TWG documents
Third SP meeting	27.09.2017	Agata Wesołowska	Stakeholders from different sectors	Metaforma Cafe Powiśle street	PP6 costs 18 people attended 450 euro	Dissamination, model and pilot concept discussion



Fourth SP meeting	8.12.2017	Agata Wesołowska	Stakeholders from different sectors and municipalities		PP6 costs 432 euro	Dissamination, good practices
Finishing of bridge design,	30.11.2017	Katarzyna Wątróbska	External company		PP10 costs	obtaining the necessary permits
Preparing and announcing a public order for the bridge construction	30.12.2017	Małgorzata Gracz/ Katarzyna Wątróbska	Contractor		PP10 costs	
Construction of bridges and elements of small architecture in Witkowice	31.04.2018	Katarzyna Wątróbska	External company	Witkowice Forest	PP10 costs	
Execution of the application Multimedia (Stage I)	30.03.2018			www and Witkowice Forest		
Study visit	24.05.2018	Przemysław Szwako/ 	TWG2 partners	Witkowice Forest		
Execution of the application Multimedia (Stage II)	30.06.2018			www and Witkowice Forest		
Maintenance of terrain and multimedia infrastructure after project completion	Up to 2025 or longer			www and Witkowice Forest, also other areas if applicable	Municipality of Kraków costs	duplication and sharing of proven solutions

Outcomes and interdependencies between individual steps

The first public procurement entitled “Preparation of the construction project of a wooden footbridge together with obtaining the necessary opinions, decisions, applications, permits, as well as development of



a small architectural project for realization of the educational and recreational program WITKOWICE GLL within the UGB project for the Municipal Greenery Authority in Krakow” was invalidated due to lack of offers. The procurement was repeated under the name “Preparation of the construction project of a wooden footbridge together with obtaining the necessary opinions, decisions, applications, permits for realization of the educational and recreational program WITKOWICE GLL” within the UGB project for the Municipal Greenery Authority in Krakow”. The documents for the public procurements, including questions and answers, have been published on the webpages <http://zsm.krakow.pl/zamowienia.html?task=szczegolyZamowienie&id=19> and <http://zsm.krakow.pl/zamowienia.html?task=szczegolyZamowienie&id=23>. Cooperation with financial and architectural services of the Municipal Greenery Authority in Krakow was needed: Budget and Planning Team and the Investment and Renovation Projects Team as well as with the European Funds Bureau of the Municipality of Krakow.

Similar public procurements will be conducted to identify the contractor for the bridge design and implementation, and to implement a multimedia application with field elements. On the other hand, the construction of the remaining field infrastructure, due to the presumed underestimation of costs and the lack of funds under the pilot, will have to be implemented from separate measures that may not be considered eligible in the UGB project. This is an important element of risk in the implementation of investment projects in green areas, as demonstrated during the pilot activities

Others important aspects:

Completion of the main activities of the footbridge construction over the river in the Witkowiec forest (preparing and announcing public order for a construction project, selection of a contractor, contract signing, project implementation, obtaining a water permit, obtaining a building permit) determines further steps (preparation and public order for the execution of the footbridge, contractor selection, contract signing, execution footbridge, building approval by building supervision, introduction to geodetic resources, permission to use) result of this action will supplement the database for educational classes and full multimedia relocation. Other activities encourage stakeholders to collaborate on design work on the location of small architecture and information and education facilities. The information collected from the tested sites is certified in design and other land development activities in on contexts of recreation and education. During the picnic organized on 1.07.2017 additional comments were gathered on the needs of the inhabitants, including walk tracks, toilets and other elements of development, as well as interactivity of the planned application. It is also important to consider activities after the construction of the footbridge and other field facilities. The important task is to take into account the progress of the project as well as the maintenance of the facilities at a later date, including the UGB project period of persistence.

Additional details in accordance to the necessities of the draft model

Methods from model: survey, picnic, pre-consultations, consultation.

Below same methods existing in Cracow, which are very popular among citizens and are used by the city to show importance of green space in the city.

Actions in Cracow to involve citizens:

"Practice in the green"

Classes are in 4 parks (Jordan, Kosciuszko, Bednarski, Decius). It lasts 17 weeks (from 22.05 to 15.09),



including 10 classes per week (Park Jordana 4, remaining 2). Average number of people in classes about 10. Area Parks: Jordan , Bednarski , Decius, Kosciuszko.

"Picnic in the green"

Picnics take place from July to the end of September - 13.5 days total (13x2 days + 1 x 1 day = 27 days) in 5 parks - Bednarski Park, Nowohucki reservoir, Decjusz Park, Planty Krakowskie , Kościuszki Park. About 2,000 visitors daily.

"Parkobus in the green"

Parkobus rides from July to September. 3 times a month we travel with the inhabitants on one side of the city to the other showing them the green areas located at the opposite end of the city. During the tours we will visit: Bednarski Park, Kosciuszki Park, Witkowice Forest Park, Bagry, Zakrzówek Park, Nowohucki reservoir. The number of participants dependent on the weather and ranges from 40 to 4. However, this is a new project and, as our past experience shows (picnics / exercises), it takes about a year and same time with information process to anchor well same actions into the residents' minds.

Participatory budgeting

Participatory budget is a process in which the inhabitants not only decide on allocating part of the budget of the city of Cracow. It is a process whereby they can first and foremost influence the city by prioritizing and meeting the needs of their local communities. Residents know their needs best, and the civic budget is a tool for satisfying them. A tool that supports the building of local social capital and the search for social innovation .The most important element of this budget is the active participation of all citizens and residents, who through their activity and experience create a common interest and compromise local communities by creating local leaders and building local identities. Its main purpose is to increase the voices of the residents themselves by involving them in discussions about the priorities of the local community from the point of view of its common good. This goal will lead to active engagement in the process of developing the civic budget and effective sharing of local budgets and building relationships in the local community.

The participatory budgeting is an excellent tool for self-government education - it is part of a particular philosophy of functioning of the self-government - as a community of authorities and residents of a given territorial unit working for its development.

The participatory budgeting is working from 2015. Most project are focused on green spaces and installations, development of existing green space or transformation.

<https://budzet.krakow.pl/>