



LOCAL ACTION PLAN

KRAKOW-NOWA HUTA



European Union

European Regional
Development Fund



Connecting cities
Building successes

INTRODUCTION	2
Chapter 1. Description of the area covered by the development plan	3
1.1 Basic information about Nowa Huta.....	3
1.2 Nowa Huta Lagoon and the Dłubnia River as the chosen areas of activity.....	4
1.3 Diagnosis of the economic and social situation of the "old" Nowa Huta.....	6
1.4. SWOT analysis of the "old" area of Nowa Huta	10
Chapter 2. Vision and directions of the development of the Nowa Huta and the Dłubnia River	13
2.1 Vision of the development of the Nowa Huta Lagoon and the Dłubnia River	13
2.2 Recommendations.....	13
2.3 Main goal, directions of actions and priorities.....	15
2.4 Reference to the existing strategic programs	16
Chapter 3. Involvement of actors in the implementation of the Vital Cities - URBACT Local Group project	18
3.1 Public entities involved in the implementation of activities and projects.....	18
3.2 Private actors involved in the implementation of activities and projects.....	22
Chapter 4. Monitoring and evaluation of the Local Action Plan	23

INTRODUCTION

The City of Krakow, as one of the partners of the Vital Cities project, within the framework of the URBACT III Program, participated in a trans-European exchange of experiences on the issue of integrated development and revitalization of urban degraded areas between 2015 and 2018. The main objective of the project was the sport activation of the residents, especially in the poorer residential areas of the city. Public space should be planned or redesigned in such a way that the residential areas of the city became easily accessible places for sport and recreation.

There were 10 European cities involved in the project: Loule (Portugal) - project leader, Birmingham (Great Britain), Burgas (Bulgaria), 13th District of Budapest (Hungary), Vestfold County (Norway), Rieti (Italy), Usti nad Labem Liepaja (Latvia), Šibenik (Croatia) and Krakow. Each of the Cities of the Project Partners identified one area requiring revitalization to become the subject of the project.

Due to the accumulation of problems of a social, spatial nature as well as the historical aspect, the project covered the area of the Nowa Huta Lagoon and the Dłubnia River in Nowa Huta.

The project partners were tasked with setting up a Local URBACT Group, which developed a Local Action Plan for the designated area. The Local Action Plan for the Nowa Huta Lagoon and the Dłubnia River includes a description and diagnosis of the current situation of the selected area, visions and development goals, actions and projects implemented and planned for implementation, as well as the entities participating in the revitalization process of the areas forming the URBACT Local Area.

The implementation of the Vital Cities project allowed us to look from a new perspective at the issue of activating residents and thus their integration. Thanks to study exchanges and conferences at the international level, the representatives of the City Council of Krakow were able to look at different approaches to the same problem that all partners struggled with: low activity not only among children and young people but among all age groups. The effect of meetings and lessons learned from them is also included in this document.



Chapter 1. Description of the area covered by the development plan

1.1 BASIC INFORMATION ABOUT NOWA HUTA

The area of the Vital Cities project was selected to be the Nowa Huta Lagoon and the Dłubnia River located in Nowa Huta. To better understand the specifics of the selected area, you need to familiarize yourself with the basic information about Nowa Huta.

Nowa Huta was originally intended to be a city designed from scratch, the construction of it started in 1949. It was constructed for the employees of a metallurgical complex: the Lenin Steelworks (today, the Tadeusz Sendzimir Steelworks) which has been the largest industrial plant in Krakow and one of the largest steelworks in Poland since its inception in 1954.

In 1951, the area of Nowa Huta was incorporated into Krakow, thus becoming an integral part of it. Currently the area of Nowa Huta includes five administrative districts: District XIV Czyżyny, District XV Mistrzejowice, District XVI Bieńczyce, District XVII Krzesławickie Hills and XVIII Nowa Huta District.



Fig. 1 Districts of Nowa Huta, source: <http://nowohuckie.blox.pl/2007/11/Nowa-Huta-jedna-czy-piec.html>

By analysing the structure of Nowa Huta in this plan, we decided to focus on the "old" Nowa Huta. This colloquial name refers to the oldest part of Nowa Huta. This area includes the XVIII district and a small part of the XVI district.

The "Old" Nowa Huta is a satellite town founded in the spirit of socialist realism, located between the downtown and the metallurgical complex (the Tadeusz Sendzimir Steelworks). Since 1950, the development of the building has been carried out according to the urban design developed by the team under the direction of Tadeusz Ptasiński.

In this concept, we can distinguish elements of the American doctrine of "neighbouring units" and the idea of a city being a garden. It was envisioned to create an autonomous urban organism equipped with the necessary utilities, schools, shops and service points.

Large amount of greenery is characteristic for "old" Nowa Huta. Today it is the most "green" district of Krakow. Currently, the "old" Nowa Huta serves as one of the service sub-centres of the city. In addition, there are numerous social and cultural infrastructure facilities - schools, kindergartens, churches, theatres, a cinema and a hospital, as well as sports facilities (KS Hutnik Stadium and Com-Com Centre for Youth Sports and Recreation).

Public space is largely degraded, even in such prestigious and central locations as the Central Square and Róż Avenue. The dominance of communication infrastructure and, generally, the low aesthetical and functional qualities do not favour the development of commercial and service functions. The potential of the public space as a meeting and activity place of the residents is unused. There are not enough facilities and sports grounds for residents and recreational playgrounds for children and youth.

1.2 NOWA HUTA LAGOON AND THE DŁUBNIA RIVER AS THE CHOSEN AREAS OF ACTIVITY

The area of the project was chosen to be the Nowa Huta Lagoon and the Dłubnia River. Some basic information about the Nowa Huta Lagoon will be presented at the beginning of this chapter. The area includes an artificial water reservoir and the surrounding park located in the old part of Nowa Huta, in the present XVI Bieńczyce District. It occupies the area between Solidarności Avenue to the south, Bulwarowa Street to the west, the Centre of Sport and Recreation "Wanda" to the north and the east border is the Dłubnia River which supplies the reservoir.

The park and lagoon, A. Ścigalski's project, were put into use in 1957, as one from recreational facilities of Nowa Huta. They were built on a two-kilometre green protection zone, separating the metallurgical complex from the housing estates of Nowa Huta. They occupy an area of about 17 hectares, including the surface of the reservoir itself, over 7 hectares.

To the east of the Lagoon, on the other side of the Dłubnia River, there are the buildings of the former village of Krzesławice, including several old historic cottages and the manor house of Jan Matejko and the wooden church of St. John the Baptist.

In the 50s and 60s, the lagoon served as a place of rest, family picnics, sporting events and concerts. There was a small platform on which canoes and water bikes could swim. Then the area was neglected for a long time. It was only in the beginning of the 21st century that the lagoon and its surroundings were started to be used again. The bottom of the tank was dampened, the edges hardened. The alleys were rebuilt, new benches were built, lighting was installed around the lagoon. There were basketball courts, beach volleyball, tennis court, children's playground built, an artificial beach was sanded. There is the "Angler's House" at the lagoon, the reservoir is artificially restocked and fishing competitions are held there.

In the vicinity of the Lagoon, there is "Wanda" Sports and Recreation Centre complex, which includes swimming pools, shower trays and a covered playground with artificial turf. All this is the largest recreation and relaxation complex in Nowa Huta.

Near the Lagoon, there live several species of water birds, including the mute swan, the mallard duck, the coot, the tern, and their nesting sites are located on the small island located there, called the Monkey's Nest by the residents.

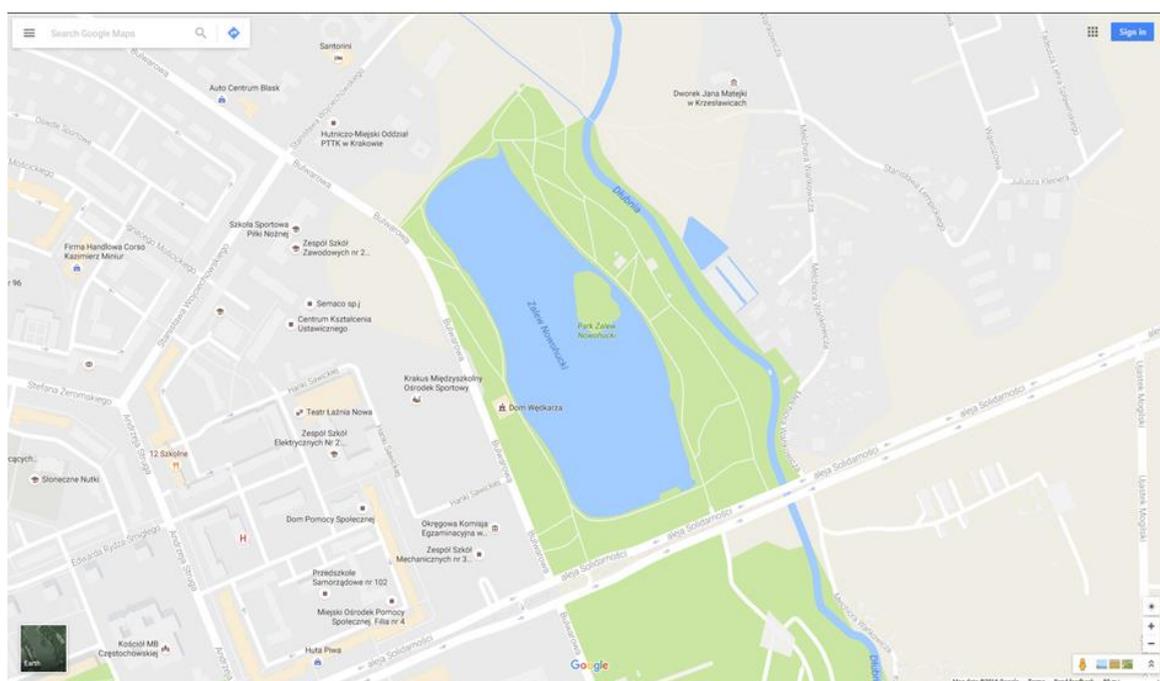


Fig. 2 map of the Nowa Huta Lagoon and the Dłubnia River

The Dłubnia River's potential is unused. In spite of the immediate vicinity of the river and the Nowa Huta Lagoon, few residents are aware of its existence. The Dłubnia River in Krakow is about 10 km long from Zesławice to the mouth of the river to the Vistula River in Mogiła. It flows through four districts of Krakow: Mistrzejowice, Krzesławice Hills, Bieńczyce and Nowa Huta (these are some of the greenest areas of Krakow).

Since 2016, canoeing trips are organized on the Dłubnia River from the Nowa Huta Lagoon to the mouth of the Vistula River. Canoe rafting was very popular in 2016. More than 500 people from 3 to 80 years old joined the raft. The participants' feedback was exceptionally positive despite the "river's problems". Unfortunately, the Dłubnia River, like other rivers flowing through large agglomerations, struggles with such problems as coastal illegal landfills, large trash dumps, and temporary waste dumping. After all, the river has its great value, thanks to its incredible nature, it is called the last wild river of Krakow. Its potential is related not only to the rafting but also to the possibility of creating infrastructure activating the local community along its banks, for example: cycling paths, Nordic Walking paths, walking paths or small gyms.



Fig. 3 Canoeing on the Dłubnia River; source: *Ecotravel*

1.3 DIAGNOSIS OF THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL SITUATION OF THE "OLD" NOWA HUTA

The starting point for the elaboration of the plan below is the present status of the aforementioned area, which is characterized by an intensified degradation of the basic spheres of life and functioning of residents.

The Local Revitalization Program presents an analysis according to the criteria contained in Article 47, par. I of Commission Regulation (EC) No. 1828/2006:

- a) high levels of poverty and exclusion;
- b) high rate of long-term unemployment;
- c) unfavourable demographic trends;
- d) low level of education, a marked lack of qualifications and a high rate of school enrolment;

- e) high levels of crime and offenses;
- f) particularly high degree of environmental degradation;
- g) low economic activity index;
- h) high numbers of immigrants, ethnic and minority groups or refugees;
- i) comparatively low level of housing stock;
- j) low energy efficiency of buildings

An analysis of the area of the "old" Nowa Huta has confirmed the occurrence of crisis in the following areas:

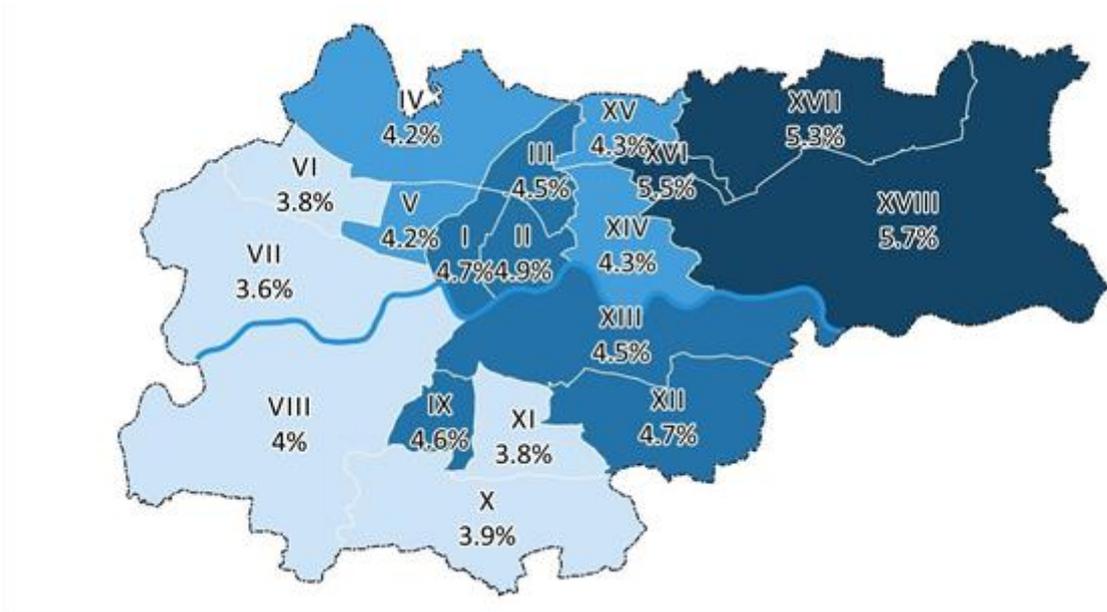
- high levels of poverty and exclusion
- unfavourable demographic trends: decrease in the number of residents, as compared to the previous years, higher than the average rate of post-working-age population
- low level of education, clear qualification gap and high interruption rate: high percentage of the unemployed with primary or incomplete primary education
- extremely high levels of environmental degradation, significantly exceeding the permissible air quality and caustic standards
- estimated low energy efficiency of buildings.

The opinions of the residents about the quality of life in Nowa Huta are also not optimistic. Within the "Partnership for Nowa Huta Initiatives" EQUAL project, the residents of Nowa Huta were asked how they assessed the economic and social situation and how they liked living in the area. The conclusions were summarized in some points about the estimated low level of energy efficiency of buildings:

- stagnation (nothing happens, barriers for young people, not many events, mass events),
- monotony (no change, rather regress, no institutions),
- peripheral location (Nowa Huta is a place of stay, not a real life, it's a big Krakow satellite),
- risk of crime (especially youth crime, the militant environment, etc.),
- crowding (condense housing and a large number of people per square meter of space, lack of prospects of young people for their own dwelling),
- freedom (urbanism of the "old" Nowa Huta gives a sense of spaciousness and freedom, more space than in the centre of Krakow),
- traditionalism (the attachment of the elderly to the rural lifestyle and religion promotes conflicts with the younger generations which suffocate in the atmosphere of social control and traditional rigor).

The situation in the "old" Nowa Huta, also in terms of the occupational situation, seems to be the worst against the background of other districts of Krakow. The percentage of registered

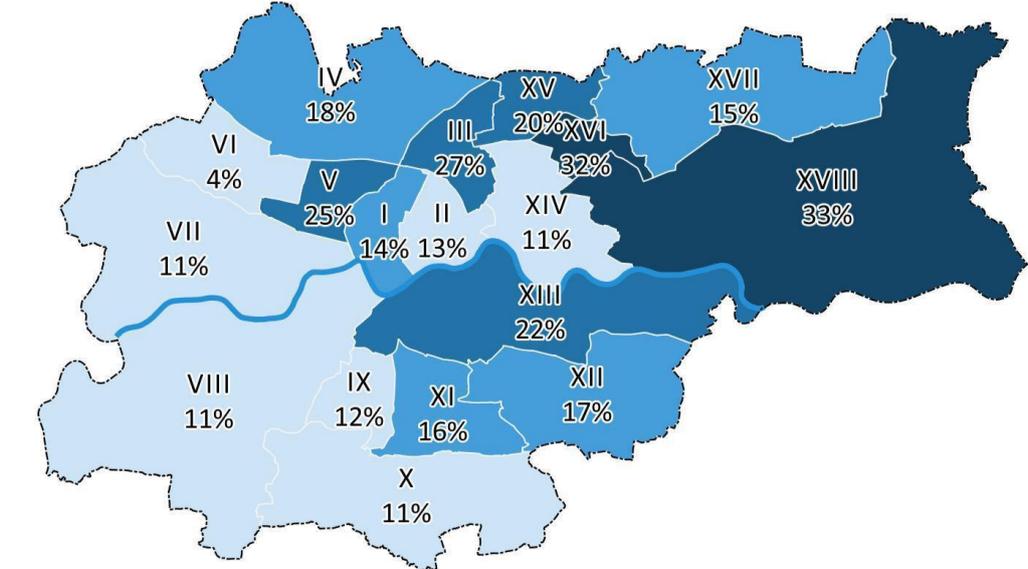
unemployed in the population of working age is the highest in XVIII District (5.7%), and XVI (5.5%) and XVII (5.3%) according to 2015 data.



Source: Krakow Revitalization 2016.

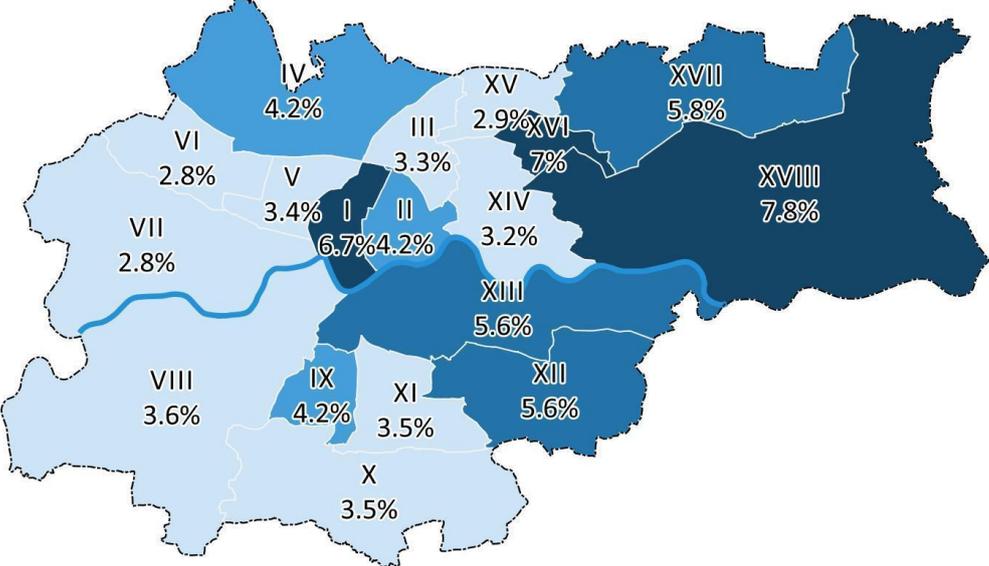
In terms of the financial situation, the two districts of Nowa Huta, XVI and XVII, seems to be the worst. The participants in the "City Panel" survey responded to the question whether the *net household income (net) of your household enables "meeting ends meet"*. This question was to provide a subjective assessment of the material situation of the surveyed.

Making ends meets – with difficulty



Source: City Panel 2016.

District XVIII also has the highest percentage of people benefitting from social assistance.
Share of people benefiting from social assistance in the total population (2015)



Source: the City Office of Krakow's data

In most studies, it can be seen that Nowa Huta is a neglected area and its residents are the least satisfied. That is why it is so important to have as many projects and undertakings as possible in Nowa Huta.



1.4. SWOT ANALYSIS OF THE "OLD" AREA OF NOWA HUTA

Strengths	Weaknesses	Opportunities	threats
Cultural heritage and functional-spatial structure			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - a coherent architectural-urban design with exceptional cultural and historical value - good accessibility to the public transport system - cultural institutions (Nowa Huta Cultural Centre, Youth Cultural Centres, the Sfinks cinema) - cycle paths 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - overloaded with transit traffic - unresolved problem of the parking system - low standard of public spaces, progressive degradation - high levels of technical wear and aging of the functional infrastructure 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - possibility of obtaining non-refundable funds for the execution of revitalization Increased attractiveness of the public space for tourists (tours of Nowa Huta), residents and for services and trade - adaptation of housing conditions to modern standards, improvement of housing quality - developing programs to prevent progressive depopulation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - lack of financial resources for the execution of revitalization activities - risk of a loss of valuable development due to progressive degradation - weakened functions typical for a district centre, loss of competitiveness, as compared to other areas of the city - progressive degradation of housing due to the lack of financial resources of property communities
Environment			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - location among green areas - Nowa Huta Meadows as an ecological use of exceptional natural values, also due to the didactic and recreational potential 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - significant environmental pollution caused by the proximity of industrial areas - lack of appropriate management of Nowa Huta Meadows and the Nowa Huta Lagoon 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - improving quality of the environment through the implementation of EU standards - the creating areas for education and recreation through the development of the Nowa Huta Lagoon and the 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - risk of progressive the deterioration of the quality of the environment due to failed investments - lack of funds for the modernization of the heating system and thermo-modernization

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Nowa Huta Lagoon and the Dłubnia River 		<p>Nowa Huta Meadows</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - revitalization of the areas of the Nowa Huta Lagoon, development of river parks - increased ecological awareness of the residents and tourists 	
Economy			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - rich supply of the space for service and trade - potential of an attractive investment location - active small and medium enterprise sector - potential for tourism and culture development - proximity of industrial areas (potential jobs for residents) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - insufficient demand for goods and services due to the adverse economic situation of the population 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - increased competitiveness within the city - increased importance as a centre of supra-local rank - creating conditions for tourism development - promotion of the area on the scale of the city as an attractive location of desired industries - positive impact of the changes taking place in the neighbouring industrial and post-industrial areas 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - no interest of investors due to insufficient investment conditions - outflow of businesses from the area due to the deterioration of the demographic and economic situation of the residents - decreased interest in tourists due to lack of information and tourist services - problematic large number of 24-hour liquor stores - number of places where gambling machines are located
Social sphere			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - large interest in improving the living conditions in the district 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - high percentage of people at post-working age, aging community 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - improving the quality of life of the residents - unloading social tensions and 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - risk of the outflow of residents due to progressive degradation and

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - activities of local associations for the district - offer of the Nowa Huta Cultural Centre - offer of the Łażnia Nowa Theater 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - outflow of residents - high crime rate, accumulation of pathogenic environments - sceptical attitude of the locals when it comes to the opportunities of positive changes in their neighbourhood - insufficient number of sports grounds and recreational playgrounds for children and adolescents 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> improving public safety - strengthening the identification of residents from their neighbourhood thanks to the positive effects of the revitalization process 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> hindrances of everyday life - increasing social delineation, entailing the development of pathological phenomena - progressive degradation of public spaces and residential environment as potential places of the occurrence of pathogenic phenomena - deepened social pathologies - negative impact of the social situation in the neighbouring districts - lack of participation from local communities
---	---	--	---

Chapter 2. Vision and directions of the development of the Nowa Huta and the Dłubnia River

2.1 VISION OF THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE NOWA HUTA LAGOON AND THE DŁUBNIA RIVER

The actions to be taken in the area of the Nowa Huta Lagoon will be aimed at achieving the following state of development:

- Attractive green areas with good sports infrastructure on which various sports activities take place.
- Safe areas for residents and visitors.
- Areas inhabited by indigenous and migrant communities that do not face problems and dysfunctions.
- Meeting places of the residents of not only Nowa Huta but the whole Krakow as well. Z counterweight for the Centre of Krakow.
- Increased ecological awareness among residents. The Dłubnia River is free from sewage and illegal dumps.
- The place is a tourist attraction which allows to present history and tradition in Nowa Huta.
- Areas that are examples of successful social revitalization through sports activation.

2.2 RECOMMENDATIONS

Within the framework of the Vital Cities project, the partners undertook a series of study tours during which a broad analysis of the target project implementation area was made. Krakow was visited by the delegation from Loule (Portugal) and the 13th District of Budapest (Hungary). During the workshop on March 20-21, the partners discussed the implementation of the optimal solutions for the area of the Nowa Huta Lagoon.



The following concept was developed as a result of the workshop work:

"The Nowa Huta Lagoon and the Dłubnia River will become "the spokes areas" of Nowa Huta and popular recreation areas for all of the residents of Krakow. The places are bustling, with a wide range of recreational and sports activities for all age groups with special attention to families. It is safe and friendly and the water in the lagoon is clean and you can swim in it. The Dłubnia River is one of the central elements of the Nowa Huta Lagoon, with canoeing organized along it".

The partners also presented the main recommendations for the project:

1. The need for greater cooperation with other departments of the City Hall such as the Health Office or the Development Department. The project should be implemented on many levels, not only in the sports aspect.
2. There are no places for sitting and spending free time at the Nowa Huta Lagoon.
3. Diverse activities (e.g. for parents with children, for the elderly, etc.).
4. The question of "empty space", how to develop it so that it is friendly and attractive to the residents, without destroying the natural values or "trampling" the green areas.
5. Basing on what has already been achieved, i.e. using urban sports programs (e.g., relocation of some programs to the lagoon area) and acquainting yourself with and / or collaborating with the developers of the already existing initiatives organized in the area.
6. Appropriate information strategy addressed to different target groups (posters, social media, etc.)
7. A multi-faceted approach that combines physical activity, culture, and education.
8. Maintaining a balance between human presence and non-interference in the environment.



2.3 MAIN GOAL, DIRECTIONS OF ACTIONS AND PRIORITIES

Analysing the above recommendations of the partners, we have determined the main goal, the directions of actions and the priorities.

Main goal: Comprehensive revitalization of the Nowa Huta Lagoon area in the social and spatial aspect and improvement of the lives of the residents through sports activation.

Directions of actions:

- Activation and integration of the Nowa Huta local community through sports and recreation activities
- Limiting marginalization and social exclusion in Nowa Huta
- Building a local identity.

Priority objective 1: Creating a clear vision of the future of the Nowa Huta Lagoon

Ultimately, the Nowa Huta Lagoon is supposed to be a friendly place for locals, but it is a general statement that needs specific objectives. The first step is to determine what activities are already in place and what people need most.

The action shall include:

- Terrain analysis
- Contact with the activists operating in the area of Nowa Huta
- Analysis of urban sports programs that could take place in the Nowa Huta Lagoon

Priority objective 2 Understanding the specific nature of a given site, which projects are worthwhile and which are doomed to fail

It is important to understand the conditions of a given area. Not all physical shall be of interest at a particular area. Since it is a poorer area where young people without ideas for free time are likely to play, there will be such team games as basketball, volleyball, etc., which do not generate large financial expenditures. Intergenerational integration shall be also important.

The action shall include:

- SWOT analysis
- Consultations with residents
- Contact with the cultural institutions operating in the vicinity

Priority objective 3: Improving the quality of the life of residents by introducing sports activities at the Nowa Huta Lagoon

Focus on intergenerational integration through sport. It is important that, when planning sports activities, we should think about the whole section of the society, not just about children and youth. Nowa Huta is an "aging" district of Krakow. When planning recreational activities, it is important to take into account those that will be suitable for both groups.

The action shall include:

- Outdoor gym workouts accessible to everyone (e.g. joint intergenerational workouts)
- Rafting (parent + child)

Priority objective 4: Identifying with the environment, taking care of the common space

Social integration leading to the restoration of social functions by activating sport on a particular territory. To become aware of the need to take care of common space as a good for every citizen.

The action shall include:

- Outdoor picnics in the open air
- Environmental education
- Sports events for intergenerational integration

Priority objective 5: Cooperation between various public administration entities and residents and local activists

Co-operation of the City, the Marshal's Office, other entities of the public administration and residents in the implementation of specific projects. Comprehensive approach to improving the quality of life of Krakow residents.

The action shall include:

- Public consultations
- Co-operation within the URBACT Local Support Group
- Co-operation with urban activists

2.4 REFERENCE TO THE EXISTING STRATEGIC PROGRAMS

The main goal of the Local Action Plan is coherent with the strategic documents in the Municipality of Krakow, which demonstrates the integrity of the activities currently being carried out and intended for implementation. The assumptions of the Local Action Plan relate to the objectives and directions of activities identified by the following documents:

Local Revitalization Program for the "old" Nowa Huta

The Local Revitalization Program for the "old" Nowa Huta is to serve as a tool for the preparation and implementation of specific revitalization activities in the long term in both local and urban contexts. In order to be able to complete the task, the Program cannot be a closed, once approved by the City Council, but it must be updated on a regular basis, adapted to the new requirements and updated as needed. The implementation of the Local Revitalization Program for the "old" Nowa Huta is supposed to lead to the elimination of crisis in the area and restore its capability to function independently within the city structure, thus contributing to its sustainable development.

Krakow Development Strategy

The Krakow Development Strategy is a document defining the basic long-term directions of socio-economic development. The strategy sets out the broadest vision of Krakow's future - it's a desirable image to which we are heading. For the execution of it, three key strategic objectives of the City's development have been identified. The specific elements of the objectives are the operational objectives. A list of strategic (sectoral) programs – i.e. medium-term executive plans, defining priorities and tasks, including a description of their funding and a timetable for implementation – has been developed.

Sport Development Program in Krakow for 2016-2019

The *Sport Development Program* in Krakow for the years 2016-2019 is a strategic document defining the directions of sport development in Krakow. This document is adapted to the specific local conditions and preferences and takes into account the key objectives set forth in the corresponding documents of the region and the country.

The main objective of the *Krakow Sports Development Program* for the years 2016-2019 is: "Cracow is a place of active recreation and a thriving sports centre". It shall be implemented with four main priorities, which, in turn, correlate with the key areas of the development of sport in Poland, as mentioned in Chapter 1.:

1. sport for Krakow residents,
2. modern sports infrastructure,
3. promotion of Krakow as a centre of sport and recreation,
4. cooperation for the sport of Krakow.

In addition, specific priorities have been defined through the realization of which the effective implementation of the goals of sport development in Krakow is possible.



Chapter 3. Involvement of actors in the implementation of the Vital Cities - URBACT Local Group project

3.1 PUBLIC ENTITIES INVOLVED IN THE IMPLEMENTATION OF ACTIVITIES AND PROJECTS

During the Vital Cities project, various institutions and entities from the municipality of Krakow have been involved in the implementation of the project. These entities formed the URBACT Local Group which was responsible for implementing the project's assumptions.

The involvement of the entities in the project took place mainly through meetings of the URBACT Local Group. In addition, the project coordinators worked individually with each other. Each entity was involved according to its statutory activities and specific predispositions. The level of involvement of each entity varied depending on the area of activity and the object of interest in the different stages of the project. Some actors were crucial in implementing the project and achieving the goals set out in the Local Action Plan.

City Office of Krakow

During the implementation of the entire Vital Cities project, the Krakow City Council played a leading role in coordinating the whole project.

The department that was the main coordinator was the Sport Department. Two staff members were continuously involved in the project. One of them was the project manager, whose task was to "pin" all of the activities at both local and international levels. This was due to the provisions of the Joint Convention. Formal tasks included, among other things, accounting and project reporting, and the main content-related tasks included contact and cooperation with the various actors involved in the project and participating in the URBACT Local Group in creating a Local Action Plan. The manager was also the coordinator and moderator of the URBACT Local Group meetings.

The second person involved in the Sport Department was responsible for the communication, promotion and technical execution of the project, which included, among other things, current contact with the leader and other project partners.

In addition, two other Departments of the City Office were involved in the project, The European Project Office whose designated staff member was responsible for coordinating the formal assumptions of the URBACT III program beyond the substantive implementation of the project.

The last department who was involved in the Vital Cities project was the Financial Department, responsible for preparing the documents necessary for the first level audit and conducting current settlements.

Marshal's Office of the Malopolska Region

The Marshal's Office of the Malopolska Region was undoubtedly an important partner during the project implementation. The Marshal's Office of the Malopolska Region in Krakow undertakes a number of initiatives that transcend the common canons of the Polish public administration. Its innovative approach to management is rooted in the assumption of effective, efficient and friendly operation. They are included in the fundamental declaration of the institution - its mission: "An efficient and effective office of regional public administration implementing the statutory and own actions with partners for the development of Malopolska". The vision of a friendly, pro-civic administration is executed in the current office activity.

Due to the theme of our activities and the entire project in Vital Cities, the Sport and Tourism Department was involved.

Sports Infrastructure Board

The Sports Infrastructure Board in Krakow is a body of the Krakow Self-Government that was established in order to manage the sports infrastructure under the management of the Municipality of Krakow. It operates on the basis of the Resolution of the City Council of Krakow and was established on 1 October 2008. Its operations are regulated pursuant to a statute. The unit deals with managing the property of the Municipality of Krakow which serves the tasks of physical culture and sport, unmanaged by other municipal organizational units, including sports facilities, swimming pools and sports halls. As part of the implementation of the project, the Sports Infrastructure Board provided facilities that are under its direct management.

City Guard of Krakow

The City Guard of the City of Krakow is a uniformed formation established for the protection of public order in the municipality, performing the tasks within the scope resulting from the acts of local law, exercising the powers provided for in art. 12 of the Act of 29 August 1997 on municipal guards.

The priority tasks of the City Guard of Cracow include: preventing disturbance of public order and peace, counteracting alcoholism, enforcing public safety regulations and controlling traffic.

The Cracow City Guard operates with various specialized units. The Vital Cities project directly involved the prevention section. Within the section, appropriately trained guards carried out educational activities for children and youth in the city in the field of legal education, promoting positive behaviour patterns and avoiding hazards.

District XV Council

District XV is made up of old villages situated near the Dłubnia River: Mistrzejowice (joined in 1951), part of Batowice (joined in 1973) and Dziekanowice (joined in 1986). In 1968, the construction of the Tysiąclecia housing estate was initiated, and one year later, the construction of the Złotego Wieku housing estate was initiated, to be completed in 1973. In 1974, the following was the construction of the following housing estates: Bohaterów Września and Piastów. Originally, the estates were to be named the names of four seasons.

Area: 553.5 ha Number of residents: 56,000

The members of our group were the District Councillors responsible for sport.

District XVI Council

It borders District XV on the section - from the intersection of Gen. Okulicki Street and Gen. Anders Avenue to the south-west, along the west side of Gen. Okulicki street to the intersection with the Dłubnia River (the area of the direct implementation of the Vital Cities project)

It borders District XVII on the section - from the intersection of the Dłubnia River (the area of the direct implementation of the Vital Cities project) and Gen. Okulicki Street to the east, along the north side of Gen. Okulicki Street to the intersection with Nowolipki Street, on the east side of Nowolipki Street to Makuszyńskiego Street, further east along the north side of Makuszyńskiego and Wańkowicza Streets, further south to the west side of Wańkowicza to Kocmyrzowska Streets, further south, along the east side of the Dłubnia River to the intersection with Solidarności Avenue.

Area: 370 ha Number of residents: 42,633.

The members of our group were the District Councillors responsible for sport.

District XVII Council

District XVII includes several historical towns, most of which were incorporated into the newly formed administrative district of Nowa Huta in 1951, enlarged in 1973 and 1986. Within the area of the district, there is a fragment of the industrial area of the metallurgical complex of the Lenin Steelworks (now the T. Sendzimir Steelworks), the Zesławice brickworks and the Tram Depot.

It borders District XV along the section – to the north, from the intersection of the border of the City of Krakow and the Dłubnia River to the south, along the east side of the Dłubnia River (the area of the direct implementation of the Vital Cities project) to the intersection with Gen. Okulicki Street to the east along Gen. Okulicki Street to the intersection with Nowolipki Street, further along the east side of Nowolipki Street to Makuszyńskiego Street, further east, along the north side of Makuszyńskiego to Wańkowicza Street, further south, along the west side of

Wańkowicza to Kocmyrzowska Street, further south along the east side of the Dłubnia River to the intersection with Solidarności Avenue.

Area: 2382 ha Number of residents: 20,303

"Ukryte Skrzydła" Foundation

The "Ukryte Skrzydła" Foundation, as a foundation of the People's Theater, was founded in 1990 by Jerzy Fedorowicz (a Polish actor and a member of several terms of the Sejm of the Republic of Poland). Since 2008, the Foundation's director is Stanisław Banaś. The foundation's seat is located at Teatralne 23 housing estate (Nowa Huta), in the People's Theatre in Krakow (the so-called "Stolarnia"). The Foundation's activities are directed mainly to the residents of Nowa Huta. The institution runs projects for children and young people and seniors. The actions contribute to reducing aggression, intolerance and sensitization to other problems. The Foundation is open, it's not afraid of change. It supports every man and woman as they are. The institution brings new technologies closer, works for different age groups, it is universal. It mobilizes children, adolescents and adults to make good use of time. The "Ukryte Skrzydła" Foundation is guided by the principles contained in the "Charter of the Principles of Non-governmental Organizations".

As the Foundation knows the environment of young people living in the entire Nowa Huta area, the role of the it in the implementation of the Vital Cities project was significant.

Educational and sports centres for sport and recreation for children and youth

The educational and child-caring institutions of a sport and recreation character played a very important role in the implementation of the Vital Cities project. In Krakow, there are currently two Inter-school Sports Centres and the Krakow School Sports Centre. They are educational and child-caring institutions of a sports and recreational nature for children and youth offering permanent sports and recreational activities and correction as well as occasional events. It is worth to focus on their activities due to their role, not only in the Vital Cities project, but also in the process of shaping the entire sports environment in Krakow.

- a) **"Szarych Szeregów" Krakow School Sports Centre** is an out-of-school institution. It has been active in Krakow since 1965. It is a continuation of the beautiful tradition and idea of Henryk Jordan MD who promoted the development of a full-fledged personality, the development of the physical, mental, moral, aesthetic characteristics of children and adolescents. The Centre is the heir of the Clinic for children with postural disorders founded by the efforts and personal involvement of Elżbieta Rudnicka. The establishment of this institution was necessary and socially justified because of the increasingly deteriorating health of the young generation. Currently, the Krakow School Sports Centre is the only one in Poland and one of the units in Europe where medical prophylaxis is so prominent in the field of education.

- b) **"Wschód" Interschool Sports Centre in Cracow** - The main goal of the Krakow Interschool Sports Centre is to develop and shape sports talents of children and youth through: improving physical fitness, developing active leisure activities, participation in free physical activities, as well as encouraging to practice the chosen sport in professional sports clubs. In order to achieve this objective, the institution works in accordance with the statute and all legal of the regulations in force in the education sector. It implements the above objectives in cooperation with the Sport Department and the Education Department of the City of Krakow, the Education Board and the directorates of all educational and educational and child-caring institutions in Nowa Huta and Podgórze.
- c) **"Zachód" Intercultural Sports Centre** in Krakow is intended to support the physical education process at schools. The tasks of the Centre include providing children and young people with active leisure after school and meeting their mobility needs. Such tasks are reflected in the work of the Facility. The unit runs very popular ice-skating lessons in Krakow.



3.2 PRIVATE ACTORS INVOLVED IN THE IMPLEMENTATION OF ACTIVITIES AND PROJECTS

Inclusion of the private sector is a very important aspect of the integrated development process in all its aspects. The involvement of private entities allows to show the problems that

exist in the direct implementation of the project from the perspective of an entrepreneur or a potential investor but, above all, extends the scope of solving the problems or improving the situation.

"Ecotravel" was involved in the Vital Cities project. "Ecotravel" directly ran the sports activities taking place within Vital Cities. What is important, or perhaps the most important, the entity runs a foundation under the same name. The Foundation's statutory objectives are perfectly aligned with the Vital Cities project. The common ground of action can be recognized, among others, in such aspects as:

- Supporting active leisure activities.
- Promoting health prevention and healthy living.
- Supporting free time organization.
- Creating and supporting places for integrating the environment.
- Creating and supporting family-friendly and child-friendly places.
- Activities supporting the development of tourism.
- Activities supporting the development of communities and local communities.
- Activities for the organization and leisure of children and youth.

Bearing in mind the above assumptions of the Foundation, we have established a deep cooperation, which results in the intergenerational, free flow along the Dłubnia River organized for the residents of the City. Around this, there is a number of other initiatives, such as cyclical cleaning of the Dłubnia River and its wharf. It is an initiative which attracts an increasing number of the residents of Krakow who really care for the local environment.

Chapter 4. Monitoring and evaluation of the Local Action Plan

Monitoring development in the area covered by the Local Action Plan and shall be based on a comprehensive analysis of the social situation. The community shall be surveyed in terms of satisfaction with the project of holiday rafting along the Dłubnia River. We plan to conduct a survey which will be available on the Sport Department's Facebook profile and on the official website of Magic Krakow.

The questionnaire includes a standard set of questions and the most important include:

How do you rate the surroundings of the Nowa Huta Lagoon as a place for recreation and relaxation?

- it's good

- it's poor

Why if the Nowa Huta Lagoon a good place for recreation and sport?

- cultural events
- sport events
- the place is well-maintained and friendly to people
- Other:

Why is Nowa Huta Lagoon a poor place for recreation and sport?

- nothing happens there
- the place is neglected
- poor sports infrastructure
- Other:

What should be changed at the Nowa Huta Lagoon?

- Introduce trainers and animators should be introduced to run sports activities
- more sporting and cultural events should be organized
- the existing infrastructure should be developed
- Other:

How do you rate the city's holiday program at the Dłubnia River?

- it's good
- it's poor
- I have not heard of this program

Why do you rate it positively?

.....

Why do you rate it negatively?

.....

How do you rate the holiday promotion of the Dłubnia River rafting?

- it's good
- it's poor
- I have no opinion

Why do you rate it positively?

.....

Why do you rate it negatively?

.....

Do you think the holiday Dłubnia River rafting should be a cyclical event?

- yes

- no

What would you improve in the holiday Dłubnia River rafting?

.....