

→ GDAŃSK
OPERATIONAL
PROGRAMMES
2023

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2023**



GDAŃSK

TABLE OF CONTENTS




		Introduction to Operational Programmes	7
		Horizontal issues	11
		Implementation and evaluation system	15
	I. OPERATIONAL PROGRAMME EDUCATION		
	23	1. Characteristics of the Operational Programme	25
		2. Diagnosis	30
		3. Description of operational objectives	33
		4. Operational objectives, tasks and key actions	37
		5. Relationships with other Operational Programmes	42
		6. Compliance with national and regional strategic documents	47
		7. Indicators related to operational objectives	49
	II. OPERATIONAL PROGRAMME PUBLIC HEALTH AND SPORTS		
	53	1. Characteristics of the Operational Programme	55
		2. Diagnosis	59
		3. Description of operational objectives	64
		4. Operational objectives, tasks and key actions	67
		5. Relationships with other Operational Programmes	76
		6. Compliance with national and regional strategic documents	80
		7. Indicators related to operational objectives	81
	III. OPERATIONAL PROGRAMME SOCIAL INTEGRATION AND ACTIVE CITIZENSHIP		
	83	1. Characteristics of the Operational Programme	85
		2. Diagnosis	89
		3. Description of operational objectives	93
		4. Operational objectives, tasks and key actions	96
		5. Relationships with other Operational Programmes	102
		6. Compliance with national and regional strategic documents	107
		7. Indicators related to operational objectives	108

TABLE OF CONTENTS


**IV. OPERATIONAL PROGRAMME
CULTURE
AND LEISURE**

111

- | | | |
|----|---|-----|
| 1. | Characteristics of the Operational Programme | 113 |
| 2. | Diagnosis | 119 |
| 3. | Description of operational objectives | 122 |
| 4. | Operational objectives, tasks and key actions | 124 |
| 5. | Relationships with other Operational Programmes | 130 |
| 6. | Compliance with national and regional strategic documents | 134 |
| 7. | Indicators related to operational objectives | 135 |


**V. OPERATIONAL PROGRAMME
INNOVATION AND
ENTREPRENEURSHIP**

137

- | | | |
|----|---|-----|
| 1. | Characteristics of the Operational Programme | 139 |
| 2. | Diagnosis | 143 |
| 3. | Description of operational objectives | 146 |
| 4. | Operational objectives, tasks and key actions | 148 |
| 5. | Relationships with other Operational Programmes | 152 |
| 6. | Compliance with national and regional strategic documents | 156 |
| 7. | Indicators related to operational objectives | 157 |


**VI. OPERATIONAL PROGRAMME
INVESTMENT
ATTRACTIVENESS**

159

- | | | |
|----|---|-----|
| 1. | Characteristics of the Operational Programme | 161 |
| 2. | Diagnosis | 165 |
| 3. | Description of operational objectives | 169 |
| 4. | Operational objectives, tasks and key actions | 171 |
| 5. | Relationships with other Operational Programmes | 175 |
| 6. | Compliance with national and regional strategic documents | 178 |
| 7. | Indicators related to operational objectives | 179 |

TABLE OF CONTENTS



VII. OPERATIONAL PROGRAMME INFRASTRUCTURE

181

1. Characteristics of the Operational Programme 183
2. Diagnosis 188
3. Description of operational objectives 191
4. Operational objectives, tasks and key actions 196
5. Relationships with other Operational Programmes 206
6. Compliance with national and regional strategic documents 210
7. Indicators related to operational objectives 211



VIII. OPERATIONAL PROGRAMME MOBILITY AND TRANSPORT

215

1. Characteristics of the Operational Programme 217
2. Diagnosis 222
3. Description of operational objectives 224
4. Operational objectives, tasks and key actions 227
5. Relationships with other Operational Programmes 232
6. Compliance with national and regional strategic documents 236
7. Indicators related to operational objectives 237



IX. OPERATIONAL PROGRAMME PUBLIC SPACE

239

1. Characteristics of the Operational Programme 241
2. Diagnosis 245
3. Description of operational objectives 250
4. Operational objectives, tasks and key actions 252
5. Relationships with other Operational Programmes 256
6. Compliance with national and regional strategic documents 260
7. Indicators related to operational objectives 261

Introduction to Operational Programmes

What are Operational Programmes?

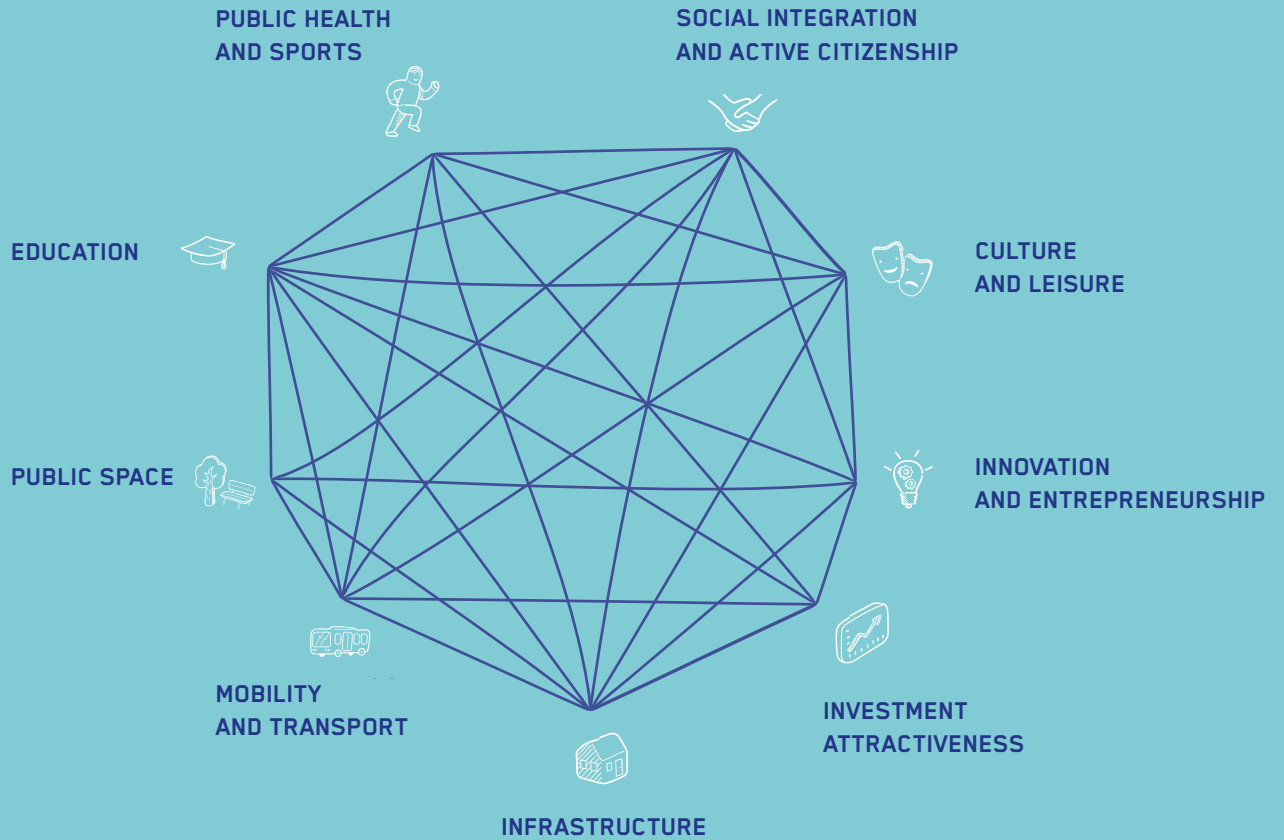
Operational Programmes are used for implementation of the **Gdańsk 2030 Plus Development Strategy**, which means they represent the tasks and activities leading to the achievement of the adopted objectives, indicate potential sources of financing and ways to evaluate the results. **While the Strategy sets the directions of long-term development, Operational Programmes are focused on short time horizon - until 2023.** This is because of the programming period 2014 - 2020 for the EU funds and consideration of the process and time of accounting for projects co-financed from the EU funds (the n+3 principle).

The development of the city, aimed at realising the vision contained in the Strategy, will be carried out in accordance with the **priorities of strategic development**, which are elaborated within Operational Programmes. The foundations, directions and principles of development concentrate on several **values** that are essential for Gdańsk: **cooperation, openness, mobility and education.** However, the most important aspect is the subject of development, namely the **inhabitants** of the city; this is why Operational Programmes are focused on the needs indicated by the inhabitants.

The **nine** areas covered by Operational Programmes are as follows:

1. **Education.**
2. **Public Health and Sports.**
3. **Social Integration and Active Citizenship.**
4. **Culture and Leisure.**
5. **Innovation and Entrepreneurship.**
6. **Investment Attractiveness.**
7. **Infrastructure.**
8. **Mobility and Transport.**
9. **Public Space.**

Relation between Operational Programmes



Horizontal issues



How were Operational Programmes created?

The preparation of the content of documents began with the appointment of Coordinators of Operational Programmes, who developed individual Programmes together with Programme Teams. Relevant experts, representatives of NGOs and Teams invited thematic experts, representatives of NGOs and the Councillors of the City of Gdańsk were invited to participate in work of the nine Teams. The creation of each Operational Programme was supervised by a Subject Matter Coordinator.

The overall development programme for Gdańsk includes the Strategy and Operational Programmes, and therefore during their development special emphasis was placed on close **cooperation and co-ordination**, which would also facilitate consistency in their implementation.

The first task in the creation of Operational Programmes was to prepare nine diagnoses for individual subject areas. The diagnoses contain substantiated theses regarding the development of Gdańsk, as well as show the causes and effects of specific phenomena. They focus primarily on the issues that pose challenges and require further intervention, so their important elements are specific recommendations that indicate how to extend the city's potential. The recommendations were the basis for formulating the content of Operational Programmes, with the following essential components: operational objectives, tasks and key activities.

The **inhabitants** of Gdańsk were invited to express their expectations for the development of the city; during the workshops they presented their development proposals in groups. Open public consultations were also very valuable and important in the preparation of Operational Programmes. Active involvement of the Gdańsk community for planning the development of the city is a key value in the Gdańsk 2030 Plus Development Strategy.

A series of **meetings and workshops** were held to gather numerous opinions, comments and suggestions regarding the most important directions of development of the city in the coming years. The whole process was supported by experts of the Gdańsk Institute for Market Economics.

All stages of creation of Operational Programmes were reported via the website: www.gdansk.pl/strategia.

What is the Structure of Operational Programmes?

The first part of each Operational Programme is its **characteristics**, meaning an accessible and concise description showing the essence of the Programme - why the actions are being taken? what needs are addressed by the Programme? what is the purpose of its implementation? In this part it was also described how the Programme corresponds to the **priorities of strategic development and development challenges and strategic objectives** were formulated, which are contained in the Gdańsk 2030 Plus Development Strategy.

Each Programme includes a **diagnostic** part, which provides a synthetic introduction to the nature of the issue of the particular Programme and characterises the situation in the area. Full diagnoses were subject to separate work and were the basis for establishing objectives, tasks and actions. Currently, their purpose is to strengthen the cause-and-effect relations in the development programming for Gdańsk.

An important element of the Programme is the **description of operational objectives** - it helps to understand the meaning of the actions taken. In the next parts the objectives were divided into **tasks and key actions**, which should clearly indicate what needs to be done to achieve the desired results. The degree of success is measured by the **indicators** assigned to the objectives to show the expected trends of changes.

Comprehensive management of the development of Gdańsk requires coordination and synergy between various Programmes. Therefore, each Programme contains a **description of relationships with other Operational Programmes**, which demonstrates how the implementation of tasks and key actions affects the projects planned within other Programmes. This makes it possible to more effectively solve complex problems associated with different areas of the city. This is a response to the limitations of sector-based actions. A similar role is played by the reference to the **compliance with national and regional strategic documents**.

Horizontal issues

Cross-cutting issues common to all Operational Programmes

Many of the planned actions are interrelated and contribute to the execution of horizontal tasks. They combine multiple areas of socioeconomic development in a cross-cutting manner and are not limited only to the scope of a single Operational Programme.



EQUAL OPPORTUNITIES

An important horizontal issue for the implementation of all Operational Programmes is to recognize the differences and diversity of the inhabitants and to create equal opportunities for development in the city. The value of all the inhabitants is the same - they are the future of the city and its greatest potential. Various ethnic, cultural and religious origins of the inhabitants should be respected and appreciated. All the inhabitants have the same basic rights, duties and responsibilities. Actions taken within all Operational Programs create the conditions for and are **conducive to the integration of**

new inhabitants, also those from different parts of the world, in the **spirit of tolerance, understanding and mutual respect**. The key issue is to create a united, safe, open and friendly city that protects the fundamental values of democracy and freedom.

Guided by the values in the Strategy, which are the foundations for the development of Gdańsk, in particular openness, freedom and solidarity, the implementation of all Operational Programmes should take into account the **situation of the disabled, the elderly and all those who are disadvantaged in any way**. The following are particularly important in this regard: protecting and ensuring full and equal application of human rights and fundamental freedoms on an equal footing with all other citizens.

The disabled are one of the largest groups at risk of social exclusion. In order to counteract the process of exclusion, it is necessary to use solutions that provide equal opportunities for participation of the disabled in all areas of life. **Development actions planned in Operational Programmes - infrastructure investments, organisational changes and programmes aimed at social development - will be carried out with consideration of the needs and capability of the disabled, so as to strengthen their activity and promote participation in social life**. Successful achievement of this objective will be determined, among others, by the application of the standards of *the UN Convention on the Rights of persons with disabilities*.



REVITALISATION

A cross-cutting challenge that connects various areas of strategic actions is also the **revitalisation of degraded areas of Gdańsk**. This area, where there is a particular concentration of negative phenomena, requires comprehensive actions (interconnected social, economic, spatial and environmental

programs) aimed at leading the area out of crisis. Only an integrated, holistic and complex approach to revitalisation guarantees success. Actions in the broadly defined social area are of key importance, and need to be supported by actions related to the management and renewal of urban space. The revitalisation process must take into account the welfare and needs of the Gdańsk community and be superior to purely technical renewal of the urban tissue. Therefore, the revitalisation projects will consist of many actions of various Operational Programmes.



SAFETY

Another cross-cutting issue present in Operational Programmes is the **safety of inhabitants**. It is one of the most important criteria taken into account when assessing the quality of life. Many significant actions affecting the safety are included in the area of infrastructure, mobility and transport, public health and sports, social integration, public space, and others.



ENVIRONMENT

The issue of **environmental protection** is also recognised in Operational Programmes. It covers a lot of actions - from urban planning, through aspects of investment, transport balancing, to soft measures related to environmental education. The projects and investments to be implemented should take into account concern for protection of biodiversity and natural resources in order to increase the attractiveness of the city as a place of residence, work and leisure.



SMART CITY



An important element of the actions specified in Operational Programmes will be the **implementation of innovative IT and telecommunication tools, including - where possible - open source solutions**. On the one hand, modern technologies will help to improve the management of the city and facilitate certain processes, and on the other, they will allow the inhabitants and entrepreneurs to use more high-quality public services related to infrastructure, transport, education and others. It will also be necessary to further develop the channels that improve access to information for the inhabitants and improve communications through modern information and consultation devices. By pursuing the **policy of openness**, Gdańsk plans to provide the gathered data and new technologies to the inhabitants in order to support transparent governance. The gradual release of public data by publishing them in open and structured formats will enable their use by interested users. Access to these data will also allow the inhabitants to easily become familiar with how the city functions, to increase the involvement in public affairs and facilitate new social and business initiatives. Innovative IT and telecommunication tools, the policy of openness, as well as the form of a transparent city that listens to the inhabitants will enable further development of Gdańsk in the **spirit of the idea of a "smart city"** - which initiates well-thought projects through the dialogue and partnership with organisations, businesses, universities, administration, young people in education and the education sector. Gdańsk will continue the actions aimed at increasing the awareness of the inhabitants and their participation as well as at stimulating sustainable development of the city in all its areas.

Implementation and evaluation system

How will we implement operational programmes?

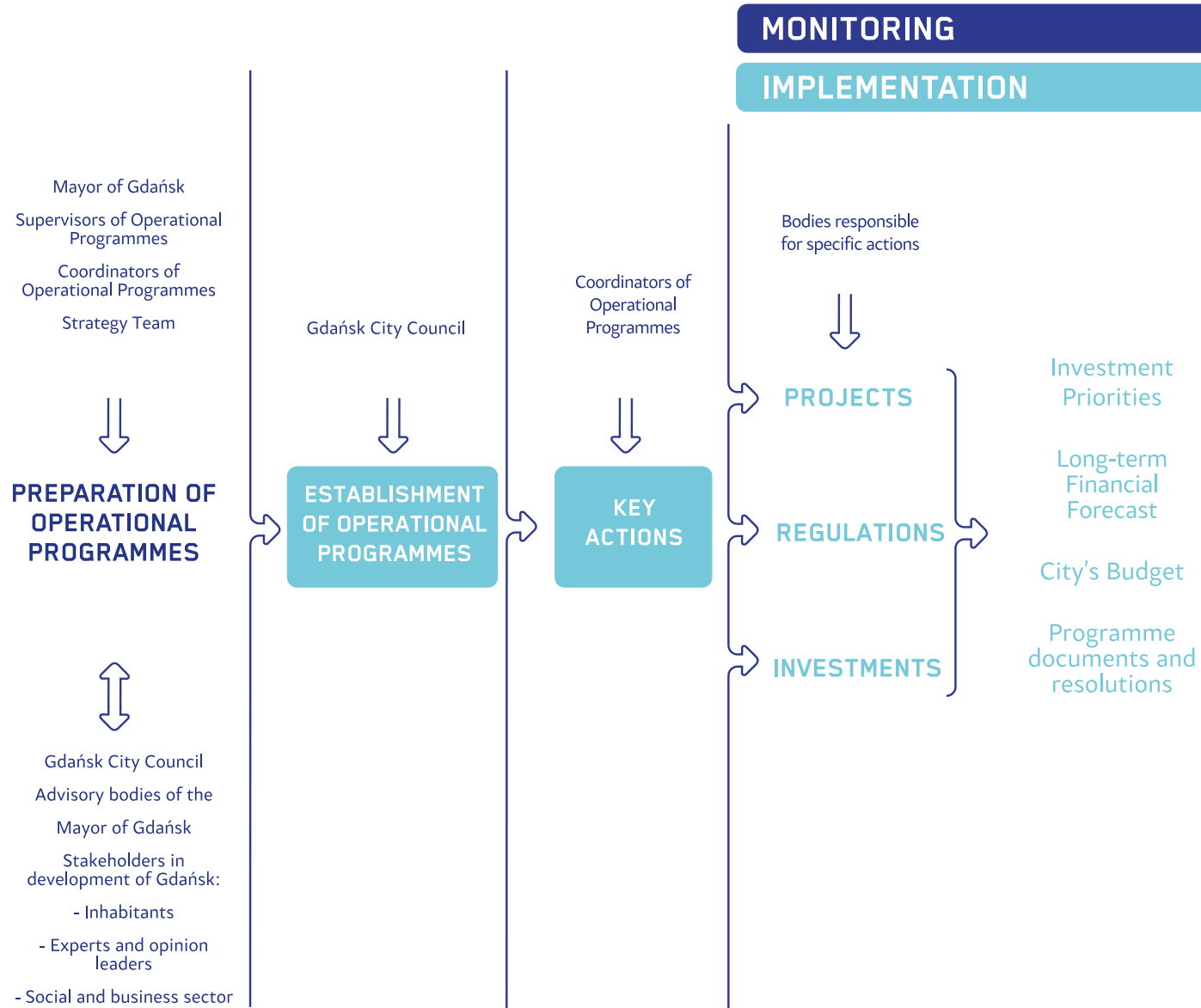
All stages of implementation of Operational Programmes will be:

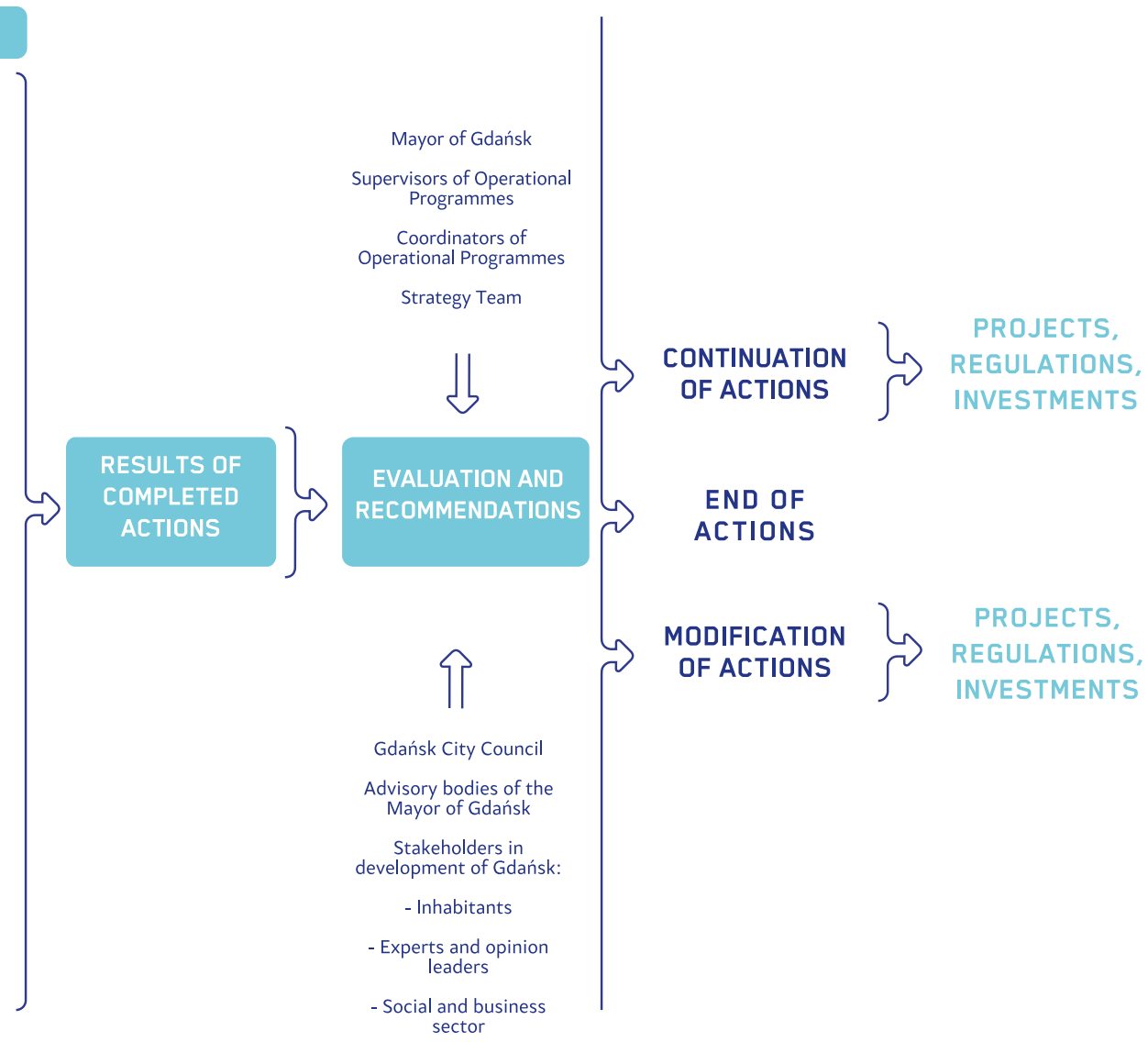
- **implemented in a transparent and open way, as widely as possible, by engaging the inhabitants and various environments of the Gdańsk community, i.e. NGOs, the world of science and economy, local leaders and other stakeholders, in the decision-making process, while tightening the cooperation in the metropolitan context,**
- **based on cause-and-effect assessment of results, analysis of ongoing trends, experiences and options of development,**
- **so as to regularly adjust the actions to the changing possibilities of achieving the strategic goals according to the principle: the objective remains the same, but the ways to achieve it can vary,**
- **aimed at achieving the common good of the Gdańsk community, i.e. strongly embedded in the priorities of strategic development set out in the Strategy, which constitute the system of values and principles - solid foundation for long-term development of Gdańsk.**

Specific strategic priorities and objectives in Operational Programmes are divided into tasks, which are presented in the form of more detailed actions. They will translate to respective operations and projects, which will be reflected in the City's Budget, Base of Investment Priorities and Long-Term Financial Forecast. These tools will make it possible to effectively plan their financing.

Various development actions, including projects, regulations and investments will be carried out by the indicated bodies, i.e. offices and departments of the City Council, municipal organisational units, companies co-owned by the city, and representatives of both social and business environments.

OPERATIONAL PROGRAMMES IMPLEMENTATION SYSTEM





How will we finance Operational Programmes?

Financing of planned actions will be based on obtaining funds from various sources, each time with consideration of the **sustainability of results**, including the ways and sources of financing of maintenance costs of created investments or new organisational solutions. From this point of view, it is important - where reasonable and possible - to use public-private partnership and to give priority to organisational solutions. This is because often it is possible to achieve better and more sustainable financial results through a new approach to the organisation or regulation of the area than by more financing. As a result, while implementing the Strategy, we will maintain **the financial security of our city**.

The sources of financing of Operational Programmes consist of both internal and external funds, including the potential ways to obtain capital, i.e.:

- **Gdańsk Budget,**
- **budgets of business entities coowned by Gdańsk,**
- **Regional Operational Programme for Pomerania Province for 2014-2020, including the Integrated Territorial Investment (ITI),**
- **national programmes (including: Operational Programme Infrastructure and Environment, Operational Programme Smart Development,**
- Operational Programme Knowledge Education Development, Operational Programme Digital Poland, Operational Programme Technical Assistance),**
- **state budget (including: the Labour Fund, the National Fund for Rehabilitation of the Disabled),**
- **programmes, funds and resources from state institutions (including: ministries, the National Centre for Research and Development, Polish Agency for Enterprise Development, the Provincial**

- **Fund for Environmental Protection, the National Fund for Environmental Protection, the National Cultural Centre, the National Audiovisual Institute, the Book Institute, the National Health Fund, and the National Bank of Poland),**
- **European Territorial Cooperation programmes (including: South Baltic, Baltic Sea Region, Central Europe, Interreg Europe, URBACT III ESPON 2020),**
- **instruments of the European Union providing additional support in various areas (including: Horizon 2020, COSME, “Connecting Europe Facility”, Erasmus+,**
- Creative Europe Programme, “Europe for Citizens” Programme, the Asylum, Migration and Integration Fund),**
- **the Norwegian Financial Mechanism and the European Economic Area Financial Mechanism,**
- **programmes and funds of domestic and foreign non-governmental organisations and foundations,**
- **investors and business partners,**
- **others.**

It should be emphasized that a large role in creating a modern urban economy is played by projects carried out in cooperation with business partners and public institutions that represent other communes, counties and finally the provincial local government. Innovation involves high attractiveness and functionality of created projects and a new formula of partnership. It is assumed that the projects and investments carried out in the **public-private** and **public-public partnership** models in the long run will have a huge impact on the quantitative and qualitative portfolio of city projects.

Specific tasks and actions should be carried out based on the formula **of cooperation with other local government units** and within the **Gdańsk-Gdynia-Sopot Metropolitan Area**, which will contribute to the strengthening of competitiveness in relation to other Polish and European metropolies.

How will we evaluate the effects of our actions?

The implementation of the Strategy requires monitoring and periodic evaluation. The **monitoring and evaluation** system for the Strategy and Operational Programmes has four basic roles:

- **social - the availability of results of monitoring and action effectiveness evaluation builds the trust of the inhabitants, their understanding and involvement in the life of the city, and also raises the level of public debate and objectifies it,**
- **enables the management of Programmes - monitoring of indicators makes it possible to draw conclusions on the efficiency of implementation of planned actions, as well as diagnose and remedy potential problems,**
- **helps in the assessment of development results - evaluation of action results allows checking to what extent the strategic and operational objectives have been achieved,**
- **supports the development management - conclusions of the evaluation translate into possible changes in the scheduled actions or even entire Operational Programmes, when changes in the environment make it impossible to achieve the planned objectives through the adopted methods.**

According to the above-mentioned roles, the monitoring and evaluation system includes:

- **evaluation of compliance of activities with the Strategy and Operational Programmes, including any investments to be initiated;**
- **analysis and evaluation of progress in the implementation of Operational Programmes through observation of actions carried out within individual Programmes and their effects on the basis of the adopted indicators,**
- **analysis of socioeconomic changes taking place in the wider environment in terms of their impact on the ability to achieve the assumed objectives,**

→ **preparation, in consultation with the inhabitants and stakeholders in the development of Gdańsk, of recommendations on possible changes in the adopted Programmes.**

Monitoring and evaluation of the Strategy and Operational Programmes will be based on various sources and types of information: public statistics and city data, expert analyses and external studies, and, most importantly, surveys with the inhabitants. The main tool for the dissemination of the evaluation results will be periodic evaluation reports, which will discuss not only the condition of the area, but also assess the results of completed tasks. The assessment will be the basis for preparation of recommendations indicating the directions of further actions, including their continuation or verification.

Indicators are assigned to each objective in Operational Programmes. Their role is to monitor the results of actions, with the emphasis on trends of changes rather than on determining specific values. These indicators are to illustrate what actions will be monitored, and to act as guides, not ends in themselves. The practice of operational programming has shown that the designation of specific values is often not rationally justified. Furthermore, it is expected that increasingly dynamic changes occurring in the macroeconomic environment will more strongly affect

the local socioeconomic development, thus disrupting the ability to estimate the appropriate level of each indicator.

In addition the established indicators, periodic evaluation reports drawn up according to regular monitoring will also present the values of other, additional indicators, including contextual data. They will allow for in-depth analysis of the changes occurring in individual areas covered by Operational Programmes. The evaluation will be also supplemented by the information on the issue of financing of individual actions, and its essential element will be the assessments of external experts, which will provide independent and objective commentary on the actions and their impact on the quality of life in Gdańsk.

The most important value of a good evaluation should be not only mutual accounting for possible failures or promotion of success. This value is **joint searching for the best ways to achieve development objectives.**

+I. Operational Programme Education



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1. CHARACTERISTICS OF THE OPERATIONAL PROGRAMME

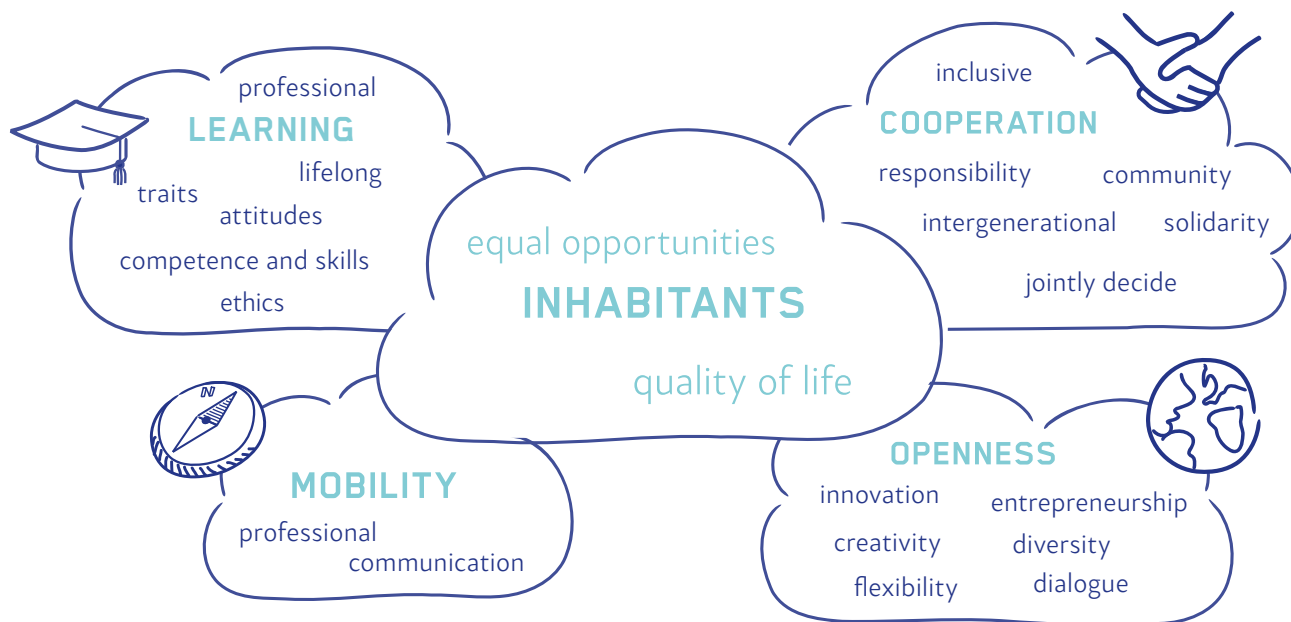
Scope of the Operational Programme

Learning is a continuous process of acquisition of knowledge, experience, competence and skills, associated with establishment of attitudes, traits and behaviours that are essential in a modern, democratic and subjective society. Learning is not only a good education that makes it possible to achieve career and financial aspirations, but also the basis of a conscious and fulfilled life and foundations of social and cultural development.

Implementation of the actions provided for in the Operational Programme is to improve the quality and accessibility of education in order to create the conditions for personal development for every citizen, including persons with special needs. Efforts will also be made to promote the idea of lifelong learning. A holistic approach to learning is to support the development of resourcefulness. A special role in this regard should be played by parents and teachers - as practical advisers and mentors. This requires the improvement of methods and forms of personal and professional development of the education staff in Gdańsk, better ways of working with parents and people in the school environment, as well as the implementation of new methods for discovering and supporting talents in Gdańsk.

Implementation of the Operational Programme supports the values underlying the development of Gdańsk. Egalitarian and high-quality **lifelong LEARNING** gives every **INHABITANT an equal opportunity** to develop the **traits, attitudes, competence and skills** needed to achieve a high **quality of life**. On the one hand, such learning **OPENS** an individual to **innovation, entrepreneurship, creativity, diversity and flexibility**, and





therefore supports the spatial and professional mobility; on the other hand, it develops a sense of **responsibility** for the local **community** and a sense of **solidarity** (neighbourhood, **intergenerational**, the disabled) and motivates to **jointly decide** about one's own fate or fate of the community. Lifelong learning requires an extensive social **dialogue** and the inclusion of employers, community organisations, local government and other local actors to continuous and efficient **COOPERATION**.

Development challenges identified in the Gdańsk 2030 Plus Development Strategy addressed in the Operational Programme

- Improving accessibility of educational and care services.
- Improving the quality of school education.
- Enhancing social cohesion and supporting socially excluded people and people at risk of social exclusion.
- Increasing the inhabitants' involvement in the city's affairs.
- Increasing the level of inhabitants' identification with Gdańsk.
- Increasing the level of physical activity among inhabitants.
- Improving the state of inhabitants' health.



Strategic objectives identified in the Gdańsk 2030 Plus Development Strategy carried out by the Operational Programme

- Establishing an effective system of multistage education at every stage of life, including vocational education, flexibly following technological development and the needs of the economy, and providing access to the labour market for all participants in the education process.
- Developing educational partnership: families, schools and local communities in cooperation with employers, universities and other institutions of the public and nonpublic sectors.
- Shaping social and professional mobility and supporting the participation in social life through learning in formal and informal education systems at various stages of life.
- Providing school students in Gdańsk with conditions that significantly contribute to discovering and supporting children's and young people's interests and talents, both in educational and other elements of the social network.
- Establishing conditions for creation of enterprising attitudes, starting in the first years of preschool education by supporting actions for active and practical forms of learning, shaping enterprising competencies.
- Creating conditions for active citizenship, self-organisation, implementation of social innovations, co-responsibility and social solidarity.

- Shaping attitudes and competencies facilitating the development of a creative and innovative economy.
- Increasing competitiveness and cooperation of business entities, schools, universities and institutions, especially in the field of entrepreneurship promotions, education in the field of creativity, maritime economy, power generation, IT, industry, leisure and creative industries, resulting in knowledge commercialisation and the creation of new and innovative projects.
- Creating optimal conditions for the development of families, the increase in the number of inhabitants, equalization of opportunities and social inclusion.
- Increasing the level of inhabitants' satisfaction with the accessibility and quality of public services.
- Strengthening the community and cultural identity of the inhabitants of Gdańsk, and creating conditions for neighbourhood integration,
- Stimulating passions and interests, and active participation in culture, and creating conditions facilitating personal development.
- Shaping health-positive habits and attitudes among inhabitants, increasing their physical activity and promoting healthy lifestyles, resulting in the improvement of the inhabitants' health, including the reduction of the number of people falling ill with 'diseases of civilisation'.



2. DIAGNOSIS

The diagnosis of education in Gdańsk, including an assessment of the quality of learning and education staff and infrastructure management has revealed several types of problems that require intervention. These include: insufficient integration to equalize everyone's educational opportunities, including the disabled, the poor, socially excluded, immigrants, persons with special educational needs, exceptionally gifted; polarization of schools in Gdańsk (as a result of various quality of work of institutions in the education system in Gdańsk); excessive focus of schools on external exam results - insufficient emphasis on the establishment of civic attitudes and behaviour, identification with the city, development of key competence and creativity; low awareness of secondary school students in the choice of their career path and infrastructural deficiencies in education at all levels.

Inadequate egalitarianism of education in Gdańsk is associated with difficulties in adapting curricula to the actual needs of students and in preparation of individual curricula. The inheritance of negative patterns of education (associated with the inheritance of passivity, poverty and others) is becoming an increasing challenge. The influx of immigrants also poses a challenge for education. A larger number of immigrants will entail the need to meet the challenge of integration with the local community and to ensure and adjust

education, health services, housing, etc. The diagnosis also shows that teachers think their skills of working with students with disabilities are rather low. Students with disabilities in public institutions benefit from social contacts, but learn in less favourable conditions - too large classes and insufficient support of experts.

Another problem is the polarization of schools in Gdańsk, and its source is very varied educational results. The problem is complex because on the one hand it results from the fact that schools are primarily accounted for the results of external exams, and on the other - from the fact that they lack the tools needed to measure the quality of work done by teachers, headmasters and students themselves, who should be diagnosed in terms of their predispositions and skills. Then there is the pressure of parents, who often demand that students are graded based on tests. Consequently, a school with high results of external exams is referred to as a "good" school, and children are often brought to such school even from distant districts of Gdańsk. Consequently, we observe a "crop" of schools known as "good" and a whole range of average and "worse" schools on the city map. The deepening division into schools with high and low results is a very serious social problem, since it leads to growing inequality, and consequently - to conflicts causing insecurity of the inhabitants and decrease in

their quality of life. This situation has a particularly negative impact in degraded neighbourhoods.

The problem of polarization of schools in Gdańsk involves the test-oriented character of education, which discourages students from creative thinking, but rather makes them answer according to a predetermined answer key. So it is difficult to have creative, innovative or unusual approaches, doubts, discussions etc. This way, schools educate people implementing instilled procedures and technologies. Their knowledge is verified through patterns and tests. Students prepared this way are not able to find a satisfactory place for themselves in the face of reality. Because of new trends - the emergence of new technologies, change in the nature of work or lifestyle - even though students perform well in external exams, they do not acquire competence and skills that would allow them to cope in the world of constant changes. Insufficient emphasis is put on teaching of creativity, entrepreneurship, cultural competence, building of self-esteem, awareness of one's own strengths and establishment of civic attitudes and behaviour. Deficiencies of these competencies hinder the creation of a unified society responsible for the cultural heritage, individuals and the community as a whole, for the space they co-create and the future which they shape together. The reasons for this include: the lack of actual evaluation of the staff, an ineffective diagnosis of needs, talents and personal resources of students

and teachers, insufficient coordination and consistency in actions at all stages of education, and inadequacy of educational structures in the light of the current requirements. In addition, the teaching staff is not prepared for functional diagnosis of students and adjustment of their capabilities to the educational offer. This is about something more than individual educational and therapeutic programs (applied in cases of special educational needs of students) - but rather teachers who can implement curriculum in a flexible and creative way by combining the challenges of the changing reality of students with their diagnosed diverse potential.

The result of such education is the reduction of the natural human potential, which ultimately leads to acting below one's potential and not doing well in life. Inadequate competence can negatively affect the following: health (causing stress, anxiety, somatic disease, hypertension, addictions, which raises the risk of unemployment or poverty), social relationships (lack of ability to establish lasting relationships, inability to benefit from help), inclination to learn (learning difficulty, which results in unwillingness to learn and develop potential), the local economy and labour market (inability to use one's skills, inability to find a job adequate to the needs, unwillingness to retrain, the risk of unemployment, poverty and dependency on social aid, insufficient quality of human capital resulting in low investment attractiveness).



Another problem is associated with incomplete awareness of secondary school students in the choice of their career path, which is undoubtedly a consequence of the previous problem, but is also caused by the fact of insufficiently promoted idea of lifelong learning, where the advisor (mentor) is available at every stage of education and in every moment of life. Ageing and extended life of society results in the need to remain active in the labour market for a longer time and the need for lifelong learning. Furthermore, the dynamic changes in the labour market require changes in the nature of education (new, alternative forms of learning) - the need to unlearn the acquired knowledge and skills, and develop of new competence that improve resourcefulness. Moreover, because of the dynamic development of modern technologies, the teacher is no longer an omnibus. Therefore, career counselling for children, young people and adults does not fulfil its role; it could be claimed that it practically does not exist. The access to educational and professional guidance for young people is insufficient. The diagnosis indicates that not all secondary school students can consciously choose their career paths. It

is necessary to increase access to such services that would enable the development of career path at different stages of life, so as to remain active as long as possible. Research of the Gdańsk Institute for Market Economics shows that being active and needed, particularly in old age, is good for psychological and physical well-being and improves health. Therefore, this reason also makes it necessary to promote the idea of lifelong learning among the inhabitants.

As part of public consultations on the Gdańsk 2030 Plus Strategy the inhabitants emphasized the issue of insufficient access to education public services. They pointed out large deficits, especially when it comes to nurseries and kindergartens. The problem lies particularly in new districts of Gdańsk, even though the number of such institutions has increased in those areas. The insufficient access to educational services in Gdańsk is also proven by the results of a survey conducted for the Gdańsk Institute for Market Economics for the purposes of analysis of the quality of life and quality of public services in the Pomerania Province.

3. Description of operational objectives

Operational objective	Description
<p>1.1. Equalisation of educational opportunities.</p>	<p>Ensuring equal education and common access to high-quality services at care and educational institutions at different levels of lifelong learning is the foundation of education policy of Gdańsk, which addresses the needs of every inhabitant. To achieve the objective of equal educational opportunities, first of all it is necessary to provide full diagnosis and development support for preschoolers by specialists, well-prepared preschool teaching staff and conscious parents. This process should be conducted in a well-adapted and equipped infrastructure. It is necessary to introduce diverse learning and fully personalised education that takes into account the adaptation of content, forms and methods of communication to the pace of work and learning style of each person. To achieve this, action should be taken in the areas of awareness, attitudes, relationships and organisation of the whole education community. Therefore, they must be addressed to the staff of educational institutions, parents and peer groups, as well as social and business partners. All partners in the equal opportunities process need to understand the different educational needs and abilities, solidarity and cooperation. It is also important to build tools and processes, and improve the organisational conditions that support equal educational opportunities, in particular for children and young people with special educational needs, within the framework of the education system in Gdańsk.</p>
<p>1.2. Improving the quality of work of institutions within the education, teaching and care system in Gdańsk.</p>	<p>Equalization of educational opportunities may be achieved primarily through an improved quality of work of educational institutions in Gdańsk. The quality will be increased through the development of the system for support and organisation of work in these institutions, with comprehensive help and support for headmasters and development of cooperation between schools, including</p>



better communication between the various stages of education, e.g. in terms of information about the student's progress. Another task will be to improve the conditions for professional and personal development of the staff within the education, teaching and care system in Gdańsk. Every teacher should continuously develop his/her professional competence, including those in respect of psychology and diagnosis, the skills of measuring student achievements and support in choosing of individual paths of personal development. This is to be done through the support for teacher groups aimed at self-improvement, exchange of experience and providing methodological guidance. The improvement of qualifications of teachers of vocational education is also of particular importance, particularly in co-operation with employers and entrepreneurs. Another challenge is to strengthen the social dialogue in the field of education, including in particular the inclusion of parents and local communities in actions for the development of institutions.

I.3. Supporting personal development of children and young people.

The most important outcome of education should be to equip children and young people with the knowledge, experience and relationships sufficient for creating mechanisms to cope with life. Resourcefulness has a very large impact on the quality of and satisfaction with life. A resourceful person is more prosperous because he/she can satisfy his/her needs (physical and psychological, under various changing conditions). Through the development of social and communications skills, teamwork, working on projects, showing volunteering as a way of development or workshops, children and young people should strengthen their self-esteem and values of relations with other people.

These objectives will be achieved by: strengthening the role of the student's immediate environment in establishing the path of personal development, improvement of the system for discovering one's own potential, the ability to cope with difficult situations, overcoming of barriers and development of talents, shaping attitudes of young people in Gdańsk and increasing the involvement of third parties in the development of student competence.

1.4. The development of professional competence of the inhabitants in order to meet the challenges of a dynamically changing world.

The constant development of professional competence is a response to global challenges associated with an ageing society, changes in the nature of work and lifestyle, as well as social and technological changes. This approach implies an attitude of openness to change, which becomes essential in both personal and professional life. A person open to change is able to adapt to all conditions, which gives him/her a sense of certainty, security, agency and control over his/her own life, and consequently - satisfaction with life. This important approach should therefore be shaped at the stage of early childhood, so that it is natural that lifelong learning is not limited to the continued learning after formal education. Lifelong learning covers all forms of learning (formal, non-formal and informal) and all ages. The knowledge of the above and popularity of this approach have not been widespread yet, which is why the education policy aims to promote lifelong learning - this also involves raising awareness and needs of people of all ages.

This objective will be achieved through: facilitating the access to educational and vocational counselling for the inhabitants, training of individual skills and competence accompanying education at all stages and throughout life, as well as increasing the involvement of enterprises in vocational and continuous training. The development of vocational education will take place in key sectors of the city such as: transport, logistics and automotive sector; ICT and electronic engineering; power and green power engineering; tourism, sports, recreation and construction.

1.5. Developing resources of education, teaching and care infrastructure.

Infrastructure is subordinate to other objectives - it must meet the challenges such as availability and high quality at every stage of training and education. Nowadays, it is very difficult to design infrastructure that is "up to date"; this is why continuous monitoring of resources and needs of the inhabitants in all districts of Gdańsk has become so important, in accordance with the idea of egalitarian high quality of education. The availability of educational



infrastructure makes life easier and improves its standard. Commuting to nurseries, kindergartens and schools in remote districts and in traffic jams causes frustration and reduces the quality of life.

The following are planned to achieve the objective: upgrade and modernise the existing infrastructure and its effective management. This in particular applies to the development of resources through effective use of the existing school infrastructure and other educational institutions throughout the city; rational design of facilities that can be easily adapted to changing needs; sharing investment purchases, which will enable quick achievement of specified standards.

4. Operational objectives, tasks and key actions

Operational objective: I.1.

Equalisation of educational opportunities.

Task	Key action
<p>I.1.1. Increasing the competence of the education community (peer group, parents, teachers) for the implementation of full education equalising educational opportunities.</p>	<p>I.1.1.1. Raising the competence of teachers and parents in the aspect of individualised support for development of children and young people at all levels of education.</p> <p>I.1.1.2. Raising social sensitivity in peer groups.</p> <p>I.1.1.3. Creating active teams for cooperation between teachers and parents around the child's education process.</p>
<p>I.1.2. Building mechanisms and improving the organisational conditions that support equalising of educational opportunities.</p>	<p>I.1.2.1. Developing resources of the local expert help for supporting the education community in diagnostic and development actions.</p> <p>I.1.2.2. Creation and standardization of tools for research, monitoring and evaluation of capabilities and competence development of the education community.</p> <p>I.1.2.3. Creating a database of various educational programs aimed at improving individual competence and skills.</p> <p>I.1.2.4. Developing municipal scholarship programs that support education, development of sports and social activity of students.</p>
<p>I.1.3. Improving the quality of preschool education.</p>	<p>I.1.3.1. Differentiation of preschool offer in conjunction with highly competent staff.</p> <p>I.1.3.2. Inclusion of preschoolers in research of development and early support.</p> <p>I.1.3.3. Building partnership cooperation between parents and teachers in the context of stimulation of children's development.</p>



Operational objective: I.2.

Improving the quality of work of institutions within the education, teaching and care system in Gdańsk.

Task	Key action
<p>I.2.1. Developing the system for support and organisation of work of institutions within the education, teaching and care system in Gdańsk.</p>	<p>I.2.1.1. Comprehensive and individual support for development of the institution by supporting its needs, support in building education and prevention programs and institution management.</p> <p>I.2.1.2. Supporting headmasters in educational institution management.</p> <p>I.2.1.3. Networking and supporting cooperation of institutions within the district.</p> <p>I.2.1.4. Supporting innovation in teaching, education and organisation of work at the school.</p> <p>I.2.1.5. Providing comprehensive education to children and young people with disabilities and chronically ill at all stages of education.</p>
<p>I.2.2. Improving the conditions for professional and personal development of the staff within the education, teaching and care system in Gdańsk.</p>	<p>I.2.2.1. Organising networks of subject- and problem-based cooperation - to support the exchange of experience of the teaching staff in Gdańsk.</p> <p>I.2.2.2. Supporting teachers with methodological advice.</p> <p>I.2.2.3. Providing access to services of a personal development trainer.</p> <p>I.2.2.4. Raising the qualifications of teachers of vocational education.</p> <p>I.2.2.5. Raising the qualifications of teachers in the education of children and young people with special educational needs.</p>
<p>I.2.3. Strengthening the social dialogue in the area of education, teaching and care.</p>	<p>I.2.3.1. Involving the local community in work with an educational institution for the development of the community.</p> <p>I.2.3.2. Improving the quality of parent-child-education system staff relationship.</p>

Operational objective: I.3.**Supporting personal development of children and young people.**

Task	Key action
I.3.1. Strengthening the role of the student's immediate environment to establish the path of personal development.	I.3.1.1. Increasing the competence of parents/guardians as natural and first guides of children. I.3.1.2. Increasing the competence of teachers as counsellors and mentors. I.3.1.3. Including students and schools in the intellectual and social life of the local environment.
I.3.2. Supporting the development of talents among children and young people.	I.3.2.1. Improving the discovery and development of talents and personal predispositions of children and young people.
I.3.3. Shaping the attitudes of young inhabitants of Gdańsk in the process of formal and informal education.	I.3.3.1. Comprehensive implementation and introduction of education programs in educational institutions in Gdańsk in the field of: culture, active citizenship, entrepreneurship, health, physical activity and ecology.
I.3.4. Increasing the involvement of third parties in the development of students' competence.	I.3.4.1. Building multisectoral project partnerships with a special involvement of employers, universities, NGOs, social institutions and other entities. I.3.4.2. Exchange of experience of partnerships at the local, national and global level. I.3.4.3. Creating a database of competent students-volunteers to facilitate their involvement in projects.



Operational objective: I.4.

The development of professional competence of the inhabitants in order to meet the challenges of a dynamically changing world.

Task

I.4.1. Increasing the access to educational and vocational counselling to support each inhabitant in choosing the path of personal and professional development.

I.4.2. Increasing the involvement and impact of enterprises in the process of vocational and continuous training.

I.4.3. Development of the vocational education offer in key industries.

I.4.4. Promotion and improvement of the quality of lifelong learning.

Key action

I.4.1.1. Promoting the role of advisory services in choosing the right path of education and professional development.

I.4.1.2. Expanding and coordinating vocational advisory services for the inhabitants.

I.4.2.1. Development and implementation of models of cooperation between vocational schools and employers.

I.4.2.2. Creation of pilot enterprises adapted to employment of the disabled by employers and the education sector.

I.4.3.1. Improvement of infrastructure and equipment in schools within key industries.

I.4.3.2. Developing cooperation between employers and vocational teachers in the field of introduction of new technologies and materials.

I.4.4.1. Comprehensive offer of continuing education that meets the needs of development of the inhabitants and the needs of the labour market.

I.4.4.2. Improving the teaching staff for the implementation of a comprehensive lifelong learning offer.

Operational objective: I.5.**Developing resources of education, teaching and care infrastructure.**

Task	Key action
<p>I.5.1. Upgrading and modernising the existing education, teaching and care infrastructure.</p>	<p>I.5.1.1. Developing a standard package of services in the field of education, teaching and care.</p> <p>I.5.1.2. Adapting the education infrastructure resources to a standard package of services in the field of education, teaching and care.</p> <p>I.5.1.3. Modernising the specialised practical training centres.</p>
<p>I.5.2. Effective management of education, teaching and care infrastructure.</p>	<p>I.5.2.1. Developing and adapting the network of education, teaching and care institutions to the demographic situation of the city and its districts.</p> <p>I.5.2.2. Optimising the use of premises and infrastructure, and making them available to local organisations and inhabitants, according to the needs.</p>



5. RELATIONSHIPS WITH OTHER OPERATIONAL PROGRAMMES

The impact of other Operational Programmes on the achievement of the objectives of the Operational Programme EDUCATION:



SOCIAL INTEGRATION AND ACTIVE CITIZENSHIP

– improving the quality of the social integration system will help to equalise educational opportunities, especially of people in disadvantaged groups. Through the improvement of the quality of the family support and foster care system, the children in families with care and education difficulties will have better conditions for personal development and learning. A more developed and coherent system of services for family and personal development of the inhabitants of Gdańsk in the area of informal education and development of hobbies and interests will increase the competence of children and young people as well as contribute to propagation of lifelong learning. In addition, the increased role of volunteering as a social activity may become an important part of the process involving shaping of attitudes of the inhabitants of Gdańsk and acquisition of professional competence.



PUBLIC HEALTH AND SPORTS

– improving the health of the inhabitants will favour the equalisation of educational opportunities, while more years lived in good health will increase the ability of lifelong learning. Education on behaviours that improve health and promotion of a healthy lifestyle, including sports, will support personal development of the inhabitants. Modernisation and expansion of school sports facilities will improve the conditions for education of children and young people.



CULTURE AND LEISURE

– increased participation in culture and cultural activity of the inhabitants of Gdańsk, including the promotion of reading, will also support personal development. Participation in culture is conducive to the acquisition of competence needed in other areas of life; it also enhances creativity and the ability to think independently. Development and implementation of the Gdańsk Cultural Education Programme will help to shape the attitudes of young people in Gdańsk.



INNOVATION AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP

– creating an environment that enhances entrepreneurial attitudes and creatively translates into improvement of competence of children and young people. Better identification of competence and staff needs indicated by the enterprises in Gdańsk will contribute to adapting the education system to the current situation on the labour market, as well as determine the promotion of lifelong learning and improve the quality of work of educational institutions, especially vocational education.



INVESTMENT ATTRACTIVENESS

- the development of investments may affect the demand for new professional competence on the local labour market and set the trends in the context of education and training offer.



INFRASTRUCTURE

– the increased availability of housing in all segments of the housing market, including for people in need of social support, will promote the equalization of educational opportunities. Housing conditions are important in creating of space for learning and development of talents. Environmental education can help to raise the competence and shape attitudes of the inhabitants. Modernization of power facilities will be one of the elements in upgrading of the education, teaching and care infrastructure.



MOBILITY AND TRANSPORT

– improvement of conditions for pedestrian and bicycle traffic and increased attractiveness of public transport will have a positive impact on the travel time to educational institutions. Traffic calming and reducing the ability to drive children directly to school will increase the safety in areas near schools.

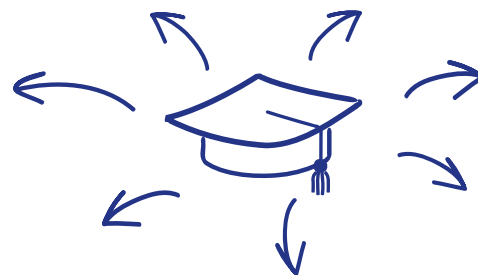




PUBLIC SPACE

– educational actions associated with the promotion of the issue of public space management can become an aspect in shaping of attitudes of the inhabitants of Gdańsk. Information available in public space (about the city, its history, natural and cultural environment) will provide knowledge that is easy to assimilate.

The impact of the Operational Programme EDUCATION on the achievement of the objectives of other Operational Programmes:



SOCIAL INTEGRATION AND ACTIVE CITIZENSHIP

– a higher level of knowledge and competence of the inhabitants will affect the increase in development potential of local communities. Equalization of educational opportunities, in particular by promoting effective and innovative solutions, will help to improve social integration and cohesion, including the development of an attitude of solidarity. A higher quality of education, the improvement of the process of discovering and developing talents and personal predispositions, as well as the development of professional competence adjusted to changes in the labour market will result in resourcefulness and increased ability to adapt to changing conditions and, consequently, will be conducive to reducing the number of socially excluded people. Supporting personal development, especially the shaping of attitudes of young people in Gdańsk in the course of civic and cultural education will strengthen the bond with Gdańsk, raise civic awareness and increase the activity of inhabitants in local activities and in the process of co-decision-making in the context of directions of development of the city. Access to the resources of education infrastructure to local organisations and inhabitants will contribute to improvement of the basis for district and neighbourhood initiatives and activities of NGOs. Projects aimed at increasing the competence of parents and guardians to support the children's development and choosing of the path of personal development will support families.



PUBLIC HEALTH AND SPORTS

– high quality of education increases the opportunities for a high quality of life, which translates into the health potential. Implementation of education projects in educational institutions in Gdańsk will greatly improve the knowledge of the inhabitants about the impact of lifestyle and environmental conditions on their health and participation in physical culture. Supporting personal development through the ability to pursue passions and interests, acquire new competence and develop talents will have a positive impact on the inhabitants' health, including their psychological well-being.



CULTURE AND LEISURE

– supporting personal development of the inhabitants and shaping their attitudes through cultural education will help to increase their participation in culture and cultural activity and to develop a sense of identity with Gdańsk. The introduction of new and attractive forms of cultural education will contribute to encouraging children and young people to participate in culture.



INNOVATION AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP

– raising the competence of children and young people, including teaching of entrepreneurship, is an important prerequisite for improving the innovation and competitiveness of the local economy. The development of professional competence and raising awareness of one's own potential, as well as access to knowledge about the requirements of the contemporary labour market will help the inhabitants to adapt to the changing environment. Increased involvement of entrepreneurs in the process of vocational and continuing education and improvement of teachers' competence will be important in building of an environment for strengthening entrepreneurial and creative attitudes.



INVESTMENT ATTRACTIVENESS

– supporting personal development of children and young people will strengthen soft skills of future employees, while the development of professional competence of the inhabitants will make it easier to adapt to the changing environment. Increasing the quality of work of institutions in the education system in Gdańsk and developing the resources of education infrastructure will improve the knowledge and skills of graduates. Achievement of the objectives will make the acquisition of investors more effective, as the amount and quality of labour resources is one of the most important factors for locating investments.





MOBILITY AND TRANSPORT

– adaptation of the school network to the demographic situation of the city and its districts will contribute to implementation of the concept of the city of short distances. Implementation of projects in the area of physical activity, promotion of healthy lifestyles and shaping of habits and attitudes in the field of active mobility in educational institutions in Gdańsk will contribute to making the model of transport more sustainable.



PUBLIC SPACE

– supporting personal development of the inhabitants, including in the context of civic attitudes and strengthening of bond with the city may contribute to a wider socialisation of planning and actions in public space. Making education infrastructure widely available in the vicinity of public spaces will increase its attractiveness for more users.

6. COMPLIANCE WITH NATIONAL AND REGIONAL STRATEGIC DOCUMENTS

The provisions of the Operational Programme are in line with the objectives of the **National Development Strategy 2020**. Its implementation will in particular contribute to achievement of the following objectives: I.3 - Strengthening the conditions that help to meet individual needs and activities of citizens (development of social capital), II.4 - Development of human capital, II.5 - Increasing the use of digital technologies, in particular promotion of their use, III.1 - Social integration, III.2 - Providing access to and specific standards of public services, and III.3. - Strengthening the mechanisms of territorial sustainable development and spatial integration for the development and full use of regional potentials. The Operational Programme is also in line with the provisions of the national **Human Capital Development Strategy 2020**. This refers primarily to objective 1 - Employment growth, objective 2 - Extension of professional activity and ensuring better quality of life for the elderly, objective 3 - Improving the situation of people and groups at risk of social exclusion, and objective 5 - Raising the competence and qualifications of citizens. The Operational Programme coincides with the **Social Capital Development Strategy 2020**, in particular objective 1 - Shaping attitudes conducive to cooperation, creativity and communications, objective 3 - Improving the processes of social

communication and knowledge exchange, and objective 4 - Development and effective use of cultural and creative potential. The Programme is in accordance with **the Strategy for Innovation and Efficiency of the Economy "Dynamic Poland 2020"** in respect of objective 2 - Stimulating innovation by increasing the efficiency of knowledge and work. The Operational Programme is also consistent with the strategic document titled the **Prospect of lifelong learning** in respect of objective 1 - Creativity and innovation, objective 2 - Clear and consistent national qualification system, objective 3 - Diverse and accessible forms of early care and education, objective 4 - Education and training adjusted to the needs of a sustainable economy, changes in the labour market and social needs, and objective 5 - Working environment and social engagement supporting adult learning. The Operational Programme is also compatible with the provisions of the national document titled **Assumptions for Long-Term Senior Policy in Poland for 2014-2020** in the area of Educational Activity, including the following priorities: The development of learning opportunities for the elderly in the areas according to the needs and support of development of comprehensive solutions for organisations of various forms of learning for the elderly, including the Universities of the Third Age. The Programme is consistent with objective



5 - Effective public services - **Efficient State Strategy 2020**. This Operational Programme is also in accordance with the following operational objectives of the **Development Strategy for Pomerania Province 2020**: 2.1 - High level of employment, 2.2 - High level of social capital, and 2.3 - Effective education system. It is also in line with the following priority axes: 3 - Education 4 - Vocational education, 5 - Employment, 6 - Integration **of the Regional**

Operational Programme for Pomerania Province for 2014-2020, as well as priority axes I, II, III and IV of the **Operational Programme Knowledge Education Development**. The Operational Programme is also in accordance with the **Gdańsk-Gdynia-Sopot Metropolitan Area Strategy until 2030 and the Strategy for Integrated Territorial Investments in the Gdańsk-Gdynia-Sopot Metropolitan Area until 2020**.

7. INDICATORS RELATED TO OPERATIONAL OBJECTIVES

Operational objective	Indicator's name	Expected trend
I.1. Equalisation of educational opportunities.	I.1.a. Self-assessment of teachers in terms of competence in identifying the development needs and skills of students.	↗
	I.1.b. Self-assessment of teachers in terms of competence in supporting the development of students.	↗
	I.1.c. Self-assessment of teachers in terms of competence in the individualisation of the learning process.	↗
	I.1.d. Conditions for the disabled in schools according to parents.	↗
	I.1.e. Availability of services of psychological and pedagogical centres according to parents.	↗
I.2. Improving the quality of work of institutions within the education, teaching and care system in Gdańsk.	I.2.a. Quality of school education according to parents.	↗
	I.2.b. Quality of school care according to parents.	↗
	I.2.c. Results of the test in the sixth grades of primary schools in Gdańsk.	↗
	I.2.d. Results of the secondary school exam in Gdańsk.	↗
	I.2.e. Pass rate of the matura exam in Gdańsk.	↗
	I.2.f. Sense of security in school according to students.	↗
	I.2.g. Support from the city in the institution management process according to school headmasters.	↗
	I.2.h. Possibility of cooperation and exchange of experience according to teachers.	↗



I.3. Supporting personal development of children and young people.

- I.3.a.** Self-assessment of teachers in terms of competence in educational and development tutoring.
- I.3.b.** Self-assessment of teachers in terms of the ability to recognise and develop the talents of students.
- I.3.c.** Offer of extracurricular activities according to parents.
- I.3.d.** Opportunities to develop passions and interests in school according to students.
- I.3.e.** Impact of cooperation between schools and third parties on personal development of students according to teachers.



I.4. The development of professional competence of the inhabitants in order to meet the challenges of a dynamically changing world.

- I.4.a.** The percentage of junior high school students whose professional predispositions have been diagnosed.
- I.4.b.** Availability of educational and professional counselling services according to parents.
- I.4.c.** Availability of support in the selection of further path of education according to parents.
- I.4.d.** Availability of support in the selection of further path of education according to students.
- I.4.e.** The percentage of junior high school graduates continuing their education in vocational schools.
- I.4.f.** The percentage of graduates of vocational schools who have taken a vocational exam.
- I.4.g.** The percentage of graduates of vocational schools who have passed a vocational exam.
- I.4.h.** The number of people who have completed a vocational course.
- I.4.i.** The number of people who have completed a professional skills course.



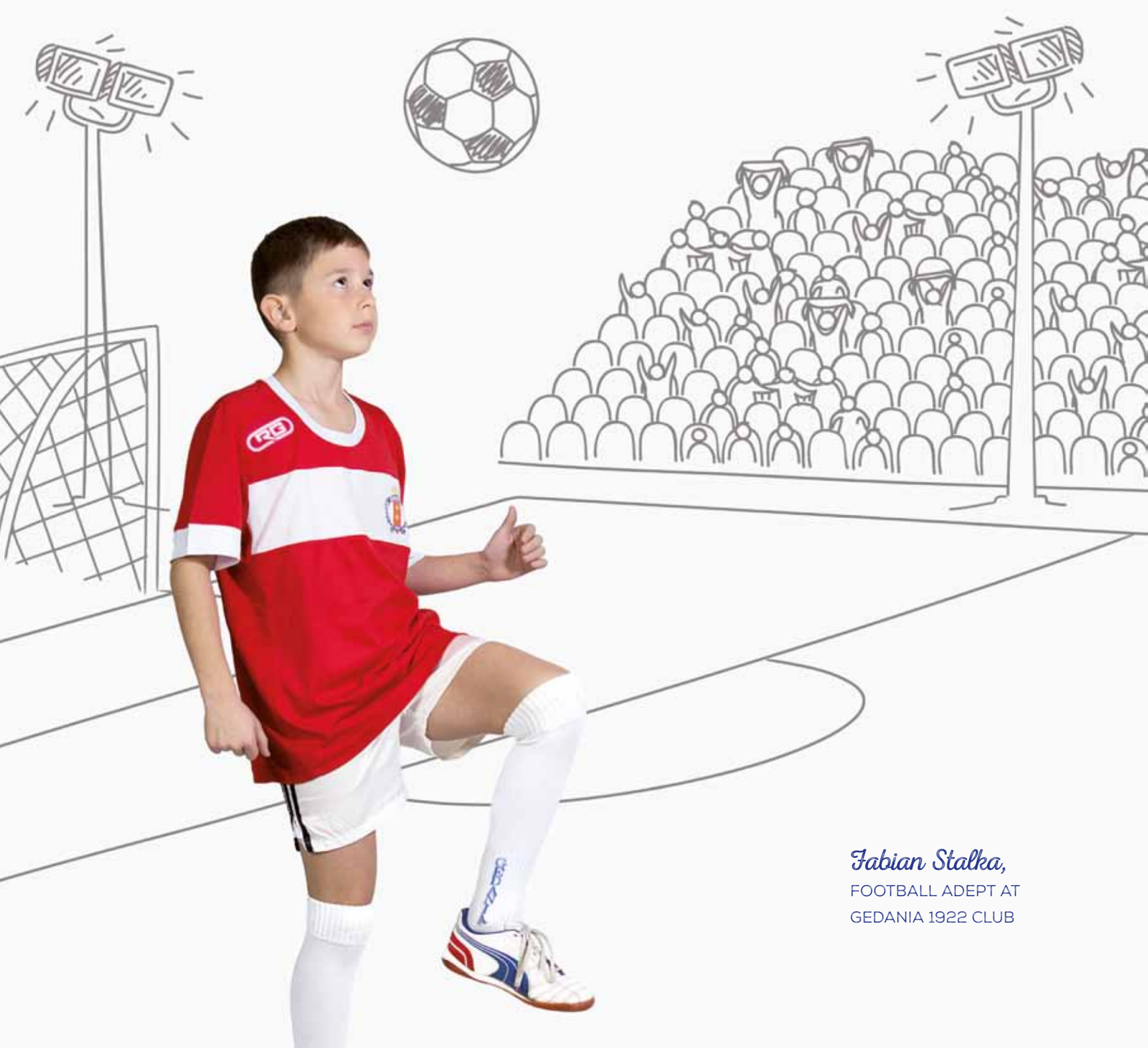
I.5. Developing resources of education, teaching and care infrastructure.

- I.5.a.** The number of places in child care institutions in relation to the number of applicants.
- I.5.b.** The number of places in kindergartens in relation to the number of applicants.
- I.5.c.** The number of students per computer with Internet access for use of students.
- I.5.d.** Availability of care in school common rooms according to parents.
- I.5.e.** Quality of care in school common rooms according to parents.
- I.5.f.** School location in terms of distance and travel time according to parents.
- I.5.g.** School's supply of teaching materials according to teachers.
- I.5.h.** Quality of school infrastructure according to parents.
- I.5.i.** Availability of school infrastructure according to inhabitants.



+II. OPERATIONAL PROGRAMME PUBLIC HEALTH AND SPORTS





Fabian Stalka,
FOOTBALL ADEPT AT
GEDANIA 1922 CLUB

1. CHARACTERISTICS OF THE OPERATIONAL PROGRAMME

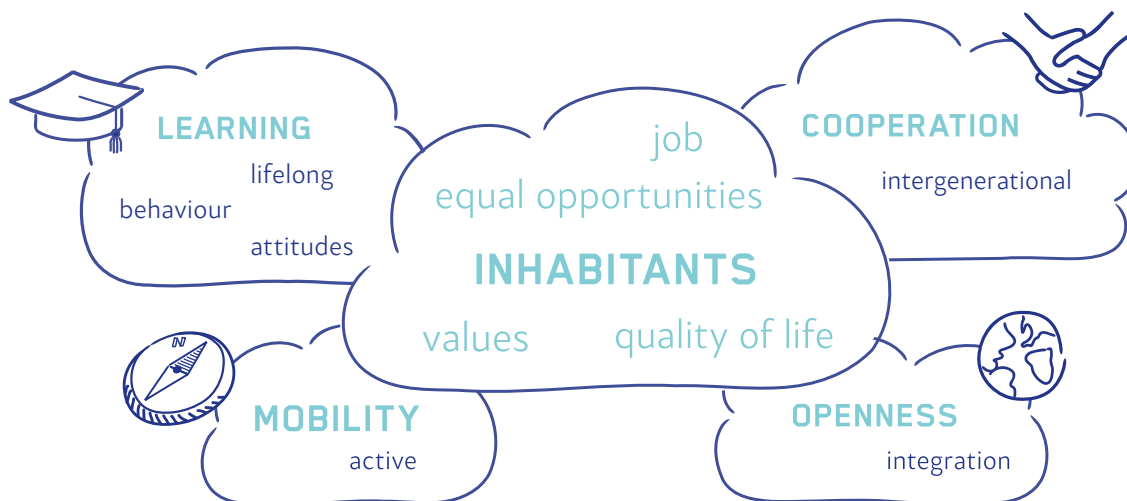
Scope of the Operational Programme

Health is one of the most important aspects of a successful life. Physical, psychological and social health has an impact on the opportunities for personal development and family life as well as facilitates full participation in both professional and interpersonal space. It depends mostly on lifestyle. Proper eating habits, physical activity, the ability to cope with stress and use social support play a vital role in building of the health potential. Sport, especially public sport (understood as any form of physical activity), is of great importance because it promotes appropriate healthy behaviour. Sport is also a tool for personal fulfilment and development, and when focused on fair competition it is a carrier of socially desirable values and attitudes.

Implementation of actions provided for in the Operational Programme is primarily aimed at preserving and strengthening the health of all the inhabitants. This will be achieved through actions in the area of broadly defined health education and creation of the conditions that are good for health. Actions in the area of prevention of diseases will also be expanded and improved - aimed at groups of increased risk of disease. The Programme will also include measures to improve the quality of medical and social care. They will involve, among others, retrofitting of health care institutions, shaping the attitudes of staff and patients to increase the effectiveness of treatment and promotion of first aid skills.

Implementation of the Operational Programme supports the values underlying the development of Gdańsk. Health is a **value** very highly appreciated by the **INHABITANTS**. It directly affects the **quality of life** and supports **equal**





opportunities. It also makes it easier to find and keep a **job**. Appropriate **attitudes and behaviours** are needed to live in good health; they are promoted in the course of **lifelong learning**. **Active mobility** should be an important part of daily physical activity, becoming one of the ways to stay healthy through the regular daily movement around the city. Health also depends on social relationships. They are particularly important for the elderly, chronically ill and disabled. **Intergenerational cooperation** and **OPENNESS** that facilitates **integration** - these are requirements necessary to preserve the health of the inhabitants of Gdańsk, especially in the context of increasingly ageing population. Implementation of the objectives of the Operational Programme will not be possible without actions taken in other Operational Programmes. Comprehensive and targeted action is a guarantee for creating the conditions and environment good for health.

Development challenges identified in the Gdańsk 2030 Plus Development Strategy addressed in the Operational Programme

1. CHARACTERISTICS OF THE OPERATIONAL PROGRAMME

- Improving accessibility of educational and care services.
- Improving the level of inhabitants' health.
- Increasing the level of physical activity among inhabitants.
- Enhancing social cohesion and supporting socially excluded people and people at risk of social exclusion.
- Increasing the share of public transport and pedestrian and bicycle traffic in the inhabitants' travels.
- Improving the quality and accessibility of recreational areas.



Strategic objectives identified in the Gdańsk 2030 Plus Development Strategy carried out by the Operational Programme

- Creating optimal conditions for the development of families, the increase in the number of inhabitants, equalization of opportunities and social inclusion.
- Increasing the level of inhabitants' satisfaction with the accessibility and quality of public services.
- Shaping health-positive habits and attitudes among inhabitants, increasing their physical activity and promoting healthy lifestyles, resulting in the improvement of the inhabitants' health, including the reduction of the number of people falling ill with 'diseases of civilisation'.
- Inter-sector cooperation for the creation of innovative solutions in the field of public health.
- Extension of the opportunities for physical activity at municipal sports and recreation facilities.
- Cooperation of amateurs, professionals, inhabitants and physical culture organisers, enhancing the social role of sports, and supporting inhabitants' physical activity.

2. DIAGNOSIS

Health, understood as complete physical, psychological and social well-being, is determined primarily by lifestyle and living environment. Biological and genetic factors and the operation of the health care system have a significant impact on the health potential, but their power of influence is less important. An important aspect of lifestyle that supports good health is physical activity, including public sports, which - besides its health-positive function - is used for personal fulfilment and development.

Keeping a healthy lifestyle (being engaged in a number of behaviours good for health) is not common among the inhabitants of Gdańsk, although it is becoming more and more popular. The study of health habits of the inhabitants of Gdańsk indicates the occurrence of adverse trends. Approximately one third of respondents are overweight, 41% perform physical activity that is insufficient according to the WHO recommendations, and about one third of respondents may need support in terms of psychological well-being. In addition, a significant number of respondents do not perform general medical examination.

The first two trends are also becoming widespread among children. The problem of childhood overweight is growing. Studies show that the percentage of obese children at the age of 6 to 9-10 years has doubled.

This problem is particularly acute in the Pomerania Province, since it belongs to the group of regions with the highest percentage of overweight or obese children at the age of 13-15 years. This percentage is around 13% among boys. According to the data of 2009 for Gdańsk, the percentage of overweight and obesity was 15% and 7% of children at the age of 8-12 years, respectively. Given the fact that the tendency has become stronger in throughout Poland, it should be assumed that the problem is growing in spite of the preventive measures taken. Another nationwide problem is a poor attendance of students in physical education classes. Considering various levels of education, we can observe its steady decline. It was 82% in secondary schools, 82% and 83% in specialised and technical high schools, respectively, and only 66% in vocational schools in the school year of 2012/2013 in Gdańsk.

Since 2011, Gdańsk has been taking comprehensive measures by implementing an intervention program for prevention and detection of diseases of affluence, especially among children and young people. Serious health problems, whose sources are in the absence of pro-health attitudes and bad habits, is widespread tooth decay and addictions - not only tobacco and psychoactive substances, but also behavioural addictions - gambling, Internet, shopping or work. Most



of them are relatively new and associated with the possibilities that have emerged as a result of political transformation and development of new technologies. Nationwide surveys of the CBOS (Public Opinion Research Centre) can prove that these problems are relatively rare. Approximately 4%, 2.5% and 3.5% are at risk of addiction to gambling, the Internet and shopping, respectively. The exception is the addiction to work, which can affect even 10% of the inhabitants. The main factor that increases the spread of these addictions is the lack of knowledge about the risks. Often they are viewed stereotypically - as entertainment of the wealthy (gambling, shopping), as a common behaviour (Internet) or even desirable tendency (work). Due to the fact that shopping, Internet use and work are daily activities of most people, the education of risks and prevention targeted at the groups of risk (including children and young people) is very much needed.

Despite these issues concerning lifestyle, at the same time, an increasing popularity of certain healthy behaviours can be observed. This is confirmed for instance by an increasing bicycle traffic in Gdańsk. While in 2011 the measurements of traffic during morning and afternoon peak hours showed 17.7 thousand cyclists, in 2014 the number increased to 29.2 thousand. The layout of the most popular routes and a significant increase in traffic during morning peak hours indicate a growing group of regular users of this mode of

transport. Running is also becoming widespread, as evidenced by more and more successful Family Run of Inhabitants of Gdańsk. In 2014, it was attended by about 2.5 thousand participants. The growing affluence and developing education of the inhabitants of Gdańsk, and, consequently, the changing attitudes, will probably further support a healthy lifestyle, but still actions are necessary to promote good health and provide the conditions for physical activity.

In terms of environmental conditions for recreation and sports, Gdańsk is characterized by an average percentage of forests and green areas. However, it has attractive locations - beaches, some areas at the rivers and streams and in the area of the edge of the plateau. The availability of green areas is considered positive by the inhabitants of Gdańsk - 71% of respondents think it is good or very good. The availability of walking and recreation areas and their quality is evaluated similarly - positive opinions of about two-thirds of respondents. The availability of sports facilities (swimming pools, ice rinks, gyms) is considered low - nearly 43% of respondents have expressed rather negative opinions. The availability to sports fields and their quality has been rated better - a significant share of negative opinions (20-30%), but more positive ones (40%). From 2006 to the end of the school year of 2013/2014 53 sports fields with artificial turf were established in Gdańsk. Two of them are at housing estates, and the others are located near schools. 25 of them were sponsored

by the city: 17 fields were created under the Junior Gdańsk 2012 programme, and another nine as part of the government programme - My Sports Field - Orlik 2012; two fields were funded by sponsors.

An important elements in the sports and recreation infrastructure are two large sites that enable organisation of sports competitions of the highest level: the football stadium located in Gdańsk Letnica, which can accommodate 41.6 thousand fans, and the sports hall located on the border with Sopot, designed for up to 15 thousand viewers and built as a joint venture of both cities. Matches of Lechia Gdańsk are played in the stadium, whereas the sports hall is used for games of volleyball clubs of Gdańsk and Sopot. Other major sports, cultural and entertainment events are organised in both sites, which in the case of sports events contributes to the popularisation of sports and healthy lifestyle. In 2012, Gdańsk was one of four Polish cities that held the 2012 UEFA European Championship. Sport is also promoted by the activity of sports clubs, especially those in the highest leagues of the most popular sports in Poland - volleyball (Lotos Trefl Gdańsk), handball (Wybrzeże Gdańsk), football (Lechia Gdańsk), rugby (Lechia Gdańsk) and hockey (Energia Stocznowiec Gdańsk). All the aforementioned are men's teams. Women's teams from Gdańsk play mostly in lower leagues. An exception are the women's ice hockey (GKS Stocznowiec Gdańsk) and floorball (Energia Olimpia Osowa Gdańsk) teams. The high rank

of Gdańsk as a centre of competitive sports is consolidated by regular volleyball competitions. Polish men's league is among the strongest in Europe, and Lotos Trefl Gdańsk is one of its leaders. Moreover, matches in Gdańsk are played as part of the World League and the Champions League.

All actions for the preservation of health can not eliminate diseases and the need for treatment of patients. Unfortunately, the health care staff is not large enough to meet the challenges of the ageing population. By 2030, the percentage of population aged 65 and older may rise to 24%. In 2013 it was 17%. This means that the population in this age group will increase from 79 to 106 thousand people. The process of population ageing that will take place in the next decade will be strengthened because the post-war baby boomers will reach the retirement age. The most direct consequence will be an increase in the number of people suffering and dying from cancer, cardiovascular and other degenerative diseases. Therefore, this will raise and change the demand for medical and care services, even though their supply will probably not keep up with the growing needs. Even though in the case of Gdańsk the number of doctors and nurses and midwives per 100 thousand inhabitants (according to the basic job) is high by Polish standards (331 and 754, respectively), it is average compared with other academic centres. From the point of view of the availability of medical services for the inhabitants of



the city it is important that the staff working in the city supports not only the citizens of Gdańsk, but also people from the entire province and neighbouring regions through hospitals and specialist clinics.

The inhabitants point out to huge difficulties in access to specialists. The number of health care staff in Gdańsk should be seen in the context of the regional and national situation. At the level of province, the discussed indicators are significantly lower than the average for Poland, and Poland is one of the lowest rated EU countries. In addition, the number of doctors in Poland has decreased in the last decade. This trend was opposite in the EU. There is an increasing gap between the demand for medical and care services and the labour supply in the professions providing them. One of the reasons for this situation is the fact that the number of students admitted to medical schools does not increase. The Ministry of Health introduced a limit on admission to medical studies at the level of 220 people for the Medical University of Gdańsk in the academic year of 2012/2013. The limit has not been significantly changed for years (apart from the growing number of foreign students). This is despite the fact that the population of doctors and nurses is ageing and in the coming years the number of retiring people will increase considerably. The admission to these professions is limited. In the case of doctors, the major factor is the number of allowed students.

In the case of nurses, the reason is unattractive working conditions in Poland. Doctors and nurses have an alternative of working in other EU countries, which is more profitable and often enables better professional development.

The problem of health care system is also too little emphasis on prevention. Attention should be paid to a high percentage of the inhabitants of Gdańsk who do not undergo general medical examinations - especially when it comes to mammography or ultrasound of breast by women and prostate tests by men over 50 years of age. As a result, there is a growing number of diseases that are diagnosed late and difficult to treat. The consequences is the loss of health of patients and a significant burden on the system due to costly medical procedures that could mostly be avoided through a proper prevention of diseases. The effectiveness of the health care system is reduced also because of widespread noncompliance with treatment recommendations. This applies to more than half of Polish patients. The operation of the health care system in terms of medical rescue services is hindered by poor knowledge of first aid. There are no accurate data about the scale of this phenomenon in Gdańsk. As shown by partial studies, practical first aid skills are not common - especially when dealing with a person who is unconscious and tending to bleeding wounds. The City of Gdańsk supports the functioning of the

health care system, especially in respect of disease prevention. The Programme for Health Promotion and Prevention of Selected Social Diseases for Commune of Gdańsk for 2014-2016 includes actions carried out for prevention and early detection of diseases of affluence in children and young people, prevention of tooth decay in children at the age of 1-3 years, preparation of pregnant women and fathers to active delivery, supporting and promotion of breastfeeding, vaccination of persons aged 65 and older against influenza and geriatric care. In 2014, the amount of PLN 1,265 thousand was dedicated to the aforementioned actions.

Early diagnosis of developmental disorders in children, implementation of appropriate therapeutic and medical treatment can effectively counteract them, and even completely compensate for deficits. For this reason it is very important to support the education of parents of young children, doctors, nurses and staff of nurseries and kindergartens about development problems of children.

Because of clearly growing demand for medical services, mainly due to the ageing population, the supply of medical and care services may not be sufficient. We can also expect an increasing wage pressure from the medical staff and a further increase in the importance of the private sector that is not financed from public funds. The current problems in the field of treatment medicine will most likely be resolved at the expense of

long-term preventive and educational measures, which have the greatest impact on public health. Actions taken in the framework of the Operational Programme will counteract this negative trend. The above analysis indicates the following areas where intervention is necessary: health education, and disease and addiction prevention - relatively inexpensive actions aimed at promoting a healthy lifestyle, and consequently increasing the health potential of the inhabitants of Gdańsk. At the same time, it is important to create the conditions for healthy behaviour - this will also reinforce the behaviours that are good for health. The improvement of conditions promoting sport is crucial in this context. Since all these actions will not eliminate the need to use treatment medicine services, it is necessary to support the functioning of units engaged in medical activity.



3. DESCRIPTION OF OPERATIONAL OBJECTIVES

Operational objective

Description

II.1. Increasing the knowledge of the impact of lifestyle and environmental conditions on health.

Health education as part of health promotion shapes the awareness and increases the chance to engage in a healthy behaviour. The actions in this area will be firstly addressed to the youngest with the aim to support health education in families and nurseries, kindergartens, schools and other educational institutions in order to effectively strengthen healthy attitudes and behaviours.

Health literacy will be continued among adults and seniors in a suitable form. Effective health education requires multi-sectoral cooperation of family, education and scientific environments as well as support from non-governmental organizations, public institutions or private entrepreneurs and public employers. This implementation should use the tools of social marketing in health, including: public space, means of transport and the media.

Health education addressed to the families of children with various developmental disorders is also important. It should be an integral part of early, comprehensive, multidisciplinary and continuous diagnosis and stimulation of development by involving parents, educators, teachers and organisers of support at all stages of development of a disabled person.

II.2. Increasing the participation of the inhabitants in physical culture.

As a branch of social life, physical culture, including sports and physical education, affects the quality of the inhabitants' life and health. Physical activity (sport aimed at improving health) is the basic element of a lifestyle that strengthens the physical, social, emotional and financial potential. Result-oriented sports in fair competition at all levels (public and professional sport) is not only a tool of public health, but above all a path of personal development, which shapes attitudes, values and character.

II.3. Increasing the effectiveness of disease and addiction prevention programmes.

It is necessary to strengthen any measures that encourage the inhabitants to start physical activity. An important aspect in this regard will be the promotion of participation in organized forms of physical activity such as: gathering in sports clubs, participation in competitions, mass runs or organization of sporting events, which build the culture of fans and motivate to set challenges. Engagement in physical activity depends largely on the available sports and recreation infrastructure, which will be modernised and expanded.

Disease and addiction prevention is actions targeted at groups of people at risk of development of health disorders and used for early diagnosis, reduction of disease risk factors and overcoming of addictions. Actions that prevent the occurrence of disease through early detection, fight with the risk factors and strengthening of protective factors are of great importance in reducing adverse health consequences.

Screening tests with a proven efficiency in the detection of the most common health risks are an accessible tool, which will be applied to a greater extent than before through cooperation with health care institutions and non-governmental organizations. The inhabitants in high-risk groups of disease will receive more support leading to lifestyle and therapeutic changes, which will also allow reducing the inequalities in health.

II.4. Improving the quality of medical care.

Huge resources of public institutions are not used because of the lack of proper integration of social and health services. Coordination of care services provided by family support and treatment centres funded by public payers will increase the effectiveness of therapeutic interventions. A proper use of resources, including volunteering, will increase the sense of health and socio-economic security of ill people.



Enhanced cooperation between the city units with health care institutions will improve the effectiveness of therapeutic interventions both by funding of treatment programs and the use of resources for better accessibility of primary health care. Consistent building of trust in the medical community and support of social workers will increase the compliance with medical recommendations. Medical care for patients will be co-established through supporting and complementary actions for the tasks financed under the health insurance.

4. OPERATIONAL OBJECTIVES, TASKS AND KEY ACTIONS

Operational objective: II.1.

Increasing the knowledge of the impact of lifestyle and environmental conditions on health.

Task	Key action
<p>II.1.1. Promoting healthy nutrition.</p>	<p>II.1.1.1. Implementation of educational projects on the principles of healthy nutrition, addressed to various consumer groups.</p> <p>II.1.1.2. Implementation of educational projects promoting breastfeeding.</p> <p>II.1.1.3. Implementation of educational campaigns for the promotion of healthy eating habits, addressed to various consumer groups.</p> <p>II.1.1.4. Taking actions to restrict the access to sugar, fat and salt in educational institutions.</p> <p>II.1.1.5. Taking actions to increase the access to healthy food and drinking water in educational institutions.</p> <p>II.1.1.6. Implementation and support for actions raising the qualifications of the school environment in the area of nutrition education and health education.</p>
<p>II.1.2. Promoting physical activity</p>	<p>II.1.2.1. Implementation of educational projects on the importance of physical activity for health, addressed to various consumer groups.</p> <p>II.1.2.2. Implementation of sporting and recreational events addressed to various consumer groups, including a component of education on the importance of physical activity for health.</p> <p>II.1.2.3. Implementation of educational campaigns on the role of physical activity in building of the inhabitants' health potential</p> <p>II.1.2.4. Implementation and support for actions raising the qualifications of the school environment in the area of physical activity and health education.</p>



II.1.3. Promoting personal hygiene.

II.1.3.1. Implementation of educational projects on personal hygiene, including oral hygiene, addressed in particular to children.

II.1.4. Promoting mental health.

II.1.4.1. Implementation of educational projects and campaigns on psychosocial aspects of health.

II.1.4.2. Implementation of psychological help projects for the inhabitants of Gdańsk.

II.1.4.3. Implementation of educational projects and campaigns to raise knowledge and awareness of the proper development of children and young people.

II.1.5. Promoting sexual health.

II.1.5.1. Implementation of educational projects on sexual health, addressed to young people in middle schools and high schools.

II.1.6. Promotion of healthy living and working environment.

II.1.6.1. Implementation of educational projects on creating a healthy living and working environment.

II.1.7. Education on preparing parents for childbirth and childcare at early stages of life.

II.1.7.1. Support for actions preparing parents for childbirth and childcare at early stages of life.

II.1.8. Promoting active ageing.

II.1.8.1. Implementation of educational projects on the ageing process and methods for maintaining mental and physical fitness at older age.

II.1.8.2. Support for actions for preparing families to take care of seniors.

Operational objective: II.2.**Increasing the participation of the inhabitants in physical culture.****Task**

II.2.1. Creating the conditions for the development of public sport, including at schools, supporting physical education.

II.2.2. Creating the conditions for the development of competitive sports.

Key action

- II.2.1.1. Creation and modernization of publicly available sports infrastructure and schools' sports facilities, including swimming pools, sports halls, buildings and fields.
- II.2.1.2. Implementation and support for projects enabling physical activity of people in various age groups.
- II.2.1.3. Implementation and support for projects enabling physical activity of people with disabilities and at risk of addiction, diseases of affluence and social exclusion - to promote prevention.
- II.2.1.4. Support for actions related to health studies, aimed at qualification of people in various age groups to public sport.
- II.2.1.5. Implementation and support for organization of open space sports competitions.

- II.2.2.1. Creation and modernisation of sports infrastructure, with particular emphasis on facilities for the disciplines that are most popular and have sports traditions in the city.
- II.2.2.2. Support for sports training in various age groups, especially among children and young people.
- II.2.2.3. Support for the organisation of sports events relevant to the development of sports in Gdańsk and promotion of the city.
- II.2.2.4. Support for the development of sport through scholarships and awards for outstanding sports achievements.



- II.2.2.5. Support for research projects on sports development.
 - II.2.2.6. Implementation of actions to increase the competence of coaching staff.
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- II.2.3. Creating the conditions to increase the participation of inhabitants in the role of fans at sporting events.**
- II.2.3.1. Implementation and support for actions that promote the participation of inhabitants in sports events as fans.
 - II.2.3.2. Supporting the organisation of events at the highest sports level in popular disciplines.

Operational objective: II.3.

Increasing the effectiveness of disease and addiction prevention programmes.

Task

II.3.1. Prevention of non-communicable diseases, especially diseases of affluence, including cardiovascular diseases, obesity, diabetes and cancer.

Key action

- II.3.1.1. Implementation and support for projects of screening tests that detect behavioural risk factors for diseases of affluence among various age groups, including unhealthy eating habits and insufficient physical activity.
- II.3.1.2. Implementation of projects involving health interventions aimed at reducing risk factors for diseases of affluence among various age groups.
- II.3.1.3. Implementation of projects of screening tests for early detection of diseases, including cardiovascular diseases, obesity, diabetes and cancer.
- II.3.1.4. Support for research actions related to the issue of noncommunicable diseases.
- II.3.1.5. Implementation of social projects and campaigns that promote prevention of noncommunicable diseases.

II.3.2. Prevention of nicotine addiction, including cigarettes and e-cigarettes, and exposure to passive smoking.

- II.3.2.1. Implementation of educational projects and campaigns (using social marketing) on the health consequences of smoking tobacco and e-cigarettes and passive exposure of people to tobacco smoke.
- II.3.2.2. Support for actions carried out for people addicted to nicotine who are trying to kick the habit, including: anti-tobacco counselling, as well as promotion and support for nicotine addiction treatment clinics.
- II.3.2.3. Implementation of projects of screening tests for early detection of tobacco-related diseases.
- II.3.2.4. Support for research projects on the issue of nicotine addiction.

II.3.3. Prevention of addiction to psychoactive substances, including addiction to alcohol and drugs.

- II.3.3.1. Implementation of projects for identifying people addicted to alcohol and drugs and people showing behaviours that are risky in this regard.
- II.3.3.2. Implementation of educational projects and campaigns (using social marketing) for the prevention of addiction and the health consequences of addiction to psychoactive substances.
- II.3.3.3. Implementation and support for therapeutic actions carried out for people (families) addicted to psychoactive substances, including real-life and online psychological counselling.
- II.3.3.4. Implementation of actions that support and raise the professional competence of people responsible for prevention of addictions, including the improvement of the quality of services.
- II.3.3.5. Support for research actions related to the issue of addiction to psychoactive substances.



II.3.4. Prevention of behavioural addiction, including addiction to gambling, the Internet and computer games.

- II.3.4.1.** Implementation of projects for identifying people addicted to gambling, the Internet, computer games and others, and people showing behaviours that are risky in this regard.
- II.3.4.2.** Implementation of educational projects and campaigns on the prevention of addiction and the health consequences of addiction to gambling, the Internet, computer games and others.
- II.3.4.3.** Implementation and support for therapeutic actions carried out for people addicted to gambling, the Internet, computer games and others.
- II.3.4.4.** Support for research actions related to the issue of behavioural addictions.

II.3.5. Preventing oral diseases.

- II.3.5.1.** Implementation of educational projects and campaigns on the prevention of oral diseases.
- II.3.5.2.** Implementation of screening tests for early detection of oral cavity diseases, in particular tooth decay in children.
- II.3.5.3.** Support for research actions related to the issue of oral cavity diseases.

II.3.6. Preventing infectious diseases.

- II.3.6.1.** Implementation of educational projects related to the issue of HIV infections, addressed to various age groups (in particular junior high and secondary school students).
- II.3.6.2.** Implementation of educational projects related to sexually transmitted infections, addressed to people with a higher level of risky behaviour.
- II.3.6.3.** Implementation of programs of vaccination against selected infectious diseases in accordance with recommendations of the Ministry of Health and the Agency for Health Technology Assessment and Tariff System among the selected groups.

II.3.7. Prevention of mental and developmental disorders.

- II.3.6.4. Support for actions that promote vaccination of children in accordance with the vaccination schedule of the Ministry of Health.
 - II.3.6.5. Support for research actions related to the issue of infectious diseases.
 - II.3.6.6. Implementation of social projects and campaigns that promote prevention of infectious diseases.
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- II.3.7.1. Implementation of projects for early detection of risk factors for mental disorders in various age groups and developmental disorders in children and young people.
 - II.3.7.2. Implementation of projects related to health interventions aimed at reducing the risk factors for mental and developmental disorders, including: organisation of the system of psychological counselling and support available in cases of mental crisis and community support.
 - II.3.7.3. Implementation of educational campaigns on mental disorders and depression, which promote an attitude of understanding and acceptance of people at risk of discrimination caused by mental disorders.
 - II.3.7.4. Support for research actions related to the issue of mental and developmental disorders.
 - II.3.7.5. Implementation and support for actions that raise the qualifications of the medical community in respect of early detection of mental and developmental disorders.
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II.3.8. Preventing the abuse of medicines and dietary supplements.

- II.3.8.1. Implementation of educational projects and campaigns on the rules of use of medicines and dietary supplements.
- II.3.8.2. Implementation and support for actions that raise the qualifications of the medical community in the prevention of the abuse



of medicines and dietary supplements by patients, including: extending the knowledge on drug interactions.

II.3.8.3. Support for research actions related to the issue of abuse of medicines and dietary supplements.

II.3.9. Preventing injuries and poisonings.

II.3.9.1. Implementation of projects and campaigns to prevent injuries and poisonings.

II.3.9.2. Support for research actions related to the issue of poisonings and injuries.

Operational objective: II.4.

Improving the quality of medical care.

Task

Key action

II.4.1. Integrating social and psychological support and medical care, including: promotion of volunteering in the area of medical care.

II.4.1.1. Support for actions for the creation of an integrated health care and telemedicine system through volunteering.

II.4.1.2. Support for non-governmental organizations that build an integrated multidisciplinary assistance for the relevant environment.

II.4.2. Creating the conditions for improving the availability and quality of medical services.

II.4.2.1. Support for therapeutic programs aimed at reducing the health consequences of: diseases of affluence, mental disorders and developmental disorders and addictions.

II.4.2.2. Support for therapeutic programs aimed at people with AIDS, their families, close friends and relatives.

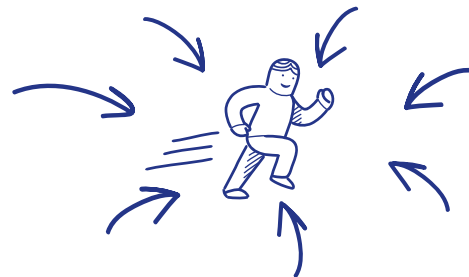
II.4.2.3. Providing the city's land and property to providers of health services, particularly in the developing areas of Gdańsk, where health services will be provided.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> II.4.2.4. Granting discounts on rental fees for therapeutic entities providing health services in municipal buildings. II.4.2.5. Purchase of medical equipment and instruments, and providing them to health care institutions for the purpose of retrofitting. II.4.2.6. Support for actions that raise professional competence of professionals responsible for treatment of diseases of affluence. II.4.2.7. Support of comprehensive and continuous rehabilitation of the disabled. II.4.2.8. Providing full-time care centres for the mentally ill and addicted to alcohol who are not able to function on their own in the community.
<p>II.4.3. Shaping the attitudes of patients and medical community to increase the effectiveness of the treatment process.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> II.4.3.1. Implementation of educational projects and campaigns on compliance with treatment recommendations. II.4.3.2. Implementation of educational projects and campaigns on reporting adverse reactions to medicines and dietary supplements. II.4.3.3. Implementation and support for actions that raise the qualifications of the medical community in terms of compliance with treatment recommendations and reporting of adverse reactions to medicines and dietary supplements by patients.
<p>II.4.4. Education in providing first aid.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> II.4.4.1. Implementation of educational programs and workshops on the knowledge of first aid, addressed to various consumer groups.



5. RELATIONSHIPS WITH OTHER OPERATIONAL PROGRAMMES

The impact of other Operational Programmes on the achievement of the objectives of the Operational Programme PUBLIC HEALTH AND SPORTS:



SOCIAL INTEGRATION AND ACTIVE CITIZENSHIP

– a more developed and coherent system of services and actions aimed at family and personal development will be conducive to increasing the participation of the inhabitants in physical culture and the promotion of knowledge on the influence of lifestyle and environmental conditions on health. Development of social services, improvement of the quality of the family support system and foster care system will contribute to increasing the effectiveness of disease prevention and to improve the inhabitants' health potential. Actions for social integration will make it easier to benefit from the support of others, including through volunteering. This type of support is particularly necessary as complementary to health services for lonely, elderly, chronically ill or disabled people and their families.



CULTURE AND LEISURE

– increased participation in culture and cultural activity of the inhabitants of Gdańsk is conducive to building an open attitude, strengthening social interaction and development of social trust. These are important elements of a healthy lifestyle.



MOBILITY AND TRANSPORT

– improving the conditions for pedestrian and bicycle traffic and extension of traffic-calmed zones will enable easier and safer travelling around public space. In addition, an increased attractiveness

of public transport may lead to decrease of car traffic, and consequently reduce emissions, thus improving the living environment of the inhabitants. The promotion of sustainable transport and active mobility will contribute to widespread of a healthy lifestyle.



INFRASTRUCTURE

– thermal modernisation of buildings, extension of the district heating network by adding previously unconnected facilities, supporting energy production from renewable sources, the introduction of energy-saving and eco-friendly technologies, the development of sewage and waste management through the reduction of emissions will contribute to improving the living environment of the inhabitants. Construction and modernisation of reservoirs and performance of other hydraulic works will create a base for the development of recreation and sports infrastructure. Providing flood control and improvement of the stormwater drainage system will reduce the threat to life and health of population. Proper management of premises in the commune will secure the area for health services and complementary services.



PUBLIC SPACE

– attractively furnished green areas and natural areas can increase leisure time spent outdoors. Increasing the availability of green areas, which are popular places for recreation and public sports, can contribute to the promotion of a healthy lifestyle, which has a significant impact on the inhabitants' health.

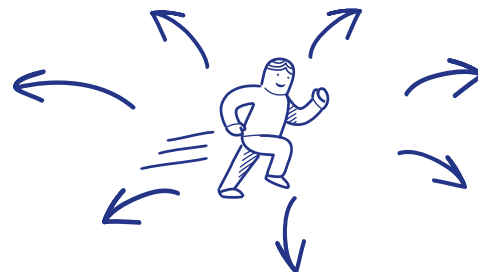


EDUCATION

– high quality of education increases the opportunities for a high quality of life, which translates into the health potential. Implementation of education projects in educational institutions in Gdańsk will greatly improve the knowledge of the inhabitants about the impact of lifestyle and environmental conditions on their health and participation in physical culture. Supporting the personal development through the ability to pursue passions and interests, acquire new competence and develop talents will have a positive impact on the inhabitants' health, including their psychological well-being.



The impact of the Operational Programme PUBLIC HEALTH AND SPORTS on the achievement of the objectives of other Operational Programmes:



SOCIAL INTEGRATION AND ACTIVE CITIZENSHIP

– improving the health of the inhabitants will help to increase social inclusion, since diseases and disabilities are one of the major causes of exclusion. For many people, sport is a path of personal development and thus contributes to increasing the development potential of local communities and families. Because of its collective character, participating in sports, especially team sports and cheering, has a positive impact on social integration.



EDUCATION

– improving the health of the inhabitants will favour the equalisation of educational opportunities, while more years lived in good health will increase the ability of lifelong learning. Education on behaviours that improve health and promotion of a healthy lifestyle, including sports, will support personal development of the inhabitants. Modernisation and expansion of school sports facilities will improve the conditions for education of children and young people.



CULTURE AND LEISURE

– to a great extent, the activities planned in the area of sports and recreation are a part of the offer related to leisure. One of the ways to make the offer aimed at tourists more attractive and competitive is to create active tourism products based on the rich natural beauty of Gdańsk and sports and recreation infrastructure.



INNOVATION AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP

– better promotion of healthy lifestyles, effective disease prevention and improvement of the quality of medical care will have a positive impact on the health and performance of employees in enterprises in Gdańsk.



INVESTMENT ATTRACTIVENESS

– outstanding sports achievements of Gdańsk clubs and players will contribute to a strong global recognition of Gdańsk and the metropolitan area as well as local companies that support sports. In addition, the improvement of the quality of medical care will have a positive impact on better living conditions, and will consequently increase the influx of workers.



MOBILITY AND TRANSPORT

– increasing the inhabitants' physical activity and knowledge of the impact of lifestyle and environmental conditions on health will support the actions promoting sustainable transport and active mobility.



6. COMPLIANCE WITH NATIONAL AND REGIONAL STRATEGIC DOCUMENTS

Implementation of the Operational Programme Public Health and Sports will contribute to achieving the objectives of the **National Development Strategy 2020**, in particular: I.3 - Strengthening the conditions that help to meet individual needs and activities of citizens, III.2 - Providing access to and specific standards of public services, III.3 - Strengthening the mechanisms of territorial sustainable development and spatial integration for the development and full use of regional potentials. The Operational Programme is also in line with the provisions of the national **Human Capital Development Strategy**. This applies particularly to objective 4 - Improving the health of citizens and the efficiency of the health care system, and objective 2 - Extension of professional activity and ensuring better quality of life for the elderly. The Programme is consistent with objective 5 - Effective public services - **Efficient State Strategy**. In the field of sports the Operational Programme coincides with the **Human Capital Development Strategy** - objective 1 - Shaping

attitudes conducive to cooperation, creativity and communications, objective 2 - Improving the mechanisms of social participation and the influence of citizens on public life. This Operational Programme is also in accordance with operational objectives of the **Development Strategy for Pomerania Province 2020**: This applies to objective 2.2 - High level of social capital, and objective 2.4 - Better access to health services. The Programme is also in line with the following priority axes: 5 - Employment, 6 - Integration and 7 - Health of **the Regional Operational Programme for Pomerania Province for 2014-2020**.

The Operational Programme is also in accordance with the **Gdańsk-Gdynia-Sopot Metropolitan Area Strategy until 2030 and the Strategy for Integrated Territorial Investments in the Gdańsk-Gdynia-Sopot Metropolitan Area until 2020**.

7. INDICATORS RELATED TO OPERATIONAL OBJECTIVES

Operational objective	Indicator name	Expected trend
II.1. Increasing the knowledge of the impact of lifestyle and environmental conditions on health.	II.1.a. The percentage of inhabitants who do not smoke cigarettes and e-cigarettes.	↗
	II.1.b. The percentage of inhabitants engaged in physical activity sufficient to preserve health.	↗
	II.1.c. The percentage of inhabitants who positively evaluate their psychological well-being.	↗
	II.1.d. The percentage of inhabitants with normal body weight.	↗
II.2. Increasing the participation of the inhabitants in physical culture.	II.2.a. Availability of sports facilities according to inhabitants.	↗
	II.2.b. Quality of sports infrastructure according to inhabitants.	↗
	II.2.c. The percentage of inhabitants engaged in physical activity focused on sport results and achievements.	↗
	II.2.d. The number of people exercising at sports clubs per thousand inhabitants.	↗
	II.2.e. The number of sports coaches and trainers at sports clubs per thousand inhabitants.	↗
	II.2.f. Attractiveness of sports events in the city according to inhabitants.	↗



<p>II.3. Increasing the effectiveness of disease and addiction prevention programmes.</p>	<p>II.3.a. The number of people treated for diabetes mellitus type 2 in the age group of 40-60 years per thousand inhabitants. ↗</p> <p>II.3.b. The number of people treated for cardiovascular diseases in the age group of 40-60 years per thousand inhabitants. ↗</p> <p>II.3.c. The number of people treated for cancer in the age group of 40-60 years per thousand inhabitants. ↗</p> <p>II.3.d. The percentage of inhabitants who smoke cigarettes and e-cigarettes. ↗</p> <p>II.3.e. The percentage of inhabitants who negatively evaluate their psychological well-being. ↗</p> <p>II.3.f. The percentage of inhabitants with excessive body weight. ↗</p> <p>II.3.g. The percentage of inhabitants with low physical activity. ↗</p> <p>II.3.h. The percentage of inhabitants engaged in at-risk drinking. ↗</p> <p>II.3.i. The percentage of inhabitants using psychoactive substances other than caffeine, nicotine or alcohol. ↗</p>
<p>II.4. Improving the quality of medical care.</p>	<p>II.4.a. Availability of primary care physicians according to inhabitants. ↗</p> <p>II.4.b. Availability of specialist physicians according to inhabitants. ↗</p> <p>II.4.c. The ability to carry out laboratory and diagnostic tests according to inhabitants. ↗</p> <p>II.4.d. Availability of medical assistance at night, on weekends and holidays according to inhabitants. ↗</p> <p>II.4.e. Availability of dentist services according to inhabitants. ↗</p>

+III. OPERATIONAL PROGRAMME SOCIAL INTEGRATION AND ACTIVE CITIZENSHIP





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1. CHARACTERISTICS OF THE OPERATIONAL PROGRAMME

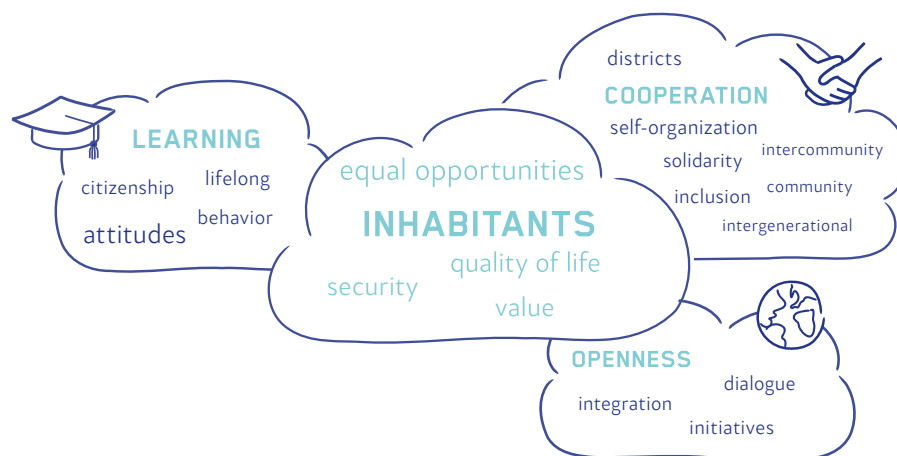
Scope of the Operational Programme

The area of social relationships, ties and safety has a very significant impact on the quality of life of the inhabitants of Gdańsk. Factors such as: a sense of connection, a sense of security, the level of trust, a sense of belonging to the community, involvement in the life of local community to a large extent are responsible for the perceived well-being.

The tasks carried out under the Operational Programme will expand and improve the coherence of the system of actions aimed at family and personal development of the inhabitants of Gdańsk, increase the quality of actions for supporting families and foster care, and social support. One of the purposes of the Programme is to promote volunteering and other forms of social activity that enhance the development potential of local communities. The inhabitants of Gdańsk as well as the organizations and institutions operating in the city will have better conditions for participation in the establishment of city policies. The openness of the process involving the development of the city policy requires a strong social partner, which is why actions will be aimed at improving the conditions for development of the non-governmental sector and its cooperation with the city.

A particular challenge in the framework of the Programme is to coordinate the interdisciplinary process of revitalisation of degraded districts of Gdańsk, in particular in the social context. Social programs focused on support for local communities in degraded districts of Gdańsk will be implemented through the use of all the actions indicated in the Programme, combined with one another according to the needs of respective districts and inhabitants themselves.





Implementation of the Operational Programme supports the values underlying the development of Gdańsk. Its purpose is to improve the **quality of life** for all **INHABITANTS**, especially those who are at risk of poverty, social exclusion or who live in degraded districts. To achieve this objective, **equal opportunities** and **security** must be ensured for various social groups. Actions carried out under the Programme will focus on **intercommunity and intergenerational COOPERATION**, which will not only increase the chances of development of social solidarity, **inclusion and integration**, but will also raise the level of **civic awareness** of the inhabitants and their involvement in the affairs of the city or **districts**. Therefore, the actions under the Programme are to be carried out in the spirit of **OPENNESS** to **self-organization and initiative** of the society, in an atmosphere of **dialogue** with the **inhabitants**.

Development challenges identified in the Gdańsk 2030 Plus Development Strategy addressed in the Operational Programme

- Enhancing social cohesion and supporting socially excluded people and people at risk of social exclusion.
- Increasing the inhabitants' involvement in the city's affairs.
- Increasing the level of inhabitants' identification with Gdańsk.
- Improving the state of the inhabitants' health.
- Increasing the level of physical activity among inhabitants.

1. CHARACTERISTICS
OF THE OPERATIONAL PROGRAMME



Strategic objectives identified in the Gdańsk 2030 Plus Development Strategy carried out by the Operational Programme

- Creating conditions for active citizenship, self-organisation, implementation of social innovations, co-responsibility and social solidarity.
- Stimulating passions and interests, and active participation in culture, and creating conditions facilitating personal development.
- Shaping social and professional mobility and supporting social participation.
- Extension of the opportunities for physical activity at municipal sports and recreation facilities.
- Creating optimal conditions for the development of families, the increase in the number of inhabitants, equalization of opportunities and social inclusion.
- Cooperation of amateurs, professionals, inhabitants and physical culture organisers, enhancing the social role of sports, and supporting inhabitants' physical activity.
- Increasing the level of inhabitants' satisfaction with the accessibility and quality of public services.
- Strengthening the community and cultural identity of the inhabitants of Gdańsk, and creating conditions for neighbourhood integration,

2. DIAGNOSIS

The diagnosis of social integration and active citizenship - including the evaluation of the availability of services for family and personal development of the inhabitants of Gdańsk, active citizenship, and the evaluation of the risk of poverty and social exclusion - has revealed several problems that require intervention. These include: inadequate availability of services for family and personal development; low social and political participation of the inhabitants of Gdańsk as a result of little trust, especially in the local government; negative socioeconomic trends resulting in more people at risk of poverty or social exclusion; deterioration of the conditions of families leading to a growing demand for diverse and specialist support.

Insufficient availability of services aimed at family and personal development has been emphasized by the inhabitants during public consultations as part of the Gdańsk 2030 Strategy. They have pointed out to deficiencies in cultural centres, sports and recreation facilities, nurseries and kindergartens, as well as health care institutions and public transport. Many proposals submitted to the civic budget reflects a large demand for sports and recreational facilities. Large investments in this area have been insufficient, which is why it is necessary to develop a system of services for family and personal development of the inhabitants of Gdańsk, so that they can fully develop their interests,

passions and actively spend their leisure time with families to establish and strengthen their family ties. Time spent together builds and strengthens appropriate social relations. This is especially important in the area of family where all needs are met and which is affected by all aspects of quality of life, ranging from meeting the basic needs - a sense of security (care, convenience, peace of mind), the need for love and belonging (relationships, love), the need for respect and self-recognition (self-confidence, self-esteem) and recognition by other people - the need for personal fulfilment (using one's own potential). The condition of the family is strongly reflected in various aspects of the quality of life, which generates consequences for the city's health, education, social, infrastructure, investment and other policies. The emergence of new trends in the economy, crisis and uncertainty in the labour market have a negative impact on the condition of the family. Therefore, many various institutions must meet the challenges in connection with the consequences of the aforementioned phenomena; there is a need for new social services.

The diagnosis shows that the inhabitants of Gdańsk trust each other to a moderate extent, and have little trust in the local government. That translates into their low social and political involvement. Research of the Gdańsk Institute for Market Economics shows that



67% of the inhabitants of Gdańsk declare a general trust in other people. Trust in the immediate environment (neighbours, local community) is declared by 62% of them. Only 29% of the inhabitants of Gdańsk declare trust in the local government. The reasons for this can be associated, among others, with a small amount of good-quality public and semi-private space that supports forming of extended (outside the family and close friends) social relations and ties. Gdańsk is a vast city, which has a negative impact on the intensity and frequency of contacts and the quality of human relationships. The problem is also caused by the education system, which prefers more individualistic attitudes to group attitudes. Unfortunately, the level of trust (social and to specific groups, including the government) is low nationwide and is much worse than in other European countries.

The low level of trusts results in low social and political involvement of the inhabitants. The average number of NGOs per 10 thousand inhabitants is higher than in the region (38 compared to 30 in the Pomerania) and it has increased by 15% (like in the Pomerania) over the last 4 years. However, only 4.7% of the inhabitants of Gdańsk declare that they belong to a NGO (2.5% in the Pomerania). Only 37% of the inhabitants of Gdańsk declare commitment to the affairs of their immediate neighbourhood, despite the fact that 56% of them are interested in the city's affairs and want to have an influence on them. The turnout in the local

elections (the first round) in 2014 was only 39.4%. It is positive that the inhabitants of Gdańsk are being more and more willing to help the needy: over 7 years (2005-2012) the number of people dedicating 1% of income tax to public benefit organisations has increased almost tenfold (from 20 thousand to 198 thousand), and in 2012 this was done by 71% of eligible taxpayers in Gdańsk. Importantly, little involvement of the inhabitants of Gdańsk in the affairs of the local community may be the result of a poor sense of agency in local affairs (only 31% of the inhabitants of Gdańsk have a sense of co-decision-making in the affairs in their neighbourhood). Therefore, it becomes so important to increase the development potential of local communities and the role of inhabitants in the establishment of the city policies by involving them in actions that give the ability of co-decision-making, and thus co-responsibility for the local community and the place where they live.

The problem in Gdańsk is an increase in the number of people at risk of poverty and social exclusion. This has undoubtedly contributed to negative socioeconomic trends reflected in the labour market - a key determinant of social condition of the inhabitants. It is disturbing to see an upward trend in the number of unemployed people registered in the local employment agencies in 2008-2013, started by the global economic crisis. In 2013, it amounted to 13.9 thousand people, with a registered unemployment rate of 6.5%.

Unemployment data for 2014 indicate that the trend might change, because the number of unemployed and the unemployment rate fell to 12 thousand and 5.7% (respectively). The number of unemployed for more than a year and the number of long-term unemployed is increasing. The percentage of people with no right to benefits in the general population of unemployed is growing, which considerably increases the risk of exclusion. There are negative trends in the number of unemployed aged 55 and older and the unemployed who have never worked. At the same time, the age structure of the inhabitants of Gdańsk is changing adversely - the number of elderly people requiring special support is growing. The number of families with people with disabilities who benefit from support of the Municipal Family Assistance Centre in Gdańsk is decreasing (4236 families in 2013 compared to 4007 families in 2014). It is necessary to take further actions to support and empower the people with disabilities and their families. Homelessness is still an unsolved issue. In 2015, 823 homeless people remained in Gdańsk. Compared to 2013, it is an increase of 19%, caused mainly by the fact that in 2013 about 150 homeless people were transferred by Local Social Welfare Centre (MOPR) Gdańsk to institutions outside the administrative borders of Gdańsk. The needs of homeless people are not satisfied, especially in terms of the prospect to get out of homelessness (housing solutions, empowerment).

The increasing incidence of all categories of mental disorders among the inhabitants of Gdańsk is alarming. In the case of the Pomerania Province the increase in incidence is more dynamic than the national average. The number of people using specialist services for people with mental disorders is growing and further increase of demand for such services is expected. There is a growing number of people treated for all kinds of addictions, including behavioural. These phenomena are largely impacted by the occurring socio-economic changes (uncertainty, instability), including the changes affecting modern families. There is an increasing number of dysfunctional families, which in turn means that currently children and young people are becoming more exposed to mental disorders. In 2013, support was provided to more than 10 thousand families in Gdańsk. More than 65.7% of clients received long-term assistance. The fact that families remain in the social assistance system for a long time reduces their ability to overcome difficulties. It is predicted that there will be an increase in the number of families benefiting from support because of helplessness. The number of families supported because of alcohol problems is growing. There is a growing number of families receiving support from assistants and families receiving support from foster care coordinators. The number of family-type children's homes and children staying in family-type children's homes. There has been an adverse trend in the structure of foster families - the number of professional foster families is decreasing.



Because of all this, more and more individuals and families are excluded or at risk of social exclusion and in need for help by adjusting help to the changing needs - non-professional activity, care services and comprehensive support of multi-generational families. Support for people at risk of homelessness must become comprehensive. Effective tools must go beyond the area of housing policy and take into account the identified problems and the types of families that require different forms of help. It is necessary to continue the reconstruction of the family support system and foster care system.

Good health, understood in the context of psychological and physical well-being, requires good and stable social relations that give a sense of community, belonging, and thus a sense of meaning in life. The biggest role in this regard can be played by loved ones - family, friends and neighbours - and if they are unavailable - social organisations and volunteers who work in them. These groups should be supported as effectively as possible in order to move from the traditional support model, which strengthens the dependency on public institutions, towards stimulating and environmental support.

The lack of stimulating forms of support for people under social assistance will deepen their dependence on public support institutions, which does not contribute to a sustainable social reintegration. Remaining in the traditional model of social assistance has led to an increase in the cost of services provided by social support public institutions; this will not contribute to reducing the number of people who are inactive, excluded or at risk of exclusion.

3. DESCRIPTION OF OPERATIONAL OBJECTIVES

Operational objective	Description
<p>III.1. Increasing the development potential of local communities, families and individuals.</p>	<p>Development and improvement of the coherence of the system of social services aimed at personal and family development of the inhabitants of Gdańsk are closely related and complementary actions that build human capital (skills and competence of the inhabitants of Gdańsk) and social capital (relationships, ties and trust in families, neighbourhood and local communities). Social services used to achieve an increase in human and social capital are actions in the following areas: education (in particular informal education), culture as a tool of activation and integration, sports and recreation as a tool for enhancing the health potential and shaping the attitude of cooperation, and social support as the area that equalises the potential for individual development of every inhabitant of Gdańsk.</p>
<p>III.2. Increasing the role of inhabitants, organisations, institutions and other entities in the establishment of the city policies.</p>	<p>Simply speaking, the involvement of the inhabitants of Gdańsk in the establishment of the city policies is the participation understood as co-decision-making or comanagement leading to co-responsibility for the place where they live. The so-called socialisation of city management will be realised by building and implementing new tools of consultation and by increasing the number of the areas of city life for which their inhabitants and the entities operating in them will be involved in co-decision-making. This way, Gdańsk will become a place where common interests of all parties are agreed through dialogue.</p>
<p>III.3. Increasing the role of volunteering as a social activity.</p>	<p>Volunteering as a voluntary, free and conscious work for others, exceeding beyond family-colleague-friend relations, is one of the tools to build competence. Volunteering develops both social competence (including personal fulfilment, building relationships with others) and professional competence (specific industry-related skills and experience). Especially the latter of these</p>



III.4. Improving the quality and increasing the scope of cooperation between the non-governmental sector and the city.

components may be an action that supports the employment of young people who are entering the labour market. Volunteering is also a strong commitment in actions that allow the inhabitants of Gdańsk to pursue their hobbies, giving them the opportunity to develop passions and interests.

III.5. Improving the quality of the family support system and foster care system.

NGOs are an important element of civic society by virtue of their functions to supplement the actions of the public sector. The importance of NGOs continues to grow due to the increasing number of public tasks assigned to them. They are becoming a direct provider of a growing number of social services, which are used by the inhabitants on a daily basis. To ensure that the services are of the highest quality and better respond to their needs, actions will be taken to support the development and professionalization of NGOs by raising the competence of managers and specialists in various areas of NGO activity, introducing modern management methods and techniques, individualising the support of organisations and building lasting relationships in inter-sector partnerships.

Nobody can replace a properly functioning family for children and young people - this idea is the theme of the actions aimed at supporting families in crisis. This support is provided, among others, through counselling, assistantships, daily support centres and family therapy. Children who can not be left in their own families for the sake of their well-fare or for objective reasons, should be provided with foster care that is as much as possible similar to the parental care. In order to ensure that children receive such care, actions will be taken to increase the participation of family forms of foster care, including by promoting foster care, continuing support for foster families in their child care, and specialist support in crisis situations.

III.6. Improving the quality of the social integration system.

Social inclusion is a process by which individuals and groups that are excluded or at risk of social exclusion gain access to social services that were previously unavailable to them and the opportunity to fully participate in social life. Actions taken for the purpose social integration mean an increased availability of support (including access to specialist forms of support, providing resources that meet basic needs), but above all the motivation to activity and participation in the labour market, education, culture, sports and local life. The process of inclusion and participation will become effective if it is established also by the individuals being included.

III.7. Strengthening the coordination of social policy management.

An effective social policy is an efficient management, consistency and transparency of strategic documents. In order to ensure the effectiveness, actions will be taken to improve the coherence of the priorities and values between all stakeholders, and to build the mechanisms for management of the social policy creation and implementation process. An important action will be to include individual elements of the city's social policy to other policies related to entrepreneurship, mobility and planned investments. As a result, social policy will become an effective tool for planning and implementing the social development of the city.



4. OPERATIONAL OBJECTIVES, TASKS AND KEY ACTIONS

Operational objective: III.1.

Increasing the development potential of local communities, families and individuals.

Task	Key action
<p>III.1.1. Developing and improving the coherence of the system of services and actions for development family and personal development of the inhabitants of Gdańsk.</p>	<p>III.1.1.1. Expanding and integrating the sports, recreation, tourism, cultural, entertainment and informal education services and actions and adapting them various needs of the inhabitants.</p> <p>III.1.1.2. Developing the system of social support services to facilitate access to other services.</p> <p>III.1.1.3. Increasing the access to social services to support families in fulfilling their roles.</p> <p>III.1.1.4. Extending the scope of services that increase the security of families and individuals.</p> <p>III.1.1.5. Increasing the participation of the inhabitants of Gdańsk in the city's range of services through which they can pursue their hobbies and interests.</p>
<p>III.1.2. Expanding and maintaining the networks of district, neighbourhood and family initiatives and actions.</p>	<p>III.1.2.1. Expanding and strengthening the network of local centres, local partnerships and support for leaders of local communities.</p> <p>III.1.2.2. Increasing the participation of informal groups in district activation actions.</p> <p>III.1.2.3. Promoting the attitude of social solidarity among the inhabitants of Gdańsk.</p>
<p>III.1.3. Adapting the infrastructure to the needs and actions of local communities.</p>	<p>III.1.3.1. Opening and providing the existing resources of social infrastructure for the inhabitants.</p> <p>III.1.3.2. Building, adapting and providing premises for the local district centres.</p>

Operational objective: III.2.

Increasing the role of inhabitants, organisations, institutions and other entities in the establishment of the city policies.

Task	Key action
III.2.1. Increasing the participation of inhabitants in city management.	<p>III.2.1.1. Expanding the system of public consultations on issues important for the inhabitants of Gdańsk.</p> <p>III.2.1.2. Increasing the role of the civic budget as a tool of participation, including through an increase in its role in the city budget.</p> <p>III.2.1.3. Increasing the participation of district councils in the determination of the directions of local development.</p> <p>III.2.1.4. Promoting an attitude of self-government.</p> <p>III.2.1.5. Developing the tools and services that support the inhabitants' participation in city management.</p>
III.2.2. Increasing the role of organisations, institutions and other entities in the creation of the city policies.	<p>III.2.2.1. Increasing the role of industry partnerships in the establishment of public policies.</p> <p>III.2.2.2. Increasing the participation of inter-sector partnerships in the implementation of public policies.</p>

Operational objective: III.3.

Increasing the role of volunteering as a social activity.

Task	Key action
III.3.1. Increasing the participation and promoting volunteering as a path of personal development for acquisition of social and professional competence.	<p>III.3.1.1. Promoting volunteering as a means to enter the labour market.</p> <p>III.3.1.2. Promoting volunteering as an action for pursuing hobbies, interests and using the potential of various social groups.</p> <p>III.3.1.3. Increasing the competence of the entities that engage volunteers.</p>



III.3.2. Developing the infrastructure and tools to organise volunteering.

III.3.2.1. Improving and developing the methods and tools for voluntary organizations.

III.3.2.2. Providing the local resources of the city for voluntary activity.

Operational objective: III.4.

Improving the quality and increasing the scope of cooperation between the non-governmental sector and the city.

Task

III.4.1. Increasing the efficiency and effectiveness of the actions carried out in the area of public benefit.

III.4.2. Improving the conditions for the development of the nongovernmental sector and its cooperation with the city.

Key action

III.4.1.1. Raising the level of professionalization of NGO activity.

III.4.1.2. Increasing the scope and number of tasks assigned to the NGO sector.

III.4.1.3. Increasing the number of actions carried out in inter-sector partnerships.

III.4.1.4. Implementing actions and campaigns that promote organizations, their activity and achievements.

III.4.1.5. Developing and individualising the system of support for NGOs.

III.4.2.1. Increasing the competence of the third sector and local government staff in the context of inter-sector cooperation.

III.4.2.2. Developing the system of actions for incubation of new NGOs.

III.4.2.3. Improving the system of communication between the local government and NGOs.

III.4.2.4. Improving the system for funding and co-financing of NGO activity.

III.4.2.5. Building, adapting and providing premises for NGO activity.

Operational objective: III.5.**Improving the quality of the family support system and foster care system.**

Task	Key action
<p>III.5.1. Extending the availability and improving the quality of actions that support families in difficulty.</p>	<p>III.5.1.1. Strengthening and improving interventions, in particular early intervention.</p> <p>III.5.1.2. Developing the system of environmental forms of support and associated services.</p> <p>III.5.1.3. Increasing the access to specialist services for supporting families in crisis in the local environment.</p>
<p>III.5.2. Increasing the participation and improving the quality of family forms of foster care.</p>	<p>III.5.2.1. Development of the system for recruitment of foster families.</p> <p>III.5.2.2. Developing the system of environmental forms of support and associated services.</p> <p>III.5.2.3. Increasing the access to specialist forms of support in the local environment.</p> <p>III.5.2.4. Development of active forms of social integration in the process of empowerment of foster care wards.</p>
<p>III.5.3. Improving the quality of care and education in institutional forms of foster care.</p>	<p>III.5.3.1. Individualisation of work with children in education and care facilities and their families.</p> <p>III.5.3.2. Development of active forms of social integration in the empowerment process.</p> <p>III.5.3.3. Building the environment that supports education and care facilities in local communities.</p>
<p>III.5.4. Increasing the competence of the family and foster care support system staff.</p>	<p>III.5.4.1. Building the system of supervision for the system staff.</p> <p>III.5.4.2. Expanding the training and counselling system.</p> <p>III.5.4.3. Introducing paths of professional development for staff.</p>



III.5.5. Adapting the infrastructure of the family and foster care support system.

III.5.5.1. Adapting the infrastructure to the needs and actions of the family support system in the local environment.

III.5.5.2. Adapting the infrastructure to the standards and needs of the foster care system.

**Operational objective: III.6.
Improving the quality of the social integration system.**

Task

Key action

III.6.1. Increasing the access to affordable, sustainable and high-quality social services.

III.6.1.1. Strengthening and enhancing interventions, in particular early intervention.

III.6.1.2. Increasing the participation and improving the quality of environmental support in local communities.

III.6.1.3. Increasing the access to specialist forms of support.

III.6.1.4. Improving the quality of institutional forms of support.

III.6.2. Developing actions in the field of social and professional activity of people at risk of poverty or social exclusion.

III.6.2.1. Increasing the effectiveness of educational actions that supplement education and professional qualifications.

III.6.2.2. Increasing the access to health services to support social and professional activity.

III.6.2.3. Improving the quality of actions aimed at building social competence to support the social inclusion process.

III.6.2.4. Increasing the effectiveness of professional instruments that support entry into or return to the labour market.

III.6.3. Strengthening social work and modernising the system of social benefits.

III.6.3.1. Building the social work specialisation system.

III.6.3.2. Individualisation of social work.

III.6.3.3. Preparing the model of separation of social benefits from social work and social services.

III.6.4. Increasing the competence of the social assistance and social integration system staff.

III.6.4.1. Building the system of supervision.

III.6.4.2. Expanding the training and counselling system.

III.6.4.3. Introducing paths of professional development.

III.6.5. Adapting the infrastructure of the social assistance and integration system.

III.6.5.1. Adapting the infrastructure to the needs and actions of the social assistance and integration system in the local environment.

III.6.5.2. Adapting the institutional support infrastructure to the standards and needs of the social assistance and integration system.

Operational objective: III.7.

Strengthening the coordination of social policy management.

Task

III.7.1. Planning and implementation of social policy and its inclusion in other policies of the city.

III.7.2. Integrating the social policy actions, including in the area of social assistance, labour market, education, health care, housing and public safety.

Key action

III.7.1.1. Developing and improving the coherence of social policy at the metropolitan and province level.

III.7.1.2. Building consortia of social policy entities and project partnerships.

III.7.1.3. Developing and strengthening research in the area of social policy.

III.7.1.4. Mapping the social needs and resources.

III.7.2.1. Coordination of tasks between various entities (public, non-governmental, private).

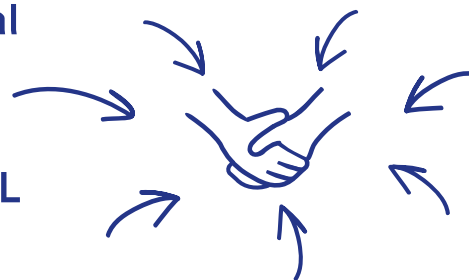
III.7.2.2. Introducing the policy of quality supervision and management.

III.7.2.3. Strengthening the coordination, development of new and arrangement of existing policies and programs in the area of social policy.



5. RELATIONSHIPS WITH OTHER OPERATIONAL PROGRAMMES

The impact of other Operational Programmes on the achievement of the objectives of the Operational Programme SOCIAL INTEGRATION AND ACTIVE CITIZENSHIP:



EDUCATION

– a higher level of knowledge and competence of the inhabitants will affect the increase in development potential of local communities. Equalization of educational opportunities, in particular by promoting effective and innovative solutions, will help to improve social integration and cohesion, including the development of an attitude of solidarity. A higher quality of education, the improvement of the process of discovering and developing talents and personal predispositions, as well as the development of professional competence adjusted to changes in the labour market will result in resourcefulness and increased ability to adapt to changing conditions and, consequently, will be conducive to reducing the number of socially excluded people. Supporting personal development, especially the shaping of attitudes of young people in Gdańsk in the course of civic and cultural education will strengthen the bond with Gdańsk, raise civic awareness and increase the activity of inhabitants in local activities and in the process of co-decision-making in the context of directions of development of the city. Access to the resources of education infrastructure to local organisations and inhabitants will contribute to improvement of the basis for district and neighbourhood initiatives and activities of NGOs. Projects aimed at increasing the competence of parents and guardians to support the children's development and choosing of the path of personal development will support families.



PUBLIC HEALTH AND SPORTS

– improving the health of the inhabitants will help to increase social inclusion, since diseases and disabilities are one of the major causes of exclusion. For many people, sport is a path of personal development and thus contributes to increasing the development potential of local communities and families. Because of its collective character, participating in sports, especially team sports and cheering, has a positive impact on social integration.



CULTURE AND LEISURE

– culture is one of the most effective tools of social integration. Participation in cultural events or involvement in activity of cultural institutions increases the chance for increasing social inclusion. Strengthening the cultural life in districts will raise the potential of local communities. Culture is a source of values that stimulate social development and motivate the inhabitants of Gdańsk to greater involvement in public life. Participation in culture offers the chance for personal development, building of relationships and strengthening of public confidence for the inhabitants of Gdańsk. Cultural activity can also inspire local initiatives, as well as self-expression through creative means of expression.



INNOVATION AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP

– building the environment for strengthening entrepreneurial and creative attitudes will contribute to family and personal development of the inhabitants of Gdańsk, increase the development potential of local communities and promote the development of the NGO sector. Support for the social economy sector will support the increase of social inclusion.



INFRASTRUCTURE

– increasing the availability of housing in various market segments and securing the housing stock for people in particularly difficult situation and the commune premises for social purposes will help to improve social integration. The modernization of the housing stock will increase the development potential of local communities.





MOBILITY AND TRANSPORT

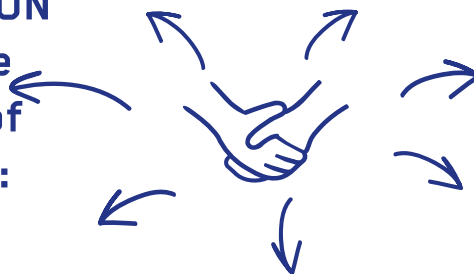
– public transport aimed at providing high-quality services to all inhabitants, regardless of their social status, will contribute to increasing social inclusion. Improvement of the conditions for pedestrian and bicycle traffic and increase in the attractiveness of public transport will raise the development potential of local communities and increase social integration.



PUBLIC SPACE

– the inhabitants identify with a functional public space which is the place that increases the development potential of local communities. Greater participation of inhabitants in planning and activity in public space will encourage to more involvement in the determination of the city development.

The impact of the Operational Programme SOCIAL INTEGRATION AND ACTIVE CITIZENSHIP on the achievement of the objectives of other Operational Programmes:



EDUCATION

– improving the quality of the social integration system will help to equalise educational opportunities, especially of people in disadvantaged groups. Through the improvement of the quality of the family support and foster care system, the children in families with care and education difficulties will have better conditions for personal development and learning. A more developed and coherent system of services for family and personal development of the inhabitants of Gdańsk in the area of informal education and development of hobbies and interests will increase the competence of children and young people as well as contribute to propagation of lifelong learning. In addition, the increased role of volunteering as a social activity may become an important part of the process involving shaping of attitudes of the inhabitants of Gdańsk and acquisition of professional competence.



PUBLIC HEALTH AND SPORTS

– a more developed and coherent system of services and actions aimed to family and personal development will be conducive to increasing the participation of the inhabitants in physical culture and the promotion of knowledge on the influence of lifestyle and environmental conditions on health. Development of social services, improvement of the quality of the family support system and foster care system will contribute to increasing the effectiveness of disease prevention and to improve the inhabitants' health potential. Actions for social integration will make it easier to benefit from the support of others, including through volunteering. This type of support is particularly necessary as complementary to health services for lonely, elderly, chronically ill or disabled people and their families.



CULTURE AND LEISURE

– development and improvement of the system of services and actions for development family and personal development of the inhabitants of Gdańsk will contribute to increasing the participation in culture and cultural activity of the inhabitants. The increased activity of the inhabitants and their bigger role in the establishment of the city policies will contribute to strengthening the identification with the city.



INNOVATION AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP

– personal development of the inhabitants of Gdańsk accompanied by an increase in the development potential of local communities, including through volunteering and the development of the NGO sector, will contribute to strengthening entrepreneurial and creative attitudes.



PUBLIC SPACE

– increasing the role of the inhabitants in city management and strengthening the development potential of local communities will contribute to a wider socialisation of the planning process and actions in public space. Increasing the level of social inclusion is necessary to achieve sustainable results of revitalisation of the areas that are degraded and at risk of degradation.





MOBILITY AND TRANSPORT

– development of the range of services aimed at family and personal development of the inhabitants and adaptation of the infrastructure to the needs of local communities will contribute to implementation of the concept of the city of short distances.

6. COMPLIANCE WITH NATIONAL AND REGIONAL STRATEGIC DOCUMENTS

The provisions of the Operational Programme Social Integration and Active Citizenship are in line with the objectives of **the National Development Strategy 2020**. Its implementation will in particular contribute to achievement of the following objectives: I.3 - Strengthening the conditions that help to meet individual needs and activities of citizens, II.4 - Development of human capital, III.1 - Social integration, III.2 - Providing access to and specific standards of public services, and III.3. - Strengthening the mechanisms of territorial sustainable development and spatial integration for the development and full use of regional potentials. The Operational Programme coincides with the **Social Capital Development Strategy 1**, - objective 1 - Shaping attitudes conducive to cooperation, creativity and communications, objective 2 - Improving the mechanisms of social participation and the influence of citizens on public life, objective 3 - Improving the processes of social communication and knowledge exchange, and objective 4 - Development and effective use of cultural and creative potential. The Operational Programme is also in line with the provisions of the national **Human Capital Development Strategy**. This refers primarily to objective 2 - Extension of professional activity and ensuring better quality of life for the elderly, and objective 3 - Improving the situation of people and groups at risk of social exclusion. The

Operational Programme is also consistent with the strategic document titled the **Prospect of lifelong learning** in respect of objective 5 - Working environment and social engagement supporting adult learning. The Operational Programme is also compatible with the provisions of the national document titled **Assumptions for Long-Term Senior Policy in Poland for 2014-2020** in the area of: Development of social and care services adapted to the needs of the elderly, Development of active citizenship of the elderly and Development of volunteering of the elderly. The Programme is consistent with objective 5 - Effective public services - **Efficient State Strategy**. This Operational Programme is also in accordance with operational objectives of the **Development Strategy for Pomerania Province 2020** as well as operational objective 2.2 - High level of social capital of the **Development Strategy for Pomerania Province 2020**.














The Programme is also in line with the following priority axis: 6 - Integration of **the Regional Operational Programme for Pomerania Province for 2014-2020**. The Operational Programme is also in accordance with the **Gdańsk-Gdynia-Sopot Metropolitan Area Strategy until 2030 and the Strategy for Integrated Territorial Investments in the Gdańsk-Gdynia-Sopot Metropolitan Area until 2020**.



7. INDICATORS RELATED TO OPERATIONAL OBJECTIVES

Operational objective	Indicator name	Expected trend
<p>III.1. Increasing the development potential of local communities, families and individuals.</p>	III.1.a. The number of offers in various social services in accordance with the catalogue of social services.	↗
	III.1.b. The sense of the ability to fulfil one's own life goals according to inhabitants.	↗
	III.1.c. The number of districts with operating local partnerships.	↗ ↗
	III.1.d. The number of initiatives carried out under the senior, youth and cultural fund.	↗
	III.1.e. The number of initiatives carried out as local initiatives.	
<p>III.2. Increasing the role of inhabitants, organisations, institutions and other entities in the establishment of the city policies.</p>	III.2.a. The number of public consultations and participation processes.	↗
	III.2.b. Satisfaction of the inhabitants with the ability to influence the actions of the city authorities.	↗
	III.2.c. Turnout in the voting on the civic budget.	↗
<p>III.3. Increasing the role of volunteering as a social activity.</p>	III.3.a. The number of established "volunteer paths."	↗
	III.3.b. The number of offers in individual "volunteer paths."	↗
	III.3.c. The number of volunteers in individual "volunteer paths."	↗
	III.3.d. The number of entities that engage volunteers.	↗
	III.3.e. The importance of volunteering as a social activity according to inhabitants.	↗

7. INDICATORS RELATED
TO OPERATIONAL OBJECTIVES

III.4. Improving the quality and increasing the scope of cooperation between the non-governmental sector and the city.	<p>III.4.a. The number of implemented tools in the management of tasks carried out by NGOs. </p> <p>III.4.b. Satisfaction of representatives of the non-governmental sector with cooperation with the city. </p> <p>III.4.c. The number of beneficiaries of tasks carried out by NGOs. </p>
III.5. Improving the quality of the family support system and foster care system.	<p>III.5.a. The number of family support services available locally in districts. </p> <p>III.5.b. The number of individual paths of support for families. </p> <p>III.5.c. The number of families per family assistant. </p> <p>III.5.d. The number of the family support services provided. </p> <p>III.5.e. The number of foster care wards that pursue "individual paths of entry into the labour market." </p> <p>III.5.f. The number of foster families per foster care coordinator. </p> <p>III.5.g. The number of people qualified to act as a foster family. </p>
III.6. Improving the quality of the social integration system.	<p>III.6.a. The number of support services available locally in districts. </p> <p>III.6.b. The number of people covered by the instruments of active integration. </p> <p>III.6.c. The number of clients per social worker. </p>



III.7. Strengthening the coordination of social policy management.

III.7.a. The number of programmes developed on the basis of a coherent model.

III.7.b. The number of defined common programme indicators.

III.7.c. The number of co-implemented metropolitan projects.

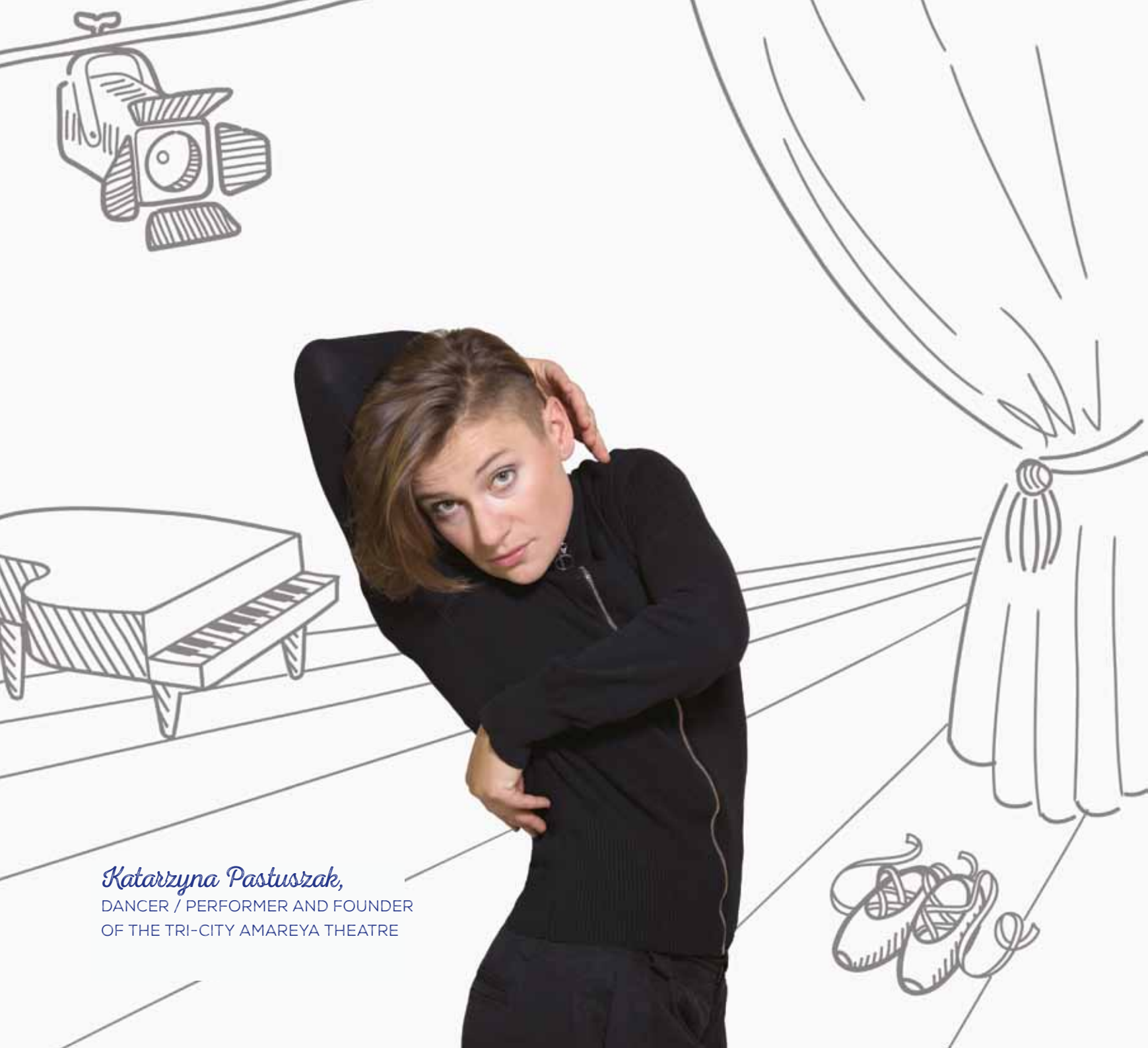
III.7.d. The number of interdisciplinary and interprofessional partnerships.

III.7.e. The number of inter-sector programmes and projects.



+IV. OPERATIONAL PROGRAMME CULTURE AND LEISURE





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1. CHARACTERISTICS OF THE OPERATIONAL PROGRAMME

Scope of the Operational Programme

The scope of the Operational Programme Culture and Leisure includes the broadly defined area of culture, leisure and tourism.

The main challenge for the creation of the Operational Programme in this area is a rapidly changing socio-cultural situation manifested by, among others: de-institutionalization of culture (it is possible to participate in it outside the organisational framework of cultural institutions at the time and place not intended for this purpose), the increased scope of grassroots culture, self-organising of leisure time, new ways to recognize culture and participation in culture, and finally - the expanded scope of treatment of culture, namely recognising it as a means to increase our life opportunities, social capital, knowledge and skills.

The question of culture becomes a question of the quality and style of life, social capital, social activity/passivity, divisions, inclusion/exclusion, rituals and private/public standards, and many other manifestations of social life. Culture can happen anytime and anywhere. Attention should be paid to changes in the organisation and experience of time - the boundaries are blurring, especially in relation to certain types of activity, e.g. professional work may resemble the pursued passion, and leisure time becomes filled with obligations related to status, for example.

It is also very difficult to establish the boundary between the understanding of cultural activity and recreation and leisure. Reading, walking, recreation, and time spent in cafes, restaurants, with friends, for sports activities,



cultural events, in parks or online - these are the areas of the so-called leisure industry, which intermingle with the concept of urban culture.

Culture defined this way goes beyond the area that can be regulated through sectoral strategies. Hence the assumption of the Operational Programme to focus on objectives and actions that can be a part of public policies, since their form can be affected and conditions for their development can be created.

At the same time, a very important element of the Strategy is to care, support and strengthen everything that constitutes the unique nature and genius loci of Gdańsk - material and spiritual heritage of the city, the areas that build both the identity of the inhabitants of Gdańsk and its external image.

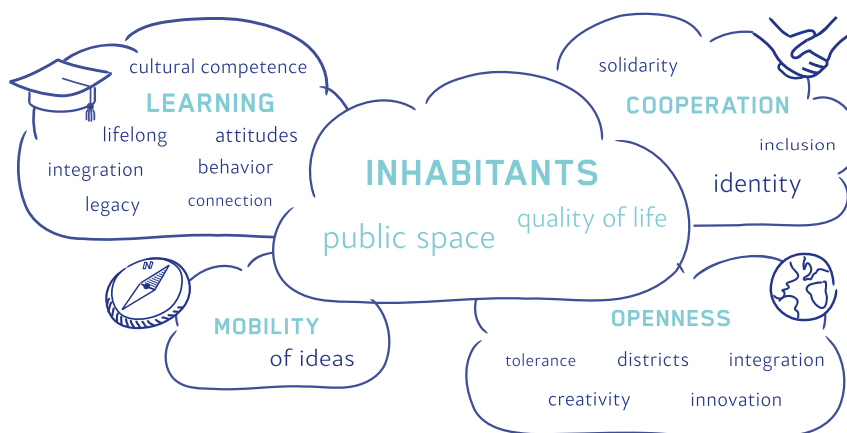
The actions provided for in the Operational Programme aim to increase the participation of the inhabitants in culture and to involve them in the co-creation of culture in Gdańsk. Accessibility to cultural institutions and their quality should be improved. The challenge will be to fill the blank spots on the cultural map of the city by establishing new places involved in cultural activity or open to cultural initiatives. An increased participation in culture means also an increased participation of the inhabitants in the broadly defined range of leisure activities, as well as active actions to promote changes in the city and co-decide about the use of the urban public space. Increasing the participation of the inhabitants of Gdańsk in culture is also stimulated by the actions that develop cultural competence, meaning cultural education addressed to various consumer groups.

The cultural potential of the city is largely determined by the creators and artists operating within it, as one of the objectives of the Programme is to increase the attractiveness of Gdańsk as a place that supports their

development. People of culture co-create and enrich the cultural offer of the city, which, in addition to urban atmosphere or cultural heritage, can reinforce the supra-local and international potential of the Gdańsk culture and increase the chance for attracting consumers and tourists not only from the city, metropolis and region, but also from other parts of Poland and the world.

Another objective of the Programme is to change the perception of culture in economic terms - culture should be not only a beneficiary of economic development (support, grants, patronage), but also actively contribute to it by stimulating creativity, development of cultural industries and the aforementioned tourist offer.

1. CHARACTERISTICS OF THE OPERATIONAL PROGRAMME



Implementation of the Operational Programme will support the values underlying the development of Gdańsk. **Culture** open to the needs of the **INHABITANTS** has important functions in shaping the **quality of life** in the city. Properly programmed cultural actions develop interpersonal

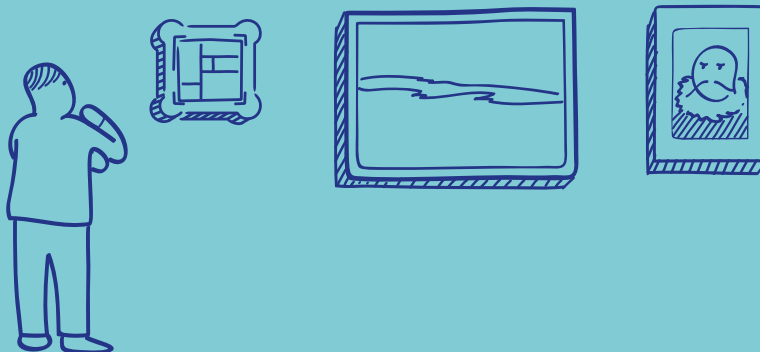


relationships, prevent social exclusion, build **OPENNESS and tolerance**, and stimulate **COOPERATION and integration** of various groups and environments. Culture also plays an important role in building of **identity** - both in the context in the city and at a smaller scale, e.g. in **districts**. It shapes a number of **cultural competence** needed in the contemporary world in connection with **entrepreneurship** and the development of **creativity and innovation**, which are the foundations of a modern economy.

Development challenges identified in the Gdańsk 2030 Plus Development Strategy addressed in the Operational Programme

- Increasing the level of the inhabitants' and tourists' participation in culture.
- Increasing the level of inhabitants' identification with Gdańsk.
- Increasing the inhabitants' involvement in the city's affairs.
- Enhancing social cohesion and supporting socially excluded people and people at risk of social exclusion.
- Increasing the number of jobs.

1. CHARACTERISTICS OF THE OPERATIONAL PROGRAMME



Strategic objectives identified in the Gdańsk 2030 Plus Development Strategy carried out by the Operational Programme

- Protecting and strengthening the material and spiritual heritage of Gdańsk.
- Strengthening the community and cultural identity of the inhabitants of Gdańsk, and creating conditions for neighbourhood integration,
- Building the position of Gdańsk as an international centre of culture.
- Diversifying the cultural opportunities, improving the accessibility of culture and stimulating the development of creativity and art.
- Stimulating passions and interests, and active participation in culture, and creating conditions facilitating personal development.
- Shaping attitudes and competencies facilitating the development of a creative and innovative economy.
- Using the tourist potential and resources in order to increase the city's competitiveness and attractiveness.
- Providing school students in Gdańsk with conditions that significantly contribute to discovering and supporting children's and young people's interests and talents, both in educational institutions and other elements of the social network.
- Creating conditions for active citizenship, self-organisation, implementation of social innovations, co-responsibility and social solidarity.

2. DIAGNOSIS

Diagnosis of the area of culture in Gdańsk shows many strategic challenges faced by this sector as a result of changes in contemporary culture and changes taking place in the city.

One of the main problems is the unsatisfactory level of participation of the inhabitants in the cultural life of Gdańsk - the cultural offer supported by public funds. Its sources are as follows: inadequate adjustment of the cultural offer to objectives (looking for values other than symbolic - education values, for example), space (culture is not present enough in the city's districts and is concentrated in Śródmieście, not sufficiently open to the needs of small communities), consumer groups (it is necessary to better adjust the offer in terms of spatial and cost accessibility to the diverse needs of consumers of culture, including children and young people, seniors, the disabled or tourists) or time (emphasis should be put on year-round offer instead on focusing on the summer tourist season). The lack of sufficient integration between the aforementioned areas and the nature of the cultural offer of the city is one of the major reasons for the poor participation of the inhabitants in the cultural life of Gdańsk. Therefore, the problem is not the sheer number of cultural events (it is even claimed that there are too many of them), but their type, which insufficiently corresponds to the diverse needs of consumers.

During the public consultations on the Gdańsk 2030 Plus Development Strategy, the inhabitants have indicated the need to involve the inhabitants in the co-creation of culture in the city by co-organising events and engaging in cultural initiatives. Greater involvement of local communities will contribute to the development of social relations in the environments that are often polarized.

The level of participation in culture is also affected by the quality and availability of space of the cultural life of the city, especially at the local and district level. Expanding the field of culture should involve a greater use of resources such as: community centres, schools, libraries, clubs, cafes, municipal premises, but also public spaces (used as stages of events, activation centres, places of creative meetings, studios or galleries) and the Internet.

The area of competence - of both the inhabitants and the people of culture - is another element that has a significant impact on the level of participation in culture. 15% of the inhabitants indicate the lack of adequate competence as a barrier to participation in culture. Therefore, there is a need to increase the role of culture in the process of education of children and young people and to develop an educational offer that strengthens competence and is



addressed to all age groups. The system for development of proper competence should also be applied to culture organisers and leaders - without their support the process of involving the inhabitants in active cultural life will be much more difficult.

The cultural potential of the city, its atmosphere and richness of the cultural offer are largely determined by the creators and artists operating within Gdańsk. The challenge for Gdańsk is to create a support system for this environment: ensuring the right conditions for development in both tangible (premises, necessary equipment, residential programs) and intangible (promotion of works, networking, furnishing with the necessary non-artistic competence: business, legal and social) context, but also the framework and solutions to enable active participation in activities for the inhabitants and together with them. Extremely important in this context is to prevent the negative phenomena occurring in the current artist support process: dependence on public support or the lack of transparent mechanisms for private patronage and the instability of the support received.

Gdańsk is a city with great cultural and tourism potential, but it is not fully used at both supra-local and international level. What is lacking is the "packaging" of this potential in the relevant cultural and tourist products that would build the brand of Gdańsk outside the city. The indicated gap is also the absence

of a coherent promotional strategy that would refer to the unique nature of Gdańsk. It is also difficult to identify the cultural identity of Gdańsk, and therefore the urban culture is perceived beyond the city from the perspective of individual events (Solidarity of Arts Festival or St. Dominic's Fair), institutions (Gdańsk Shakespeare Theatre) and artists (Paweł Huelle), not through the prism of a constant and recognizable brand or "label". This phenomenon undermines the city's position as a centre of culture of supra-local importance. The priorities in the strengthening of the position of the culture of Gdańsk on the nationwide or international level should therefore be as follows: creating a catalogue of attractive cultural and tourism products, taking care of tangible and intangible cultural heritage of Gdańsk, as well as creating and implementing a coherent strategy to promote the city through a well-established brand, strategic areas of culture, rich cultural heritage, cultural institutions and well-known artists from Gdańsk.

The challenge for the culture of Gdańsk is also to strengthen its presence and importance in the economic life. This primarily involves the opening of cultural institutions to economic actions, increasing the attractiveness of urban culture for tourists, development of creative industries, and increasing the participation of private sector in the culture support system. Today, cultural institutions in Gdańsk rarely perceive their role in the area of economic policy and

2. DIAGNOSIS

have a rather ambivalent attitude towards the idea of including culture in the area of socioeconomic life. A certain problem encountered at the interface between culture and economy is also the dependency on the culture sector on public financing and the barriers (organisational, formal, but also mental) in the use of private funds for the purpose of supporting the institutions and people of culture, which in turn reduces the efficiency and stability of the entire support system. The city lacks a coherent policy regarding cultural industries (fashion, design, film, architecture, software development), which to a large extent determined the economic competitiveness and added value created by the local economy (and therefore the wealth of the society and its quality of life in the city).



3. DESCRIPTION OF OPERATIONAL OBJECTIVES

Operational objective	Description
IV.1. Increasing the participation of the inhabitants of Gdańsk in culture and cultural activity.	<p>One of the development challenges indicated in the Gdańsk 2030 Plus Development Strategy is to increase an active participation in cultural life, and thus in the life of the city. Culture builds the contemporary identity of the city and its inhabitants, supports their activity and affects the quality of life in the city. It is therefore necessary to create the conditions for activity in Gdańsk and initiate local initiatives, create open, available and co-created places conducive to meetings and building of neighbourhood and district relationships. The essence of this operational objective is a number of actions to encourage the inhabitants to co-create the culture of the city and participate in both larger and smaller cultural events, neighbourhood meetings and other forms of leisure activities, as well as in joint actions to revive public space. The essential issue supported by the operational objective is also the acquisition of competence by the inhabitants of Gdańsk to participate in culture, which is the purpose of the cultural education offer.</p>
IV.2. Increasing the attractiveness of Gdańsk as a city that supports the development of culture.	<p>Gdańsk supports culture largely through the activity of municipal institutions, which should improve the quality and diversify the quality of their offer, take care of the relationship with the audience and build its environment. Declarations of the non-institutional sector of culture express the need for stronger support of alternative circulation of culture, actions carried out by small organizations, informal groups or individual creators and artists. To ensure that strong and diversified cultural and artistic environments operate in Gdańsk, it is necessary to create the proper conditions for them through education, support tools and building of the attractiveness of the city that would help to develop their work.</p>

IV.3. Strengthening the supra-local and international importance of Gdańsk through culture.

As much as the role and importance of culture is emphasized for establishing social ties and increasing the involvement and stimulating the activity of the inhabitants, there is a need to change the perception of culture in the economic perspective. Culture stimulates creativity and development of culture industries. It is important to recognise these interconnections and support their development from the earliest stages of education. To attract innovative enterprises, it is necessary to stimulate the creative atmosphere of the city.

Gdańsk has a unique heritage important for the European culture and is characterise by a great tourism potential. If Gdańsk is to be perceived as an attractive place in the context of culture and tourism, and the modern cultural offer is to attract people from outside the city, it should be strengthened on several levels: care for heritage, the quality of cultural and tourism infrastructure, key events, tourism projects and products, coherent identification strategy at the level of the city and individual culture brands, and good communication with specific groups of consumers. The city's aspiration is to create conditions favourable for international cultural cooperation.

IV.4. Improving the quality of management in culture and tourism.

Effective implementation of assumptions for the development of culture and strengthening of the tourism attractiveness of Gdańsk is possible only through the evaluation of actions and research that would enable the observation of changes. The essence of this objective is to professionalize culture management at every level - from the management of the city's cultural policy, institutions and projects to the creation and implementation of a system for improving the competence of the culture staff. The area of culture is a field of activity and impact of very diverse groups. The tourist market in Gdańsk is another area that requires monitoring. Analysis of trends in this area will make it possible to adjust the tourist offer to the expectations of consumers.



4. OPERATIONAL OBJECTIVES, TASKS AND KEY ACTIONS

Operational objective: IV.1.

Increasing the participation of the inhabitants of Gdańsk in culture and cultural activity.

Task

IV.1.1. Creating new and improving the availability and quality of existing institutions and other places of culture and leisure.

Key action

- IV.1.1.1.** Opening of cultural institutions and public spaces to the needs of inhabitants and local communities.
- IV.1.1.2.** Creating a map of places with a potential to be used for cultural activity carried out by inhabitants and informal groups.
- IV.1.1.3.** Creating a database of municipal premises and urban spaces earmarked for activation centres and cultural activity.
- IV.1.1.4.** Ensuring the ability to carry out cultural activity, meetings and leisure offers in the framework of existing and emerging local activity centres.
- IV.1.1.5.** Increasing the attractiveness and retrofitting the existing places of culture, also in terms of their availability and prevention of social exclusion.
- IV.1.1.6.** Improving the attractiveness, quality and usefulness of public spaces through cultural activities.
- IV.1.1.7.** Including the places and facilities of culture in revitalisation and revaluation activity and study projects, zoning plans and other planning documents.
- IV.1.1.8.** Implementation of investments or acquisition of areas essential from the point of view of the cultural needs and attractive leisure offer for the inhabitants of Gdańsk, particularly in the southern districts of the city.

IV.1.2. Development of cultural offer and leisure services with consideration of the needs of various consumer groups.

- IV.1.2.1. Balancing the cultural offer with consideration of the needs of various consumer groups and opening of institutions to actions aimed at various groups.
- IV.1.2.2. Development of varied forms and methods of co-participation in culture.
- IV.1.2.3. Increasing the availability of information about the cultural and leisure offer, including: introduction of a public online database of events with consideration of the offer of cultural institutions and other culture organizers, as well as district, local and individual initiatives.
- IV.1.2.4. Creating a policy of openness for cultural institutions, introducing relevant regulations in grant programs to ensure the access to culture, also by publishing free license works.
- IV.1.2.5. Strengthening the identity of the inhabitants of Gdańsk and promoting the unique nature of places in Gdańsk, such as districts, and local cultural activity as factors that affect the quality of life in the city and create its unique character.
- IV.1.2.6. Creating high-quality works of art in the public space of Gdańsk with consideration of the unique nature of the place.

IV.1.3. Developing cultural competence of the inhabitants of Gdańsk through cultural education.

- IV.1.3.1. Creating and developing the Gdańsk Cultural Education Programme (including civic and identification education, stimulating artistic and intercultural creativity) and establishing the rules of cooperation of cultural institutions and institutions of the education system in Gdańsk, as well as the programme addressed to teachers and education staff.
- IV.1.3.2. Creating and updating the maps of cultural education offer showing the actions taken, distribution in districts, frequency and availability of educational offer.
- IV.1.3.3. Separating a grant programme that will give priority to systematic cultural education actions aimed at children and young people.



- IV.1.3.4. Creating the Reading Development Programme for Gdańsk.
- IV.1.3.5. Increasing the accessibility of educational offer that strengthens the competence for participation in culture and helps to develop creative activity and pursue passions, addressed to all age groups.
- IV.1.3.6. Strengthening the cooperation of the organizers of cultural activity with the universities in Gdańsk (in the field of: music, visual arts, humanities and social sciences, urban planning and architecture, culture management) to co-create the cultural education offer.

Operational objective: IV.2.

Increasing the attractiveness of Gdańsk as a city that supports the development of culture.

Task

IV.2.1. Encouraging artistic creativity and activity.

IV.2.2. Supporting cultural and creative entrepreneurship and increasing the economic importance of culture in Gdańsk.

Key action

IV.2.1.1. Providing places for conducting and presenting artistic activity and creating a coherent system of rules for obtaining premises for creative studios, including: implementation of the Open Studio Programme.

IV.2.1.2. Creating a uniform system of incentives for municipal premises used for cultural purposes.

IV.2.1.3. Creating a comprehensive support system for artists, culture organisers, curators and promoters, including: grant system, residency programmes, purchase of works.

IV.2.2.1. Creating programmes aimed at artists entering the market and for entrepreneurs operating in cultural industries within the emerging business incubators.

IV.2.2.2. Implementation of cultural projects involving units from various sectors in cooperation, including schools, artists, cultural institutions, research institutions and business representatives.

Operational objective: IV.3.**Strengthening the supra-local and international importance of Gdańsk through culture.**

Task	Key action
<p>IV.3.1. Support and development of the cultural and leisure offer in Gdańsk with supra-local and international potential.</p>	<p>IV.3.1.1. Separation of strategic cultural brands and products with supra-local and international potential and strengthening them by improving the quality of infrastructure, financing and promotion.</p> <p>IV.3.1.2. Developing the cultural tourism products - unique products, e.g. Gdańsk exploration routes, established according to key concepts and elements of the identity of Gdańsk, such as freedom and openness, the legacy of Solidarity, the post-industrial legacy, amber, harbour, the sea, Kashubians, World War II, Hansa, St. Dominic's Fair, Johannes Hevelius, Daniel Fahrenheit, Hans Memling, Arthur Schopenhauer, Daniel Chodowiecki, Günter Grass, Filip Kluwer, Hugo Conventz, musical traditions, the city of many cultures, the system of city fortifications and others resulting from the nature of the city.</p> <p>IV.3.1.3. Creating integrated tourist packages, including accommodation, dining, culture and leisure activities in Gdańsk.</p> <p>IV.3.1.4. Supporting the cultural actions of supra-local importance: networking, co-production and foreign presentations of works of art.</p> <p>IV.3.1.5. Coordinating and strengthening the cooperation in the tourism industry.</p> <p>IV.3.1.6. Development of the tourist information system and accessible communication and multilingual signs in the city area.</p> <p>IV.3.1.7. Developing the communication standards for the cultural institutions in Gdańsk that address their offer to foreign consumers, including through multilingual descriptions of works, catalogues, websites, and improved quality of service.</p>



	<p>IV.3.1.8. Taking care of preservation of material and spiritual heritage according to the existing instruments, including: legal and financial instruments such as cultural monument status, entry in the register of monuments, preservation maintenance, incentives for investors that preserve historic sites, protection of the historic urban landscape, attention to the preservation and development of the heritage of national and ethnic minorities, including the Kashubian language and cultural diversity.</p>
<p>IV.3.2. Promoting the cultural and tourist offer of Gdańsk at the regional, national and international level.</p>	<p>IV.3.2.1. Integrating promotional actions in the area of the brand of the city and its cultural offer with consideration of various target groups.</p> <p>IV.3.2.2. Promoting and communicating the cultural offer of Gdańsk with consideration of strategic areas of culture, flagship products, cultural institutions, cultural routes, cultural heritage sites, cultural parks and sightseeing routes in Gdańsk.</p> <p>IV.3.2.3. Promoting and communicating the tourist and leisure offer in Gdańsk.</p> <p>IV.3.2.4. Participating in the networks of cooperation, international cultural and tourism organisations.</p>
<p>IV.3.3. Investments of supra-local and international importance in the area of culture and tourism.</p>	<p>IV.3.3.1. Modernisation of the existing places of culture and art.</p> <p>IV.3.3.2. Continuing the revaluation actions for sites of considerable historical, cultural and tourism importance.</p> <p>IV.3.3.3. New investments in the area of culture, entertainment and leisure.</p>

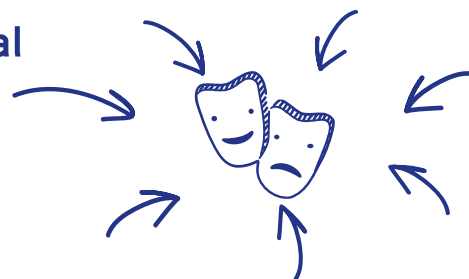
Operational objective: IV.4.**Improving the quality of management in culture and tourism.**

Task	Key action
<p>IV.4.1. Supporting the development of competence of people working in culture and tourism.</p>	<p>IV.4.1.1. Creating a permanent point for consultation and counselling for artists in the areas such as copyright law, accounting, financing and others.</p> <p>IV.4.1.2. Creating programs for competence development addressed to the leaders of cultural activity, culture organisers, culture managers, educators, teachers, and representatives of the tourism industry.</p>
<p>IV.4.2. Monitoring and evaluation of actions in the areas of culture, tourism and leisure.</p>	<p>IV.4.2.1. Conducting and providing research on the culture of Gdańsk.</p> <p>IV.4.2.2. Conducting and providing research on the tourist and leisure market.</p>



5. RELATIONSHIPS WITH OTHER OPERATIONAL PROGRAMMES

The impact of other Operational Programmes on the achievement of the objectives of the Operational Programme CULTURE AND LEISURE:



SOCIAL INTEGRATION AND ACTIVE CITIZENSHIP

– development and improvement of the system of services and actions for development family and personal development of the inhabitants of Gdańsk will contribute to increasing the participation in culture and cultural activity of the inhabitants. The increased activity of the inhabitants and their bigger role in the establishment of the city policies will contribute to strengthening the identification with the city.



EDUCATION

– supporting personal development of the inhabitants and shaping their attitudes through cultural education will help to increase their participation in culture and cultural activity and to develop a sense of identity with Gdańsk. The introduction of new and attractive forms of cultural education will contribute to encouraging children and young people to participate in culture.



PUBLIC HEALTH AND SPORTS

– to a great extent, the activities planned in the area of sports and recreation are a part of the offer related to leisure. One of the ways to make the offer aimed at tourists more attractive and competitive is to create active tourism products based on the rich natural beauty of Gdańsk and sports and recreation infrastructure.



INNOVATION AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP

– the improvement of competitiveness and innovation of enterprises through the increased income of the inhabitants of Gdańsk will contribute to greater participation in culture and cultural activity. A thriving business sector will promote the development of culture through various forms of patronage. Strengthening of entrepreneurial and innovative attitudes will support the development of creative industries. International expansion of the companies and organizations of Gdańsk will increase supra-local and international importance of the culture of Gdańsk. Attracting investments and settlement of highly specialized companies in Gdańsk will attract employees with high requirements for the cultural offer of the city.



PUBLIC SPACE

– a high-quality properly retrofitted and arranged public space will enable its wider use as a stage for cultural activities. Implementation of cultural events in public space will encourage the participation of the inhabitants in culture and increase the attractiveness of Gdańsk as a city favouring the development of culture.



INFRASTRUCTURE

– the use of municipal resources of the city for the studios for artists and for implementation of cultural projects will open a space for cultural events and initiatives, help to increase the attractiveness of Gdańsk as a city favouring the development of culture and to increase the participation of the inhabitants of Gdańsk in culture and cultural activity.

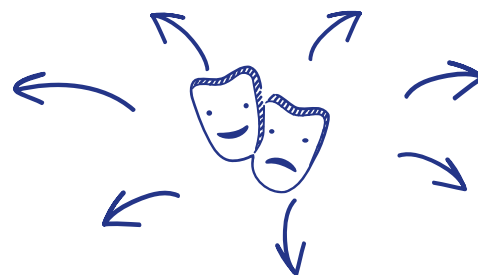


MOBILITY AND TRANSPORT

– the improvement of the conditions for pedestrian and bicycle traffic and the increased attractiveness of public transport will encourage people to be present in public space, which can be the stage of events and cultural initiatives. This will translate into an increased demand for culture, thus stimulating its development. The improved access to the city's transport will facilitate the organization of high-level cultural events, thereby supporting the growth of supra-local and international importance of the culture of Gdańsk. Combining the public transport offer with cultural events is one of the elements that encourage the inhabitants to participate in these events.



The impact of the Operational Programme CULTURE AND LEISURE on the achievement of the objectives of other Operational Programmes:



SOCIAL INTEGRATION AND ACTIVE CITIZENSHIP

– culture is one of the most effective tools of social integration. Participation in cultural events or involvement in activity of cultural institutions increases the chance for increasing social inclusion. Strengthening the cultural life in districts will raise the potential of local communities. Culture is a source of values that stimulate social development and motivate the inhabitants of Gdańsk to greater involvement in public life. Participation in culture offers the chance for personal development, building of relationships and strengthening of public confidence for the inhabitants of Gdańsk. Cultural activity can also inspire local initiatives, as well as self-expression through creative means of expression.



EDUCATION

– increased participation in culture and cultural activity of the inhabitants of Gdańsk, including the promotion of reading, will also support personal development. Participation in culture is conducive to the acquisition of competence needed in other areas of life; it also enhances creativity and the ability to think independently. Development and implementation of the Gdańsk Cultural Education Programme will help to shape the attitudes of young people in Gdańsk.



PUBLIC HEALTH AND SPORTS

– increased participation in culture and cultural activity of the inhabitants of Gdańsk is conducive to building an open attitude, strengthening social interaction and development of social trust. These are important elements of a healthy lifestyle.



INNOVATION AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP

– the strengthening of the image of Gdańsk as a city favourable to the development of culture and the growth of supra-local and international importance of the culture of Gdańsk will increase the attractiveness of settlement, which - through the labour market - will translate into strengthening the competitiveness and innovation of enterprises in Gdańsk. Increasing the economic importance of culture will consist in the development of creative industries, which is a very competitive and innovative sector enterprises in Gdańsk.



INVESTMENT ATTRACTIVENESS

– the strengthening of supra-local and international importance of the culture of Gdańsk will contribute to the image of the city as a centre of economic success. Rich cultural life is one of the location factors that increase an effective attracting of investors from the industries that employ high-skilled workers.



PUBLIC SPACE

– activities of cultural institutions in public space will enrich the offer and increase the participation of the inhabitants in cultural projects, which may affect the strengthening of the functionality and identity of the space.



6. COMPLIANCE WITH NATIONAL AND REGIONAL STRATEGIC DOCUMENTS

The provisions of the Operational Programme Culture and Leisure are in line with the objectives of **the National Development Strategy 2020**. Its implementation will in particular contribute to the fulfilment of the vision of Poland 2020 in connection with the cultural and civilizational aspirations, which should translate into an increase in social trust and the achievement of the following objectives: I.3 - Strengthening the conditions that help to meet individual needs and activities of citizens (I.3.2 - Development of social capital), II.4 - Development of human capital, III.1 - Social integration, III.2 - Providing access to and specific standards of public services. The Operational Programme is also in line with the strategic objectives **of the National Culture Development Strategy 2004-2020** and its operational programmes, and **Polish Marketing Strategy in the Tourism Sector 2012-2020**. The Operational Programme Culture and Leisure is in accordance with the Social Capital Development

Strategy 2020, including in particular specific objective 4 - Development and effective use of cultural and creative potential. This Operational Programme is also in accordance with operational objectives of the **Development Strategy for Pomerania Province 2020**: 1.1 - High efficiency of enterprises, 1.3 - Unique tourist and cultural offer, 2.2 - High levels of social capital, and 2.3 - Effective education system. The Programme is also in line with priority axis 2 - Enterprises, priority axis 3 - Education and priority axis 6 - Integration of **the Regional Operational Programme for Pomerania Province for 2014-2020**.

The Operational Programme is also in accordance with the **Gdańsk-Gdynia-Sopot Metropolitan Area Strategy until 2030** and the **Strategy for Integrated Territorial Investments in the Gdańsk-Gdynia-Sopot Metropolitan Area until 2020**.

7. INDICATORS RELATED TO OPERATIONAL OBJECTIVES

Operational objective	Indicator name	Expected trend
<p>IV.1. Increasing the participation of the inhabitants of Gdańsk in culture and cultural activity.</p>	<p>IV.1.a. Availability of district cultural institutions according to inhabitants.</p>	↗
	<p>IV.1.b. The number of people who have used cultural and educational offers at municipal cultural institutions and local activity centres.</p>	↗
	<p>IV.1.c. Participation of the inhabitants in cultural events in Gdańsk.</p>	↗
	<p>IV.1.d. Attractiveness of the cultural offer of Gdańsk according to inhabitants.</p>	↗
	<p>IV.1.e. Attractiveness of the leisure offer in Gdańsk according to inhabitants.</p>	↗
	<p>IV.1.f. Availability of information on cultural events and leisure offer in Gdańsk according to inhabitants.</p>	↗
	<p>IV.1.g. Readers of public libraries in Gdańsk per thousand inhabitants.</p>	↗
	<p>IV.1.h. The number of books read annually per inhabitant of Gdańsk.</p>	↗
<p>IV.2. Increasing the attractiveness of Gdańsk as a city that supports the development of culture.</p>	<p>IV.2.a. The number of beneficiaries of scholarships and residential programmes carried out by the City of Gdańsk.</p>	↗
	<p>IV.2.b. The number of inter-sector actions carried out by cultural institutions involving educational and social institutions, artists and business representatives.</p>	↗



<p>IV.3. Strengthening the supra-local and international importance of Gdańsk through culture.</p>	<p>IV.2.c. The number of municipal premises made available for cultural and artistic activity.</p>	↗
	<p>IV.3.a. The number of cultural and entertainment events of supra-local and international importance financed or co-financed by the city.</p>	↗
	<p>IV.3.b. The number of Polish tourists visiting Gdańsk.</p>	↗
	<p>IV.3.c. The number of foreign tourists visiting Gdańsk.</p>	↗
	<p>IV.3.d. The percentage of tourists whose main purpose of visit to Gdańsk is the participation in cultural, entertainment or sports events.</p>	↗
	<p>IV.3.e. Attractiveness of the cultural offer of Gdańsk according to tourists.</p>	↗
	<p>IV.3.f. The number of tourist packages available in the market in a given year.</p>	↗
	<p>IV.3.g. Accessibility and quality of multilingual signs in the city according to tourists.</p>	↗
	<p>IV.3.h. The percentage of tourists who would recommend visiting Gdańsk to their friends or families.</p>	↗
<p>IV.4. Improving the quality of management in culture and tourism.</p>	<p>IV.4.a. The number of people working in tourism and culture, who have taken part actions improving competence (workshops, training).</p>	↗
	<p>IV.4.b. The number of actions improving competence (workshops, training) aimed at people working in culture and tourism.</p>	↗

+V. OPERATIONAL PROGRAMME INNOVATION AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP





Kinga Kuczyńska,
MANAGER OF CREATIVE EDUCATION
IN GDAŃSK BUSINESS INCUBATOR
STARTER

1. CHARACTERISTICS OF THE OPERATIONAL PROGRAMME

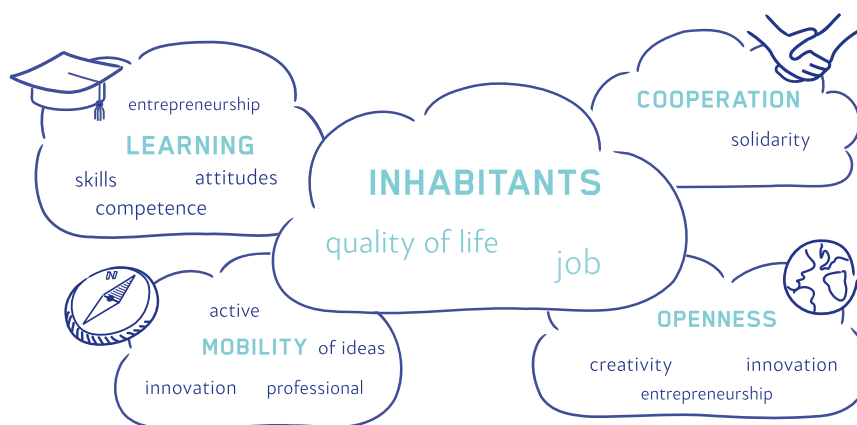
Scope of the Operational Programme

Successful enterprises are an important element of the socio-economic development of the city. They have a positive impact on the local labour market by creating a large supply of attractive jobs, which makes it possible to improve the inhabitants' quality of life and to avoid or reduce the scale of many social problems. Their operation also makes the most talented graduates of Pomeranian universities increasingly willing to remain and grow further in Gdańsk. These phenomena strengthen the city's position on the economic map, not only in Poland, but also in Europe, with the resulting mutual benefits affecting both the business sector and the inhabitants of Gdańsk.

The actions proposed in this Programme are aimed at creating the conditions contributing to the development of enterprises in Gdańsk. They address both the specific needs of start-ups and adjust the support to the requirements of existing companies, including small and medium-sized enterprises in traditional industries. A great emphasis has been placed on building the collaboration between enterprises and the business environment, including cooperation with other companies. It is an area with a huge potential; once released, it would have a positive impact on the conditions of business activity. The Programme also focuses on the issue of strengthening of the innovation and creativity of enterprises in Gdańsk. It creates the conditions for providing proper support for the entities within the most modern industries to introduce innovative and constructive solutions to the market. At the same time, it supports the building of connections that will make it possible to improve the knowledge transfer between economy and science, leading to greater commercialisation of research results. One of the elements



of this Programme is to create an offer that facilitates foreign expansion for entrepreneurs. Education plays an extremely important role in creating an environment favourable for business and innovation development - it should shape the attitudes and competence contributing to the development of creative economy and meet the needs of the local labour market. The Programme also dedicates some of its actions to the social economy sector.

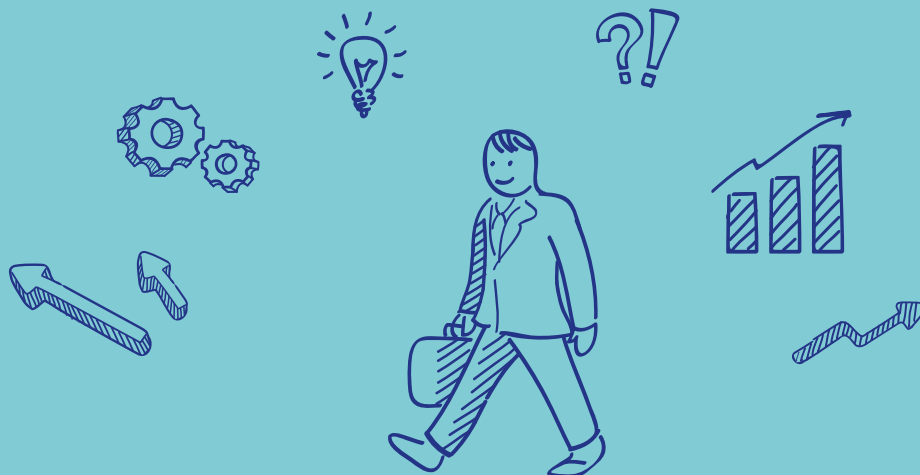


Implementation of the described Operational Programme will be consistent with the values that underlie the further development of Gdańsk. First of all, its implementation will affect the increase of the **quality of life** of the **INHABITANTS** and provide them with attractive **job and business development opportunities**. The development of **COOPERATION** between institutions will create a network of relations between enterprises in Gdańsk and their wider environment. It will create a kind of business **solidarity** in Gdańsk. The purpose of the Programme is also to develop the **OPENNESS** of companies in Gdańsk to creative and innovative solutions. To make this possible, however, it is necessary to shape **competence, attitudes** and **skills** relevant to the needs of enterprises in Gdańsk.

Development challenges identified in the Gdańsk 2030 Plus Development Strategy addressed in the Operational Programme

- Improvement of the quality of life.
- Increasing the number of jobs.

1. CHARACTERISTICS OF THE OPERATIONAL PROGRAMME



Strategic objectives identified in the Gdańsk 2030 Plus Development Strategy carried out by the Operational Programme

- Creating innovative and open business solutions, facilitating the creation of new jobs, attracting external business entities to Gdańsk and creating a comprehensive offer of support for entrepreneurship, including start-ups, which would be adjusted to specific needs.
- Strengthening the flow of goods, services and knowledge passing through Gdańsk.
- Shaping attitudes and competence facilitating the development of a creative and innovative economy.
- Increasing competitiveness and cooperation of business entities, schools, universities and institutions, especially in the field of entrepreneurship promotions, education in the field of creativity, maritime economy, power generation, IT, industry, leisure and creative industries, resulting in knowledge commercialisation and the creation of new and innovative projects.

2. DIAGNOSIS

The level of entrepreneurship in Gdańsk does not fully correspond to the high economic aspirations of our city. Although the ratio of the number of enterprises registered in the REGON to the population stands out positively in the region, it falls behind the values observed in the Polish cities of similar size, such as Kraków, Poznań and Wrocław. However, a relatively high survival rate of companies in Gdańsk is a positive trend. The reasons for the current situation should be sought primarily in the problems plaguing not only Gdańsk and Pomerania, but more broadly - the entire Polish economy. In recent years, our country has been affected by economic slowdown, which resulted in poor economic indicators in industry, construction and trade. This has been reflected in the opinions of entrepreneurs of small- and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs), who argue that the market situation has recently deteriorated and does not create conditions sufficient for business development. Cultural and mental aspects should be mentioned in addition to macroeconomic factors. The lack of the culture of cooperation and social trust, which is typical of the Polish society, raises a barrier for the development of enterprises, as it causes difficulties in establishing good business relationships and building a new kind of business community. Apart from the cooperation of enterprises themselves, their links with the science

sector and local government also do not look good, whereas in general they should have a positive impact on the development potential of companies. Another important factor is the Polish education system, which rarely creates development opportunities adapted to the current reality. It does promote entrepreneurial attitudes among young people, and does not provide them with modern competence; often it even inhibits their creativity. It also does not encourage them to undertake and develop business activity in adulthood. The issue also lies in the fact that the retraining opportunities are not adjusted to the needs reported by companies in Gdańsk. In this situation, many of these entities are not able to fill the identified staff or competence shortages, which could adversely affect their operation, and, consequently, their market competitiveness. In this context, there is clearly a need for further expansion of support for start-ups and existing enterprises. However, not every business activity is focused on maximizing profit - the aim of some of them is to achieve social benefits through the sale of goods and services. Such actions are taken within the social economy, e.g., to create jobs for people who would have trouble with finding job in the current market economy, and stimulate active citizenship of the inhabitants. In recent years, this sector in Gdańsk has been characterized by a dynamic development.



It is considerably affected in particular by the activity of the Centre for Social Economy Support and the increasing economisation of statutory activities of NGOs.

The structure of enterprises in Gdańsk is favourable from the point of view of export activity. The industrial sector, which is well-developed in comparison with other Polish cities of similar size, is in a particularly good condition; in the market economy it usually generates products for foreign sales. Gdańsk owes this mainly to the presence of its sea port. This successful image is however spoiled by the fact that the Polish economy as a whole is characterized by low level of innovation. We are rather subcontractors and usually in the context of products that are not very technologically advanced. This is affected, among others, by the lack of quality contacts between business and science, the lack of knowledge about the needs and abilities of both parties, a discouraging system of evaluation of research institutions and scientists or the relatively small amount of funds dedicated to research and development. This hinders the emergence of innovative solutions at the level of universities as well as within companies. The commercialization of knowledge is also a big problem - the effectiveness of the mechanisms that turn it into new technologies, processes or products is very low in our country. The situation is similar in Gdańsk, which negatively affects the development and innovation of companies in Gdańsk. Even if they

create innovations, they are often not able to realise them and put them into practice. The development of companies inhibited this way results in undercutting of export potential - since high-tech products are among the most frequently purchased by foreign customers. A special group of companies are entities successful in the so-called creative industries, for example, advertising, jewellery and photography. This sector consists mainly of micro-enterprises. It is well developed in Gdańsk because of the size and absorption capacity of the local market and the growing awareness of the need to educate future creative entrepreneurs, as well as the potential of schools and universities in this field. It is important to continue to provide the conditions favourable for the creation and development of such companies.

In the today's globalised economy, the national borders no longer define the boundaries of operation of enterprises as they did in the past. Thanks to the fact that Poland is a member of the EU and the availability of the seaport and airport, companies in Gdańsk are quite strongly internationalized. It should however be noted that the foreign sales generated by them applies mainly to the industrial sector operating on a relatively large scale. Meanwhile, the vast majority of the structure of companies operating in Gdańsk are micro-, small- and medium-sized enterprises. Although the growth dynamics of exporting companies of this size has been higher compared to

large enterprises, it seems that - in contrast to larger companies - they are still not always aware of the opportunities that they may get through foreign expansion, or they have a limited knowledge on how to initiate such expansion. Because of the lack of proper promotion of the internationalisation of business activity, these entities are rarely aimed at achieving success in international markets. They are usually limited to the domestic market. This clearly inhibits their development and reduces their competitiveness.



3. OPIS CELÓW OPERACYJNYCH

Operational objective

Description

V.1. Building an environment conducive to strengthening of entrepreneurial and creative attitudes.

To achieve the objective, it will be necessary to create a mechanism for shaping the key entrepreneurial competence and attitudes among children and young people in connection with the promotion of a modern approach of teachers to education forms. The aim should be to increase cooperation between business and education, and to involve entrepreneurs in both formal and informal education. An important element will be also the support and creation of courses and specializations in schools and universities dedicated to the market needs, as well as the creation of a system for easy and effective retraining. The key issue will be to improve the system for organising training programs, which will flexibly response to the staff shortages reported by employers. The acquisition of professional experience and practical skills should as much as possible conform to the actual working conditions.

V.2. Effective and comprehensive support of companies and organisations in Gdańsk.

Intervention under the objective will be focused on the development of enterprises in traditional as well as innovative and creative industries while taking into account the social economy sector. Implementation of the objective will be based on finding and filling the gaps in the professional support system at all stages of business activity, and coordinating the efforts made in this regard. These initiatives will be carried out in close cooperation with employers, particularly in respect of recruitment and selection of candidates for job. They will also be supplemented by a diverse range of financial support aimed at stimulating the creation of jobs and hiring of the unemployed. In addition to financial assistance, a system of training, workshops and mentoring will be expanded as part of support for individuals planning to start business activity in all age groups. In addition, a large emphasis will be placed on the development of a start-up support system, including through the creation of a pre-seed fund and an acceleration programme.

V.3. Increase in innovation and competitiveness of enterprises in Gdańsk.

In order to achieve the objective, it is necessary to develop institutionalized and informal cooperation in the enterprise-science-administration triangle, including support for small and medium-sized enterprises in contacts with the world of science and administration. The increased competitiveness of the economy of Gdańsk will be supported by actions aimed at supporting the mechanisms for commercialization of scientific knowledge through the development of innovation and the concentration of development actions in the areas of smart specializations. An important aspect of the achievement of the objective will be to create local centres for the development of creative and innovative economy and to support initiatives that build a business community.

V.4. International expansion of companies and organisations in Gdańsk.

The objective will be carried out through the establishment of mechanisms for the development of competence of small and medium-sized enterprises in Gdańsk to actively enter foreign markets and establish international cooperation. Entrepreneurs will be provided with continuing information support regarding the operation and competition in the global market. In addition, regular information and networking meetings dedicated to individual markets will be held.



4. OPERATIONAL OBJECTIVES, TASKS AND KEY ACTIONS

Operational objective: V.1.

Building an environment conducive to strengthening of entrepreneurial and creative attitudes.

Task	Key action
<p>V.1.1. Shaping key competence among children and young people.</p>	<p>V.1.1.1. Using innovative educational methods that develop entrepreneurial competence of children and young people, including: gamification of school classes.</p> <p>V.1.1.2. Actions that create leaders among young people carried out by local and foreign entrepreneurs.</p> <p>V.1.1.3. Implementation of projects for children and young people by the Business Environment Institutions and other educational institutions, aimed at developing entrepreneurial attitudes, soft and technological skills, and teamwork.</p> <p>V.1.1.4. Enrichment of the system for development of teachers, building the education ecosystem in cooperation with business and self-organising educational groups.</p>
<p>V.1.2. Identifying and filling the competence and staff shortages in companies.</p>	<p>V.1.2.1. Developing and implementing a system for identifying the needs of entrepreneurs.</p> <p>V.1.2.2. Implementing training, internships and educational programmes adapted to the needs of entrepreneurs.</p> <p>V.1.2.3. Increasing the number of activities and projects related to code learning.</p>

Operational objective: V.2.**Effective and comprehensive support of companies and organisations in Gdańsk.**

Task	Key action
V.2.1. Development of the system of support for emerging and existing enterprises in traditional industries.	V.2.1.1. Coordination of current activities, finding and filling gaps in the professional support system at all stages of business activity. V.2.1.2. Developing the counselling and mentoring system. V.2.1.3. Providing grants for starting business activity and creating jobs.
V.2.2. Development of the system of support for innovative and creative companies, including start-ups.	V.2.2.1. Implementing an acceleration programme. V.2.2.2. Creating a preseed funding programme. V.2.2.3. Creating class B and C office spaces, especially in areas that are degraded or at risk of degradation. V.2.2.4. Regular organisation of a competition for start-ups with an international reach. V.2.2.5. Creating a market of projects - platform for finding cofounders, sharing ideas and projects - and a system to facilitate testing of business ideas along with the presentation of initiatives. V.2.2.6. Creating a network of companies and investors.
V.2.3. Developing the social economy sector.	V.2.3.1. Intensification of social economy support, including: activation of and support for economisation of the NGO sector. V.2.3.2. Providing infrastructure and tools for the development of social economy.



Operational objective: V.3.**Increase in innovation and competitiveness of enterprises in Gdańsk.**

Task	Key action
V.3.1. Developing the cooperation between enterprises and environment.	V.3.1.1. Developing institutionalized and informal cooperation in the enterprise-science-administration triangle, including: building the network of culture organisers, meetings of business representatives with the Mayor. V.3.1.2. Building a system of cooperation between start-ups and small entrepreneurs and medium and large entities, including: systematization of industry and networking meetings.
V.3.2. Supporting the development of innovation and creative industries.	V.3.2.1. Creating local centres for the development of creative and innovative economy, including: establishing a creative centre, an incubator for creative industries and promotion of inter-sector partnerships to create spaces and programmes for creative industries. V.3.2.2. Organisation of projects and competitions for companies operating in creative industries with an international and local reach, as well as promotion of successful entrepreneurs representing the industry. V.3.2.3. Creating an accelerator of social innovation and promoting social innovation as a way of social development.
V.3.3. Increasing the knowledge transfer between economy and science.	V.3.3.1. Preparing solutions for support at the stage of transition from research to business - scientific and business acceleration.

- V.3.3.2. Developing the cooperation between entrepreneurs and agents of innovation with an established authority in the world of business and science - support for initiatives and projects in the development of technologies, processes and innovative products.
- V.3.3.3. Implementation of joint science and business projects in the area of public tasks.
- V.3.3.4. Concentrating development projects in the areas of smart specializations.

Operational objective: V.4.

International expansion of companies and organisations in Gdańsk.

Task	Key action
V.4.1. Developing competence and qualifications in the area of internationalization of business activity.	V.4.1.1. Developing the system of training for entrepreneurs.
	V.4.1.2. Improving the system of information on the available opportunities of support in internationalization, including establishing lasting relationships with foreign business support institutions and NGO support centres.
	V.4.1.3. Support for local export consortia.
	V.4.1.4. Networking of companies with foreign <i>venture capital</i> funds.
	V.4.1.5. Implementation of research on the needs of foreign markets.
V.4.2. Information support for internationalization of business activity.	V.4.2.1. Construction and development of the system of information on foreign markets and an online platform presenting the companies in Gdańsk and their offers in foreign languages, as well as a database of foreign entrepreneurs.
	V.4.2.2. Regular meetings dedicated to various markets.
	V.4.2.3. Appointing a group of export leaders and establishing a list of angel investors.



5. RELATIONSHIPS WITH OTHER OPERATIONAL PROGRAMMES

The impact of other Operational Programmes on the achievement of the objectives of the Operational Programme INNOVATION AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP:



SOCIAL INTEGRATION AND ACTIVE CITIZENSHIP

– personal development of the inhabitants of Gdańsk accompanied by an increase in the development potential of local communities, including through volunteering and the development of the NGO sector, will contribute to strengthening entrepreneurial and creative attitudes.



EDUCATION

– raising the competence of children and young people, including teaching of entrepreneurship, is an important prerequisite for improving the innovation and competitiveness of the local economy. The development of professional competence and raising awareness of one's own potential, as well as access to knowledge about the requirements of the contemporary labour market will help the inhabitants to adapt to the changing environment. Increased involvement of entrepreneurs in the process of vocational and continuing education and improvement of teachers' competence will be important in building of an environment for strengthening entrepreneurial and creative attitudes.



INVESTMENT ATTRACTIVENESS

– the influx of investors resulting from a higher efficiency of their acquisition and better service, and support for investors already operating in the region will strengthen the development of relations between cooperative networks, increase the scale of local entrepreneurship, improve

competitiveness and innovation of companies, and facilitate their internationalization process. A lasting global recognition of Gdańsk and the metropolitan area as a centre of economic success will support the climate for the development of business activities.



CULTURE AND LEISURE

– the strengthening of the image of Gdańsk as a city favourable to the development of culture and the growth of supra-local and international importance of the culture of Gdańsk will increase the attractiveness of settlement, which - through the labour market - will translate into strengthening the competitiveness and innovation of enterprises in Gdańsk. Increasing the economic importance of culture will consist in the development of creative industries, which is a very competitive and innovative sector enterprises in Gdańsk.



INFRASTRUCTURE

– the increased availability of housing will improve the attractiveness of settlement and strengthen the development of the labour market resources.



MOBILITY AND TRANSPORT

– improvement of an internal and external transport accessibility of the city will increase the competitiveness of enterprises and facilitate international economic relationships. Increasing the attractiveness of public transport will help to facilitate commuting, which will have a positive impact on the conditions of business activity.



PUBLIC SPACE

– a higher quality of public space will encourage the development of trade and services provided locally by small-sized enterprises.

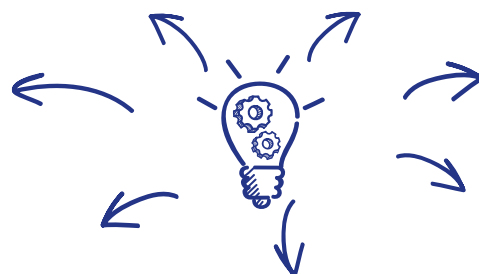


PUBLIC HEALTH AND SPORTS

– better promotion of healthy lifestyles, effective disease prevention and improvement of the quality of medical care will have a positive impact on the health and performance of employees in enterprises in Gdańsk.



The impact of the Operational Programme INNOVATION AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP on the achievement of the objectives of other Operational Programmes:



SOCIAL INTEGRATION AND ACTIVE CITIZENSHIP

– building the environment for strengthening entrepreneurial and creative attitudes will contribute to family and personal development of the inhabitants of Gdańsk, increase the development potential of local communities and promote the development of the NGO sector. Support for the social economy sector will support the increase of social inclusion.



EDUCATION

– creating an environment that enhances entrepreneurial attitudes and creatively translates into improvement of competence of children and young people. Better identification of competence and staff needs indicated by the enterprises in Gdańsk will contribute to adapting the education system to the current situation on the labour market, as well as determine the promotion of lifelong learning and improve the quality of work of educational institutions, especially vocational education.



INVESTMENT ATTRACTIVENESS

– education that meets the needs of the local economy, including strengthening of entrepreneurial and creative attitudes, support for companies in Gdańsk, their international expansion, and increased innovation and competitiveness, will help to attract new investors and develop those already existing on the regional market. The key factors enhancing the investment attractiveness will be in particular more opportunities for cooperation and increased recognisability of Gdańsk as a centre of economic success.



CULTURE AND LEISURE

– the improvement of competitiveness and innovation of enterprises through the increased income of the inhabitants of Gdańsk will contribute to greater participation in culture and cultural activity. A thriving business sector will promote the development of culture through various forms of patronage. Strengthening of entrepreneurial and innovative attitudes will support the development of creative industries. International expansion of the companies and organizations of Gdańsk will increase supra-local and international importance of the culture of Gdańsk. Attracting investments and settlement of highly specialized companies in Gdańsk will attract employees with high requirements for the cultural offer of the city.



PUBLIC SPACE

– the development of small local enterprises can revive the public space. The establishment of local places for creative and innovative industries will support the development of the public space.



6. COMPLIANCE WITH NATIONAL AND REGIONAL STRATEGIC DOCUMENTS

The provisions of the Operational Programme Innovation and Entrepreneurship are in line with the objectives of **the National Development Strategy 2020**. Its implementation will in particular contribute to achievement of the following objectives: II.1 - Strengthening the macroeconomic stability, II.2 - Increasing the economy efficiency, and II.3 - Increasing the economy innovativeness. The Operational Programme is also in line with the national **Economy Innovation and Efficiency Strategy**, primarily in respect of objective 1 - Adaptation of the regulatory and financial environment to the needs of innovative and efficient economy, objective 2 - Stimulating innovation by increasing the efficiency of knowledge and work, and objective 4 - Increasing the internationalisation of the Polish economy.

This Operational Programme is also in accordance with the operational objectives: 1.1 - High efficiency of enterprises, and 2.1 - High level of employment, which are included in the **Development Strategy for Pomerania Province 2020**. The Programme is also in line with priority axis 1 - Knowledge commercialisation, priority axis 2 - Enterprises, priority axis 5 - Education and priority axis 6 - Integration of **the Regional Operational Programme for Pomerania Province for 2014-2020**. The Operational Programme is also in accordance with the **Gdańsk-Gdynia-Sopot Metropolitan Area Strategy until 2030 and the Strategy for Integrated Territorial Investments in the Gdańsk-Gdynia-Sopot Metropolitan Area until 2020**.

7. INDICATORS RELATED TO OPERATIONAL OBJECTIVES

Operational objective	Indicator name	Expected trend
V.1. Building an environment for strengthening of entrepreneurial and creative attitudes.	V.1.a. The number of national economy entities newly registered in the REGON per 10,000 inhabitants.	↗
	V.1.b. The number of students participating in programmes that promote entrepreneurship.	↗
	V.1.c. The number of students participating in programmes that create young leaders.	↗
	V.1.d. The number of people participating in training and courses organised in collaboration with employers.	↗
	V.1.e. Unemployment rate in Gdańsk.	↘
	V.1.f. The number of students participating in classes related to code learning.	↗
V.2. Effective and comprehensive support for companies and organisations in Gdańsk.	V.2.a. The number of micro, small and medium-sized enterprises.	↗
	V.2.b. The number of participants in training and advisory programmes for SMEs.	↗
	V.2.c. The number of participants in training and advisory programmes for innovative and creative companies, including start-ups.	↗
	V.2.d. Area of newly completed class B and C office space.	↗



V.3. Increase in innovation and competitiveness of enterprises in Gdańsk.

- V.3.a.** The number of business entities registered in the REGON in innovative and creative sectors.
- V.3.b.** Total number of patents (industrial designs) submitted for protection.
- V.3.c.** The share of expenditure on research and development in total revenues of enterprises.
- V.3.d.** Employment level in units engaged in research and development in Gdańsk.



V.4. International expansion of companies and organisations in Gdańsk.

- V.4.a.** The share of exporters in the structure of enterprises in Gdańsk.
- V.4.b.** Exports value of companies in Gdańsk.
- V.4.c.** The number of participants in training and advisory programmes in the area of internationalisation of business activity.
- V.4.d.** The number of enterprises using the services of providers of support for internationalization of business activity.



+VI. OPERATIONAL PROGRAMME INVESTMENT ATTRACTIVENESS





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1. CHARACTERISTICS OF THE OPERATIONAL PROGRAMME

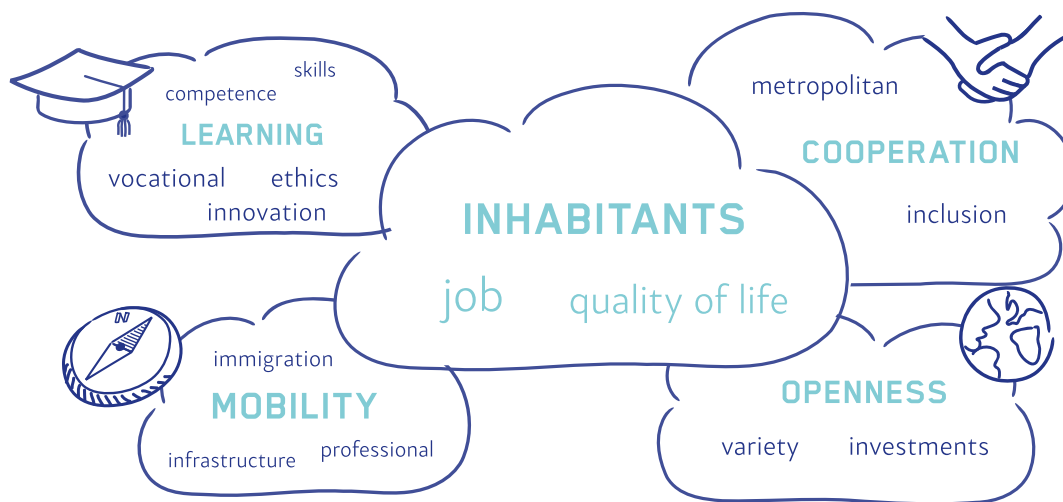
Scope of the Operational Programme

Investments are the flywheel of economy. Additional jobs are created thanks to the development of existing and establishing of new enterprises. Investments also contribute to the growth of economic ties by creating demand for goods and services offered by sub-suppliers. The increase in employment and development of enterprises is significantly reflected by the improvement of the competitiveness of Gdańsk and the quality of life of its inhabitants.

Implementation of the actions included in the Operational Programme is focused on the increase in the number of attractive jobs - well - paid, stable, with the prospect of professional development. The actions taken will focus on creating a wide range of investment areas, business parks and incentives for investors. They will also include the improvement of investment and aftercare, strengthening of cooperation in the model of public-private partnership and economic promotion of the city.



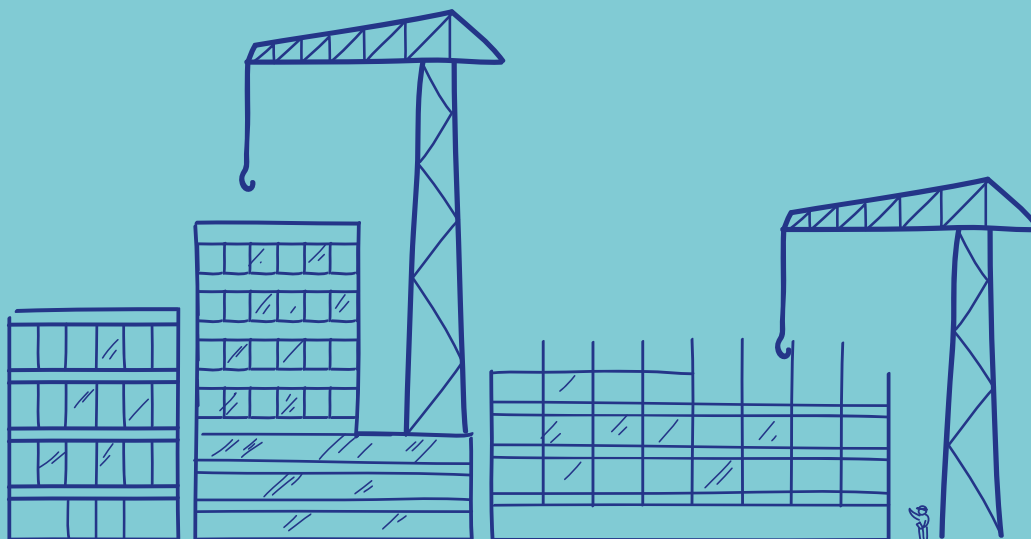
Implementation of the Operational Programme supports the values underlying the development of Gdańsk. New **jobs** for the **INHABITANTS** will contribute to an improvement of their **quality of life**. The planned actions are an expression of **OPENNESS** to **investments**. To be effective, they can not however be confined to Gdańsk itself, so metropolitan **COOPERATION** is a prerequisite for success. Equally important is the **inclusion** of investors in the process of **vocational EDUCATION**. Professional skills and competence - including work **ethic** - are the key factors in building investment attractiveness. The influx of investors will also facilitate **professional** and spatial **MOBILITY**. New jobs will increase **immigration**, which will partially compensate for shortages in the local labour market caused by the ageing population.



Development challenges identified in the Gdańsk 2030 Plus Development Strategy addressed in the Operational Programme

- Improving the quality of life.
- Increasing the number of jobs.

1. CHARACTERISTICS OF THE OPERATIONAL PROGRAMME



Strategic objectives identified in the Gdańsk 2030 Plus Development Strategy carried out by the Operational Programme

- **Creating innovative and open business solutions, facilitating the creation of new jobs, attracting external business entities to Gdańsk and creating a comprehensive offer of support for entrepreneurship, including start-ups, which would be adjusted to specific needs.**
- **Strengthening the flow of goods, services and knowledge passing through Gdańsk.**
- **Using the tourist potential and resources in order to increase the city's competitiveness and attractiveness.**

2. DIAGNOSIS

Investment attractiveness is shaped by a wide range of factors. Essential are factors of financial importance in the form of a sufficiently high rate of return on investment. However, in a globalised world, many other locations offer similar or better advantages compared to Gdańsk. Therefore, social and psychological benefits are becoming important in the final selection of investment project sites, including the ability of local governments to help in overcoming various difficulties that arise during the investment process. A success of attracting an investment or causing an investment to remain in the region is thus determined on the hard location factors, such as: resources and cost of properly qualified staff, availability of transport, supply of properties and characteristics of the economic environment in the form of presence of efficient systems for sub-suppliers, services business and research and development institutions. Most of these factors are to a limited extent affected by the development policy at the local government level. Soft factors are also very important, in particular: efforts of local governments, the city's image, good living conditions, cultural similarities. Shaping the investment attractiveness therefore requires actions that also correspond to the issues of other Operational Programmes.

Hard location factors do not give a sufficient advantage to Gdańsk over competing centres - Kraków, Poznań

and Wrocław. This thesis is well illustrated by the number of employees, which approximates the available labour resources. According to the data on the National Census in Gdańsk there are 192 thousand of them, compared to 248 to 321 thousand in the competing cities. The greater the number of professionally active people is, the greater are the changes of a potential investor to find employees relevant to its needs, which is one of the key success factors of projects. While the number of employees in Gdańsk is lower than in the competing centres, the whole Tri-City has competitive labour resources. The chances of Gdańsk in the fight for investors are significantly better when joint activities are carried out with Gdynia, Sopot and other entities of the metropolitan area. Similar proportions apply to most other hard location factors. The resulting investment attractiveness, measured by the number of large investments, indicates that Tri-City is equal to Poznań, with a total of 48 investors. More than 30 of them are located in Gdańsk (according to the Polish Information and Foreign Investment Agency). Historical conditions have made Gdańsk a regional centre with neighbouring centres, i.e. Gdynia and Sopot. In this arrangement, the city is able to more effectively compete for investors with other large national urban centres. However, the result of this situation is a limited ability to conduct a highly effective investment policy with respect to the area of the city only.



An important advantage of Gdańsk and the metropolitan area appears to be high attractiveness for the sector of business and financial services, although it is slightly lower than in the competing centres. The sector employs approx. 14.5 thousand employees in 40 business service centres, mainly in Tri-City. According to the report of the ABSL (2014), they account for 9% of all employees in Poland, which means that Tri-City is ranked fourth in Poland, behind Kraków (24%), Warsaw (17%) and Wrocław (16%). Average employment in a single service centre in Tri-City is 244 people. The main advantages are: the availability of qualified staff, in particular with Scandinavian language skills and good access to air transport, including to the Scandinavian countries. A large supply of high-quality office space is a solid foundation for the development of the business service sector. Total resources amount to approx. 0.5 million m² (2014), of which approx. 200 thousand m² have been developed in the last 5 years. Over the next two years another 111 thousand m² of office space will be put into use. The vast majority of existing and constructed office buildings are located in Gdańsk, in the vicinity of the main traffic arteries. In terms of the availability of vacant space in existing and constructed buildings, Tri-City is ahead of Kraków and Poznań, and second only to Wrocław. Compared to these cities it is distinguished by the highest vacancy rate (14%) and lower rents (€ 12.5-13.5/m²), which creates favourable lease conditions for investors. Tri-City, including Gdańsk, has a very good image as a centre of business

and financial services. In 2013, Tri-City was awarded the title of Best City of the Year for the BPO/SSC sector. From the point of view of investors, the biggest barrier are relatively high salaries.

The dynamic development of the entire sector is the effect of outsourcing used in international corporations, i.e. assigning certain tasks to special units established for this purpose, which makes it possible to reduce operating costs. The advantages of Polish cities, in particular the availability of staff, match the growing demand. Investors have created a strong demand mainly for graduates of IT, economic and philological institutions of higher education, which has proven to be beneficial, given the widespread nature of higher education. However, the growing demand has increased salaries to a level that can not be afforded by indigenous small and medium-sized enterprises in the IT sector. A supply gap in the form of secondary school graduates with competence adequate to the needs can be observed in this respect. The relatively low costs of entry into the market may encourage investors to seek other, cheaper locations, unless they obtain satisfactory conditions. It is therefore important not only to attract new investors, but also to take care of those already operating on the local market.

The structure of the economy, especially its specialised industries, is important for attracting investors. These undoubtedly include shipbuilding, transport

and logistics, developers of software and information technology, and some parts of the machine industry. The presence of large fuel and energy companies or an unique specialisation in jewellery is also important. Offshore, port and logistics technologies have been recognized as one of the Pomerania Smart Specialisations (ISP). They should be used for more economically efficient and environmentally sound exploration and exploitation of marine resources. Support from the EU funds provided for the implementation of innovations may become an important incentive in attracting new investors. The very entities that establish economic specialisations of the city are an attractive target for investors. Their presence also affects the investment attractiveness through the supply of high-quality goods and services that may be used by investors in their activity. New investors are not indifferent to the city's specializations - they can enrich or strengthen, but also weaken them.

In terms of soft location factors, Gdańsk and the entire metropolitan area have two major advantages. The first is the operation of institutions specialising in the support for investors and business promotion. Gdańsk Economic Development Agency - InvestGDA was established in 2008 as a specialized company of the City of Gdańsk, and it has been responsible for ensuring well-prepared investment areas, service and support for both new and existing domestic and foreign investors, and business promotion of the city and

the metropolitan region. The Agency also carries out information and promotional projects to enable networking and improving of everyday commercial activity, promotion and economic potential in the countries of Southeast Asia, France, the USA and China. The Invest in Pomerania initiative has been operating since 2011; it was co-created, among others, by the City of Gdańsk and InvestGDA and offers support for the investment process and investment aftercare in the region. High quality of services for investors is the effect of a bottom-up cooperation between the local governments of the metropolitan area when it became clear that further attempts to strengthen the investment attractiveness through uncoordinated and scattered activities would be inefficient for one main reason - for a foreign investor the metropolitan area, and especially its core, is a single city, whose strengths are to be used in the investor's operations. Reinforcement of the metropolitan cooperation mechanisms in the field of investment offer or the standards of investment processes support is therefore an important factor affecting the mutual development.

The second advantage are the favourable living conditions. Research show that the inhabitants of Gdańsk are happy with their place of residence. The good rating is surely affected by objectively high attractiveness of settlement resulting from natural conditions and cultural heritage, which also gives many opportunities to spend leisure time. In the conditions in which the



investor has a choice of locations offering similar hard location benefits, the decision is made according to soft factors. This is why it is so important to pay attention to activities in the area of business promotion, handling of investment processes and support for companies in their daily operations. They build the brand of the place, whose high recognisability may determine success in the competition for investments. Both the promotion and strengthening of the market of services related to leisure, entertainment and business events are a highly effective way to develop the city and create the potential of the metropolitan area.

3. DESCRIPTION OF OPERATIONAL OBJECTIVES

Operational objective	Description
<p>VI.1. Higher effectiveness in attracting investors.</p>	<p>Actions aimed at increasing the number of investors in the region will affect the increase in the number of jobs, the development of key industries and the increase in competitive advantages of the regional economy. In terms of the increase in the effectiveness in attracting investors, actions will be taken to increase the availability of information about the investment offer of the entire region. In addition, emphasis will be put on a comprehensive preparation of investment areas to improve their transport accessibility and fittings. These actions will directly affect the improvement of transport cohesion, with the purpose to integrate the metropolitan labour market. Support will be continued for the development of business parks as sites with a limited investment risk and a climate favourable to investors. The system of incentives will be expanded in respect of the creation of optimal conditions for development of investments.</p>
<p>VI.2. The highest standards of investment process support and business customer care.</p>	<p>Raising standards in the support for potential investors is important not only at the beginning stage of a project, but also during the implementation of an investment project and after its completion. Cooperation with an investor that has already been acquired for the region, in particular through comprehensive advisory assistance, is necessary to initiate further investment projects. Therefore, efforts are made to develop a coherent system for business customer care. An important element for achieving the objective is also an increased cooperation in the public-private partnership formula.</p>



VI.3. A lasting global recognition of Gdańsk and the metropolitan area as a centre of economic success.

These actions will be targeted at enterprises operating in the region and to potential investors, and their effects will be felt directly by professionally active people as a result of the creation of new jobs and business partners (through increased demand for products and services for investors).

Actions leading to increasing the investment attractiveness of Gdańsk will be supported by the broadly defined promotion that shapes the image of the city and metropolitan area in the country and abroad. Actions in this respect will focus on building an international brand of Gdańsk and the metropolitan area as a place conducive to life and business development. Actions will be taken to promote the business image of Gdańsk. A particular emphasis will be put on building of long-term contacts with business leaders from the Polish community abroad, in particular those related to Gdańsk, as well as on attracting talents and experts for the purposes of the regional economy and science. Another factor contributing to the strengthening of the global recognition of Gdańsk and the metropolitan area is the organization of economic meetings primarily aimed at entrepreneurs in Gdańsk and potential investors in various industries of the economy.

4. OPERATIONAL OBJECTIVES, TASKS AND KEY ACTIONS

Operational objective: VI.1.

Higher effectiveness in attracting investors.

Task	Key action
<p>VI.1.1. Improving actions in the field of economic promotion.</p>	<p>VI.1.1.1. Promoting the Metropolitan Investment Offer.</p> <p>VI.1.1.2. Cooperation with communes of the metropolitan area in terms of a comprehensive and coherent development of the Metropolitan Investment Offer.</p> <p>VI.1.1.3. Development and promotion of the business tourism offer.</p>
<p>VI.1.2. Increasing the supply of well-prepared investment areas.</p>	<p>VI.1.2.1. Shaping consistent directions of economic development in the development documents at local, metropolitan and regional level.</p> <p>VI.1.2.2. Developing preparatory and feasibility studies for investments with the greatest development potential.</p> <p>VI.1.2.3. Developing location analyses for the operation of industrial and service and business zones.</p> <p>VI.1.2.4. Support in the development of key investment areas for strategic investors.</p> <p>VI.1.2.5. Increasing the external and internal accessibility of transport in investment areas through the expansion of road and railway infrastructure and the adaptation of public transport.</p> <p>VI.1.2.6. Expansion and adaptation of the interactive Geographic Information System in the field of investment areas.</p>
<p>VI.1.3. Supporting the development of business parks.</p>	<p>VI.1.3.1. Supporting the process of creation and expansion of business parks.</p> <p>VI.1.3.2. Preparing sites with limited investment risk for investors, including: ready-for-development <i>plug & play</i> infrastructure.</p>



VI.1.4. Developing a system of investment incentives.

- VI.1.4.1. Support for investors in the form of exemptions from the property tax and obtaining other incentives such as vouchers, internships and traineeships.
- VI.1.4.2. Support in the preparation of staff corresponding to the needs of the regional labour market, implemented in particular through dedicated fields of studies, training and cooperation with high schools.

Operational objective: VI.2.

The highest standards of investment process support and business customer care.

Task

VI.2.1. Improving the investment process support, including preinvestment.

Key action

- VI.2.1.1. Initiating care over business entities in strategic industries, including: provision of information on legal and economic conditions in investment processes, investment advice, support and advice in the process of obtaining an optimal investment location.
- VI.2.1.2. Developing a guide for investors in close collaboration with brokers of real estates in Gdańsk.
- VI.2.1.3. Creating the centre for crisis management in relation with business entities - *trouble shooting*.
- VI.2.1.4. Developing and improving the competence of staff involved in investor support.

VI.2.2. Cooperation in the framework of public-private partnership.

- VI.2.2.1. Shaping the processes that enable creation of ideas for partnership projects.
- VI.2.2.2. Promotion of partnership projects, establishing cooperation on initiative of the city and/or private investors, partnership dialogue.
- VI.2.2.3. Implementation of projects in the public-private partnership model..

VI.2.3. Developing an investment aftercare system.

VI.2.3.1. Improving the care for investors after the completion of investments - investment aftercare.

VI.2.3.2. Continued cooperation in the framework of regular industry meetings with business entities.

Operational objective: VI.3.

A lasting global recognition of Gdańsk and the metropolitan area as a centre of economic success.

Task	Key action
<p>VI.3.1. Inclusion of knowledge capital of Polish emigrants in the development of Gdańsk and the metropolitan area.</p>	<p>VI.3.1.1. Increasing cooperation with the Polish community abroad, in particular through the creation of an entrepreneurial emigration base and the brand of ambassadors of Gdańsk and the metropolitan area.</p> <p>VI.3.1.2. Creating a system of communication and exchange of information (newsletters, fun-pages, regular meetings), increased presence at events and conferences in multiple domains with more coherent information about Gdańsk and the metropolitan area.</p> <p>VI.3.1.3. Economic use of international links of corporations associated with Gdańsk.</p>
<p>VI.3.2. Promotion of Gdańsk and the metropolitan area as an attractive place of residence and business.</p>	<p>VI.3.2.1. Building a common international brand to increase the awareness of products and services of companies from Gdańsk and the metropolitan area.</p> <p>VI.3.2.2. Media support from the city for projects such as image campaign on the success of companies and institutions of Gdańsk.</p> <p>VI.3.2.3. Attracting foreign talents and experts to Gdańsk and the metropolitan area.</p>

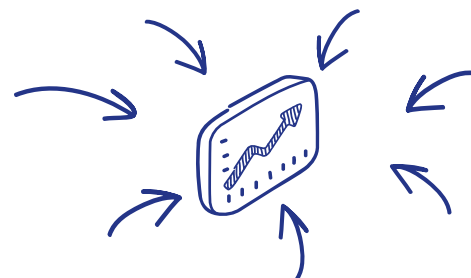


VI.3.3. Supporting the development of new and existing economic events.

- VI.3.3.1.** Developing the meetings industry through the organisation of events with national and international reach.
- VI.3.3.2.** Support for the process of information flow to potential and existing investors through participation in trade fairs, conferences and foreign visits at national and foreign level.
- VI.3.3.3.** Appointment of technology brokers responsible for selling the Pomeranian products and services on foreign markets.

5. RELATIONSHIPS WITH OTHER OPERATIONAL PROGRAMMES

The impact of other Operational Programmes on the achievement of the objectives of the Operational Programme INVESTMENT ATTRACTIVENESS:



EDUCATION

– supporting personal development of children and young people will strengthen soft skills of future employees, while the development of professional competence of the inhabitants will make it easier to adapt to the changing environment. Increasing the quality of work of institutions in the education system in Gdańsk and developing the resources of education infrastructure will improve the knowledge and skills of graduates. Achievement of the objectives will make the acquisition of investors more effective, as the amount and quality of labour resources is one of the most important factors for locating investments.



CULTURE AND LEISURE

– the strengthening of supra-local and international importance of the culture of Gdańsk will contribute to the image of the city as a centre of economic success. Rich cultural life is one of the location factors that increase an effective attracting of investors from the industries that employ high-skilled workers.



INNOVATION AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP

– education that meets the needs of the local economy, including strengthening of entrepreneurial and creative attitudes, support for companies in Gdańsk, their international expansion, and increased innovation and competitiveness, will help to attract new investors and develop those already



existing on the regional market. The key factors enhancing the investment attractiveness will be in particular more opportunities for cooperation and increased recognisability of Gdańsk as a centre of economic success.



INFRASTRUCTURE

– proper preparation and fitting of areas for investments in municipal infrastructure will increase their economic attractiveness by stimulating the attraction of capital and economic growth of the city. Increasing the availability of housing in all segments of the housing market will increase the attractiveness of settlement, and hence the supply of workers.



MOBILITY AND TRANSPORT

– improving the internal and external transport accessibility of the city will facilitate the access to investment areas, industrial parks and other areas of development, which will have a positive impact on the increase of the competitiveness of the local economy. A well-developed public transport network adapted to the needs of investors is an important factor for locating business activity.



PUBLIC SPACE

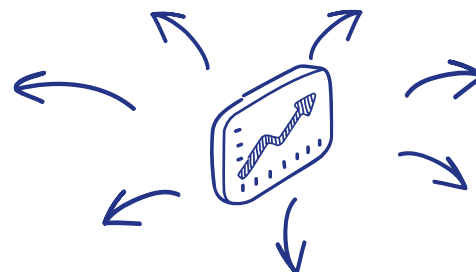
– a higher quality of public space will enhance the attractive image of the city. It will also help to attract the employees for whom the living conditions play an important role in choosing a place of residence and work.



PUBLIC HEALTH AND SPORTS

– outstanding sports achievements of Gdańsk clubs and players will contribute to a strong global recognition of Gdańsk and the metropolitan area as well as local companies that support sports. In addition, the improvement of the quality of medical care will have a positive impact on better living conditions, and will consequently increase the influx of workers.

The impact of the Operational Programme INVESTMENT ATTRACTIVENESS on the achievement of the objectives of other Operational Programmes:



INNOVATION AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP

– the influx of investors resulting from a higher efficiency of their acquisition and better service, and support for investors already operating in the region will strengthen the development of relations between cooperative networks, increase the scale of local entrepreneurship, improve competitiveness and innovation of companies, and facilitate their internationalization process. A lasting global recognition of Gdańsk and the metropolitan area as a centre of economic success will support the climate for the development of business activities.



EDUCATION

– the development of investments may affect the demand for new professional competence on the local labour market and set the trends in the context of education and training offer.



PUBLIC SPACE

– the increase of investment attractiveness of the city affects the development of services, which - located in the vicinity of public space - enrich its offer and improve its quality.



6. COMPLIANCE WITH NATIONAL AND REGIONAL STRATEGIC DOCUMENTS

The provisions of the Operational Programme Investment Attractiveness are in line with the objectives of **the National Development Strategy 2020**. Its implementation will in particular contribute to achievement of the following objectives: I.1 - Transition from administration to development management, II.1 - Strengthening the macroeconomic stability, II.2 - Increasing the economy efficiency, and II.3 - Increasing the economy innovativeness. The Operational Programme is also in line with the provisions of the national **Economy Innovation and Efficiency Strategy**. Primarily with regard to objective 4 - Increasing the internationalisation of

the Polish economy. This Operational Programme is also in accordance with operational objective 1.1. - High efficiency of enterprises of **the Development Strategy for Pomerania Province 2020**. It is also in line with priority axis 1 - Knowledge commercialisation and priority axis 2 - Enterprises of **the Regional Operational Programme for Pomerania Province for 2014-2020**. The Operational Programme is also in accordance with the **Gdańsk-Gdynia-Sopot Metropolitan Area Strategy until 2030 and the Strategy for Integrated Territorial Investments in the Gdańsk-Gdynia-Sopot Metropolitan Area until 2020**.

7. INDICATORS RELATED TO OPERATIONAL OBJECTIVES

Operational objective	Indicator name	Expected trend
VI.1. Higher effectiveness in attracting investors.	VI.1.a. The number of significant investments carried out by non-public entities.	↗
	VI.1.b. The share of companies with foreign capital in the total number of business entities registered in Gdańsk.	↗
	VI.1.c. The share of the surface of the developed investment areas available in the total investment areas available for investments in the city.	↗
	VI.1.d. The number of enterprises benefiting from property tax exemptions.	↗
VI.2. The highest standards of investment process support and business customer care.	VI.2.a. The amount of investment expenditure in enterprises.	↗
	VI.2.b. The number of successfully resolved issues compared to the number of reported interventions in the trouble shooting centre.	↗
	VI.2.c. The number of projects prepared by the city under public-private partnership.	↗
	VI.2.d. The number of completed investments under public-private partnership.	↗
	VI.2.e. The value of projects implemented under public-private partnership.	↗



VI.3. A lasting global recognition of Gdańsk and the metropolitan area as a centre of economic success.



VI.3.a. The number of national conferences and congresses.



VI.3.b. The number of international conferences and congresses.



VI.3.c. The number of national trade fairs and exhibitions.



VI.3.d. The number of international trade fairs and exhibitions.



+VII. OPERATIONAL PROGRAMME INFRASTRUCTURE





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1. CHARACTERISTICS OF THE OPERATIONAL PROGRAMME

Scope of the Operational Programme

Technical infrastructure shapes the living conditions of inhabitants. The development of urban water supply, sewage, power, transport, communications and housing systems makes it possible to satisfy the living and material needs. Technical infrastructure also determines the conditions for business activity. It is one of the key elements of economic development and growth. It both directly and indirectly determines the quality of life of inhabitants, as well as investment and location attractiveness of Gdańsk.

There are degraded areas in the city, characterised by worn out technical infrastructure prone to failures, which requires complex corrective programmes - including revitalisation.

The actions provided for in the Programme correspond to the diagnosed development challenges. An improvement of energy efficiency, especially in the area of construction (residential and public) and heating, is necessary for an efficient use of resources. It will optimise energy consumption, reduce greenhouse gas emissions and improve the air quality.

In response to the observed climate changes, increasing likelihood of floods and extreme weather events resulting in inundation, actions are planned to ensure flood control and improvement of the stormwater drainage system.



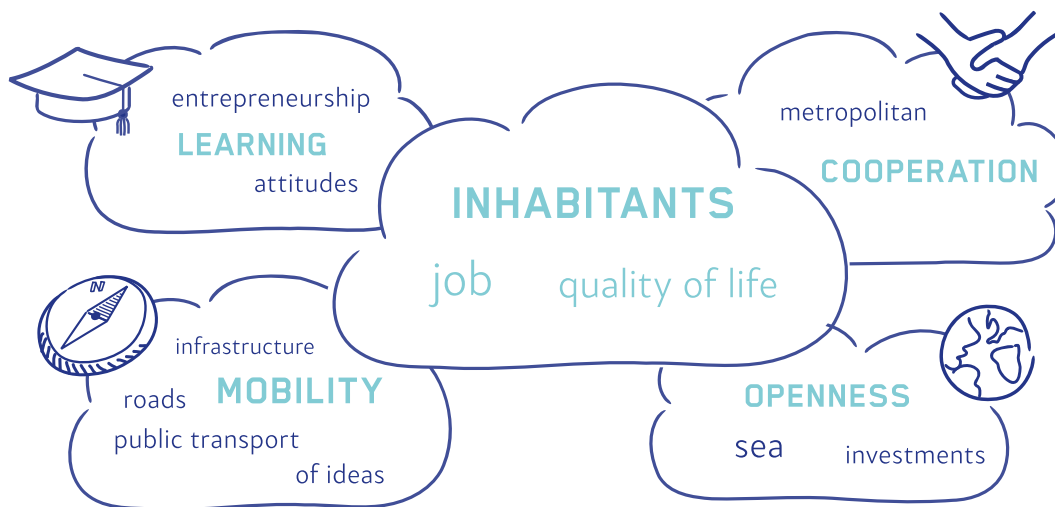
The planned projects in the field of water and sewage management will improve the use of drinking water as well as efficient waste water treatment and reduction of discharges of untreated and inadequately treated stormwater, thereby reducing the human impact on the environment.

Improving the cleanliness of public spaces will improve its aesthetics. Cleaner and well-maintained pavements, yards, squares and bicycle paths will increase the attractiveness of pedestrian, bicycle and public transport traffic. An increased presence of the inhabitants in public space will help to improve its safety.

Activities in the area of housing management will be used to increase the availability of housing in all segments of the housing market. Their aim is to improve the location attractiveness for existing and future inhabitants of the city. These projects will also be addressed to people in need of social support.

It is necessary to take actions to acquire areas for new cemeteries and to expand the existing cemeteries due to the limited number of gravesites in municipal cemeteries.

Due to the high density of network infrastructure and the planned repairs and investments in Gdańsk, it is necessary to improve the coherence of and integrate information, which will facilitate the activities of municipal companies and development investments.



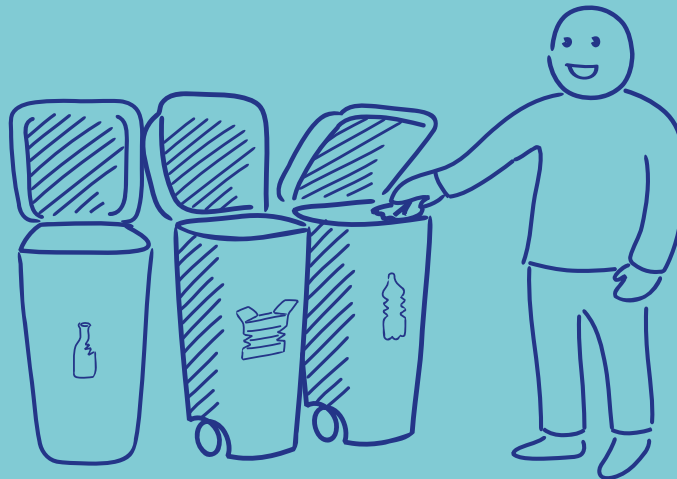
1. CHARACTERISTICS OF THE OPERATIONAL PROGRAMME

Implementation of the Operational Programme supports the values underlying the development of the city. A developed technical infrastructure through the creation of living conditions shapes the **quality of life of INHABITANTS**. It determines the investment and location attractiveness of Gdańsk. As one of the classic factors of production it is an essential element of socio-economic growth and development. Along with other factors relating to location of business activity, it shapes the **labour market**. It is conducive to the development of **entrepreneurship**, affects the **MOBILITY** of inhabitants, flow of information, goods and services in the **metropolis** at the regional, supra-regional and global levels.



Development challenges addressed by the Operational Programme

- Increasing the number of inhabitants satisfied with public space.
- Increasing the number of jobs.



Strategic objectives achieved by the Operational Programme

- Ensuring the improvement of energy efficiency and energy security, and reducing greenhouse gas emissions in the city and the metropolis.
- Creating open, integrated and safe urban spaces, which would be accessible to inhabitants and which would ensure multi-functional use, taking into account protection against extraordinary events and their adaptation to the consequences of climate change.
- Sustainable management and protection of the natural environment.
- Increasing the level of inhabitants' satisfaction with the accessibility and quality of public services.



2. DIAGNOSIS

Diagnosis of the condition of technical infrastructure in Gdańsk has identified problems that need intervention in the field of municipal services, housing management and the cleanliness of public space.

A specific area requiring actions is the issue of flood risk, which is beyond the scope of responsibility of the local government. Gdańsk is located in a zone of accumulation of negative weather and climate events. According to the maps of flood hazard and floor risk provided to communes by the National Water Management Authority in April 2015, the flood protection systems in the city do not sufficiently protect it against the waters of the Gulf of Gdańsk.

There is also the threat of inundation. It applies in particular to the inhabitants of low-lying areas of Gdańsk, who may be affected by inundation during heavy rainfall as a result of the ongoing urbanization of land as well as shortages in the drainage infrastructure (insufficient number of reservoirs and drainage capacity).

Through the significant investment effort made in recent years, more than 99% of the inhabitants of Gdańsk are connected to the water and sewage systems. The quality of drinking water as well as the continuity of its supply has improved. Tap water for

all consumers meets all the requirements for food water. A major challenge in the field of water and sewage management is the need for more efficient use of water resources and their protection against deterioration. As a result of the investments carried out in recent years the level of sewage treatment is in accordance with EU standards and the standards of countries in the Baltic Sea region. However, efforts still should be made to maintain a high level of efficiency of sewage treatment plants and proper operation of the sewage system. Despite high financial outlays incurred in 2005-2015 on modernization of water supplies and the sewage treatment plant, as well as the construction of a sanitary sewage system, the challenge for the coming years is the necessary modernization of existing water intakes and sanitary sewer interceptors because of their technical wear (obsolete systems) and the materials used in their construction (asbestos cement water supply systems). There is still the of contamination of surface waters and the waters of the Gulf of Gdańsk with stormwater and meltwater due to the incomplete and inefficient pre-treatment system. Delays can be seen in this respect due to the different approach to stormwater treatment in the past, among others. The need for treatment is the result of expansion of urban areas, the increasing amount of sewage and the level of their contamination.

Just like in other Polish metropolitan areas, the area requiring intervention is the purity of the air. On the one hand, Gdańsk meets most of air quality standards, on the other, from time to time the daily standard of PM10 is exceeded, and so are the permissible levels of air pollution with benzo(a)pyrene. This involves the so-called low-stack emissions - emissions from chimneys that discharge flue gases at low altitude. The problem lies in the type of fuel burned in boilers, the combustion technology that enables the use of low-quality coal and waste incineration. It is necessary to take actions aimed at improving air quality, including the development of the district heating system, in terms of both its capacity and the ability to connect new consumers.

The challenge is to improve the energy efficiency of public utility and residential buildings as well as other structures, technical equipment and systems that shape the technical infrastructure. Street lighting is a special case. Only 27% of over 35 thousand light sources in the city have the ability to reduce the illumination (at certain times e.g. from 11.00 p.m. to 5.00 a.m.).

Another area requiring action is the cleanliness and order. Dirty pavements, public transport stops and streets reduce the comfort of the inhabitants of Gdańsk in public space. The area of waste management also remains problematic. Periodic emission of odours by the municipal waste processing plant

lowers the quality of life of the inhabitants of the neighbouring districts. The challenge for the future is the development of the plant for processing municipal waste and the need to increase recycling and preparation of paper, metals, plastics and glass for reuse.

The element that significantly affects the quality of life of the inhabitants of Gdańsk is housing. A dwelling is considered one of the necessities, and the expenses related to its purchase, renting and maintenance are an important item in household budgets. The summary data from the National Census (2011) on the number of dwellings actually occupied in Gdańsk (182.6 thousand) and the number of households (189,2 thousand) reveals a deficit of 6 thousand dwellings (about 3.6%). This percentage value is lower than in Poznań, Wrocław and Kraków. However, the scale of the deficit may be higher, considering the fact that the characteristic feature of Gdańsk is the average number of people per household higher than in other metropolitan areas, as well as a much larger proportion of households consisting of more than three people. It is difficult to say to what extent the above difference is a result of a different lifestyle (greater number of children in families) or a consequence of the lack of availability of dwellings (children have to live with their parents). The increasing housing indicators per 1000 inhabitants indicate an improvement in the housing situation. However, the high location attractiveness of Gdańsk, Gdynia and Sopot encourages inhabitants



from outside Tri-City to purchase residential units as an investment, thereby reducing the availability of dwelling for existing and potential inhabitants.

The available housing offer does not fully meet the needs of buyers. The most important criterion to consider are the prices of dwellings. The result is a high interest of developers in the cheapest areas that are poorly equipped with technical and social infrastructure. At the same time, the city centre lacks attractive (and affordable) dwellings. The effect is spreading of urban development, with all its negative consequences for technical infrastructure, including mainly the rising cost of its maintenance and the need to undertake new investments. Research carried out while working on the Strategy for the Gdańsk 2030 Plus Development Strategy indicates that if the inhabitants who are dissatisfied with the district they live in could move, they would choose the districts situated in the "lower terrace" (Wrzeszcz, Śródmieście, Przymorze).

Another diagnosed problem in the area of infrastructure are overcrowded cemeteries in Gdańsk. The biggest cemetery (and the only cemetery in Gdańsk offering free gravesites), the Łostowicki Cemetery, is filled in more than 95%. Considering the demographic situation, it should be assumed that the available space is sufficient for 5 years.

3. DESCRIPTION OF OPERATIONAL OBJECTIVES

Operational objective	Description
<p>VII.1. Reducing greenhouse gas emissions and air pollution emissions.</p>	<p>The actions planned in this area are intended to increase the energy efficiency in Gdańsk and provide the inhabitants of Gdańsk with ecologically clean heating at competitive prices. To achieve this, it is necessary to develop a district heating network, remove the old coal-fired boilers and increase energy efficiency in residential buildings, public utility buildings and the existing street lighting. The planned work should result in decreasing the unit consumption of heat and electricity while improving the quality of life and significantly reducing air pollutant and greenhouse gas emissions.</p> <p>Due to the long lasting neglect and a very high cost, the particular challenge is to increase energy efficiency in historic buildings.</p> <p>Construction of lighting for streets, squares, and pedestrian and bicycle paths will increase the sense of security of the inhabitants of the city, at the same time will improve the attractiveness of pedestrian, bicycle and public transport.</p>
<p>VII.2. Modernisation and development of the system for maintaining cleanliness and order.</p>	<p>The achievement of this objective through, among others, educating the inhabitants on waste segregation, protection of natural resources, recycling and support for grassroots environmental initiatives will make it possible to shape social attitudes conducive to maintaining cleanliness in the city, segregation of municipal waste and protection of the environment.</p> <p>The implementation of actions aimed at increasing the efficiency of cleaning of public spaces based on the change in the philosophy of services, activation of local communities and actual impact of the inhabitants on the priorities of</p>



VII.3. Increasing the availability of housing in all segments of the housing market and improving the efficiency of use of available premises.

actions planned in individual districts will translate into an improvement of the existing system for maintaining the cleanliness of the city. The implementation of new IT technologies for supervision of services and communication with the inhabitants will favour higher cost efficiency.

A dwelling is considered one of the necessities, and the expenses related to its purchase, renting and maintenance are an important item in household budgets. Actions in the area of housing management are intended to create a system to promote the development of construction for the socially diverse structure of users (privately owned dwellings, developer system and housing cooperatives, dwellings for rent through Social Housing Associations [TBS], sheltered, assisted and social housing), lower the cost of housing construction by creating a resource of land with utilities, supplementing the existing development with new structures as well as revitalization and modernization of degraded areas. A very important task will be to enable the development of vacant premises by their renovation and modernisation through one's own funds or acquired funds and the reclassification of some of premises into social housing. All activities in the field of housing management are intended to improve the attractiveness of residence for existing and future inhabitants of the city, and are also addressed to people in need of social support.

Optimising the management of premises should significantly reduce the number of undeveloped premises.

Actions associated with the provision of premises for the implementation of social projects will increase the efficiency of their use and will help to strengthen the social integration of inhabitants. Proper management of premises in the commune will secure the area for health services and complementary services.

VII.4. Ensuring flood control and improvement of the stormwater drainage system.

The existing flood protection system for Gdańsk requires extension, in particular the construction of reservoirs in the "upper terrace" area and adjustments of streams flowing into the Radunia Canal. A separate issue is the prevention of the threat caused by the waters of the Gulf of Gdańsk. The type and scope of the necessary investments will be defined within the framework of the "Risk flood management plan" in the "Multivariate analysis of reduction of flood risk for the City of Gdańsk including the modelling of two storm locks in optimal locations on the Dead and Bold Vistula".

Improving the stormwater drainage system will help to reduce the number and impact of inundation occurring in urban areas. Increasing the level of safety in terms of flood risk, efficient drainage of stormwater, recreational development of areas adjacent to flood control structures through more effective protection of life and property, provision of green areas, introduction of a system for monitoring flood risk by the waters of the Dead Vistula and an early warning of population in conjunction with the actions for flood mitigation will contribute to further improvement of the inhabitants' quality of life.

VII.5. Developing and adapting the water and sewage infrastructure to the needs of users.

This objective will help to increase the standards of living of all the inhabitants who use the city's water supply and sewerage infrastructure, as well as the entrepreneurs who use the municipal water and sewerage system.

Actions that support the implementation of this objective will focus on increasing the availability of water and sewage services throughout the city, technical streamlining and improvement of the reliability of the water and sewerage system, and increasing the economic efficiency of its operation.

The beneficiaries of the effects of this objective will be all inhabitants, tourists and entrepreneurs who use the municipal water and sewerage network.



VII.6. Water protection, including the protection of waters of the Gulf of Gdańsk.

The achievement of this objective will support the maintenance and successive increase of the health safety of all the inhabitants who use the underground and surface drinking water resources, as well as the natural environment protection, including the waters of the Gulf of Gdańsk.

Actions that support the achievement of this objective will focus on: monitoring of the current condition of water resources (underground and surface) and safety and remedial measures to ensure and maintain the safety of their use. Research and investment actions are also planned to improve the standard of collection and treatment of municipal sewage, to further reduce the impact of the sewage system, including sewage treatment plants, on the environment in the vicinity of the city, quality control of stormwater sewage and preventing the excessive contamination of their collectors.

The beneficiaries of this objective will be all the inhabitants connected to the municipal water supply system and the inhabitants and tourists who use the beaches, swimming pools and recreation sites in Gdańsk.

VII.7. Preparing a sufficient number of gravesites in municipal cemeteries.

This objective will allow the commune to carry out the task aimed at meeting the collective needs of the community in respect of municipal cemeteries. Actions that support the achievement of this objective will involve the construction of new or expansion of existing cemeteries, promotion of urn burial and modernisation of cemetery infrastructure.

VII.8. Increasing the efficiency of operation of line infrastructure and municipal property.

The achievement of the objective will simplify the process of planning and coordination of investments and repairs by establishing a coherent line infrastructure base, developed and undeveloped properties, and integration of digital administrator network maps. Building and continuing updating of the base of municipal property in conjunction with the infrastructure base will make it possible to increase the efficiency of property management, including the preparation of land for investments.



4. OPERATIONAL OBJECTIVES, TASKS AND KEY ACTIONS

Operational objective: VII.1.

Reducing greenhouse gas emissions and air pollution emissions.

Task	Key action
<p>VII.1.1. Increasing energy efficiency in public utility buildings and residential buildings.</p>	<p>VII.1.1.1. Comprehensive modernization of energy systems in selected public utility buildings.</p> <p>VII.1.1.2. Comprehensive modernization of energy systems in selected municipal residential buildings in areas for revitalization.</p>
<p>VII.1.2. Connection of public utility buildings and residential buildings to the district heating network as well as adapting the heating infrastructure to the needs of consumers and environmental protection requirements.</p>	<p>VII.1.2.1. Comprehensive modernization and expansion of the district heating network and integration of the selected local heating systems with a centralized system.</p> <p>VII.1.2.2. Supporting the removal of coal-fired boilers.</p>
<p>VII.1.3. Financial and institutional support for individual consumers in the field of thermal modernization actions and connections to the district heating network.</p>	<p>VII.1.3.1. Developing and implementing a programme of support for thermal modernisation of historic residential buildings.</p> <p>VII.1.3.2. Publication of the guide of good thermal modernisation practices.</p> <p>VII.1.3.3. Supporting the inhabitants in acquisition of assistance funds.</p>

VII.1.4. Financial and institutional support for construction, expansion and modernisation of systems that use renewable energy sources in public utility, municipal and housing association buildings.

VII.1.4.1. Supporting the inhabitants in obtaining assistance funds and extending the scope of the city grants.

VII.1.5. Construction and modernization of street lighting using energy-efficient lighting technologies.

VII.1.5.1. Adjusting the type of street lighting to the character of the street according to traffic analysis.

VII.1.5.2. Introducing technically feasible and most cost-effective solutions and modernization of the existing infrastructure by replacing it with energy-efficient infrastructure.

VII.1.5.3. Development of the city street lighting control and monitoring system.

VII.1.6. Effective management of utilities use.

VII.1.6.1. Implementing a system for management of utilities consumption in public buildings (electricity, heat, gas, water).

VII.1.6.2. Educational actions carried out in cooperation with energy companies.



Operational objective: VII.2.**Modernisation and development of a system for maintaining cleanliness and order.**

Task	Key action
<p>VII.2.1. Improving communication with the inhabitants to maintain cleanliness and order in the city.</p>	<p>VII.2.1.1. Implementation of an online customer panel for Municipal Waste Management - Clean City of Gdańsk.</p> <p>VII.2.1.2. Cooperation with the District Councils and NGOs operating within individual districts/within the city in terms of prioritization of tasks and optimisation of the process of maintaining cleanliness.</p>
<p>VII.2.2. Increasing the availability and improving the aesthetics of Waste Collection Points, especially in areas that are highly urbanised and characterized by intense pedestrian traffic.</p>	<p>VII.2.2.1. Ensuring a high standard of cleanliness by increasing the frequency of cleaning of municipal infrastructure, i.e. designation of heavy traffic zones, which will be cleaned comprehensively 6 days a week, as well as designation of continuous service zones.</p>
<p>VII.2.3. Developing systems for selective collection of municipal waste to ensure the acquisition of waste suitable for recycling.</p>	<p>VII.2.3.1. Increasing the number of Selective Municipal Waste Collection Points (PSZOK).</p> <p>VII.2.3.2. Increasing the number of container sets for selective waste collection.</p> <p>VII.2.3.3. Implementing machines for collection of PET bottles.</p>
<p>VII.2.4 Environmental education of inhabitants, including on the need to care about the cleanliness of the surroundings.</p>	<p>VII.2.4.1. Promotion and information actions related to good practices of waste segregation and the benefits of environmental attitudes.</p> <p>VII.2.4.2. Organization of projects dedicated to the cleanliness of the surroundings, including festivals, competitions and community campaigns.</p>

VII.2.5. Developing a system for sorting of selective waste, a bio-waste processing system and a waste treatment system.

VII.2.5.1. Construction of municipal waste treatment plants.

VII.2.5.2. Modernization of the landfill with particular emphasis on the co-posting plant.

VII.2.5.3. Changing the organic waste collection system.

Operational objective: VII.3.

Increasing the availability of housing in all segments of the housing market and improving the efficiency of use of available premises.

Task	Key action
<p>VII.3.1. Development and diversification of the housing offer.</p>	<p>VII.3.1.1. Creating a system to promote the development of housing construction for the socially diverse structure of users (privately owned dwellings and dwellings for rent, including: through Social Housing Associations [TBS], sheltered, assisted and social housing).</p> <p>VII.3.1.2. Creation the resource of developed land for housing construction.</p> <p>VII.3.1.3. Supplementing the existing housing with new projects.</p> <p>VII.3.1.4. Acquiring new city dwellings through replacement or purchase of property.</p> <p>VII.3.1.5. Modernization of the municipal housing stock in areas for revitalization.</p> <p>VII.3.1.6. Building hostels for young adults.</p>
<p>VII.3.2. Increasing the access to dwellings for people in need of social support.</p>	<p>VII.3.2.1. Providing dwellings and adapting them to the needs of foster parenting and empowerment of foster care wards.</p> <p>VII.3.2.2. Providing dwellings and adapting them to the needs of people at risk of poverty and social exclusion as an element of support programmes.</p>



Operational objective: VII.3.2. Ensuring flood control and improvement of the stormwater drainage system.

VII.3.3. Increasing the efficiency of use of the properties administered by the commune.

VII.3.2.3. Reclassification of existing low-standard premises into social housing.

VII.3.2.4. Development of vacant dwellings.

VII.3.3.1. Creating a policy for municipal premises and premises with unregulated legal status to implement social projects at specific locations.

VII.3.3.2. Adjustment of rent zones to development challenges, especially in the context of support of entrepreneurship development.

VII.3.3.3. Achieving synergy in the management of premises for NGOs.

Operational objective: VII.4.

Ensuring flood control and improvement of the stormwater drainage system.

Task

VII.4.1. Reducing the outflow of stormwater to collectors through reservoir and channel retention, stormwater management in internal areas.

VII.4.2. Construction of drainage systems in areas of new development, supplementing the stormwater drainage system in urbanised areas and adjustment of watercourse troughs.

Key action

VII.4.1.1. Construction of new or modernisation of existing reservoirs at the streams flowing from the "upper terrace" to the Radunia Canal, the Dead Vistula and the Gulf of Gdańsk.

VII.4.1.2. Management of stormwater in the precipitation area (e.g. local reservoirs, channel retention or devices for water drainage into the ground).

VII.4.1.3. Implementation of channel retention at new stormwater drainage networks.

VII.4.2.1. Adjusting troughs of streams-stormwater collectors.

VII.4.2.2. Construction and expansion of stormwater drain system and modernization of open drainage systems.

VII.4.2.3. Construction of drainage systems in municipal roads - both new and to supplement the missing networks in already urbanized areas.

VII.4.3. Construction and modernisation of flood control structures.

- VII.4.3.1. Reconstruction of flood embankments and levees to the necessary extent.
- VII.4.3.2. Construction of stormwater pumping stations.
- VII.4.3.3. Construction of new or modernisation of existing levees, selection of areas of most vulnerable river embankments and channels creating the Floodway System in Gdańsk.
- VII.4.3.4. Construction of hydraulic machinery to prevent the increase in water level in the Dead Vistula River during storm surges in the Gulf of Gdańsk.

VII.4.4 Construction of a warning system and plan of action in case of flood events.

- VII.4.4.1. Carrying out campaigns to raise the awareness of the inhabitants of the potential flood risk, and taking proper actions in case of such events.
- VII.4.4.2. Creating an interdisciplinary knowledge database related to flood protection measures (condition of protection, investments, flood events and action plan in case of emergency).
- VII.4.4.3. Monitoring the water level at selected points of the Floodway System in Gdańsk and the Gulf of Gdańsk, and analysis of short- and long-term weather forecasts in order to select areas at risk of flood.
- VII.4.4.4. Developing a system for warning the inhabitants of the risk of flood and actions to mitigate its effects (e.g. evacuation, construction of temporary protection measures, flood damage removal, etc.).



Operational objective: VII.5.**Developing and adapting the water and sewage infrastructure to the needs of users.**

Task	Key action
<p>VII.5.1. Adapting the water and sewage infrastructure to the current and development needs of the city and its inhabitants, including: ensuring security of water supply and sewage collection.</p>	<p>VII.5.1.1. Construction of infrastructure in areas not connected to the water and sewage system with sufficient plot ratio.</p> <p>VII.5.1.2. Reconstruction of sewer systems, including the area at Narwicka Street, the area of Stogi and Zawisłe, and the "Motława" sewage pumping station.</p> <p>VII.5.1.3. Replacing the water pipelines made of asbestos-cement.</p> <p>VII.5.1.4. Modernization of water and sewage infrastructure in conjunction with other city investments.</p> <p>VII.5.1.5. Modernization of worn sanitary collectors, including the "Morena" collector, and collectors in the Main City of Gdańsk (Główne Miasto).</p>
<p>VII.5.2. Integrated management of water and sewage system throughout the city.</p>	<p>VII.5.2.1. Connecting the port areas to the municipal sewage system.</p> <p>VII.5.2.2. Arrangement of water and sewage infrastructure in the area of the Young City (Młode Miasto).</p> <p>VII.5.2.3. Connection of water and sewage infrastructure in the Kokoszki district to the municipal water and sewage system.</p> <p>VII.5.2.4. Continuation of the program aimed at connection of networks to the municipal water and sewage system.</p> <p>VII.5.2.5. Continuation of the program aimed at taking over local pump plants.</p>
<p>VII.5.3. Providing the highest quality of water and treated sewage at a relatively low price (including the increase of energy efficiency of water and sewage facilities).</p>	<p>VII.5.3.1. Increasing the energy efficiency of water and sewage facilities.</p> <p>VII.5.3.2. Ensuring the highest safety index for water supply and sewage collection.</p>

Operational objective: VII.6.**Water protection, including: the Gulf of Gdańsk.**

Task	Key action
<p>VII.6.1. Sustainable management of drinking water resources.</p>	<p>VII.6.1.1. Quality and quantity monitoring program for drinking water resources.</p> <p>VII.6.1.2. Environmental education of the inhabitants on the use and protection of water.</p> <p>VII.6.1.3. Modernization of water intake in Straszyn to reduce the participation of surface water in total consumption.</p> <p>VII.6.1.4. Construction of a new water intake at the "upper terrace".</p> <p>VII.6.1.5. Programme of adaptation of intake for optimal use of water resources.</p>
<p>VII.6.2. Actions aimed at mitigating the impact of the sewage treatment plant on the environment.</p>	<p>VII.6.2.1. Programme for identifying the sources and types of contamination at the points of their entrance into the sewage system.</p> <p>VII.6.2.2. Development of sewage treatment technologies in order to increase the technical and economic efficiency of the process.</p>
<p>VII.6.3. Ensuring the quality of stormwater sewage discharged into the collectors.</p>	<p>VII.6.3.1. Monitoring the quality of stormwater sewage discharged into the collectors.</p> <p>VII.6.3.2. Identifying the sources of contamination at concentrations exceeding the limit values and determining the ways to eliminate them.</p>



Operational objective: VII.7.**Preparing a sufficient number of gravesites in municipal cemeteries.**

Task	Key action
VII.7.1. Acquisition of areas for new cemeteries or expansion of existing cemeteries.	VII.7.1.1. Construction of a municipal cemetery. VII.7.1.2. Expansion of existing municipal cemeteries.
VII.7.2. Popularisation urn burials.	VII.7.2.1. Promoting urn burials.
VII.7.3. Modernisation and expansion of the existing cemetery infrastructure.	VII.7.3.1. Improvement of surfaces of paths and roads and repair of fences. VII.7.3.2. Increasing the number of garbage cans and water access points.

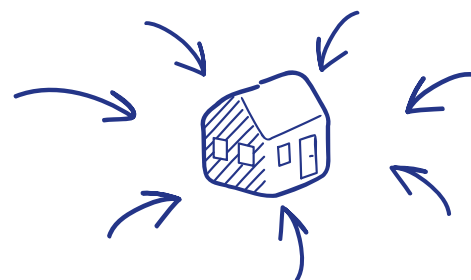
Operational objective: VII.8.**Increasing the efficiency of operation of line infrastructure and municipal property.**

Task	Key action
VII.8.1. Creating a coherent line infrastructure base.	VII.8.1.1. Developing the concept of business line infrastructure base. VII.8.1.2. Integration of available systems and data covering the subject of line infrastructure. VII.8.1.3. Updating the line infrastructure base.

VII.8.2. Creating a cohesive base of land and municipal buildings.**VII.8.2.1.** Developing the concept of a business land base.**VII.8.2.2.** Integration of available systems and data covering the subject of land and municipal buildings.**VII.8.2.3.** Integration of the undeveloped property base with the planned Line Infrastructure Management System.**VII.8.2.4.** Updating the base of land and municipal buildings.

5. RELATIONSHIPS WITH OTHER OPERATIONAL PROGRAMMES

The impact of other Operational Programmes on the achievement of the objectives of the Operational Programme INFRASTRUCTURE:



MOBILITY AND TRANSPORT

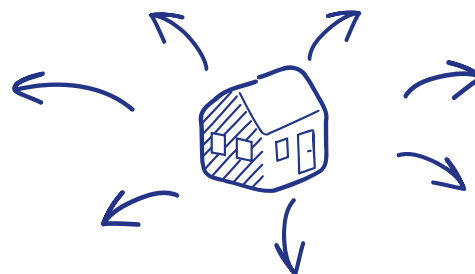
– improving the pedestrian and bicycle traffic, increasing the attractiveness of public transport, as well as gradual implementation of the street system will optimize vehicle traffic and make it possible to better use the existing infrastructure. The lower number of cars in traffic means less pollution of the environment, including air and water, noise reduction, improvement of vehicle traffic, thus lowering the cost of maintenance of existing infrastructure and reduced demand for new infrastructure.



PUBLIC SPACE

– proper shaping of public space with consideration of the infrastructural conditions will facilitate the implementation and maintenance of infrastructure network.

The impact of the Operational Programme INFRASTRUCTURE on the achievement of the objectives of other Operational Programmes:



SOCIAL INTEGRATION AND ACTIVE CITIZENSHIP

– increasing the availability of housing in various market segments and securing the housing stock for people in particularly difficult situation and the commune premises for social purposes will help to improve social integration. The modernization of the housing stock will increase the development potential of local communities.



PUBLIC HEALTH AND SPORTS

– thermal modernisation of buildings, extension of the district heating network by adding previously unconnected facilities, supporting energy production from renewable sources, the introduction of energy-saving and eco-friendly technologies, the development of sewage and waste management through the reduction of emissions will contribute to improving the living environment of the inhabitants. Construction and modernisation of reservoirs and performance of other hydraulic works will create a base for the development of recreation and sports infrastructure. Providing flood control and improvement of the stormwater drainage system will reduce the threat to life and health of population. Proper management of premises in the commune will secure the area for health services and complementary services.





EDUCATION

– the increased availability of housing in all segments of the housing market, including for people in need of social support, will promote the equalization of educational opportunities. Housing conditions are important in creating of space for learning and development of talents. Environmental education can help to raise the competence and shape attitudes of the inhabitants. Modernization of power facilities will be one of the elements in upgrading of the education, teaching and care infrastructure.



CULTURE AND LEISURE

– the use of municipal resources of the city for the studios for artists and for implementation of cultural projects will open a space for cultural events and initiatives, help to increase the attractiveness of Gdańsk as a city favouring the development of culture and to increase the participation of the inhabitants of Gdańsk in culture and cultural activity.



INNOVATION AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP

– the increased availability of housing will improve the attractiveness of settlement and strengthen the development of the labour market resources.



INVESTMENT ATTRACTIVENESS

– proper preparation and fitting of areas for investments in municipal infrastructure will increase their economic attractiveness by stimulating the attraction of capital and economic growth of the city. Increasing the availability of housing in all segments of the housing market will increase the attractiveness of settlement, and hence the supply of workers.



MOBILITY AND TRANSPORT

– the construction and modernization of street lighting will improve safety, which will ultimately affect the conditions of pedestrian and bicycle traffic and increase the attractiveness of public transport.



PUBLIC SPACE

– the modernisation and development of the system for maintaining cleanliness and order is an elementary component of a high quality public space. Actions in the area of water protection will improve the safety and attractiveness of areas located in the vicinity of streams, rivers and reservoirs. A higher quality of public space will be affected by the supplementation of the existing residential network with new buildings, the modernisation of existing buildings as well as construction and replacement of street lighting.














6. COMPLIANCE WITH NATIONAL AND REGIONAL STRATEGIC DOCUMENTS

The Operational Programme Infrastructure is in line with the priority directions of public intervention in the **National Development Strategy 2020**. Its implementation will in particular contribute to achievement of objective II. 6 - Energy security and the environment, and will be in line with the following priorities: I.3.3 - Improving the safety of citizens, III.3.2 - Strengthening the provincial centres, III.3.3 - Creating the conditions for the development of regional, subregional and local centres and strengthening the potential of rural areas III.3.4 - Increasing the territorial cohesion. The Operational Programme Infrastructure is also in line with objective 7 - Ensuring energy security, and protection and improvement of the environment of the **Long-term National Development Strategy Poland 2030**. The Operational Programme Infrastructure in the aspect of the water and sewage management is also in line with the actions provided for in the **National Programme for Municipal Sewage Treatment**. Furthermore, the Programme is in accordance all the development objectives of the **Energy Security and Environment Strategy**, as well as objective 3 - Increased efficiency of use of natural resources and raw materials of the Economy Innovation and Efficiency Strategy. It is also in line with the directions of the **Energy Policy of Poland until 2030**: Improving energy efficiency and Reducing the impact of energy on the environment. The

Operational Programme Infrastructure is also consistent with the **National Strategy of Regional Development 2010-2020** (objective 2.3 - Restructuring and revitalization of cities and other areas that are losing their current socioeconomic functions) and the intentions of the **Development Strategy for Pomerania Province 2020**, in particular the following operational objectives: 3.2 - Energy security and efficiency, and 3.3 - Good condition of the environment. It is also in line with priority axis 10 - Energy and priority axis 11 - Environment of the **Regional Operational Programme for Pomerania Province for 2014-2020**. Implementation of the Operational Programme Infrastructure supports the achievement of the objectives set in the **Strategic Plan for Adaptation sectors and areas vulnerable to climate change by 2020 (with a 2030 horizon)**: Ensuring energy security and good condition of the environment (objective 1), Ensuring sustainable regional and local development with consideration of climate change (objective 4), and Shaping social attitudes conducive to adaptation to climate changes (objective 6). The Operational Programme is also in accordance with the **Gdańsk-Gdynia-Sopot Metropolitan Area Strategy until 2030 and the Strategy for Integrated Territorial Investments in the Gdańsk-Gdynia-Sopot Metropolitan Area until 2020**.

7. INDICATORS RELATED TO OPERATIONAL OBJECTIVES

Operational objective	Indicator name	Expected trend
VII.1. Reducing greenhouse gas emissions and air pollution emissions.	VII.1.a. The number of municipal public utility buildings with increased energy efficiency.	
	VII.1.b. The number of municipal residential buildings with increased energy efficiency.	
	VII.1.c. The length of constructed and modernized district heating network.	
	VII.1.d. The percentage of public utility buildings connected to the district heating network.	
	VII.1.e. The number of solid fuel-fired furnaces.	
	VII.1.f. The percentage of dwellings connected to the district heating network.	
	VII.1.g. Power of the installed photovoltaic sources.	
	VII.1.h. The percentage of lit streets and pedestrian and bicycle paths.	
VII.2. Modernisation and development of the system for maintaining cleanliness and order.	VII.2.a. The percentage of Waste Collection Points according to new guidelines - improved aesthetics.	
	VII.2.b. The number of selective Waste Collection Points.	
	VII.2.c. The percentage of recycled waste in the amount of waste generated per year.	



<p>VII.3. Increasing the availability of housing in all segments of the housing market and improving the efficiency of use of available premises.</p>	<p>VII.3.a. Housing stock per thousand inhabitants.</p> <p>VII.3.b. The number of households waiting for a dwelling in the social housing.</p> <p>VII.3.c. The surface of renovated premises.</p>	<p>↗</p> <p>↗</p> <p>↗</p>
<p>VII.4. Ensuring flood control and improvement of the stormwater drainage system.</p>	<p>VII.4.a. The number of reservoirs.</p> <p>VII.4.b. The share of the length of roads with sewage systems in the length of paved roads.</p>	<p>↗</p> <p>↗</p>
<p>VII.5. Developing and adapting the water and sewage infrastructure to the needs of users.</p>	<p>VII.5.a. Constructed and modernised water supply system.</p> <p>VII.5.b. Constructed and modernised sewage system.</p> <p>VII.5.c. Inhabitants using a water pipeline.</p> <p>VII.5.d. Inhabitants using a sanitary sewage system.</p> <p>VII.5.e. City areas equipped with water and sewage infrastructure.</p> <p>VII.5.f. The quality of water and sewage services according to inhabitants.</p>	<p>↗</p> <p>↗</p> <p>↗</p> <p>↗</p> <p>↗</p> <p>↗</p>
<p>VII.6. Water protection, including: the Gulf of Gdańsk.</p>	<p>VII.6.a. Exceeded water quality standards.</p> <p>VII.6.b. Exceeded quality standards for treated sewage.</p> <p>VII.6.c. Exceeded quality of stormwater sewage discharged into the collectors.</p>	<p>↘</p> <p>↘</p> <p>↘</p>

VII.7. Preparing a sufficient number of gravesites in municipal cemeteries.

VII.7.a. The number of available gravesites in the cemeteries located in Gdańsk.

VII.7.b. The share of urn burials in total burials.



+VIII. OPERATIONAL PROGRAMME MOBILITY AND TRANSPORT



Lucyna Majkowska,

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1. CHARACTERISTICS OF THE OPERATIONAL PROGRAMME

Scope of the Operational Programme

The ability to travel conveniently and safely is one of the conditions affecting the quality of life. In Gdańsk, as in many other large Polish cities, public transport is losing to individual car transport. As shown by the experience of the cities of Western Europe and the United States, taking into account primarily the interests of drivers and focusing on the development of infrastructure for car transport do not only fail to solve the (as a long-term solution), but rather increase the number of transport problems. The main transport challenge faced by Gdańsk is to improve the conditions for pedestrian and bicycle traffic, as well as to upgrade the public transport system and integrate it with active forms of mobility. The purpose of the proposed actions is to ensure comfortable, inexpensive, fast, safe and environment-friendly access to places of work, education, recreation and other services for the inhabitants of Gdańsk. This will be achieved through investments in infrastructure, including the construction and repair of pavements, bicycle paths, public transport stops and transport interchanges, tram, bus and train lines, as well as the development and modernisation of fleet. The following organisational actions will also be carried out: traffic calming, privileged public transport and removal of barriers in pedestrian and bicycle traffic.

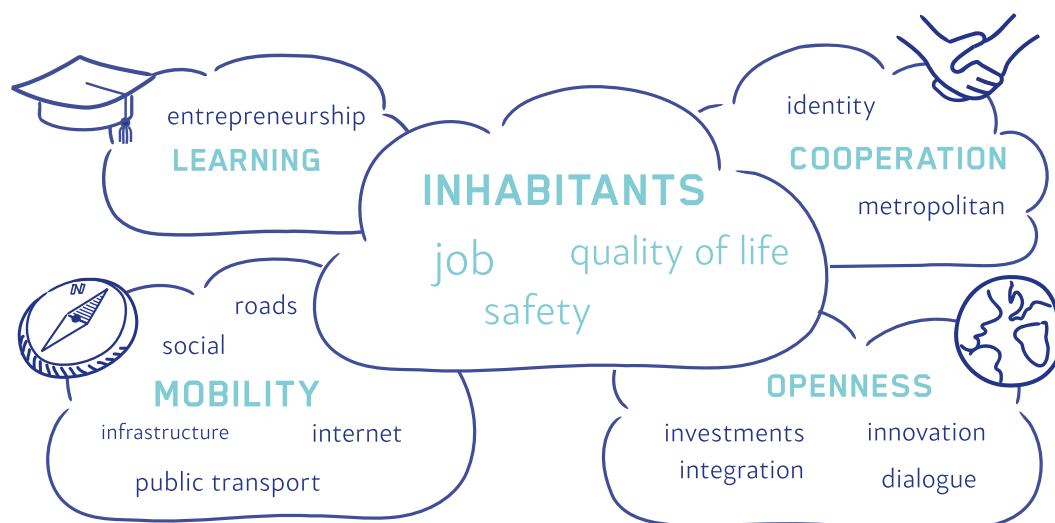
Due to the importance of industry, logistics, transport, and tourism, the economic development of Gdańsk is significantly determined by the development of transport infrastructure. The planned actions will support the



function of the city as a transport hub. In addition, projects will be implemented to improve transport accessibility of developed areas and removal of harmful effects of transit.

An important role will be played by promotional and informational actions aimed at changing the inhabitants' attitudes in the area of mobility. It is assumed that initiatives will be taken to increase the involvement of the inhabitants of Gdańsk in shaping of the transport policy in the city.

The proposed Programme will support the values underlying the development of Gdańsk. Good conditions for pedestrian and bicycle traffic as well as efficient public transport system are conducive to **OPENNESS, dialogue** and **integration**. They improve the **safety** in public space and fill it with **entrepreneurship** and economic life. The condition for a well-functioning mobility at supra-local level is **COOPERATION** in the **metropolitan** context.

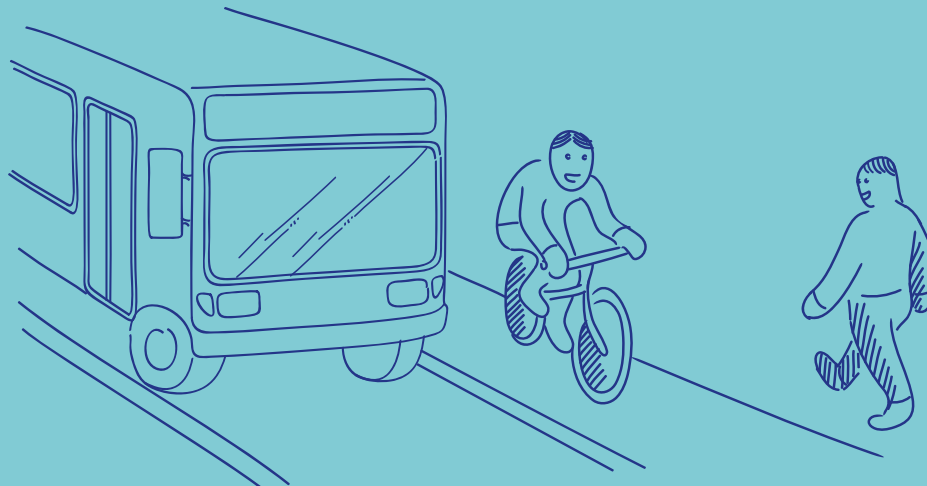


Actions aimed at improving the transport accessibility refer to the historical **identity** of Gdańsk by emphasizing the key role of transport and maritime economy in economic development. The airport and the seaport as well as intersecting land and water routes promote the exchange of goods, services and ideas. High transport accessibility is conducive to the inflow of **investments, innovation and entrepreneurship**.



Development challenges addressed by the Operational Programme

- Increasing the share of public transport and pedestrian and bicycle traffic in the inhabitants' travels.
- Improving the state of inhabitants' health.
- Increasing the number of jobs.



Strategic objectives achieved by the Operational Programme

- Strengthening the flow of goods, services and knowledge passing through Gdańsk.
- Developing modern and sustainable systems of pedestrian and bicycle traffic and the related public transport to improve the conditions of everyday mobility.
- Creating and modernising the transport infrastructure, and improving the conditions of transport accessibility of Gdańsk.
- Ensuring the improvement of energy efficiency and energy security, and reducing greenhouse gas emissions in the city and the metropolis.
- Strengthening multiparty cooperation within the metropolis, leading to the improvement of the metropolitan area's competitiveness.



2. DIAGNOSIS

The diagnosis indicates two main areas requiring action. The first of them is associated with meeting the transport needs of the inhabitants of Gdańsk and the metropolis, while the second is connected with the external transport accessibility of the city.

The area that needs special attention is public transport. The inhabitants of Gdańsk appreciate the important role of public transport in satisfying the demand for transport services. However, research in the field of mobility show that the conditions for the development of this form of transport do not differ significantly from the conditions for the development of car traffic. The result is a continuation of the trend of increasing number of cars compared to the number of inhabitants, as also observed in other cities. In 2013, the described rate was 523 cars per thousand inhabitants and was 12% higher than in 2009. At the same time, the number of passengers in public transport is growing slightly faster (in the same period the increase reached almost 14%). It should be indicated that there are relatively favourable conditions for car transport. Considering the capacity of roads, Gdańsk positively stands out against other metropolitan areas. What's more, the average speed of cars at peak hours is higher than in Poznań or Wrocław. In 2011-2013, despite an increase in the number of cars registered per 1,000 inhabitants, the situation improved in this regard. This may

be caused by the road investments implemented in recent years and changes in transport behaviour of the inhabitants. It should be admitted, however, that the review of the technical condition of roads reveals a high damage rate of 34.6%. The problem applies in particular to municipal (39.4%), county (23.8%) and provincial (21.3%) roads. To a lesser extent, it is also present in the case of national (12.4%) and internal (3.1%) roads.

The rating of public transport organisation shows large disparities in indicated responses. The inhabitants of the city point out to a very low integration of timetables in Gdańsk as well as in the metropolis, and an insufficient ticket integration. Improvement in the area of infrastructure is also required in the functioning of interchanges. Another area determining the attractiveness of public transport and active mobility is the cleanliness of public space. According to the inhabitants of Gdańsk, the quality, cleanliness and winter maintenance of the road infrastructure, including streets, pavements and bicycle paths are at a sufficient level.

In the course of work on the Gdańsk 2030 Plus Development Strategy the results of surveys among the inhabitants of Gdańsk have indicated that the area of public transport is mentioned among the areas that

require actions in the context of the development of the city within the next 15 years. This may mean a flawed functioning of the existing transport system as well as indicate that the inhabitants of Gdańsk are convinced that a higher priority should be given to public transport in the future. It should be stressed that serious actions to improve the attractiveness of public, pedestrian and bicycle transport go beyond the improvement of travel comfort (more modern fleet) and are often associated with the deterioration of conditions for private car transport, as exemplified by the privileges for buses and trams in road traffic.

Another area requiring intervention is the metropolitan cooperation. The scale of movement of people and goods is very high. Every day, around 50 thousand people travel to work to Gdańsk (and from Gdańsk to home). Given the other functions of Gdańsk in the metropolis in the areas of: education, culture and entertainment or health care, which determine the demand for transport services, it is difficult to consider the current scope of cooperation to be satisfactory and efficient.

One of other areas that require intervention is the external transport accessibility of Gdańsk and the metropolitan area. In recent years, investments in transport infrastructure have been made, including in particular: road (A1, S7, S6), railway (E65), air and maritime transport, which improved the transport

accessibility at both international and interregional level. The current motorway network connects Gdańsk with the network of European motorways. A network of air routes has also been developed. The handling capacity of the seaport has increased significantly. The "bottleneck" that restricts the ambitious development plans of seaports is the insufficient capacity of the railway network for the purposes of freight transport. Paradoxically, in addition to an increase in cargo handling, the launch of high-speed passenger lines (Pendolino) has contributed to the current situation. Therefore, the key issue is the expansion and modernisation of the transport infrastructure in the city, particularly for the development and industrial areas, while ensuring the safety and quality of life of the inhabitants.



3. DESCRIPTION OF OPERATIONAL OBJECTIVES

Operational objective	Description
VIII.1. Improving the conditions for pedestrian and bicycle traffic.	<p>Raising the standard and functionality of public space for pedestrians and cyclists will have a direct impact of the inhabitants' quality of life. Walking is the main form of travel over short distances and is used by virtually everyone. Improving the conditions for walking is essential to achieve a higher quality of life in the city, including to improve the health of the inhabitants and their traffic safety, and also to reduce the strong automotive pressure. A city of pedestrians and cyclists is a city full of life and the centre of a well-functioning local economy. The share of cycling in Gdańsk is characterised by a dynamic upward trend in recent years, and soon can achieve the values that are considered standard in German or Scandinavian cities.</p> <p>Actions will be taken to improve the infrastructure for pedestrian and bicycle traffic, eliminate the negative impact of vehicle parking on the walking conditions, reduce the unwanted barrier effect caused by multilane streets without crosswalks in roadways. Actions are also needed to eliminate the barriers to pedestrian traffic for people with mobility problems. The expansion and modernization of the system of bicycle paths and the ability to easily combine bicycle travel with public transport will be continued. It is also important to prioritize pedestrian traffic in the centres of districts and to increase the comfort and safety of pedestrians and cyclists through car traffic calming. Slow traffic on most city streets means less serious accidents, lower noise level and higher sense of security with more smooth traffic and similar travel times.</p>

VIII.2. Increasing the attractiveness of public transport.

Public transport is essential to travelling over shorter and longer distances in an urban area. The conditions for its functioning and organisation of public transport have a direct impact on its popularity and have an indirect impact on the use of private cars. The currently observed trend of decline of public transport, which is being replaced by private transport, is highly detrimental to urban mobility, affects the formation of traffic congestions and adversely increases the demand for road infrastructure - its construction and maintenance absorbs a large part of the city budget.

The following are planned to increase the attractiveness of public transport: expansion and modernisation of railway infrastructure and road public transport and upgrade of fleet. The fleet has already been adapted to the needs of people with disabilities, seniors, and parents with children. But further work is needed to adapt the stops and organisation of transport networks to the needs of the aforementioned people. In addition, the network of stops and transport interchanges will be expanded and modernised. Large emphasis will be put on improving the conditions for tram and bus transport by making them more privileged in traffic, as well as on enhancing the organization and easy use of public transport. There are plans to expand the interchanges integrating various forms of transport, particularly bicycles with railway transport.

VIII.3. Improving internal and external transport accessibility.

The spatial development of the city and its economic success require actions to improve some elements of the road and railway infrastructure and well-functioning sea and air routes. The external road accessibility should be improved in a manner unfavourable to the processes of suburbanization and in accordance with the principles for creating a city of short distances (compact city).



In this regard, actions will be taken to expand and modernise the city's transport infrastructure and to expand and modernise the infrastructure in industrial and development areas. An important element will be the implementation of the Gdańsk Południe Transport Programme and further development of Gdańsk as an European transport hub. A proper organization of freight transport and removal of harmful effects of transit are of great importance.

The city's powers also make it possible to support the projects of "railroad" companies, for example by: recapitalization of the Fast Urban Railway (SKM) in order to develop or extend the line, construction of the accompanying infrastructure for the Pomeranian Metropolitan Railway (PKM) stops by the city and cooperation with Polish State Railways (PKP), including participation in projects to improve the safety of the inhabitants of Gdańsk, also at railway crossings.

VIII.4. Promoting sustainable transport and active mobility.

Investment actions aimed at the development of the city's transport system should be supported by promotional and informational actions, which shape the attitudes of the inhabitants in the area of mobility. In this regard, projects will be undertaken to encourage the use of public transport, bicycles or a combination of both these forms of transport for travels over medium and long distances in the city. Actions to encourage walking will be implemented, including educational campaigns and programmes in schools and kindergartens, which will promote, among others, walking or riding children to school by bike instead of using car transport (it is estimated that a significant percentage of traffic at peak hours are generated by parents driving their children to schools, even those in their teens). In addition, the inhabitants of Gdańsk will have a greater impact on the organization of the transport system through greater access to its evaluation and broader social participation in the planning and investment processes in the field of transport.

4. OPERATIONAL OBJECTIVES, TASKS AND KEY ACTIONS

Operational objective: VIII.1.

Improving the conditions for pedestrian and bicycle traffic.

Task	Key action
VIII.1.1. Improving the pedestrian and bicycle traffic infrastructure.	<p>VIII.1.1.1. Creating new pedestrian routes to facilitate faster and more convenient access to the destination (direct access).</p> <p>VIII.1.1.2. Construction of bicycle paths in accordance with the Bicycle Path System in Gdańsk, including: high-speed bicycle paths according to the standards of the European Cyclists' Federation.</p> <p>VIII.1.1.3. Creating new and extending the existing pedestrian and pedestrian and bicycle zones, including in residential districts.</p> <p>VIII.1.1.4. Modernization and repair of pavements, bicycle paths, and pedestrian and bicycle zones.</p> <p>VIII.1.1.5. Expansion of parking infrastructure for bicycles, including: creating safe and functional bicycle parking places at interchanges.</p> <p>VIII.1.1.6. Creating the metropolitan public bicycle system.</p> <p>VIII.1.1.7. Improving the quality, cleanliness and winter maintenance of streets, pavements and bicycle paths.</p>
VIII.1.2. Optimisation of vehicle parking.	<p>VIII.1.2.1. Limiting car parking on pavements.</p> <p>VIII.1.2.2. Expanding the paid parking zones.</p> <p>VIII.1.2.3. Balancing the number of parking spaces for cars in the central districts of the city, among others, by moving the parking spaces from the streets to the newly created multi-level parking lots.</p> <p>VIII.1.2.4. Constructing <i>park&ride</i> and <i>bike&ride</i> parking lots.</p>



VIII.1.3. Removing the barriers in pedestrian and bicycle traffic.

VIII.1.3.1. Removing the barrier effect of multi-lane streets with underpasses and footbridges for pedestrians, among others, by creating pedestrian crossings at street level and limiting the speed of vehicles.

VIII.1.3.2. Removal of buttons at pedestrian crossings, extension of the time of green light for pedestrians and increasing the frequency of green light cycles for pedestrian in district centres.

VIII.1.4. Traffic calming.

VIII.1.4.1. Expanding the traffic-calmed zones.

VIII.1.4.2. Improving the safety around schools as a result of audits, including through traffic calming and transfer of parking spaces from the immediate vicinity of schools.

VIII.1.5. Monitoring pedestrian and bicycle traffic.

VIII.1.5.1. Conducting quantitative and qualitative analyses of pedestrian and bicycle traffic volumes and directions.

VIII.1.5.2. Developing an automatic bicycle traffic analysis system.

Operational objective: VIII.2. Increasing the attractiveness of public transport.

Task

Key action

VIII.2.1. Expansion and modernization of infrastructure and fleet.

VIII.2.1.1. Expansion and modernisation of the public transport road and railway network as a priority in relation to expansion of the road system.

VIII.2.1.2. Expansion and modernisation of footpaths, pedestrian and bicycle paths and shared zones directly connecting housing development with public transport stops, including transport interchanges.

	<p>VIII.2.1.3. Expansion and modernisation of the network of stops and transport interchanges within public transport.</p> <p>VIII.2.1.4. Expansion and modernization of public transport fleet, and development and modernisation of servicing facilities.</p>
<p>VIII.2.2. Giving priority to public transport.</p>	<p>VIII.2.2.1. Creating bus lanes and shared bus and tram lanes on sections with frequent traffic congestions.</p> <p>VIII.2.2.2. Wider use of integrated traffic systems (ITS), mainly to extend the priority for public transport.</p>
<p>VIII.2.3. Improving the organization of public transport.</p>	<p>VIII.2.3.1. Development of public transport system, including the creation of additional bus lines.</p> <p>VIII.2.3.2. Expansion of the passenger information system, addressed also to the passengers with special transport needs.</p> <p>VIII.2.3.3. Integration of timetables of various forms of transport, including at the metropolitan level.</p> <p>VIII.2.3.4. Fare and ticket integration in Gdańsk and the metropolitan area with the use of fare solutions for enhancing the competitiveness of public transport compared with private transport and the attractiveness of public transport fares.</p> <p>VIII.2.3.5. Adapting the network of routes, frequency and timetables of public transport to the needs of inhabitants, including the introduction of social participation mechanisms for the development of routes and timetables.</p> <p>VIII.2.3.6. Improving the travel comfort in public transport vehicles.</p> <p>VIII.2.3.7. Increasing the attractiveness of the fare and ticket offer and improving the ability to purchase tickets, including through ticket machines and e-tickets.</p> <p>VIII.2.3.8. Combining the public transport offer with mass events.</p>



Operational objective: VIII.3.**Improving internal and external transport accessibility.**

Task	Key action
VIII.3.1. Expansion and modernization of road, railway and airport infrastructure.	<p>VIII.3.1.1. Expansion and modernisation of transport infrastructure conducive to creating routes between districts, in accordance with the principles for creating a city of short distances and reducing the suburbanization process.</p> <p>VIII.3.1.2. Expansion and modernization of transport infrastructure for development and industrial areas, including the seaport and airport.</p> <p>VIII.3.1.3. Continuation of transport investments in the southern districts of Gdańsk.</p> <p>VIII.3.1.4. Expansion and modernization of the airport in Gdańsk.</p>
VIII.3.2. Developing the functions of Gdańsk as a transport hub.	<p>VIII.3.2.1. Preventing collisions between railway lines and streets (grade-separated crossings).</p> <p>VIII.3.2.2. Optimising the conditions for freight transport and transit.</p> <p>VIII.3.2.3. Supporting the development of national and international routes.</p>

Operational objective: VIII.4.**Promoting sustainable transport and active mobility.**

Task	Key action
VIII.4.1. Promoting sustainable transport and active mobility.	<p>VIII.4.1.1. Implementation of projects to encourage employers to create conditions favourable for commuting to work by bicycle.</p> <p>VIII.4.1.2. Implementation of campaigns and events promoting the use of public transport, cycling and walking.</p>

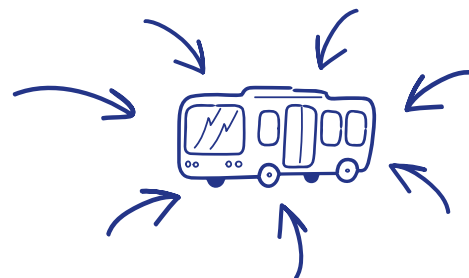
VIII.4.2. Cooperation and public participation for sustainable transport and active mobility.

- VIII.4.1.3. Implementation of educational campaigns promoting driving etiquette.
 - VIII.4.1.4. Implementation of educational programmes in schools and kindergartens to promote, among others, walking or riding children to school by bike.
 - VIII.4.1.5. Creating a strong and distinctive brand of Gdańsk as a city that promotes active mobility.
 - VIII.4.1.6. Implementation of actions promoting *car-sharing* and *car-pooling*.
 - VIII.4.1.7. Conducting a campaign to promote traffic calming in the city..
-
- VIII.4.2.1. Monitoring and evaluation of mobility with the participation of the inhabitants.
 - VIII.4.2.2. Involving the inhabitants in the planning and organisation of the transport system.



5. RELATIONSHIPS WITH OTHER OPERATIONAL PROGRAMMES

The impact of other Operational Programmes on the achievement of the objectives of the Operational Programme MOBILITY AND TRANSPORT:



EDUCATION

– adaptation of the school network to the demographic situation of the city and its districts will contribute to implementation of the concept of the city of short distances. Implementation of projects in the area of physical activity, promotion of healthy lifestyles and shaping of habits and attitudes in the field of active mobility in educational institutions in Gdańsk will contribute to making the model of transport more sustainable.



PUBLIC HEALTH AND SPORTS

– increasing the inhabitants' physical activity and knowledge of the impact of lifestyle and environmental conditions on health will support the actions promoting sustainable transport and active mobility.



INFRASTRUCTURE

– the construction and modernization of street lighting will improve safety, which will ultimately affect the conditions of pedestrian and bicycle traffic and increase the attractiveness of public transport.



PUBLIC SPACE

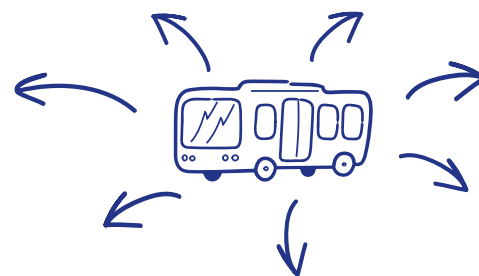
– the higher quality of public space, meaning its attractiveness, accessibility and functionality, will encourage walking and cycling.



SOCIAL INTEGRATION AND ACTIVE CITIZENSHIP

– development of the range of services aimed at family and personal development of the inhabitants and adaptation of the infrastructure to the needs of local communities will contribute to implementation of the concept of the city of short distances.

The impact of the Operational Programme MOBILITY AND TRANSPORT on the achievement of the objectives of other Operational Programmes:



SOCIAL INTEGRATION AND ACTIVE CITIZENSHIP

– public transport aimed at providing high-quality services to all inhabitants, regardless of their social status, will contribute to increasing social inclusion. Improvement the conditions for pedestrian and bicycle traffic and increase in the attractiveness of public transport will raise the development potential of local communities and increase social integration.





EDUCATION

– improving the conditions for pedestrian and bicycle traffic and increasing the attractiveness of public transport will enhance the time-related availability of educational institutions. Traffic calming and reducing the ability to drive children directly to school will increase the safety in areas near schools.



PUBLIC HEALTH AND SPORTS

– improving the conditions for pedestrian and bicycle traffic and extension of traffic-calmed zones will enable easier and safer movement around public space. In addition, an increased attractiveness of public transport may lead to decrease of car traffic, and consequently reduce emissions, thus improving the living environment of the inhabitants. The promotion of sustainable transport and active mobility will contribute to widespread of a healthy lifestyle.



CULTURE AND LEISURE

– the improvement of the conditions for pedestrian and bicycle traffic and the increased attractiveness of public transport will encourage people to be present in public space, which can be the stage of events and cultural initiatives. This will translate into an increased demand for culture, thus stimulating its development. The improved access to the city's transport will facilitate the organization of high-level cultural events, thereby supporting the growth of supra-local and international importance of the culture of Gdańsk. Combining the public transport offer with cultural events is one of the elements that encourage the inhabitants to participate in these events.



INNOVATION AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP

– improvement of an internal and external transport accessibility of the city will increase the competitiveness of enterprises and facilitate international economic relationships. Increasing the attractiveness of public transport will help to facilitate commuting, which will have a positive impact on the conditions of business activity.



INVESTMENT ATTRACTIVENESS

– improving the internal and external transport accessibility of the city will facilitate the access to investment areas, industrial parks and other areas of development, which will have a positive impact on the increase of the competitiveness of the local economy. A well-developed public transport network adapted to the needs of investors is an important factor for locating business activity.



INFRASTRUCTURE

– improving the pedestrian and bicycle traffic, increasing the attractiveness of public transport, as well as gradual implementation of the street system will optimize vehicle traffic and make it possible to better use the existing infrastructure. The lower number of cars in traffic means less pollution of the environment, including air and water, noise reduction, improvement of vehicle traffic, thus lowering the cost of maintenance of existing infrastructure and reduced demand for new infrastructure.



PUBLIC SPACE

– improving the conditions for pedestrian and bicycle traffic will allow for easier and safer movement in public space and may attract new groups of users. The changed model of transport in the city into more sustainable will contribute to improving the safety of users of public space, and will reduce the need for parking places, thereby providing areas that can be used for other functions. The improved transport accessibility in the city will facilitate the use of the most attractive public spaces, including water and green areas, which will raise the inhabitants' quality of life.



6. COMPLIANCE WITH NATIONAL AND REGIONAL STRATEGIC DOCUMENTS
















The Operational Programme Mobility and Transport is in line with the priority directions of public intervention in the **National Development Strategy 2020**. Its implementation will in particular contribute to achieving objective II.7 - Increasing the transport efficiency, and will be in line with the following priorities: I.3.3 - Improving the safety of citizens, II.2.4 - Improving framework conditions for business activity, II.4.3 - Increasing professional and spatial mobility, II.6.2 - Improving energy efficiency, II.6.4 - Improving the condition of the environment, III.2.1 - Improving the quality and accessibility of public services.

Furthermore, this Programme is consistent with the provisions of the **Transport Development Strategy**, in particular the following objectives: 2 - Improving the organisation and management of transport system, 3 - Improving the safety of road users and carried goods, 4 - Reducing the negative impact of transport on the environment. The Operational Programme Mobility and Transport is also consistent with the **National**

Strategy of Regional Development 2010-2020 (objective 1.1 - Strengthening the functions of the metropolitan provincial centres and integration of functional areas) and the intentions of the Development Strategy for Pomerania Province 2020 - in particular operational objective 3.1 - Efficient transport system. It is also in line with priority axis 9 - Mobility of **the Regional Operational Programme for Pomerania Province for 2014-2020**.

The Operational Programme is also in accordance with the **Gdańsk-Gdynia-Sopot Metropolitan Area Strategy until 2030, the Transport and Mobility Strategy and the Strategy for Integrated Territorial Investments in the Gdańsk-Gdynia-Sopot Metropolitan Area until 2020**.

7. INDICATORS RELATED TO OPERATIONAL OBJECTIVES


Operational objective	Indicator name	Expected trend
VIII.1. Improving the conditions for pedestrian and bicycle traffic.	VIII.1.a. The length of constructed or repaired pavements.	
	VIII.1.b. The length of constructed or repaired bicycle paths.	
	VIII.1.c. The number of parking spaces for bicycles.	
	VIII.1.d. Condition of pavements according to inhabitants.	
	VIII.1.e. Condition of bicycle infrastructure according to inhabitants.	
	VIII.1.f. Increase of bicycle traffic volume.	
	VIII.1.g. The length of public roads included in the traffic-calmed zone.	
	VIII.1.h. The number of road accidents.	
VIII.2. Increasing the attractiveness of public transport.	VIII.2.a. The length of operating public transport lines - road and railway.	
	VIII.2.b. The number of passengers carried by public transport.	
	VIII.2.c. The length of bus lanes and shared bus and tram lanes.	
	VIII.2.d. Quality of operation of public transport in Gdańsk according to passengers.	
	VIII.2.e. The share of public transport in transportation tasks.	
	VIII.2.f. The share of new and modernised public transport fleet units in the total number of fleet units.	
	VIII.2.g. The number of intersections with absolute and relative priority for public transport vehicles.	





7. INDICATORS RELATED TO OPERATIONAL OBJECTIVES


VIII.3. Improving internal and external transport accessibility.

VIII.3.a. The number of passengers checked in at the airport in Gdańsk. 

VIII.3.b. Condition of road infrastructure according to inhabitants. 

VIII.3.c. The number of direct routes (air, ferry, railway) in international passenger traffic. 

VIII.3.d. The share of cargo turnover in the seaport of Gdańsk in cargo turnover in total in Poland. 


VIII.3.e. The share of container handling in the seaport of Gdańsk in container handling in total in Poland. 

VIII.3.f. The number of intersections covered by ITS. 

VIII.3.g. The length of constructed or modernised roads. 

VIII.4. Promoting sustainable transport and active mobility.

VIII.4.a. The percentage of children going to school on foot or by bike. 

VIII.4.b. The share transport concepts and projects subjected to public consultations in the number of adopted transport concepts and projects. 

+IX. OPERATIONAL PROGRAMME PUBLIC SPACE





Nikola Cichosz,

INITIATOR OF THE TWO COMPLETED
PROJECTS SUBMITTED TO THE CIVIC
BUDGET - SKATE PARK AND MULTIPUR-
POSE PITCH IN OSOWA, STUDENT AT THE
UNIVERSITY OF GDAŃSK



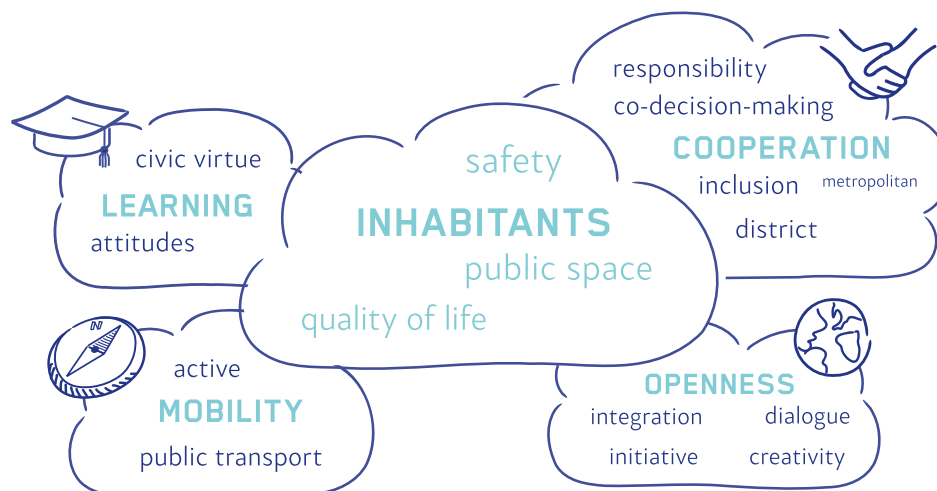
1. CHARACTERISTICS OF THE OPERATIONAL PROGRAMME

Scope of the Operational Programme

A proper management of public space is a prerequisite for a harmonious development of the city and the improvement of the inhabitants' quality of life. The purpose of public space should not be only communication and facilitation of the movement of people and goods, but it should be a place of leisure, a forum to exchange ideas and a venue for cultural, recreational and sports activities. This approach to public space embodies the idea of the inside development of the city, which is based on intensification and multifunctional use of already urbanized space - mainly in districts such as: Śródmieście, Wrzeszcz, Oliwa and Nowy Port. In addition to the creation of lively public spaces, it enables effective management of the city: rational organising of public transport, water and sewage management, waste management, etc. The actions provided for in the Operational Programme should lead to improving the quality of public space in order to make it more functional, friendly for inhabitants, and to emphasize the identity of the city. Actions will also be taken to transform the brownfields and post-military areas, where new public spaces can be established. Due to the high attractiveness of the natural environment, actions will be taken to increase the accessibility of green and coastal areas so as to use their recreational and sports value. A holistic approach to planning and management of public space based on a citywide public space system will lead to the improvement of its functionality and attractiveness by engaging all of its users in the process. The inhabitants should play a special role in this regard. Therefore, the scope of socialization of planning will be extended by popularizing the issue of shaping public spaces and improving the participatory tools.



Implementation of the Operational Programme supports the values underlying the development of Gdańsk. Attractive **public space** improves the **safety and the quality of life of the INHABITANTS**. It is also **OPEN**, which creates conditions for strengthening **social and cultural integration**. Public space is also a place of **dialogue** in the form of various events and **creative initiatives**. When properly designed, it strengthens **active MOBILITY** - pedestrian and bicycle traffic - and makes the use of **public transport** more attractive. Shaping a high quality public space requires a broader **inclusion** of inhabitants, social organisations, enterprises and officials at the **district**, city and **metropolitan** level into **COOPERATION**. Extensive cooperation strengthens the sense of **co-responsibility** for the condition of public space, and is therefore a tool for **LEARNING** that reinforces **civic attitudes**.



Development challenges identified in the Gdańsk 2030 Plus Development Strategy addressed in the Operational Programme

- Increasing the number of inhabitants satisfied with public space.
- Improving the quality and accessibility of recreational areas.
- Increasing the inhabitants' involvement in the city's affairs.
- Increasing the level of inhabitants' identification with Gdańsk.
- Increasing the share of public transport and pedestrian and bicycle traffic in the inhabitants' travels.

1. CHARACTERISTICS OF THE OPERATIONAL PROGRAMME



Strategic objectives identified in the Gdańsk 2030 Plus Development Strategy carried out by the Operational Programme

- Determining clear and public principles for sustainable management of public space, taking into account the maintenance of necessary land reserves for housing, recreational, service and production purposes.
- Improving the quality of functional, aesthetic and natural areas for the improvement of the conditions of life of the inhabitants of Gdańsk.
- Sustainable management and protection of the natural environment.
- Creating optimal conditions for the development of families, the increase in the number of inhabitants, equalization of opportunities and social inclusion.
- Increasing the level of inhabitants' satisfaction with the accessibility and quality of public services.
- Creating open, integrated and safe urban spaces, which would be accessible to inhabitants and which would ensure multifunctional use, taking into account protection against extraordinary events and their adaptation to the consequences of climate change.
- Strengthening multiparty cooperation within the metropolis, leading to the improvement of the metropolitan area's competitiveness.

2. DIAGNOSIS

Diagnosis of the condition of public space in Gdańsk, including an evaluation of the existing spatial development and mechanisms for planning and management of space, has revealed four types of problems that require intervention. These include: unsatisfactory development of public space, imperfect national and local regulations and legal tools for shaping public space, as well as insufficient cooperation of all users of space. Particularly important in this context is too narrow and insufficiently effective socialization of planning and actions in public space.

The unsatisfactory development of public space is related to its very low saturation with public services, declining attractiveness of traditional streets and marketplaces, which have an increasing difficulty in competing with supermarkets, far-reaching degradation of certain parts of urban space and with some of aesthetically unappealing parts of public space in the city. The major advantage of spatial development certainly includes the availability of green areas and their diversity.

The issue of insufficient access to public services was emphasised in the course of work on the Gdańsk 2030 Plus Strategy. Deficits in the number of many

facilities were indicated, including: nurseries and kindergartens, cultural facilities, health care institutions and public transport. Numerous requests made to the civic budget indicate a high demand for this type of facilities, in particular in terms of sports and recreation. The problem still exists, despite a visible increase in the number of nurseries and kindergartens and healthcare institutions, especially in newly developed districts of Gdańsk. This is partially the result of the limited financial availability for (mostly) private facilities. Also, significant investments in sports and recreation facilities have proven to be inadequate to the needs of the inhabitants.

The trend of continued dynamic development of large commercial buildings has been continuing in recent years - it involves strengthening and expanding the existing locations, as well as constructing them in new places. According to the CSO, 12 hypermarkets and 86 supermarkets operated in Gdańsk in 2013. While the number of hypermarkets has not changed since 2008, the number of supermarkets has increased by 30. The biggest stores or those located in clusters have fared best, especially metropolitan shopping centres in the most prestigious locations. Individual sites have lost importance.



The development of shopping centres and supermarkets is a result of their high attractiveness for customers and profitability for owners. However, because of the competition with shopping centres, the traditional, main and district streets and marketplaces are losing importance. This results in escape of the most active users - those who affect the unique nature of each place and what happens in it. As a consequence, they are also no longer attractive for other inhabitants. Some functions of public space are successfully being taken over by shopping centres. However, they do not meet the characteristics of public space. There, the freedom of behaviour is not restricted only by general provisions of law, but also by additional regulations of owners. Furthermore, the interior design of shopping centres is one of the marketing efforts aimed at increasing sales, and the architecture itself often provides only an impersonal background for consumption.

Degraded areas have been established in the course of lengthy and complex socio-economic processes. Degradation of housing and infrastructure went hand in hand with a decline in the quality of public spaces, lack of dynamic services, as well as green and recreational areas. The escalation of social pathologies additionally deprived public space from a diverse range of users and decreased the inhabitants' quality

of life. Specific areas have been identified in Gdańsk and assigned for revitalization. Revitalisation programmes were implemented in four of them (Nowy Port, Letnica, Dolny Wrzeszcz and Dolne Miasto) in 2008-2015. According to the essence of revitalization, the actions were not confined to investments in infrastructure, but also included social actions such as: employment support, social integration, health and education programmes, assistance in getting out of poverty.

During the work on assumptions for the Gdańsk 2030 Plus Development Strategy, the inhabitants indicated the needs associated with aesthetics. The listed issues include: reduction of advertising banners and billboards, the need to consider aesthetic aspects in spatial planning, and improvement of the aesthetics of green areas. The "Land use plan" also points out the problems that lower the aesthetics of the city, such as: neglected and low standard of some household areas, signs of distortion of architecture by fragmentary additions and conversions deprived of culture and quality, insufficient arrangement of public space (beyond the most basic spaces) in the historic areas of the city. The causes of aesthetic problems include not only deficits in legal regulations or profitability of advertising banners, but also the lack of universal public education in the field of aesthetic,

architectural, urban planning and landscape values. The consequences of the observed situation are not limited to aesthetic issues. These is also the decline in the attractiveness of public space and a sense of bond with the place of residence or even the entire city.

Another group of problems that impedes the development of high-quality public space relates to poor spatial planning. The commune is responsible for adoption of zoning plans. Gdańsk is one of the leading Polish cities in terms of zoning plans developed to cover the area of the city (63.5% in 2015). New adopted plans make it possible to secure areas for future public functions. This is important, as the lack of plans does not close the way for investors. In this case, they carry out constructions according to building conditions, which is a disadvantage from the point of view of spatial order because building development created this way is a result of individual decisions rather than an orderly action. In practice, adopted plans can not completely disregard the decisions of zoning plans invalidated under the provisions of the Law of 7 July 1994 on spatial development. The trends prevailing in the 80s of the 20th century expected a dynamic development of the city, and therefore very vast areas were earmarked for development. Withdrawal from these decisions in the new plans could lead to a wave of compensation claims for owners for the reduction of property values. It would be

a very serious burden for the city budget. As a result, the adopted zoning plans enabled the development of housing construction. 38 thousand dwellings were built in 2002-2013, which made it possible to significantly reduce the housing deficit. The main benefit for the city resulting from the considerable supply of relatively cheap dwellings, especially in the "new" districts was the fact that some of the inhabitants looking for a new dwelling did not move from Gdańsk to neighbouring communes, as the city's offer proved to be competitive in terms of prices. Consequently, the city has maintained its population at a constant level. In comparison with other large cities it is a success, which means, among others, proceeds to the city budget from personal income tax. However, new land made available for investment generates very serious cost associated with development of land and construction of necessary transport infrastructure. It becomes necessary to adjust the supply of public services (kindergartens, schools, health service centres, police, fire brigade and public transport) to the changing demand (migration of populations from "old" to "new" districts), which generates high costs and takes time. For this reason, for a long time there is a deficit of such services in the "new" districts. Long distances and underdeveloped public transport promotes the massive use of cars, which entails the loss of time for commuting to work (kindergartens, schools) because of traffic jams. It also



affects environmental pollution. The infrastructure maintenance costs are also increased - there are more and more roads, technical systems and public transport routes per approximately the same number of inhabitants (taxpayers); the maintenance of all the aforementioned requires increased expenses. The said catalogue of problems clearly indicates that deficits in the quality of public space are largely related to the spreading of urban development. It should be noted that in recent years the process has been somewhat slowed down. The number of dwellings put to use in the "old" districts of Gdańsk has increased noticeably.

Planning, management and actions in public space require continuous cooperation of its users. It can be helpful in reducing the excessive growth of housing development on the administrative outskirts of the city, but above all, it may translate into a higher quality of spatial development. For this reason, it is important to cooperate with investors, since they create publicly available spaces in private areas and influence the shape of public space as a whole. The most important, however, is cooperation with the inhabitants, who in the course of work on the assumptions for the Gdańsk 2030 Plus Development Strategy pointed out the need for more partnership relations with officials, district councillors and city councillors. The cooperation should apply to all aspects of functioning of the city. But public space is

particularly important in this respect, as it is both used and shaped by the inhabitants by owning private property in its vicinity. As indicated by surveys, over 40% of the inhabitants, especially young people, do not feel sufficiently informed about the actions taken by the city authorities. On the other hand, despite the wide range of information, the number of participants in public discussions on draft zoning plans is rather low (a few people on average, according to the Development Office of Gdańsk). There is also little interest in participation in additional meetings arranged by the Development Office of Gdańsk on the issue of spatial development - an average of eight people in 2011.

The reasons for difficulties in the dialogue for shaping public spaces are complex. Despite the actions taken by the city, some of the inhabitants do not feel informed about the ability to participate in the discussion, only a few interested people come to meetings, which does not ensure the representativeness of their conclusions. Often the debate is alive only in the most controversial and high-profile cases because the inhabitants fail to recognise the role and importance of consultations in spatial development. In order to make the dialogue between the inhabitants and planners constructive, on the one hand, the inhabitants should dedicate their time and become involved in the acquisition of basic knowledge about

the processes occurring in public space, and on the other, urban planners and decision-makers should draw conclusions from a relevant discussion with the inhabitants in a constructive way. Undoubtedly, the lack of common public education in the field of aesthetic, architectural, urban planning and landscape values does not facilitate dialogue. The primary effect of an improperly functioning consultation system is

a non-functional and unattractive public space. This results in shifting of the centre of gravity of social life from public space to quasi-public and private spaces. It also hinders the building of urban identity, social trust, dialogue, creativity and reduces the ability to spend free time in an attractive way.



3. DESCRIPTION OF OPERATIONAL OBJECTIVES

Operational objective	Description
IX.1. Higher quality of public space.	<p>Raising the standard and functionality of public space will have a direct impact of the inhabitants' quality of life. Revitalisation and revaluation investments in areas that are degraded or at risk of degradation and conversion of brownfields and post-military areas will restore and create public space in attractive locations, which will be connected to the identity of the place and will refer to its cultural heritage. In addition, operational actions will be taken to diversify the range of services addressed to users of public space (the so-called pro-social services) in its immediate vicinity. Extensive cooperation in shaping public space depending on its importance in relation to the citywide public space system will require commitment by both neighbouring communes at the metropolitan level and investors and property managers at the city level.</p> <p>Creating legal regulations and formal frameworks for actions in public space will facilitate planning, management and implementation of investments in the space.</p>
IX.2. Greater inclusion of green spaces and nature sites in the shaping of public space.	<p>The needs of inhabitants in terms of access to public green areas will be met through the implementation of new citywide park complexes and by improving the quality of development and facilitation of access to already existing green areas.</p> <p>In addition to the actions in the urban tissue, nature sites will be made available for sports, recreational and educational activity of the inhabitants in various ways, with respect to the principles of environmental protection. These actions will be based on a sustainable use of natural resources.</p>

**IX.3. Broader socialization
of planning and actions in
public space.**

In order to achieve the best possible understanding in the shaping of public space, a broad dialogue will be conducted and supported by various educational tools such as publications, conferences, workshops, etc. The dialogue will result in an improvement of participation methods leading to co-decision-making by the inhabitants, investors and anyone interested in developing and actions in public space.



4. OPERATIONAL OBJECTIVES, TASKS AND KEY ACTIONS

Operational objective: IX.1.
Higher quality of public space.

Task	Key action
<p>IX.1.1. Planning and management of public space based on a citywide public space system.</p>	<p>IX.1.1.1. Creating a citywide public space system with the help of planning tools and multiparty participation.</p> <p>IX.1.1.2. Comprehensive implementation of public spaces based on a citywide public space system (from design to final implementation).</p> <p>IX.1.1.3. Interdisciplinary management of public space and urban infrastructure (using the existing and creating new educational, cultural and sports infrastructure to revive the neighbouring public space).</p> <p>IX.1.1.4. Improving information tools in public space.</p>
<p>IX.1.2. Development of public space to strengthen its functionality and identity.</p>	<p>IX.1.2.1. Recreation and sports development of public spaces.</p> <p>IX.1.2.2. Reviving waterways and waterfronts, including their use for cultural, recreational and transport purposes; development of beach and recreation infrastructure.</p> <p>IX.1.2.3. Improvement of the safety and accessibility in public spaces addressed to all its users (universal design).</p> <p>IX.1.2.4. Improvement of aesthetics, functionality and identity of public space by introducing elements of small architecture and art, for example: urban furniture and items containing greenery and water, in particular with reference to the tradition of the place.</p>

	<p>IX.1.2.5. Improvement of aesthetics of public space by rearranging advertising, management of courtyards, and renovation of building façades.</p> <p>IX.1.2.6. Providing and equipping external urban spaces for cultural activities, meetings, recreation and entertainment.</p>
<p>IX.1.3. Investments in degraded areas.</p>	<p>IX.1.3.1. Development of public spaces in districts that are degraded or at risk of degradation.</p> <p>IX.1.3.2. Restoration of public spaces.</p>
<p>IX.1.4. Creating attractive public spaces in converted brownfields and post-military areas.</p>	<p>IX.1.4.1. Development of post-shipyard areas, including: support for artistic activity and cultural events.</p> <p>IX.1.4.2. Development of the post-military areas, including: sustainable development of the buffer zone of forests in the Tri-Park Landscape Park and creating a set of public spaces based on the remains of fortifications of Gdańsk.</p>
<p>IX.1.5. Cooperation with investors and property managers to shape an attractive public space.</p>	<p>IX.1.5.1. Design and implementation of new investments by investors while maintaining or in connection with public spaces in the neighbourhood (connecting publicly available footpaths, reducing the fenced areas within the investment, a wider range of equipment for the space, pro-social services).</p> <p>IX.1.5.2. Cooperation with investors, property managers, etc. in the implementation of generally available public spaces (e.g.: coordination of urban renovation of road infrastructure with private projects at their interface).</p>



IX.1.6. Cooperation with communes for the cohesion of public space in the metropolitan area.

IX.1.6.1. Coherent planning and implementation of investments in the linear areas of public space of metropolitan importance.

IX.1.7. Introducing or improving the regulations and principles for shaping public space.

IX.1.7.1. Improving the arrangements and provisions on the issue of public space in zoning plans.

IX.1.7.2. Introducing regulations on aesthetics, functionality and accessibility of public spaces in the city documents and local law.

IX.1.7.3. Securing the land reserves for public functions and spaces, along with the accompanying housing and service buildings in zoning plans.

IX.1.7.4. Differentiation of parking indicators according to functions planned for implementation, the parking policy and the approach to the concept of mobility in the city.

Operational objective: IX.2.

Greater inclusion of green spaces and nature sites in the shaping of public space.

Task

IX.2.1. Meeting the needs of the inhabitants for access to public green areas.

Key action

IX.2.1.1. Implementation of new parks, squares and lawns.

IX.2.1.2. Restoration of the existing greenery in parks and lawns.

IX.2.1.3. Developing the Coastal Belt through the development of infrastructure and restoration of beaches.

IX.2.2. Sustainable use of natural resources, including: providing nature sites to the inhabitants, subject to the principles of their protection.

IX.2.2.1. Increasing the accessibility of green areas.

IX.2.2.2. Development of sports and recreational facilities in selected forest areas and their neighbourhood while preserving their natural values.

IX.2.2.3. Implementation of sports and recreation infrastructure at reservoirs.

Operational objective: IX.3.

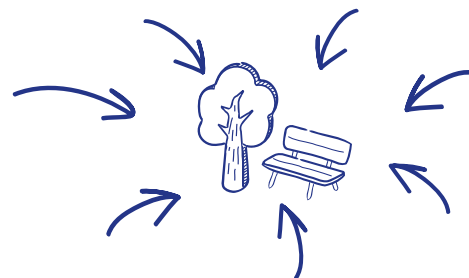
Broader socialization of planning and actions in public space.

Task	Key action
<p>IX.3.1. Popularising the issue of public space development.</p>	<p>IX.3.1.1. Publication of guides to promote good practices in aesthetic and functional actions, as well as the accessibility of public spaces.</p> <p>IX.3.1.2. Conducting educational activities in the field of aesthetics, functioning and accessibility of public spaces, including publication of guides to promote good practices, organising workshops for inhabitants, organising competitions for the development of selected public spaces.</p> <p>IX.3.1.3. Promotion and popularisation of good construction practices for public spaces by entrepreneurs.</p>
<p>IX.3.2. Improving the ways of participation of inhabitants in planning of and actions in public space.</p>	<p>IX.3.2.1. Introducing new tools for participation.</p> <p>IX.3.2.2. Developing cooperation with local communities and stakeholder groups.</p>



5. RELATIONSHIPS WITH OTHER OPERATIONAL PROGRAMMES

The impact of other Operational Programmes on the achievement of the objectives of the Operational Programme PUBLIC SPACE:



SOCIAL INTEGRATION AND ACTIVE CITIZENSHIP

– increasing the role of the inhabitants in city management and strengthening the development potential of local communities will contribute to a wider socialisation of the planning process and actions in public space. Increasing the level of social inclusion is necessary to achieve sustainable results of revitalisation of the areas that are degraded and at risk of degradation.



EDUCATION

– supporting personal development of the inhabitants, including in the context of civic attitudes and strengthening of bond with the city may contribute to a wider socialisation of planning and actions in public space. Making education infrastructure widely available in the vicinity of public spaces will increase its attractiveness for more users.



CULTURE AND LEISURE

– activities of cultural institutions in public space will enrich the offer and increase the participation of the inhabitants in cultural projects, which may affect the strengthening of the functionality and identity of the space.



INNOVATION AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP

– the development of small local enterprises can revive the public space. The establishment of local places for creative and innovative industries will support the development of the public space.



INVESTMENT ATTRACTIVENESS

– the increase of investment attractiveness of the city affects the development of services, which - located in the vicinity of public space - enrich its offer and improve its quality.



MOBILITY AND TRANSPORT

– improving the conditions for pedestrian and bicycle traffic will allow for easier and safer movement in public space and may attract new groups of users. The changed model of transport in the city into more sustainable may contribute to improving the safety of users of public space, and will reduce the need for parking places, thereby providing areas that can be used for other functions. The improved transport accessibility in the city will facilitate the use of the most attractive public spaces, including water and green areas, which will raise the inhabitants' quality of life.

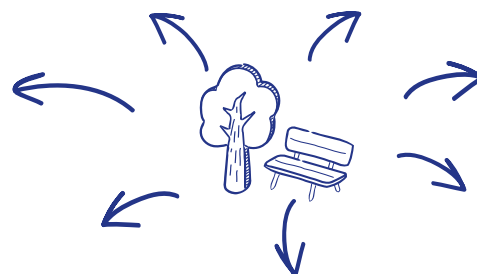


INFRASTRUCTURE

– the modernisation and development of the system for maintaining cleanliness and order is an elementary component of a high quality public space. Actions in the area of water protection will improve the safety and attractiveness of areas located in the vicinity of streams, rivers and reservoirs. A higher quality of public space will be affected by the supplementation of the existing residential network with new buildings, the modernisation of existing buildings as well as construction and replacement of street lighting.



The impact of the Operational Programme PUBLIC SPACE on the achievement of the objectives of other Operational Programmes:



SOCIAL INTEGRATION AND ACTIVE CITIZENSHIP

– the inhabitants identify with a functional public space which is the place that increases the development potential of local communities. Greater participation of inhabitants in planning and activity in public space will encourage to more involvement in the determination of the city development.



PUBLIC HEALTH AND SPORTS

– attractively furnished green areas and natural areas can increase leisure time spent outdoors. Increasing the availability of green areas, which are popular places for recreation and public sports can contribute to the promotion of a healthy lifestyle, which has a significant impact on the inhabitants' health.



CULTURE AND LEISURE

– a high-quality properly retrofitted and arranged public space will enable its wider use as a stage for cultural activities. Implementation of cultural events in public space will encourage the participation of the inhabitants in culture and increase the attractiveness of Gdańsk as a city favouring the development of culture.



INNOVATION AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP

– a higher quality of public space will encourage the development of trade and services provided locally by small-sized enterprises.



INVESTMENT ATTRACTIVENESS

– a higher quality of public space will enhance the attractive image of the city. It will also help to attract the employees for whom the living conditions play an important role in choosing a place of residence and work.



MOBILITY AND TRANSPORT

– the higher quality of public space, meaning its attractiveness, accessibility and functionality, will encourage walking and cycling.



EDUCATION

– educational actions associated with the promotion of the issue of public space management can become an aspect in shaping of attitudes of the inhabitants of Gdańsk. Information available in public space (about the city, its history, natural and cultural environment) will provide knowledge that is easy to assimilate.



INFRASTRUCTURE

– proper shaping of public space with consideration of the infrastructural conditions will facilitate the implementation and maintenance of infrastructure network.
















6. COMPLIANCE WITH NATIONAL AND REGIONAL STRATEGIC DOCUMENTS

The provisions of the Operational Programme Public Space are in line with the objectives of **the National Development Strategy 2020**. Its implementation will in particular contribute to achievement of the following objectives: I.1 - Transition from administration to development management, and III.3 - Strengthening the mechanisms of territorial sustainable development and spatial integration for the development and full use of regional potentials. The Operational Programme is also in line with the provisions of the **National Spatial Development Concept**. This applies primarily to objective 1 - Increasing the competitiveness of Polish major urban centres in the European space through their functional integration while maintaining the polycentric settlement structure for cohesion

purposes, and objective 6 - Restoration and consolidation of spatial order. This Operational Programme is also in accordance with operational objective 2.2 of **the Development Strategy for Pomerania Province 2020** regarding the high level of social capital. The Programme is also in line with the following priority axis: 8 - Conversion of **the Regional Operational Programme for Pomerania Province for 2014-2020**.

The Operational Programme is also in accordance with the **Gdańsk-Gdynia-Sopot Metropolitan Area Strategy until 2030 and the Strategy for Integrated Territorial Investments in the Gdańsk-Gdynia-Sopot Metropolitan Area until 2020**.

7. INDICATORS RELATED TO OPERATIONAL OBJECTIVES

Operational objective	Indicator name	Expected trend
IX.1. Higher quality of public space.	IX.1.a. Availability of urban furniture near the place of residence according to inhabitants.	
	IX.1.b. Aesthetics of public space near the place of residence according to inhabitants.	
	IX.1.c. The number of new public spaces.	
	IX.1.d. The number of new public spaces in degraded areas.	
IX.2. Greater inclusion of green spaces and nature sites in the shaping of public space.	IX.2.a. Availability of places for walking and recreation according to inhabitants.	
	IX.2.b. Quality of places for walking and recreation (parks, lawns) according to inhabitants.	
	IX.2.c. The share of furnished green areas in the total area of the city.	
	IX.2.d. Availability of green areas according to inhabitants.	
	IX.2.e. Cleanliness and aesthetics of green areas according to inhabitants.	
IX.3. Broader socialization of planning and actions in public space.	IX.3.a. The number of educational and informational meetings with inhabitants.	
	IX.3.b. The number of workshop meetings with inhabitants.	
	IX.3.c. The number of participants in educational and informational and workshop meetings.	
	IX.3.d. Educational and workshop meetings according to their participants.	





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