

# **GDAŃSK DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES 2030**

implementing  
the Gdańsk 2030 Plus City Development Strategy  
adopted by way of Resolution No. LIV/1363/22  
of the Gdańsk City Council of 29 September 2022

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# 1. INTRODUCTION

The following formulations are used interchangeably in the document “Gdańsk Development Programmes 2030”: Gdańsk Development Programmes 2030, Development Programmes 2030, Development Programmes, and Programmes.

## 1.1. WHAT ARE THE GDAŃSK DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES 2030?

The Development Programmes 2030 aim to implement the updated **Gdańsk 2030 Plus City Development Strategy** of 2022. They have been prepared taking into consideration the subject-matter and procedural requirements set out in the Act of 6 December 2006 on the Principles of Development Policies (Journal of Laws of 2023, item 1259, as amended, item 1273). They establish the courses of action that will serve to achieve the four strategic objectives in the coming years: Green City (Zielone Miasto), Common City (Wspólne Miasto), Accessible City (Dostępne Miasto) and Innovative City (Innowacyjne Miasto). They describe the expected results and how to achieve them in greater detail than the Strategy. In addition, they specify the planned financial expenditures and how the effects to be achieved will be measured.

The development of the city, which is oriented towards implementing the vision outlined in the Strategy, will follow the courses of action elaborated upon in the Development Programmes 2030. The foundations, directions and principles of development are focused on **the key values for Gdańsk: cooperation, openness, mobility, education and environment**. However, those affected by the development, i.e. the city’s residents, are most important. Therefore, the measures of the Development Programmes 2030 are focused on the needs identified by the **residents**.

## 1.2. STRUCTURE OF DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES 2030

The Development Programmes are structured according to the four strategic objectives:

- **GREEN CITY** – concerns ensuring environmental safety for the residents as well as responsible and sustainable development of the city with respect for nature;
- **COMMON CITY** – focuses on aspects related to learning and activity of the residents as well as social support and preventing depopulation;
- **ACCESSIBLE CITY** – covers topics related to making residents feel safe, and improving their quality of life in terms of transport, mobility, energy and digitalisation;
- **INNOVATIVE CITY** – focuses on aspects associated with building an attractive and innovative economy through an efficient labour market, accessible public spaces, an extensive cultural offering, heritage protection, sustainable tourism and a variety of leisure activities.

The scope of each programme has been aligned with the organisation of the city’s structures and the feasibility of effective implementation. Therefore, some subject areas (i.e. culture and heritage, public spaces, energy transformation and digitalisation of services) fall within the scope of a different development programme than the corresponding strategic objectives of the Gdańsk 2030 Plus City Development Strategy.

# GDAŃSK DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES 2030

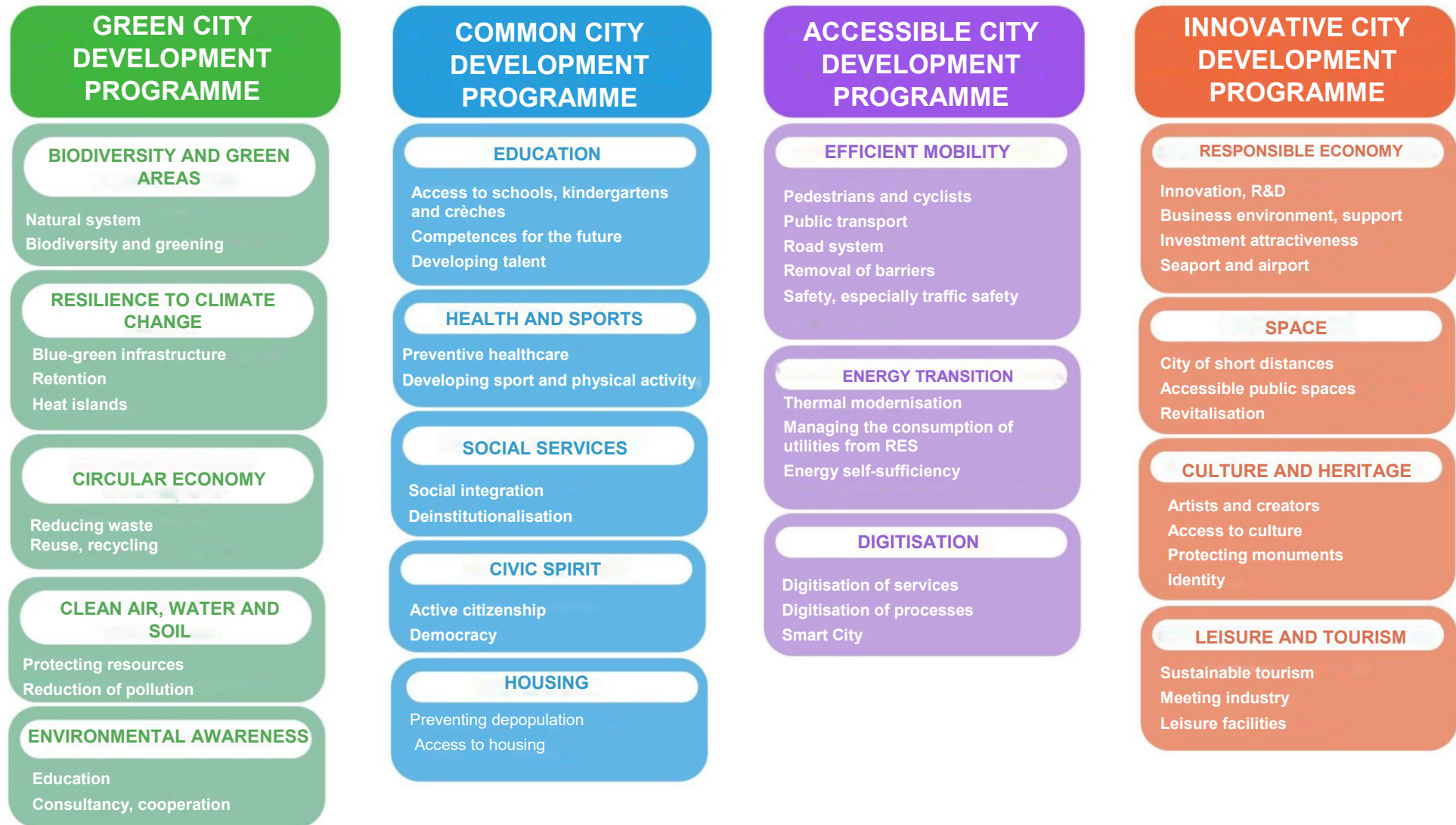


Fig. 1. Structure of the Development Programmes with subject areas

## 2. WHAT IS THE ORIGIN OF THE DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES 2030?

The **Gdańsk 2030 Plus City Development Strategy** of 2022, together with **the Development Programmes 2030**, provides comprehensive information on the development of Gdańsk.

### DIAGNOSIS

The Development Programmes were created based on **diagnoses** (conducted in specific areas) which focused mainly on challenges and issues that require further intervention. An important element of the diagnoses are the resulting direction recommendations, providing guidance for developing the city's potential. Based on the recommendations, the contents of the Development Programmes were formulated, whose essential elements are: specific objectives, objective priorities and intervention directions. The diagnoses were prepared by external experts according to Article 10a of the Act on the Principles of Development Policies.

### PROCESS

The process of wording the document began with the **appointment of the Steering Committee as well as supervisors, coordinators and programme teams**. Each programme was supervised by one of the deputy mayors of the City of Gdańsk. Two coordinators were appointed for each programme and a programme development team was formed. The support and coordination team was in charge of organising the programme development process.

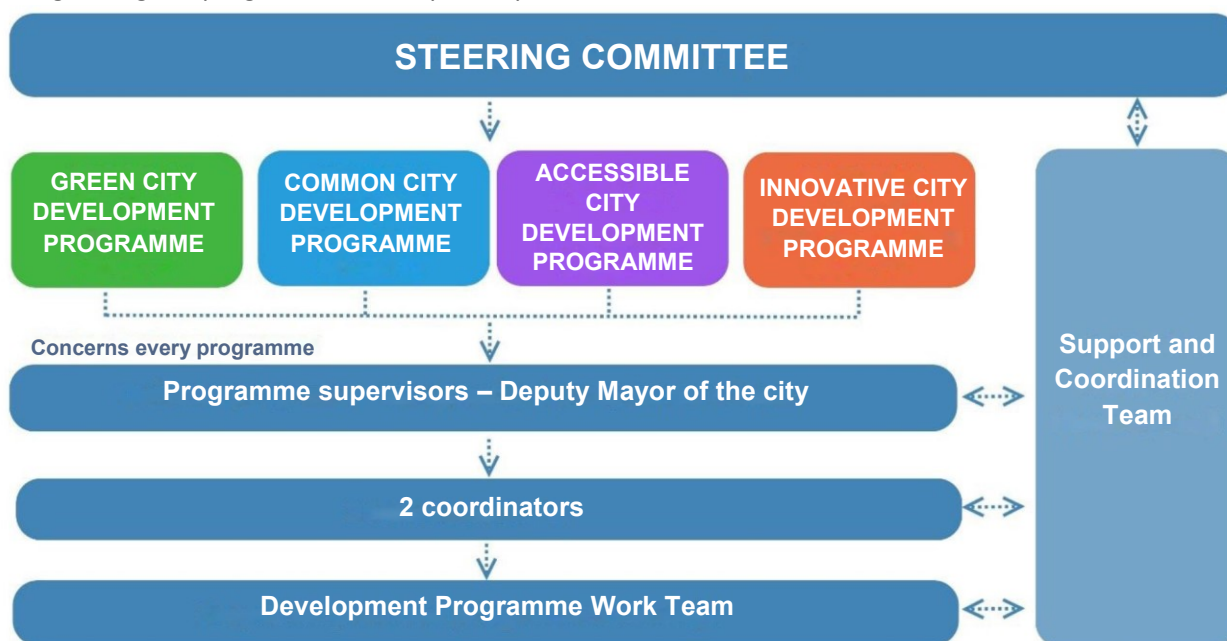


Fig. 2. Organisational structure of the Development Programmes

### WORKSHOPS

The Development Programmes were created in an open and inclusive process involving the residents, professionals from various fields and socio-economic partners. The residents of Gdańsk had the opportunity to express their expectations in terms of urban development, ideas and concepts, among other things, during a series of open workshops entitled **“What should Gdańsk be like in 2030? Let’s talk about our city’s development programmes”**, which took place between March and May 2023. Nearly 560 people participated in six meetings including four thematic workshops. A total of 402 topics were raised for consideration and 155 investment undertakings – ideas for new initiatives – were proposed.

## SURVEY

Alongside the workshop series, a **survey on priority investments in the city by 2030** was conducted among the residents of Gdańsk, giving them the opportunity to vote for up to 5 investments in each of the four subject areas corresponding to the Development Programmes. Voting was done using an online form. It was also possible to hand in the survey in paper form during the workshop meetings and directly to the resident service teams. More than 3,600 respondents completed the survey, thus confirming their vote.

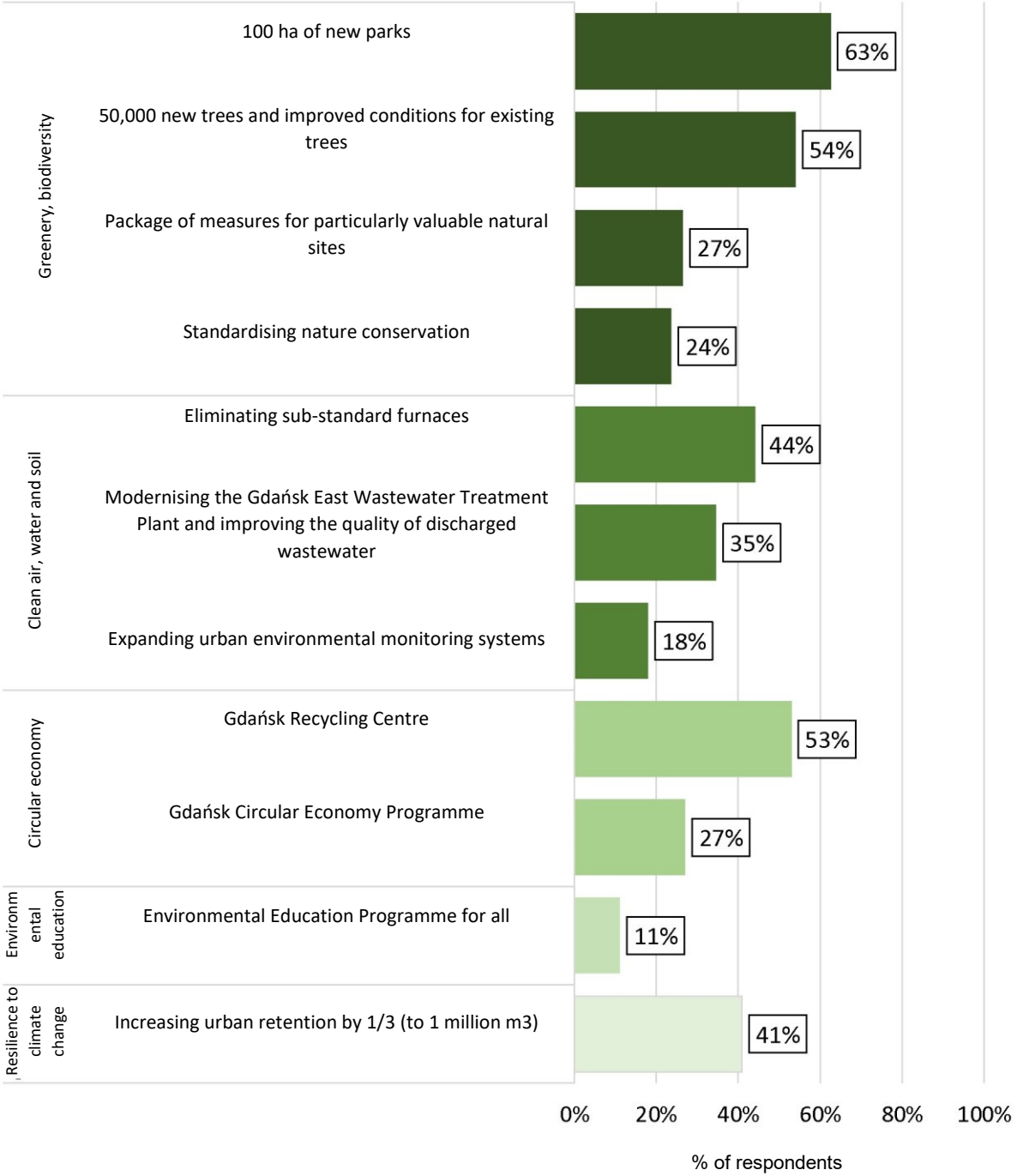


Fig. 3. Results of the survey on priority investments in the city by 2030 as part of the **Green City** programme. The respondents were allowed to select up to five investments.

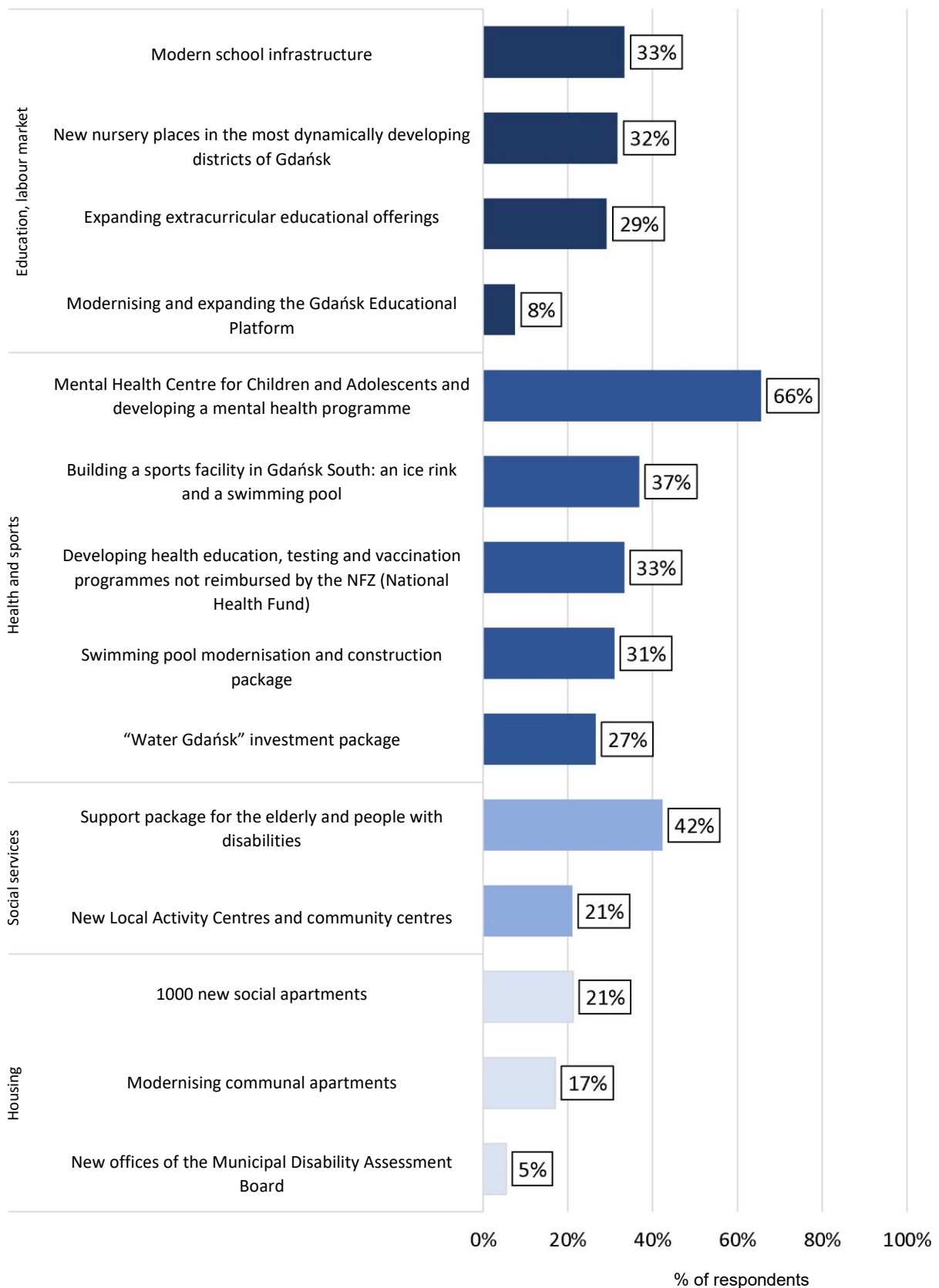


Fig. 4. Results of the survey on priority investments in the city by 2030 as part of the **Common City** programme. The respondents were allowed to select up to five investments.



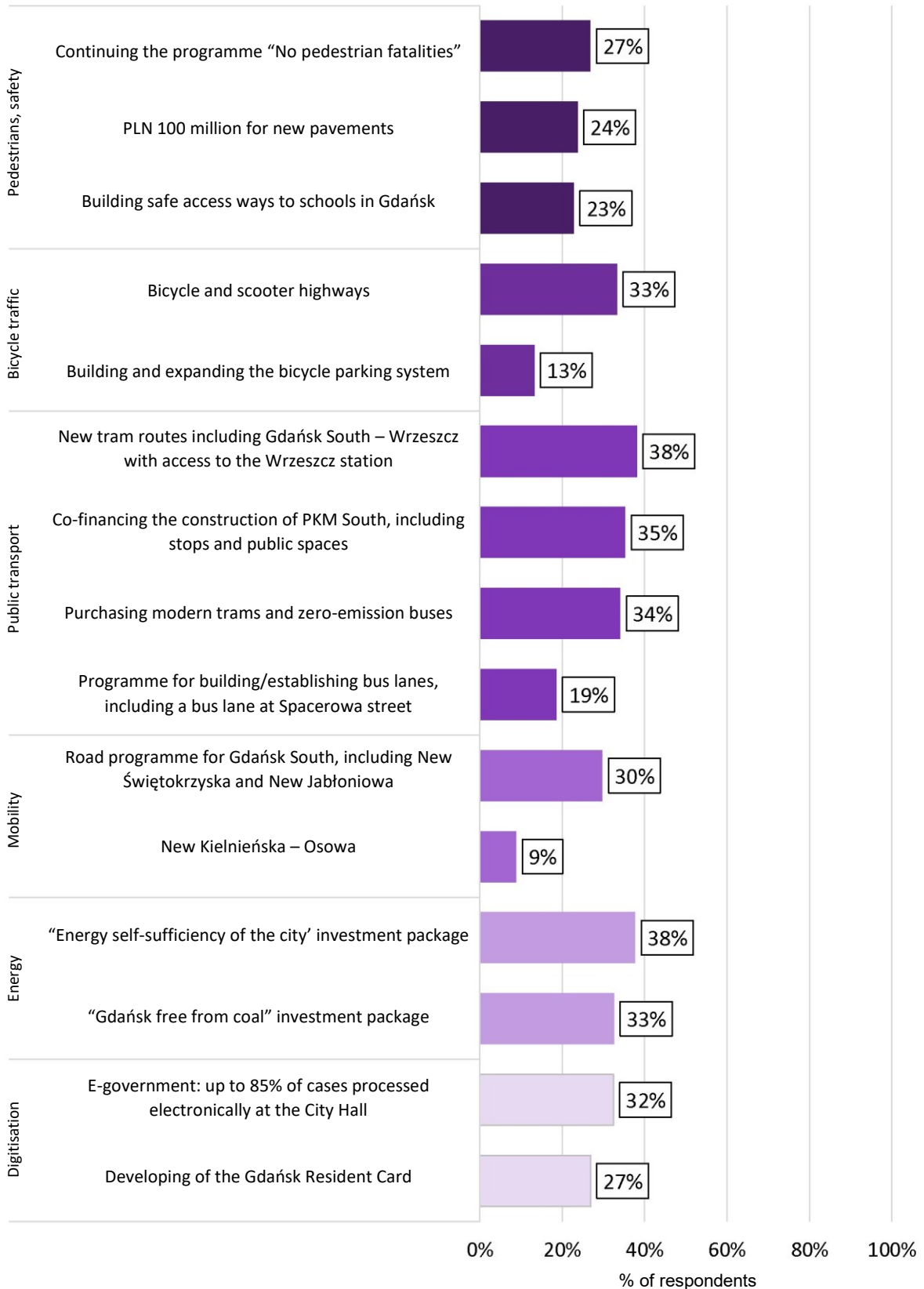


Fig. 5. Results of the survey on priority investments in the city by 2030 as part of the **Accessible City** programme. The respondents were allowed to select up to five investments.

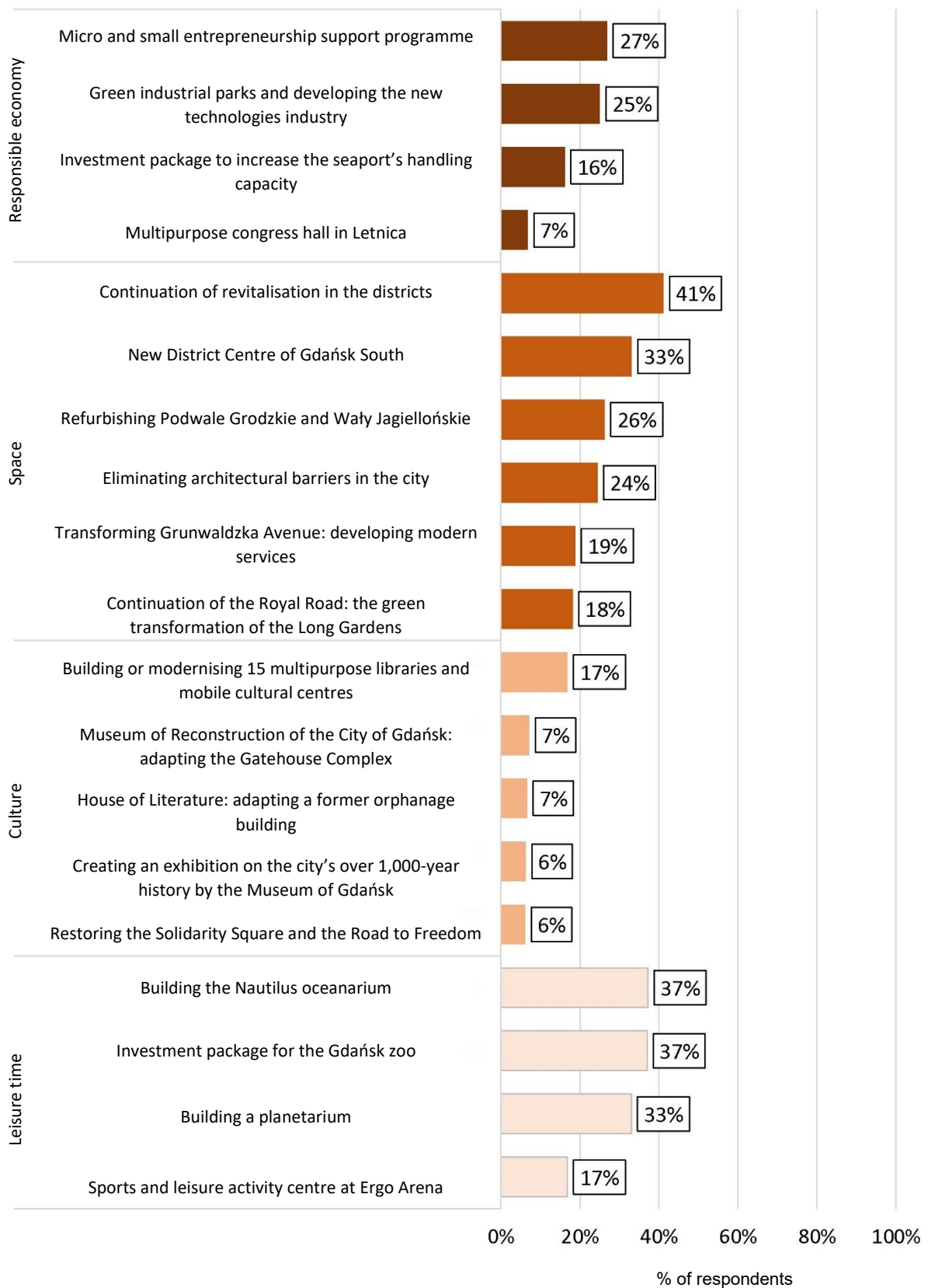


Fig. 6. Results of the survey on priority investments in the city by 2030 as part of the **Innovative City** programme. The respondents were allowed to select up to five investments.

## SECTORAL MEETINGS

A number of **sectoral meetings** were held during the process of formulating the Development Programmes, including in areas such as the environment, equal treatment, mobility, tourism, science, culture, revitalisation, the IT industry and the maritime industry. As a result of the meetings, a wealth of opinions, perspectives and proposals were gathered on the key directions for the city's development in the strategic 2030 perspective.

## COMMUNICATING WITH THE RESIDENTS

The process of preparing the Development Programmes was transparent: both the planned programme stages and summaries of individual measures were regularly published at [www.gdansk.pl/strategia](http://www.gdansk.pl/strategia). In addition, the residents were being informed about the events related to the programmes, especially about the participatory nature of the programme creation process, through social media, the Trojmiasto.pl website and posters showing the scheduled workshops published across the city. This information was made available on public transport vehicles (screens and posters). It was also sent out in the form of messages to users of the Gdańsk Resident Card system and the Gdańsk Educational Platform. Before each meeting with the residents, the key points of the topics to be consulted were discussed during interviews with the Development Programme coordinators, made available at [www.gdansk.pl](http://www.gdansk.pl) as part of the "All sides of the city" series.

## ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT

As required by law, a Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) procedure was required. The municipality of the City of Gdańsk requested that the requirement to conduct the procedure be waived on the grounds that implementing the Development Programmes 2030 would not significantly impact the environment. The competent authorities (Regional Director of Environmental Protection in Gdańsk, the Pomeranian Voivodeship Sanitary Inspector in Gdańsk and the Director of the Maritime Office in Gdynia) acceded to the arguments and decided to waive the requirement for the SEA.

## CONSULTATIONS WITH THE PUBLIC

From 16 October to 19 November 2023, the draft Development Programmes 2030 document was subject to **public consultations**. As part of the consultations, the residents of Gdańsk as well as community and business stakeholders had an opportunity to submit their comments using a form (on paper, by e-mail or online). It was also possible to express opinions on the assumptions made in the document during the two open meetings on 21 October and 6 November 2023 at the Waterworks (Kunszt Wodny), the headquarters of the City Culture Institute. More than 100 people attended the meetings and submitted 32 formal comments during the meetings. In total, nearly 150 people (individuals submitting their comments and meeting participants) took part in the public consultations.

At the end of the 35-day consultations, a report was produced, summarising and resolving the submitted comments. A total of 154 comments were submitted regarding the subject matter of the consultations (i.e. the draft Development Programmes 2030 document) by 34 individuals.

The feedback collected in the course of the consultations was analysed by the Public Consultation Team for relevance, and the Development Programmes 2030 document was updated with suggestions for the changes proposed in the accepted comments.

# PROCESS OF CREATING THE GDAŃSK DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES 2030 DOCUMENT

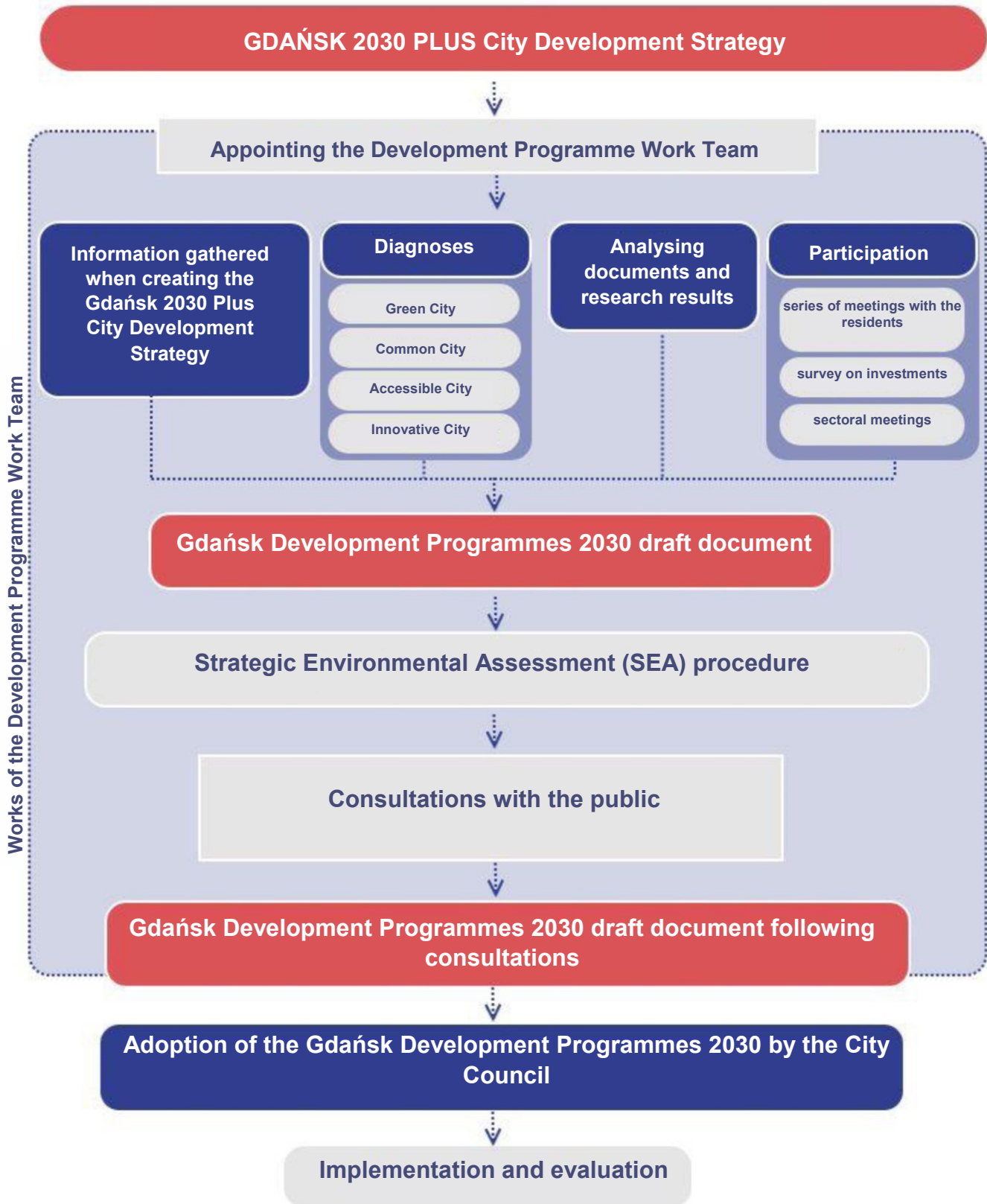


Fig. 7. Process of preparing the Development Programmes

### 3. HOW ARE THE DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES 2030 STRUCTURED?

The presentation of each Development Programme starts with the **main objective**. Its followed by the programme **characteristics**, which concisely outline the essence of the programme, and define the actions planned and areas of concern.

The **conclusions from the diagnosis** provide a summarised introduction to the specific issues addressed by the programme and characterise the social, economic and spatial situation of the city in a given area. Based on the description of the current situation, **recommendations** from the diagnosis of the respective programme area were developed.

A **key element of the study** is the programme card, which includes **specific objectives** with their assigned **priorities** and defined **directions of intervention**. **The specific objectives** define the tasks to be undertaken and provide an understanding of what they mean. **The priorities of the objectives and the directions of the intervention** structure the way in which the intended and expected results are to be achieved. Every specific objective is assigned **indicators** by which the results of the planned activities will be measured. Result indicators linked to a given objective as part of the Gdańsk 2030 Plus City Development Strategy are also specified. Another element is the demonstration of alignment with the UN Sustainable Development Goals and the strategic objectives and directions set out in the Gdańsk 2030 Plus City Development Strategy, which shows how the development programme fits into the strategic assumptions.

Table 1. Model programme card table.

Specific objective	Name of the specific objective
Description of the specific objective	Broader description and assumptions of the specific objective
Agenda 2030	Demonstration of alignment of the specific objectives of the Development Programmes with the UN Sustainable Development Goals
Gdańsk 2030 Plus City Development Strategy of 2022	Demonstration of alignment with the strategic objectives and courses of action outlined in the Gdańsk 2030 Plus City Development Strategy, which is superordinate to the Development Programmes
Objective priorities	Directions of intervention
List of priorities for the specific objective	Directions of intervention to be implemented by 2030
Indicators from the Gdańsk 2030 Plus City Development Strategy	List of strategic indicators associated with a specific objective
Indicators for the specific objective	List of indicators to monitor the achievement of an objective. The baseline and target values (for 2026 and 2030) are provided

In order to realise the planned interventions to achieve the strategic and specific objectives, the investment potential of the programmes and the sources of financing were identified, and the **costs of implementing the programmes** were estimated. In addition, an **implementation and evaluation system** and a method for **monitoring the programmes** are presented.

# 4. GREEN CITY DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

## MAIN OBJECTIVE:

The Green City programme aims to mitigate and adapt to climate change by leveraging the strengths of human and social capital as well as innovation, compact and multifunctional spatial development based on a stable ecological matrix, as well as implementing the principle of a circular economy and protecting all components of the environment.

## SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES:

- I.1. Biodiversity and urban greening
- I.2. Resilience to climate change
- I.3. Circular economy
- I.4. Clean air, water and soil
- I.5. Environmentally aware and committed residents

## **4.1. GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS OF THE PROGRAMME**

The Green City Development Programme concerns ensuring **environmental safety for the residents as well as responsible and sustainable development of the city with respect for nature.**

The programme addresses key environmental challenges. One of them is the advancing **climate change**, whose consequences are not only being felt by the residents, but also by the ecosystems and the city's infrastructure. **Building the city's resilience** to extreme weather events requires a number of actions to be taken and continued: developing **blue-green infrastructure** and increasing rainwater retention, designing the urban space to include protection from emergencies and adaptation to the effects of climate change, securing key urban infrastructure, and increasing the capabilities of emergency management services.

In the area of mitigating negative environmental impacts, the Green City programme addresses responsible waste management as well as air, water and soil protection. Implementing the **circular economy model** will contribute to reducing waste and greenhouse gas emissions. **Improving air quality** largely depends on reducing low emissions from private, inefficient heat sources. The planned **water and wastewater management** projects will serve to improve the management of drinking water resources and contribute to more efficient treatment of household wastewater and the protection of groundwater and surface water.

**Urban greening and protecting the ecosystems** is an important area of action planned in the programme. It addresses the residents' expectations, while adapting to climate change, reducing natural hazards and improving living conditions across the city.

Another key area of the planned measures is environmental education. Successful implementation of the programme largely depends on the level of **environmental awareness among the residents and their commitment to green transformation efforts.**

The Green City Development Programme aims to implement the courses of action from **all the strategic objectives of the Gdańsk 2030 Plus City Development Strategy**, i.e. in addition to Green City, also the objectives of: Common City, Accessible City and Innovative City. These links are outlined in the individual specific objectives.

The programme also seeks to achieve the **spatial development objectives** outlined in the Gdańsk 2030 Plus City Development Strategy, primarily **strengthening Gdańsk's nature system** and protecting its natural values and resources, including **adaptation to climate change** and protection against its negative consequences. In addition, the measures involving the preservation and development of biodiversity and greenery improve the quality, attractiveness and accessibility of public spaces, thus helping to **balance spatial structures and build a city of short distances.** Other aspects include responsible social and economic development, supporting the protection of **cultural and landscape assets as manifestations of the city's identity.**

## **4.2. CONCLUSIONS OF THE DIAGNOSIS**

### **4.2.1. Urban nature system**

**The natural environment** in Gdańsk is **highly diverse.** The two main spatial and functional units – the lower and the upper terrace, separated by the upland edge zone – differ markedly in terms of surface geological composition, relief, hydrographic network, climate, soils and vegetation. Due to its coastal location and diverse relief, **the biggest natural threat to livelihood stability is flooding and waterlogging**, primarily from storm surges and heavy rainfall.

The city's **ecological matrix** is under constant **pressure from urbanisation**. In order to protect it, the concept of **All-City System of Biologically Active Areas (OSTAB)** is used in spatial planning. The OSTAB comprises three types of elements: the nature matrix, structural patches and ecological links. The matrix is formed by areas of natural value which cover a considerable area in the scale of the city (forests of the Tri-City Landscape Park, the Otomin Forests, the coastal strip, valleys and beds of major rivers). The structural patches are smaller forested areas, minor river and stream valleys and reservoirs, landscaped areas, cemeteries and agricultural areas. Spatial continuity between the two types of areas is to be strengthened by ecological links (e.g. minor watercourses, drainage ditches, tree avenues and rows).

#### **4.2.2. Protecting the natural environment resources and the human habitat**

The responsibilities for protecting natural environment resources are spread across multiple institutions and levels of government, leading to **insufficient coordination of systemic protection**. Protecting nature reserves and Natura 2000 areas is a responsibility of the regional director of environmental protection, while landscape parks and protected landscape areas are a responsibility of the Voivodeship-level government. The responsibilities of the commune-level government in the area of nature protection include establishing and supervising natural monuments, environmental use areas as well as nature and landscape complexes. According to the Central Statistical Office (GUS), **the percentage of legally protected areas in the (total) area of the city of Gdańsk was 25% in 2021**. Compared to the other cities with powiat rights, this is a high proportion, putting Gdańsk in seventh place.

**The quality of air and surface water needs to be improved.** The general aerosanitary condition, compared to other Polish cities, is reasonably good. The currently recorded air quality is much better than a decade ago. On the other hand, a less optimistic picture is painted by the European Air Quality Index, which takes into account the reference values derived from the recommendations of the World Health Organisation and the EU directive. The **allowed levels are occasionally exceeded**, particularly for PM10 particulate matter and benzo(a)pyrene. The main sources of air pollution are **households** (private home and water heating) **and transport**, in particular cars. The extent of challenges in connection with the planned introduction of stricter standards from 2030 onwards remains significant. The results of surface water monitoring show the need for conservation measures. The **overall water quality** of most of the watercourses surveyed in 2022 was assessed as poor. Of the four lakes studied, three met the microbiological requirements for bathing water. The ecological condition of the lakes, determined by chlorophyll A concentrations, ranged from good (class II) to poor (class V).

**The protection of the soils** which are most useful for agriculture and are found mainly in Olszynka, Orunia and the southern part of Sobieszewo Island involves **preventing their utilisation for non-agricultural purposes**. **Preserving the forest cover**, especially in the upland edge zone, prevents mechanical erosion, including mass movements (landslides) which can be dangerous to human life and health and cause significant damage to property. The protection and optimisation of soil fertility is also facilitated by water management aimed primarily at **surface retention of rainwater**.

**Noise**, especially traffic noise, **needs to be reduced**. Exposure to higher-than-allowed traffic noise levels affected approx. 9,000 people (data from 2017). In addition, increasing urban noise/noise generated by recreational activities has been identified, mainly in the historic City Centre and the coastal strip. Measures to improve acoustic conditions should include eliminating transit traffic, slowing down and restricting access for motorised traffic, upgrading and expanding public transport, and creating protective green belts.



### 4.2.3. Urban greenery

The **blue-green infrastructure** is an important part of the city's spatial structure. It consists mainly of green areas, forests, watercourses, reservoirs and wetlands. Leveraging the qualities of these biologically active areas makes it possible to **influence how the environment functions, reduce adverse impacts and minimise natural hazards**. Green and waterside areas also serve important social and economic functions by playing a positive role in shaping the living conditions of the residents.

Urban greenery is most often mentioned as a **priority for urban development** during the next decade. The residents have a positive view of the existing green areas. According to the Central Statistical Office (GUS), the share of cultivated green areas in the total area of Gdańsk was 9.0% in 2021. This is slightly above average in the category of large and medium-sized cities (cities with poviats status). Parks are among the largest and most attractive sites. In the city, there are 21 parks available to the public with an area of over 180 ha. Access to green areas is also being increased through the creation of pocket parks, i.e. small area urban green spaces. The function of green areas is also served by forests; 17.3% of the city's area is forest land (2021), which is an average result compared to cities with poviats rights. The forests of the Tri-City Landscape Park play a special role due to their size, location and attractiveness. Green areas are often accompanied by watercourses and water reservoirs. Gdańsk's hydrographic network is developed and diverse and strongly determines the city's spatial and functional structure. A variety of **ecosystem services** are also performed by wetlands, located mainly in river and stream valleys and in drainless depressions.

**The protection of greenery** in investment processes, **mainly trees**, needs to be regulated. The value of mature trees derives not only from the ecosystem services they provide (oxygen production, air purification, carbon dioxide capture, water retention and shading, biodiversity conservation), but also from their aesthetic and recreational value. Therefore, **clearing should be avoided** as part of certain investment processes, which provokes public protests.

The blue-green infrastructure plays a key role in the **rainwater surface retention** system. Gdańsk's rainwater management system is based on reservoir retention, street retention, retention provided by urban greenery, as well as land and household retention. The flood safety system in Gdańsk relies on a network of 53 **retention reservoirs** with a capacity of around 738,000 m<sup>3</sup> (2022), cascading down the streams in Gdańsk. **Household and terrain retention facilities as well as green areas** are used to retain water at the place of precipitation and slow down surface runoff. The number of green facilities serving water retention is increasing. In 2022, 44 rain gardens and retention basins were in operation on municipal land. Gdańsk is among the **national leaders in developing an urban surface water retention system**. However, the extent of the challenges remains considerable.

### 4.2.4. Water and sewage infrastructure

Gdańsk is characterised by **high availability of municipal water supply and sanitary sewage systems**. According to the Central Statistical Office (GUS), in 2021, 100% of residents had access to the water supply system and 96.6% had access to the sanitary sewage system. Due to the development of construction and an increase in the number of residents, the facilities of the water and sewage system need to be continuously adapted, while new facilities and infrastructure are also needed. There is growing emphasis on the **efficiency and quality of the services offered**.

The residents of Gdańsk are supplied with water mainly from groundwater intakes. These intakes are safe, but **groundwater must be continuously monitored**. The results of monitoring and research do not show any significant threats to the water resources, but confirm the good or very good water

quality. In addition, the intakes are highly resistant to hydrogeological drought due to the structure and functioning of the natural environment. Considering the critical importance of water supply as well as the dynamics and uncertainties associated with climate change, continued sustained monitoring of water resources is necessary.

With the expansion and modernisation of the Gdańsk East Wastewater Treatment Plant, 100% of the wastewater undergoes high-efficiency treatment processes. Since 2016, there has been **an increase in the volume of wastewater** entering the treatment plant. This is linked both to the increasing number of residents of Gdańsk and neighbouring communes served by the treatment plant and to the impact of excess water entering the sanitary sewage system following heavy rainfall. Climate change, and in particular the increasingly frequent droughts, heavy rainfalls and storms, necessitates the planning of **investments to adapt wastewater treatment plants to the new challenges** associated with ensuring continuous operation and the required process efficiency under conditions of hydraulic overload and surges in wastewater inflow.

#### 4.2.5. Waste management

**The volume of household waste generated in Gdańsk is gradually increasing and waste segregation needs to be improved.** The increasing amount of waste mainly results from economic growth and the accompanying consumption. The functioning of the waste segregation system relies on proper behaviour on the part of the residents. Most have developed habits and practices of proper segregation, but there are certainly areas for improvement. Among the challenges are the difficulty in assigning responsibility for non-compliance with waste segregation rules, particularly in the case of tenants' associations and housing cooperatives. **The availability of separate collection points for household waste (PSZOK)** needs to be significantly improved. Another issue is the significant number of sites where household waste is illegally disposed of.

One major challenge is to **increase the volume of waste recycling**. In 2021, Gdańsk achieved a recycling rate of 24% against the required 20%. In the coming years, however, the required rate will become significantly more stringent: 55% in 2025 and 65% in 2035. Meeting these criteria calls for more efficient separate collection, as well as better developed processing of the recovered resources. This task should also be facilitated by a reduction in household waste generation. A desirable model for waste management is the **concept of circular economy**, which minimises the generation of waste, because it involves reducing the consumption of new products and keeping materials and products in use for as long as possible.

Waste management is becoming more efficient with further **investments at the Treatment Plant**. In recent years, the waste sorting plant was modernised and an airtight composting hall was built. Gdańsk has a problem with the nuisance caused by the Treatment Plant's impact on neighbouring residential areas. Odours generated primarily from the treatment and storage of the organic waste fraction are a nuisance. In order to reduce the nuisance to the surrounding area, a special REDU programme is being implemented to reduce odours generated by Szadółki. A new addition to the waste management system will be a thermal waste conversion plant to manage non-recyclable waste, and generate heat and power.

#### 4.2.6. Adapting to and mitigating climate change

Extreme natural phenomena are becoming a growing threat and challenge. Flooding is the most serious identified threat to Gdańsk, resulting from its location and shape of terrain: **urban flash floods, river floods and storm floods**. The latter are a consequence of not only extreme phenomena such as strong winds, but also the progressive rise in the sea level. Second in the hierarchy of threats

are phenomena such as strong wind gusts, intense thunderstorms and torrential rain, which can cause land masses to move. The third category of threats, which are currently less serious but will become more so in the future, are heat waves and hot days.

**Particularly vulnerable to climate change are areas of high-density housing, transport, water management and biodiversity.** In the case of high-density housing, this vulnerability is linked to high population density, a significant risk of flash floods and waterlogging, compounded effects of high temperatures and the formation of an urban heat island, and the shape of the erected structures, which amplifies the impact of strong winds. For road and rail transport, including the public mass transport system, the vulnerability involves disruptions to the smooth operation of the transport system. Storm surges can impede manoeuvring on port waters, the operation of terminals and businesses directly dependent on transshipment. Drainage and flood control infrastructure is the most vulnerable segment of water management. The high level of ground sealing and the shape of the terrain are conducive to sudden surface runoff and rapid surges of watercourses which drain the city's upper terrace. Climate change destabilises ecosystems and increases the risk of losing biodiversity. Stability and biodiversity are the foundations of the ecosystem services that shape the human habitat.

Gdańsk's **human and social capital** is one of its strengths, enhancing the city's adaptability. It is manifested, among other things, by a significant proportion of residents with higher education and the prevalence of digital skills among the people of Gdańsk. **The educational efforts of the city's institutions** are of great importance, with extensive information and education campaigns to promote attitudes conducive to climate change adaptation. The experience of implementing **the city's climate change adaptation plan** and integrating adaptation into the city's development strategy are also important; at the level of individual people, teams, organisations and institutions, this is of fundamental importance for the success of the transformation. Conditions need to be created to share these experiences as widely as possible, to inspire each other and to refine ideas.

Adaptation measures are necessary, but insufficient on their own. Reducing the risks associated with climate change requires not only adaptation, but also **mitigation: reducing greenhouse gas emissions** and enhancing the uptake capacity of ecosystems and technosystems. The potential for reducing emissions comes primarily from technologically mature solutions for the thermal modernisation of buildings, using renewable energy sources, reducing travel distances, developing active mobility and replacing individual driving with low-emission public mass transport as widely as possible. A more sustainable lifestyle of the residents would also support this process. However, effectively promoting it requires demonstration rather than education, i.e. first experimental and ultimately day-to-day application throughout the local government and its institutions.

### **4.3. RECOMMENDATIONS FROM THE DIAGNOSIS OF THE GREEN CITY AREA**

#### **1. Reinforcing the city's ecological matrix**

- 1.1. Developing and improving the All-City System of Biologically Active Areas and implementing the recommendations provided in relevant development policies
- 1.2. Enhancing diversity and protecting the continuity of the city's ecological matrix areas
- 1.3. Effectively protecting areas of significant natural value (nature monuments, environmental use areas, natural and landscape complexes)
- 1.4. Stopping the fragmentation of the city's ecological matrix by concentrating and intensifying mixed-use development and accompanying development

#### **2. Stronger protection of the human habitat**

- 2.1. Eliminating the operation of private combustion systems fired with non-renewable fuels, in particular solid fuels
- 2.2. Modernising the district heating system and thermal modernisation of buildings
- 2.3. Reducing the emission of pollutants from transport, in particular from private motor vehicles
- 2.4. Maintaining high efficiency of wastewater treatment
- 2.5. Improving the monitoring system for drinking water resources
- 2.6. Reducing the areas and population affected by higher-than-allowed noise levels, including the reduction of urban noise and noise from leisure activities

#### **3. Increasing the role of blue-green infrastructure in the city's rainwater retention and flood protection system**

- 3.1. Maintaining the diversity and attractiveness of landscaped green areas and waterside areas, especially parks
- 3.2. Improving the effectiveness of greenery protection during investment processes
- 3.3. Intensive development of surface retention (household facilities, bioretention basins and ponds connected with bioretention and infiltration ditches), complemented by the required investments in larger retention reservoirs
- 3.4. Monitoring risks and adequately modifying the city's defences against flooding from the sea

#### **4. Ensuring sustainable consumption and developing recycling**

- 4.1. Maximising the duration and intensity of product life cycles as a basis for circular economy
- 4.2. Reducing waste generation and increasing the efficiency of separate waste collection
- 4.3. Increasing the volume of waste recycling

#### **5. Strengthening human and social capital and innovation for mitigation and adaptation**

- 5.1. Continuing and enhancing the coordination of environmental education programmes conducted by local government subsidiaries (sustainable consumption, separate waste collection, water and sewage management, and land use planning)
- 5.2. Developing and improving emergency management and civil protection procedures in the context of vulnerability to the effects of climate change (floods and waterlogging, heat, and strong winds)
- 5.3. Removing barriers, establishing conditions and institutions for cooperation for green transformation (promoting and participating in the Smart Specialisations of Pomerania, Gdańsk Climate Change Forum)
- 5.4. Improving and demonstrating green social and technological innovations (living urban labs, including the City Hall as a living lab)

#### 4.4. SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES, PRIORITIES OF OBJECTIVES, DIRECTIONS OF INTERVENTION AND INDICATORS

<b>Specific objective I.1. Biodiversity and urban greening</b>	
<p><b>Description of the specific objective</b></p>	<p>Nature in the city provides important ecosystem services. This natural resource mitigates the impact of climate change (water retention, mitigating extreme weather events, creating islands of coolness), purifies air and water, provides fertile soil, allows pollination of plants, and serves aesthetic and recreational functions. As a result, by improving safety, creating conditions for healthy living and developing the city's economic and social potential, it positively affects the quality of life of the city's inhabitants. The city's valuable ecosystems need to be protected, e.g. by establishing new forms of nature conservation and reducing anthropopressure. It is key to ensure conditions for vegetation and wildlife to thrive. To this end, the coherence and continuity of the natural system must be preserved. Among the measures most requested by the residents are the protection of the city's existing greenery, introducing high- and low-growth greenery and expanding green areas. Particularly important is a coherent tree policy across the city, including tree protection and planting trees in urban spaces. Green space management needs to be improved. The required measures include: taking stock of natural environment resources and new greenery management tools. It is important to cultivate cooperation with other actors, including housing cooperatives, allotment garden organisations, community organisations and residents. This collaboration will make it possible to implement a coherent green space policy, increase the transparency of measures and leverage social capital for urban greening.</p> <p>Biodiversity and green spaces will also be affected by the measures planned as part of objectives I.2 (Resilience to climate change – in terms of developing the city's blue-green infrastructure) and I.5 (Environmentally aware and committed residents – in terms of education about biodiversity, wildlife in the city and cooperation for green transformation).</p>
<p><b>Alignment with the UN Sustainable Development Goals</b></p>	<p>3. Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages            11. Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient, and sustainable            13. Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts            15. Protect, restore and promote the sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss</p> <div data-bbox="555 1220 1189 1372"> </div>

<p><b>Alignment with the objectives and courses of action outlined in the Gdańsk 2030 Plus City Development Strategy</b></p>	<p><b>Strategic objective 1. Green City</b> – courses of action:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1.1. Strengthening the natural system and responsible sustainable development</li> <li>1.2. Protection of natural assets and resources, especially water, greenery and air</li> <li>1.3. Adapting to climate change and protecting against its negative effects, especially floods and droughts</li> <li>1.5. Increasing biodiversity, afforestation and greening</li> </ul> <p><b>Strategic objective 3. Accessible City</b> – course of action:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>3.6. Creating aesthetically pleasing, multifunctional and accessible public spaces friendly to residents, meeting and leisure areas and revitalisation</li> </ul>
<p><b>Objective priorities</b></p>	<p><b>Directions of intervention</b></p>
<p>I.1.1. Protecting ecosystems and restoring spatial coherence of the city's nature system</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>I.1.1.1. Inventory of valuable natural areas – centres of biodiversity – for diagnosis and protection</li> <li>I.1.1.2. Establishing new environmental use areas, natural and landscape complexes and nature monuments, and protecting them actively</li> <li>I.1.1.3. Improving habitat conditions, preventing habitat fragmentation, and protecting and restoring wildlife corridors</li> <li>I.1.1.4. Establishing and promoting good practice to safeguard natural values when planning and implementing projects</li> <li>I.1.1.5. Establishing a policy on undesirable species</li> <li>I.1.1.6. Protecting valuable areas, including forests, from excessive anthropopressure, and creating buffer zones</li> <li>I.1.1.7. Reducing light pollution</li> <li>I.1.1.8. Rehabilitating degraded post-industrial sites</li> <li>I.1.1.9. Establishing green links across green spaces</li> </ul>
<p>I.1.2. Preserving and developing greenery and biodiversity in the city</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>I.1.2.1. Increasing the protection of existing trees</li> <li>I.1.2.2. Greening the urbanised areas and improving biodiversity</li> <li>I.1.2.3. Planting rows of trees and green pedestrian and cycling routes</li> <li>I.1.2.4. Revising land use plans to accommodate new public green areas, including planned protection of greenery in multi-family housing estates from the communist period and historic greenery of cultural value</li> <li>I.1.2.5. Planning protection of blue-green belts established along the valleys of watercourses, rivers and the shores of Gdańsk Bay</li> <li>I.1.2.6. Preserving and restoring the city's valuable landscape features</li> </ul>

I.1.3. Improving access to green areas	<p>I.1.3.1. Landscaping and modernising various forms of green space at different scales: from pocket parks to city-wide parks</p> <p>I.1.3.2. Opening public footpaths, bicycle paths and common spaces in allotment gardens</p> <p>I.1.3.3. Preparing a study on the availability of greenery in deficit areas and increasing the amount of greenery in these areas</p>
I.1.4. New tools for urban greenery management	<p>I.1.4.1. Implementing a coherent policy and tools for greenery management</p> <p>I.1.4.2. Creating a database of green areas, together with nature inventory, including the tree population</p> <p>I.1.4.3. Promoting and managing spontaneous greenery (so-called fourth nature): promoting spontaneous vegetation and extensive maintenance</p> <p>I.1.4.4. Working with external stakeholders, such as community partners, to establish and maintain green areas</p> <p>I.1.4.5. Engaging in dialogue with the State Forests and private forest owners on a coherent policy</p> <p>I.1.4.6. Building transparency in greenery management</p>
I.1.5. Taking care of memorial sites	<p>I.1.5.1. Acquiring land for new cemeteries and building cemeteries</p> <p>I.1.5.2. Modernising and expanding the existing cemetery infrastructure</p> <p>I.1.5.3. Promoting cremation</p>

**Result indicators adopted in the Gdańsk 2030 Plus City Development Strategy, which are implemented as part of specific objective I.1.**

No.	Indicator	Baseline value	Value in 2030
GC.2	Number of new trees planted	•	50,000
AC.3	Number of public spaces to be completed, redeveloped, refurbished or renovated	•	40

**Indicators for specific objective I.1**

No.	Indicator	Value in 2022	Value in 2026	Value in 2030
I.1.a	Number of environmental use areas as well as natural and scenic complexes	18	24	30
I.1.b	Area of newly landscaped parks and green squares [ha]	•	30	100
I.1.c	Number of streets altered to add more greenery	•	2	15

• *indicator calculated cumulatively since 2022*

## Specific objective I.2. Resilience to climate change


### Description of the specific objective

The observed climate change increases the risk of hazardous weather events threatening urban infrastructure, property, the health and lives of the residents and the functioning of ecosystems. Measures are needed to enable the city to adapt to the changing conditions. Climate change in Gdańsk results mainly in increased air temperature, more heavy and torrential rainfall, longer rain-free periods, increased wind strength and a rise of the level of the Baltic Sea.

Building the city's resilience to these changes should involve minimising the effects of local phenomena and containing any damage that may be done to the city's infrastructure. However, the fundamental issue is to ensure the safety of the residents during these extreme phenomena. In order to reduce the city's vulnerability to floods and waterlogging and, at the same time, reduce the risk of drought, rainwater retention should be increased, especially through the development of blue-green infrastructure, local nature-based retention solutions, reservoir-based retention and retention based on multi-purpose facilities as well as restoring natural retention in river valleys, reservoirs and wetlands. Measures such as technical safeguards and effective water control in polders are needed to protect the city from the Baltic Sea due to rising sea levels. The planning and design of urban space should limit heat accumulation in the city during the summer season, e.g. by increasing biologically active areas, retaining water in the city, providing shading, reducing the number of areas covered with concrete and providing ventilation corridors. Key measures include securing the infrastructure that allows the city to function in emergency situations, including the water supply and city transport systems, as well as systemic reduction of the vulnerability of buildings and structures in areas with the highest risk of exposure to rainfall and gusts of wind. Responding effectively to weather hazards requires an effective data collection system, accurate identification of vulnerable places and preparing the emergency management services.

Resilience to climate change will also be affected by the measures planned as part of objectives I.1 (Biodiversity and urban greening – in terms of urban greening and creating new green spaces and protecting ecosystems), I.4 (Clean air, water and soil – in terms of protecting natural resources), I.5 (Environmentally aware and committed residents – in terms of climate change education, behaviour in case of emergency and methods of rainwater retention and cooperation for green transformation).



<p><b>Alignment with the UN Sustainable Development Goals</b></p>	<p>11. Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient, and sustainable  13. Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts  15. Protect, restore and promote the sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss</p> 
<p><b>Alignment with the objectives and courses of action outlined in the Gdańsk 2030 Plus City Development Strategy</b></p>	<p><b>Strategic objective 1. Green City</b> – courses of action:  1.1. Strengthening the natural system and responsible sustainable development  1.3. Adapting to climate change and protecting against its negative effects, especially floods and droughts  1.5. Increasing biodiversity, afforestation and greening</p> <p><b>Strategic objective 4. Innovative City</b> – course of action:  4.2. Energy transformation and modernisation of technical infrastructure networks</p>
<p><b>Objective priorities</b></p>	<p><b>Directions of intervention</b></p>
<p>I.2.1. Developing the blue-green infrastructure and retention</p>	<p>I.2.1.1. Developing nature-based local retention – in city buildings, across urban infrastructure and public spaces  I.2.1.2. Freeing up areas covered with concrete and planting greenery in public and residential spaces  I.2.1.3. Increasing the area of retention greenery by setting requirements for investors and through incentives for private owners, including housing cooperatives  I.2.1.4. Increasing the capacity of retention reservoirs by investing in new reservoirs and altering existing ones  I.2.1.5. Introducing standards for the city’s institutions to apply blue-green infrastructure solutions</p>
<p>I.2.2. Protecting and restoring natural retention</p>	<p>I.2.2.1. Increasing retention in the valleys of rivers and other watercourses, including environmental rehabilitation of transformed watercourses, and freeing up watercourses running in pipes  I.2.2.2. Protecting and restoring watercourses, wetlands, reservoirs, peatlands and areas close to waterbodies  I.2.2.3. Restricting development in areas at risk of flooding and waterlogging</p>
<p>I.2.3. Adaptation measures to address dangers represented by the sea</p>	<p>I.2.3.1. Cooperation aimed at protecting the seashore from the direct impact of sea water  I.2.3.2. Investing in the protection of areas close to waterbodies: antiflooding valves, booster pumping stations and raising the local terrain</p>


<p>I.2.4. Protecting the infrastructure against climate change and protecting drinking water supplies</p>	<p>I.2.4.1. Reducing disruption to urban transport during extreme events  I.2.4.2. Altering the stormwater drainage system to prevent localised flooding  I.2.4.3. Introducing local guidelines for designing facilities and technical infrastructure to withstand extreme weather events, including strong winds, sea surge and torrential rainfall  I.2.4.4. Ensuring backup drinking water supply from groundwater intakes and creating new water intakes  I.2.4.5. Building and modernising water treatment plants and water supply networks in areas without a municipal water supply system  I.2.4.6. Expanding the system for monitoring the quality and quantity of water resources and water drawn  I.2.4.7. Improving the security of water supply by building water mains and modernising existing facilities</p>
<p>I.2.5. Mitigating the negative effects of high temperatures</p>	<p>I.2.5.1. Identifying and addressing the issue of the urban heat island  I.2.5.2. Developing an urban ventilation model and preserving the continuity of ventilation corridors  I.2.5.3. Introducing local guidelines for designing facilities to withstand high temperatures</p>
<p>I.2.6. Responding effectively to weather dangers</p>	<p>I.2.6.1. Developing hydrological and meteorological monitoring to obtain data on water quantity and quality, meteorological parameters and the impacts of extreme events  I.2.6.2. Improving the local weather warning system  I.2.6.3. Mathematical modelling of rainwater catchments to identify areas at risk of flooding and waterlogging and invest effectively in enhancing resilience  I.2.6.4. Enhancing the functionality of the Municipal Flood Storage to the role of the Gdańsk Retention and Flood Protection Centre  I.2.6.5. Providing emergency power supply for key facilities: power generators and photovoltaic panels  I.2.6.6. Establishing district resident support centre  I.2.6.7. Expanding the capabilities and providing additional equipment for the crisis management services</p>

**Result indicators adopted in the Gdańsk 2030 Plus City Development Strategy, which are implemented as part of specific objective I.2.**


No.	Indicator	Baseline value	Value in 2030
GC.3	Capacity of retention reservoirs and urban green retention [thousands of m <sup>3</sup> ]	760	1000

**Indicators for specific objective I.2**

No.	Indicator	Value in 2022	Value in 2026	Value in 2030
I.2.a	Capacity of retention reservoirs [thousands of m <sup>3</sup> ]	738	840	950
I.2.b	Capacity of urban green retention [thousands of m <sup>3</sup> ]	21	35	50
I.2.c	Percentage of city area covered with hydrodynamic models [%] <i>(the indicator refers to the land area of the commune, excluding the internal waters of Gdańsk Bay)</i>	3	11	57
<b>Specific objective I.3. Circular economy</b>				
<b>Description of the specific objective</b>	<p>A circular economy is a model of economy in which the life cycle of products is extended, while waste generation, loss of energy and depletion of resources are minimised. This is one of the foundations for environmental protection and sustainable development. In this model, among the most desirable ways of dealing with waste are waste prevention, reuse and recycling. It is crucial to provide solutions that extend the life of materials and objects, such as sharing, borrowing, reusing, repairing, refurbishing, etc. Products and materials that ensure sustainability and facilitate recycling should be used. Reducing food loss and waste is among the key challenges. Also relevant are the length and complexity of supply chains, which determines the economic, energy and environmental costs of transport, as well as efforts to introduce an extended manufacturer liability mechanism in the national legislation. In tandem with these organisational measures, infrastructure for preparing waste for reuse and more efficient recovery of waste, such as recycling facilities and technologies, must be developed. Measures taken as part of this objective should also address the conservation of drinking water, which is one of the most valuable natural resources. Among the possible measures are reusing treated wastewater and introducing water-efficient solutions in the city's infrastructure.</p> <p>Effective implementation of the circular economy model depends to a large extent on educational efforts, especially in the areas of sustainable consumption, responsible waste handling and eco-saving. These measures will be implemented as part of specific objective I.5 (Environmentally aware and committed residents).</p> <p>Efficient energy use as an element of the circular economy model will be pursued as part of the Accessible City programme.</p>			
<b>Alignment with the UN Sustainable Development Goals</b>	<p>6. Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all</p> <p>8. Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all</p> <p>11. Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient, and sustainable</p> <p>12. Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns</p>			

	
<p><b>Alignment with the objectives and courses of action outlined in the Gdańsk 2030 Plus City Development Strategy</b></p>	<p><b>Strategic objective 1. Green City</b> – courses of action:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1.1. Strengthening the natural system and responsible sustainable development</li> <li>1.2. Protection of natural assets and resources, especially water, greenery and air</li> <li>1.4. Mitigating negative environmental impacts and reducing greenhouse gas emissions and pollutants, including noise</li> </ul> <p><b>Strategic objective 4. Innovative City</b> – course of action:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>4.1. Strengthening a diversified, smart and competitive economy that is socially and environmentally responsible, including low-carbon manufacturing, advanced services and research and development</li> </ul>
<p><b>Objective priorities</b></p>	<p><b>Directions of intervention</b></p>
<p>I.3.1. Preventing waste generation</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>I.3.1.1. Establishment of a network of re-use and repair centres, including the replacement of used equipment</li> <li>I.3.1.2. Promoting good circular economy practice among businesses</li> <li>I.3.1.3. Creating a catalogue of circular economy solutions to be used by the Gdańsk City Hall and municipal units, including minimising or eliminating non-reusable plastics</li> </ul>
<p>I.3.2. Preventing food loss and waste</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>I.3.2.1. Implementing projects to prevent food loss and waste in municipal establishments offering catering</li> <li>I.3.2.2. Establishing a network of small markets for local farmers in line with the EU's Farm to Fork Strategy</li> <li>I.3.2.3. Encouraging the residents to compost organic waste</li> <li>I.3.2.4. Supporting measures involving the distribution of unsold or uneaten food products</li> </ul>
<p>I.3.3. Preparing wastes for reuse and waste recycling</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>I.3.3.1. Building and expanding the infrastructure for separate collection of household waste</li> <li>I.3.3.2. Building or expanding waste recycling facilities and developing recycling technologies</li> <li>I.3.3.3. Building or altering facilities for the management of biodegradable waste through composting and fermentation</li> <li>I.3.3.4. Reusing biodegradable and land-based waste on site</li> <li>I.3.3.5. Building and expanding systems for the treatment of household waste, including energy recovery</li> </ul>
<p>I.3.4. Conserving water: reducing Gdańsk's water footprint</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>I.3.4.1. Reusing treated wastewater</li> <li>I.3.4.2. Conducting a water audit in public buildings and implementing recommendations</li> </ul>

	I.3.4.3. Introducing a design and operation standard (including grey water and rainwater reuse) for public buildings and promoting it for other buildings			
	I.3.4.4. Developing a monitoring system for the water supply network to manage malfunctions and prevent water loss			
<b>Result indicators adopted in the Gdańsk 2030 Plus City Development Strategy, which are implemented as part of specific objective I.3.</b>				
<b>No.</b>	<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Baseline value</b>		<b>Value in 2030</b>
GC.1	Greenhouse gas emissions (CO <sub>2</sub> ) [% change]	-		-30
<b>Indicators for specific objective I.3</b>				
<b>No.</b>	<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Value in 2022</b>	<b>Value in 2026</b>	<b>Value in 2030</b>
I.3.a	Preparation of household waste for reuse and recycling [%]	25	56	60
I.3.b	Number of separate collection points for household waste	1	4	6
I.3.c	Reuse of treated wastewater [%]	1.4	1.4	15
<b>Specific objective I.4. Clean air, water and soil</b>				
<b>Description of the specific objective</b>	<p>Protecting environmental components and resources (air, water and soil) is a measure for safe and healthy living conditions in the city. To improve air quality, pollution from inefficient private heat sources, mainly the coal-fired ones, needs to be reduced. Heating systems in communal buildings and apartments must be adapted to the requirements of the Voivodeship Anti-Smog Resolution. The negative impact of industry and factories can be reduced by containing the installations and introducing protective greenery, especially trees. Measures for water protection should include preventing surface water contamination, monitoring and treating rainwater collected by sewers and watercourses, and mitigating the impact of wastewater on the environment through the development of wastewater treatment technologies and expanding the sanitary sewage system. In order to be able to respond more effectively to threats, it is necessary to expand environmental monitoring systems and identify sources of pollution of air, surface water and pollution entering the sewage systems. Also important are further investments in altering the water and sewage infrastructure. The protection of valuable soils and areas at risk of landslides and earth movements should primarily involve restricting development, planting greenery, protecting existing greenery and preventing pollution.</p> <p>The protection of air, water and soil will also be influenced by measures planned as part of objectives I.1 (Biodiversity and urban greening – in terms of protecting ecosystems and expanding green areas), I.2 (Resilience to climate change – in terms of</p>			

	<p>developing the city’s blue-green infrastructure and protecting the city’s ventilation corridors) and I.5 (Environmentally aware and committed residents – in terms of education on protecting water and air quality, and sustainable agriculture).</p> <p>As part of the Accessible City programme, the reduction of air pollution through energy efficiency efforts, and the promotion and improvement of conditions for sustainable mobility will be implemented.</p>
<p><b>Alignment with the UN Sustainable Development Goals</b></p>	<p>3. Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages</p> <p>6. Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all</p> <p>7. Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all</p> <p>11. Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable</p> <p>12. Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns</p> <p>14. Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development</p> <p>15. Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss</p> 
<p><b>Alignment with the objectives and courses of action outlined in the Gdańsk 2030 Plus City Development Strategy</b></p>	<p><b>Strategic objective 1. Green City</b> – courses of action:</p> <p>1.1. Strengthening the natural system and responsible sustainable development</p> <p>1.2. Protection of natural assets and resources, especially water, greenery and air</p> <p>1.3. Adapting to climate change and protecting against its negative effects, especially floods and droughts</p> <p>1.4. Mitigating negative environmental impacts and reducing greenhouse gas emissions and pollutants, including noise</p> <p><b>Strategic objective 2. Common City</b> – course of action:</p> <p>2.5. Creating the conditions for a healthy and active lifestyle, developing sport and increasing the health competences of residents</p> <p><b>Strategic objective 4. Innovative City</b> – course of action:</p> <p>4.2. Energy transformation and modernisation of technical infrastructure networks</p>
<p><b>Objective priorities</b></p>	<p><b>Directions of intervention</b></p>

I.4.1. Air protection	<p>I.4.1.1. Taking stock of the heat sources, verifying compliance of the installed heating system with the building permit design and compliance with the anti-smog resolution</p> <p>I.4.1.2. Replacing private heat sources with low- or zero-carbon sources, in particular renewable heat sources</p> <p>I.4.1.3. Expanding the monitoring of air quality</p> <p>I.4.1.4. Introducing greenery buffer strips on the periphery of industrial, production and port areas, in particular at the contact point with residential and recreational areas</p> <p>I.4.1.5. Increasing green space in industrial areas without interfering with their main function</p> <p>I.4.1.6. Containing installations to reduce the emissions of malodorous substances</p> <p>I.4.1.7. Reducing noise emission</p>
I.4.2. Water protection	<p>I.4.2.1. Identifying sources of pollution at points of entry into the sewage system and reducing them</p> <p>I.4.2.2. Expanding the monitoring network to include quality parameters for rainwater and surface water</p> <p>I.4.2.3. Systematic stock-taking of the surface water quality issue and reducing sources of pollution</p> <p>I.4.2.4. Building a rainwater pretreatment station at collector outlets</p> <p>I.4.2.5. Establishing buffer zones upstream of streams and retention reservoirs at stormwater drainage outlets</p> <p>I.4.2.6. Developing the monitoring system and forecasting risks to the quality of groundwater (expanding the network of piezometers)</p> <p>I.4.2.7. Developing the wastewater treatment technology to increase the technical and economic efficiency of the process and to comply with the new EU directive</p> <p>I.4.2.8. Altering water supply networks, including those made of asbestos cement</p> <p>I.4.2.9. Monitoring and renovating the sanitary sewage and stormwater drainage network, and expanding the sanitary sewage network</p> <p>I.4.2.10. Mitigating the negative environmental impact of winter road maintenance</p>
I.4.3. Soil protection	<p>I.4.3.1. Protecting areas at risk of earth movement and landslides by restricting development as well as protecting and introducing greenery</p> <p>I.4.3.2. Protecting agricultural land and drainage polders from excessive development, including preserving the productivity of agricultural land</p> <p>I.4.3.3. Protecting areas vulnerable to contamination and changes in the soil and water environment in water intake recharge areas</p> <p>I.4.3.4. Preventing illegal landfill sites and eliminating existing ones</p>

**Result indicators adopted in the Gdańsk 2030 Plus City Development Strategy, which are implemented as part of specific objective I.4.**

No.	Indicator	Baseline value	Value in 2030
GC.1	Greenhouse gas emissions (CO <sub>2</sub> ) [% change]	-	-30
CC.4	Percentage of residents positively assessing their health [%]	66	76

**Indicators for specific objective I.4**

No.	Indicator	Value in 2022	Value in 2026	Value in 2030
I.4.a	Annual average concentration of PM 2.5 [µg/m <sup>3</sup> ]	20	15	10
I.4.b	Number of rainwater and surface water quality measurement stations	1	16	40
I.4.c	Length of renovated sanitary and stormwater drainage networks [km]	•	9	19

• *indicator calculated cumulatively since 2022*

**Specific objective I.5. Environmentally aware and committed residents**

<b>Description of the specific objective</b>	<p>In order to successfully achieve the objectives of the Green City programme, it is essential to raise the residents' knowledge and awareness of the subject. Educational measures should address a wide range of topics related to green transformation and environmental protection. Pro-environmental attitudes among the public should be promoted and developed, focusing on aspects such as sustainable consumption, responsible waste handling, cleanliness of public spaces, reasonable and economical use of water and energy, rainwater retention, protection of air, water and soil quality, noise reduction and sustainable agriculture. It is also important to increase knowledge and raise awareness of the functioning of the urban ecosystems and their role in the city (ecosystem services), wildlife in the city and how to behave appropriately during a climate change emergency. A coherent communication and education policy is required, including an educational programme targeting children and young people in Gdańsk's educational institutions. The city's administration should champion and promote efforts for green transformation, emphasising environmental protection and climate change adaptation in its activities (investments, projects, etc.). However, the change cannot be limited to city buildings and grounds. Therefore, it is important to leverage human and social capital and to form a broad coalition for a green city policy by involving residents, property managers, NGOs, informal groups, institutions, businesses and other actors.</p> <p>Achieving this objective will support progress towards the other specific objectives as part of the Green City programme.</p>
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<p><b>Alignment with the UN Sustainable Development Goals</b></p>	<p>3. Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages          6. Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all          11. Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient, and sustainable          12. Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns          13. Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts          14. Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development          15. Protect, restore and promote the sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss          17. Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalise the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development</p> 
<p><b>Alignment with the objectives and courses of action outlined in the Gdańsk 2030 Plus City Development Strategy</b></p>	<p><b>Strategic objective 1. Green City</b> – courses of action:</p> <p>1.1. Strengthening the natural system and responsible sustainable development          1.2. Protection of natural assets and resources, especially water, greenery and air          1.3. Adapting to climate change and protecting against its negative effects, especially floods and droughts          1.4. Mitigating negative environmental impacts and reducing greenhouse gas emissions and pollutants, including noise          1.5. Increasing biodiversity, afforestation and greening</p> <p><b>Strategic objective 2. Common City</b> – courses of action:</p> <p>2.1. Development of the education system at every stage of life, with a focus on future competences and digitalisation, and talent development          2.3. Building sustainable partnerships and local communities, integration and responsible participation in community life, supporting active citizenship and involving residents</p> <p><b>Strategic objective 4. Innovative City</b> – course of action:</p> <p>4.1. Strengthening a diversified, smart and competitive economy that is socially and environmentally responsible, including low-carbon manufacturing, advanced services and research and development</p>
<p><b>Objective priorities</b></p>	<p><b>Directions of intervention</b></p>

I.5.1. Developing environmental competences	I.5.1.1. Implementing a coherent communication and education policy targeting all residents I.5.1.2. Implementing city-wide education campaigns, in particular on the circular economy, resilience to climate change, biodiversity, clean air, water and soil I.5.1.3. Implementing the Gdańsk Green Education Programme in educational institutions I.5.1.4. Raising the environmental competences of the city's employees I.5.1.5. Establishing an advisory programme for residents, businesses and other organisations to act locally on climate and environmental issues			
I.5.2. Working together for green transformation	I.5.2.1. Involving residents in the city's green transformation efforts I.5.2.2. Working with organisations, institutions, businesses and others on green transformation I.5.2.3. Promoting good practice, supporting grassroots initiatives as well as green social and technological innovation			
<b>Result indicators adopted in the Gdańsk 2030 Plus City Development Strategy, which are implemented as part of specific objective I.5.</b>				
<b>No.</b>	<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Baseline value</b>	<b>Value in 2030</b>	
CC.3	Percentage of residents involved in city development activities [%]	20	30	
<b>Indicators for specific objective I.5</b>				
<b>No.</b>	<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Value in 2022</b>	<b>Value in 2026</b>	<b>Value in 2030</b>
I.5.a	Number of students in Gdańsk schools participating in waste education measures	7,691	10,400	11,200
I.5.b	Number of new city-wide education campaigns	•	3	6
I.5.c	Percentage of residents who repair broken items [%]	41 (2021)	48	55
• <i>indicator calculated cumulatively since 2022</i>				

# 5. COMMON CITY DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

## MAIN OBJECTIVE:

A Common City is a city where human rights are respected, human solidarity is fostered, all people are equal and those in need of help receive it. It is a city that fosters the development of competences, talents and passions, and cares about the well-being, health and physical activity of its residents, and develops affordable housing. A Common City develops and supports neighbourhoods and local communities, integrates local communities and encourages active participation in the public life.

## SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES:

- II.1. Improving access to schools, kindergartens, crèches and other forms of education and care for children and adults with diverse needs
- II.2. Developing and supporting lifelong learning in alignment with one's talent and the labour market
- II.3. Increasing well-being, improving the health of residents and promoting physical culture
- II.4. Social inclusion and creating conditions for long-term independent living of the residents
- II.5. Building local communities and developing active citizenship
- II.6. Developing and effectively managing the municipal housing and social housing stock

## 5.1. GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS OF THE PROGRAMME

The Common City Development Programme focuses on aspects related to **learning and activity of the residents as well as social support and preventing depopulation**.

**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 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. The implementation of the measures envisaged as part of the Common City Development Programme is expected to result in improved **access** to education so as to create the conditions for personal development for every resident. Measures will be taken to popularise the idea of lifelong learning in alignment with one's **talent**, providing equal opportunities to develop the qualities, attitudes, competences and skills necessary to achieve a high quality of life. On the one hand, such education makes the individual more receptive to innovation, entrepreneurship, creativity, diversity, flexibility, awareness of human rights, and on the other hand, it develops a sense of solidarity and responsibility for the affairs of the local community and encourages them to contribute to making decisions that affect not only their own future, but that of the community as a whole. A key challenge in the context of educational development remains building and consolidating not only knowledge, but above all competences and forming attitudes. Of particular relevance is the challenge of developing the competences for the future, e.g. creativity, collaboration skills, adaptation, logical and critical thinking skills, relationship building, interpersonal, communication and lifelong learning skills. Lifelong learning requires an extensive social dialogue and the inclusion of employers, community organisations, local government and other local actors in continuous and efficient cooperation. Education is a key and fundamental public policy that affects all other spheres of public life. It is also vital that education convey values, including democratic values and human rights. Educational processes can affect the overall well-being and health of the residents of Gdańsk, hence it is important that they are based on values such as solidarity, freedom, equality, respect, acceptance, diversity, justice, patriotism and civil rights.

Other aspects of a successful life are physical, mental and social **well-being and health**, as these affect opportunities for personal growth and family life, while also facilitating full participation in professional and interpersonal spaces. Civilisation diseases are the biggest contemporary health challenge. Health also greatly depends on our lifestyle. Proper eating habits, physical activity, the ability to cope with stress, building social relationships based on proximity, respect, trust and acceptance, and using social support play a key role in developing a person's 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 vehicle of socially desirable values and attitudes.

The tasks carried out as part of the Common City Development Programme will fit into new **social policy** trends through intensive risk prevention and support for children and families, the elderly, people with disabilities, people with mental disorders and in mental crisis, and people who are homeless. The measures taken will improve **accessibility** and accelerate the **deinstitutionalisation** of the social support system. This means that, where possible, social services will be provided locally and in the communities where the required specialist support will be ensured.

Quality of life is also influenced by social factors such as the sense of connection and belonging to the **community**, level of trust, and being involved in the local community. As part of implementing the

Common City Development Programme, **volunteering** and other forms of **social activity** will become more widespread, increasing the growth potential of local communities, while relationships among neighbours and communities will be developed and reinforced. The inhabitants of Gdańsk as well as the organisations and institutions operating in the city will have better conditions for **participating** in shaping the city's policies. The openness of the process involving the development of the city policy requires a strong social partner, which is why the measures will be aimed at improving the conditions for developing the non-governmental sector and its cooperation with the city.

The Common City Development Programme also seeks to address housing needs and sustainable development of the city, to counter the threat of population decline and adverse changes in the demographic structure and suburbanisation by improving access to **housing** for people with various financial situations and personal needs. More housing opportunities will attract new residents, including representatives of professional groups that are important for the development of Gdańsk. At the same time, by allocating communal land, premises and housing for the provision of social services, the city will make support more accessible and **social integration** stronger.

The Common City Development Programme aims to implement the courses of action from **all the strategic objectives of the Gdańsk 2030 Plus City Development Strategy**, i.e. in addition to Common City, also the objectives of: Green City, Accessible City and Innovative City. These links are outlined in the individual specific objectives.

The programme also implements **the spatial development objectives** outlined in the Gdańsk 2030 Plus City Development Strategy, mainly responsible **social development, preventing depopulation** of the city and supporting the protection of the city's cultural heritage and **identity**. In addition, **the balancing of spatial structures and the shaping of sustainable mobility** contribute to improving access to schools, kindergartens, crèches and other forms of education and care for children and adults with diverse needs. In turn, developing and supporting lifelong learning in alignment with one's talent and the labour market will be relevant to the city's **economic development**.

## **5.2. CONCLUSIONS OF THE DIAGNOSIS**

### **5.2.1. Education and upbringing system**

A network of educational and childcare facilities suited to the city's demographics and individual districts is key to ensuring **access to education**. In addition to expanding the institutional base with **new facilities**, it is important to continuously maintain the quality of the spaces in which children and young people learn. This requires regular renovation and modernisation of the facilities, including high-cost investments, such as the construction of new swimming pools, multi-purpose sports grounds and new playgrounds, thermal modernisation, purchasing computer hardware and interactive whiteboards, and purchasing books for the school libraries.

**Access to education and childcare facilities** is a basic, but not the only, condition for creating equal educational opportunities for children and young people. There are many more barriers to learning, and they result not only from the children's circumstances, but also from issues faced by their parents or the school environment. In this context, it is vital that the city offers both financial and psychological **support**, and provides tools to improve communication within the school environment and foster engagement and good relations.

To **equalise educational opportunities** for children and young people, projects aimed at groups of students in need of special support are also essential. Additional support in education is needed for children from foreign families or families returning from emigration, including children of migrants

from Ukraine, whose numbers have increased significantly since the Russian Federation started a full-scale aggression against that country. Educational support for the children of migrants must be accommodated to the new circumstances.

Despite universal education and public higher education, access to education is not equal in Poland; **equality** of educational opportunities is more of a proposal than a reality. In this regard, one could mention the fact that innovative projects are only implemented in schools if there are **teachers** who are willing to become involved in them. **Competition and stress** associated with secondary school recruitment are a constant in the educational landscape, and linked to the belief that only specific institutions offer the chance of a quality education. This is further reinforced by an obsession with rankings. In pursuit of educational success, it is common for parents and their children to rely on private tutoring, which is increasingly used not to close learning gaps (e.g. to catch up any missed classes), but to outperform other students by developing a higher level of skills than that offered by the school. From the perspective of families who cannot afford extra tuition for their children, a system where top performance can only be achieved through additionally funded tuition appears tantamount to doping in sport. Such intense and unequal competition among children and young people is not conducive to fostering solidarity and a sense of community.

### 5.2.2. Health and sports

The biggest health challenge of the 21st century is **diseases of civilisation**, among which is the increasing scale of **mental disorders** and **infertility**. Health problems associated with diseases of civilisation not only diminish **the quality of life**, but also its length, and treating them consumes vast amounts of money. Confronted with a crisis in the Polish healthcare system, diseases of civilisation are the biggest threat to the demographics of Gdańsk and the quality of life of its residents. In order to reduce the incidence and mitigate the effects of diseases of civilisation, the city undertakes a number of measures aimed at health education, preventive healthcare and promoting healthy lifestyles, especially a proper diet and physical activity. For Gdańsk to be able to sustainably increase the engagement of its residents in physical culture, a diversified offering aimed at different social groups needs to be developed and access to high-quality sports infrastructure ensured. However, at the same time, there is considerable variation in the assessment of the availability and quality of the city's sports infrastructure.

Regrettably, the scale of **mental health** issues has overwhelmed the mental health system across the country. The situation is especially dramatic in the area of **child and adolescent** mental health, which requires prompt intervention at both the national and local government levels.

An analysis of the data on the problems experienced by people addicted to **alcohol and psychoactive substances** shows that the numerous initiatives undertaken in Gdańsk cannot reverse the negative trends associated with the consumption of these substances. The city lacks systemic measures and prototyping of solutions to **restrict the availability of alcohol** and to study the effects of such measures. Not enough is being done at the interface between addiction and debt in order to resolve economic problems, which would facilitate recovery from addiction. The scale of institutional and financial resources invested every year in the city in preventing and addressing alcohol problems and helping people with addictions suggests that such measures are possible.

### 5.2.3. Social integration

Gdańsk implements pioneering and nationally unique social programmes in an attempt to address current problems and challenges. Some of the measures, such as **the Immigrant Integration Model and the Equal Treatment Model**, in the absence of adequate policies at the level of the national

government, are the only tools for responding to crises such as the war in Ukraine and the need to accommodate large numbers of refugees. Other measures, such as the Gdańsk Model for Deinstitutionalisation of Services for Persons with Mental Disorders and the Metropolitan Minimum Standard for Persons with Disabilities and their Environment are interventions in social policy areas where the national government's systemic solutions are insufficient. The city also supports the integration of local communities through the pioneering development of a network of community centres and neighbourhood clubs.

In spite of an expanding network of **local integration centres** in the form of community centres and neighbourhood clubs, not all social and health care services, including the particularly needed mental health support, are available in **the districts**. The short distance of the support centre from home or school is often the key factor for successful assistance. The uneven distribution of places where social support services can be accessed leads to a lack of support in many districts in the immediate vicinity of the place of residence.

A significant opportunity for creating the conditions for a long and independent life for the residents of Gdańsk is **the concept of deinstitutionalisation of social services**. This concept involves providing the best possible conditions for people with disabilities, the elderly, people with mental health problems, children and young people in foster care, people experiencing homelessness, etc., allowing them to stay in their homes instead of in 24-hour care facility. Obviously, the systemic change required to put this concept into practice will not be simple or quick. However, Gdańsk has already seen some work done in this area, and the fact that funding for the development of social services in the community care model is a priority in the EU policy is a reason for hope. This is a tremendous opportunity for all people at risk of social exclusion to receive social benefits that will not reinforce this exclusion.

#### **5.2.4. Active citizenship**

One particularly valuable quality of the residents of Gdańsk is their ability to **work together and organise** themselves for the common good, including through **active citizenship and social involvement**. As a community, Gdańsk has more than once shown its strength: both through the effectiveness of local grassroots initiatives and through the success of its world-renowned social movement. The community of Gdańsk has also successfully responded to the recent humanitarian challenges during the COVID-19 pandemic and the immigration crisis caused by the war in Ukraine. Gdańsk's high level of social capital is also reflected in its robust non-governmental and voluntary sector.

The scale of the civic activity of the residents of Gdańsk is evidenced by **the turnout** in the general and local elections. However, it is important to note that local civic engagement is particularly influenced by **trust** in the local government authorities and officials. It is vital to reduce the physical distance through face-to-face meetings with the residents, and even more important to deliver on promises made. Good practice in confidence-building includes taking into consideration, as far as possible, feedback from the residents involved in **the consultation processes** and implementing the adopted recommendations in citizens' panels.

Among the city's most prominent efforts to increase the civic engagement of its residents is **Participatory Budgeting**. Considering the turnout in the first vote as part of Gdańsk's Participatory Budgeting, the increasing number of projects submitted by the residents of Gdańsk, and the rising turnout in local elections, there is a need and potential for increasing the participation of the residents of Gdańsk in voting on the selection of projects as part of Participatory Budgeting.

**NGOs are a foundation of civil society** and a vital partner of the local government in delivering public services. The City of Gdańsk systemically supports the development of the third sector in the spirit of subsidiarity and subsidiarity: financially, organisationally and through measures aimed at developing the competence of those involved in working for associations and foundations. To no lesser extent, the city also benefits from the activities of specialised NGOs, whose social and professional capital is an integral part in implementing many vital social projects. However, the existing model of cooperation between the city and the third sector may lead to full or partial dependence of NGOs on funding from the city's budget as well as unavailability of support for organisations with a small number of staff. Furthermore, this model does little to help NGOs address the challenges specific to the situation of the third sector across the country, which includes generational change, difficulties in building institutional capacity, draining of staff by other sectors, building good management practices and relationships between members of the organisation, the market entry of the operations of foundations and associations, and the day-to-day formal and legal handling of their business.

### 5.2.5. Housing

In spite of a steady increase in the housing stock, **affordability** is a problem across the city, including the lack of a diversified housing offering for families and individuals who cannot afford to buy or rent housing on the commercial market. The extent of the challenge of providing adequate **housing conditions** is further complicated by rising property prices (both buying and renting) and financial difficulties resulting from the economic crisis due to the effects of the COVID-19 pandemic and the war in Ukraine. These circumstances also contribute to an increased demand for support in providing housing for the most vulnerable groups of people and those at risk of social exclusion.

Considering the overall trends related to the marketisation of the housing stock, the city's policy should include supporting the development of **the affordable housing** segment. Measures in this area would improve the situation of people whose income does not allow them to apply for communal housing and who also cannot afford to buy or rent an apartment on the commercial market.

### 5.2.6. Coordinating activities

At the interface between actors from the public sector across different levels of governance as well as the academic, business and NGO sectors, urban movements and informal groups of residents, there is great development potential for the city. The implementation of measures across a range of urban policies can be supported through **better information exchange, co-ordination of cooperation and resource sharing** among institutions and individuals working in different sectors. Many urban projects also require that accessibility be equalised at the district level.

The significance of the information function on support programmes, tasks and issues handled by specific units of the City Hall is limited on **Gdańsk's website**. The ease of accessing specific information (e.g. on social assistance) is particularly relevant in the context of the poor readability of both the documents themselves and the main findings of programmes in the areas of health and social policy.



## **5.3. RECOMMENDATIONS FROM THE DIAGNOSIS OF THE COMMON CITY AREA**

### **1. Ensuring equal educational opportunities for all residents of Gdańsk**

- 1.1. Developing the educational institutional base in each district according to the needs of its residents
- 1.2. Addressing educational disparities and ensuring equal educational opportunities in every institution
- 1.3. Focusing extracurricular activities on the broadest possible social inclusion and the integration of children and young people
- 1.4. Supporting the identification of talent and the corresponding development of competencies among the residents

### **2. Building civil society: creating an environment conducive to promoting active citizenship**

- 2.1. Expanding the sphere of joint decision-making on city matters by the residents as part of existing and new tools
- 2.2. Continuing and developing measures to increase turnout for the elections to the commune's subsidiary units, municipal bodies and national elections
- 2.3. Implementing a deliberative model for Participatory Budgeting
- 2.4. Leveraging the potential of volunteering in Gdańsk to develop a support system to prevent diseases of civilisation and social disintegration
- 2.5. Drawing on the experience of working with revitalisation stakeholders in currently identified sub-areas to stimulate active citizenship in other parts of the city
- 2.6. Building partnerships with schools and universities to channel students' interest in matters important to the local community

### **3. Gdańsk as a community: developing a social inclusion system based on innovations in activation and social inclusion**

- 3.1. Developing the process of deinstitutionalisation of social services
- 3.2. Expanding and modernising the municipal and communal housing
- 3.3. Strengthening the prevention and intervention system for family support measures
- 3.4. Preventing social alienation by initiating cross-generational integration through a network of neighbourhood- and district-level initiatives
- 3.5. Implementing solutions for the equal treatment and social inclusion of all residents of Gdańsk

### **4. Improving the effectiveness of support for Gdańsk's residents in addressing diseases of civilisation**

- 4.1. Raising the awareness of the residents of Gdańsk of the dangers associated with diseases of civilisation
- 4.2. Promoting physical activity among the residents of Gdańsk by improving access to sports and leisure infrastructure in the districts and developing a diverse offering of widely available sports activities and events
- 4.3. Promoting healthy eating habits as an important part of mental and physical health by fostering informed consumer and environmental attitudes
- 4.4. Continuing and developing the policy of supporting the residents of Gdańsk in addressing infertility

4.5. Preventing addiction as a complex social problem through integrated measures against social exclusion

4.6. Adapting the psychological support system in response to the increased demand for support, particularly in relation to the mental health of children and young people

**5. Building resilience of the local labour market to external shocks**

5.1. Taking action to promote healthy relationships in the workplace and educate on forms of violence in the work environment

5.2. Addressing the challenges of working in a multi-generational environment in support programmes for employers and employees

**6. Coordinating activation and integration measures in the city and its districts**




6.1. Supporting cross-sectoral synergies in the districts

6.2. Developing a clear public information and communication system that is friendly to residents with different competencies

## 5.4. SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES, PRIORITIES OF OBJECTIVES, DIRECTIONS OF INTERVENTION AND INDICATORS


<b>Specific objective II.1. Improving access to schools, kindergartens, crèches and other forms of education and care for children and adults with diverse needs</b>	
<b>Description of the specific objective</b>	<p>The accessibility of education should be understood, among other things, as the absence of barriers (e.g. as regards communication, architecture and organisation) that prevent residents from participating in the educational process. Improved accessibility will be achieved in Gdańsk by expanding the education network with new schools in the city's growing districts. An important measure to facilitate access to crèche care and pre-school education will be to increase the number of places by working with non-governmental actors. The existing educational infrastructure is in great need of renovation and modernisation, and must be adapted to the needs of people with disabilities. These measures will be implemented gradually, according to the set minimum standard of accessibility.</p> <p>The accessibility of education also involves a diverse offering suited to the residents (children, young people and adults) with various interests and individual needs. Furthermore, in order to make it easier for every interested person to access information on educational opportunities, the system for providing information on educational activities will be improved.</p> <p>To mitigate the negative phenomenon of the decline in the status of the teaching profession and the exodus of teachers, especially from public education, financial and non-financial instruments will be created to motivate this professional community. The city will support the professional development of teachers focused on achieving interdisciplinary competences that allow them to reskill and adapt flexibly to the needs of education. The training and advisory system for teaching staff will also be developed in the area of soft skills, which are essential in a modern society (respect for human rights and diversity of needs).</p>
<b>Alignment with the UN Sustainable Development Goals</b>	<p>4. Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all</p> <p>5. Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls</p> <p>8. Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all</p> <div data-bbox="595 1198 1066 1353"> </div>

<p><b>Alignment with the objectives and courses of action outlined in the Gdańsk 2030 Plus City Development Strategy</b></p>	<p><b>Strategic objective 2. Common City</b> – courses of action:</p> <p>2.1. Development of the education system at every stage of life, with a focus on future competences and digitalisation, and talent development</p> <p>2.2. Equalising development opportunities for all residents, strengthening social solidarity and supporting families and developing the conditions for long-term independent lives</p> <p><b>Strategic objective 3. Accessible City</b> – course of action:</p> <p>3.5. Implementing the concept of inward growth and a compact city of short distances</p> <p><b>Strategic objective 4. Innovative City</b> – course of action:</p> <p>4.1. Strengthening a diversified, smart and competitive economy that is socially and environmentally responsible, including low-carbon manufacturing, advanced services and research and development</p>
<p><b>Objective priorities</b></p>	<p><b>Directions of intervention</b></p>
<p>II.1.1. Expanding the education and care network</p>	<p>II.1.1.1. Improving access to childcare and formal education by establishing new schools and educational facilities, and expanding existing ones</p> <p>II.1.1.2. Improving access to non-formal education in the districts</p> <p>II.1.1.3. Developing an education and care network based on partnerships with private entities</p> <p>II.1.1.4. Implementing a minimum accessibility standard for educational facilities and spaces</p>
<p>II.1.2. Supporting and developing staff to build an education and care offering</p>	<p>II.1.2.1. Developing a system of tools to incentivise teachers</p> <p>II.1.2.2. Developing a training and advisory system for education and care staff on human rights and working with residents with diverse needs</p> <p>II.1.2.3. Supporting the continuous training of teachers to develop interdisciplinary competences, also in cooperation with universities</p>
<p>II.1.3. Developing an education and care offering for residents with diverse needs</p>	<p>II.1.3.1. Expanding the offering and availability of extracurricular activities for children and young people, taking into account diverse needs</p> <p>II.1.3.2. Increasing the participation of residents and expanding the offering and availability of educational activities for adult residents, taking into account diverse needs</p> <p>II.1.3.3. Creating a consolidated and accessible offering of activities to develop talent</p>
<p><b>Result indicators adopted in the Gdańsk 2030 Plus City Development Strategy, which are implemented as part of specific objective II.1.</b></p>	

No.	Indicator	Baseline value	Value in 2030	
CC.1	Number of residents of Gdańsk [thousands]	471	500	
CC.2	Availability of places for 3-year-old children in public kindergartens designated as first choice in the recruitment process [%]	65	90	
Indicators for specific objective II.1				
No.	Indicator	Value in 2022	Value in 2026	Value in 2030
II.1.a	Number of places in crèches	3,336	3,800	4,350
II.1.b	Percentage of parents satisfied with the location of the school in terms of distance and travel time from home [%]	87	92	95
Specific objective II.2. Developing and supporting lifelong learning in alignment with one's talent and the labour market				
<b>Description of the specific objective</b>	<p>Lifelong learning and the development of talent for personal and social well-being will underlie the activities as part of the objective. In addition to knowledge and competences, the development of soft skills, which are so essential in today's social and professional life, will be supported. They will include skills that are useful for the development of cooperatives, entrepreneurship and self-governance, social and communication skills as well as knowledge of human rights and how to counteract violence and discrimination. Emphasis will also be put on comprehensive and harmonious education by discovering one's talent and creating conditions for their development.</p> <p>Vocational training will continue to be developed, both in schools and as part of non-formal education. The organisation of a career counselling network at each stage of education and the adaptation of education to the needs of the labour market, including through careful analysis of market trends and ongoing cooperation with employers, will be particularly important.</p>			
<b>Alignment with the UN Sustainable Development Goals</b>	<p>4. Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all</p> <p>5. Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls</p> <p>8. Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all</p> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; align-items: center;"> <div style="text-align: center;">  <p>4 QUALITY EDUCATION</p> </div> <div style="text-align: center;">  <p>5 GENDER EQUALITY</p> </div> <div style="text-align: center;">  <p>8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH</p> </div> </div>			

<p><b>Alignment with the objectives and courses of action outlined in the Gdańsk 2030 Plus City Development Strategy</b></p>	<p><b>Strategic objective 2. Common City</b> – courses of action:</p> <p>2.1. Development of the education system at every stage of life, with a focus on future competences and digitalisation, and talent development</p> <p>2.2. Equalising development opportunities for all residents, strengthening social solidarity and supporting families and developing the conditions for long-term independent lives</p> <p><b>Strategic objective 3. Accessible City</b> – course of action:</p> <p>3.3. Removal of barriers in the city space</p> <p><b>Strategic objective 4. Innovative City</b> – course of action:</p> <p>4.1. Strengthening a diversified, smart and competitive economy that is socially and environmentally responsible, including low-carbon manufacturing, advanced services and research and development</p>
<p><b>Objective priorities</b></p>	<p><b>Directions of intervention</b></p>
<p>II.2.1 Promoting an open, learning-oriented and creative attitude in daily life</p>	<p>II.2.1.1. Promoting lifelong learning and developing one’s passions and talents</p> <p>II.2.1.2. Promoting awareness of human rights, including children’s rights, and how to address violence and discrimination and its consequences</p> <p>II.2.1.3. Developing the social skills necessary to be able to function in social and professional life</p> <p>II.2.1.4. Developing skills useful for the development of cooperatives, entrepreneurship and self-governance among the residents</p> <p>II.2.1.5. Developing skills and promoting attitudes necessary to develop volunteering</p>
<p>II.2.2 Implementing the Gdańsk education standard</p>	<p>II.2.2.1. Implementing the Gdańsk Curriculum</p> <p>II.2.2.2. Implementing the Key Competences Passport for the 21st Century</p> <p>II.2.2.3. Developing opportunities for the delivery of the core curriculum in urban spaces outside schools and educational institutions</p>
<p>II.2.3. Building a professional development system based on good relationships and working with talent</p>	<p>II.2.3.1. Empowering and developing career guidance networks at every stage of education</p> <p>II.2.3.2. Extending the programme to explore the talents and interests to children and young people at different stages of education</p> <p>II.2.3.3. Developing cooperation between local government and business owners based on the idea of corporate social responsibility</p>

II.2.4. Developing the residents' competences through high-quality formal vocational education	II.2.4.1. Adapting vocational education to the needs of the labour market, including through ongoing analysis of the demand for employees and skills II.2.4.2. Sourcing specialists from the labour market to supplement teaching staff			
II.2.5. Developing the residents' skills by supporting non-formal vocational education	II.2.5.1. Developing a platform for cooperation between employers and the education community II.2.5.2. Developing the residents' skills in equality education II.2.5.3. Developing the residents' communication skills			
<b>Result indicators adopted in the Gdańsk 2030 Plus City Development Strategy, which are implemented as part of specific objective II.2.</b>				
<b>No.</b>	<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Baseline value</b>	<b>Value in 2030</b>	
CC.1	Number of residents of Gdańsk [thousands]	471	500	
<b>Indicators for specific objective II.2</b>				
<b>No.</b>	<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Value in 2022</b>	<b>Value in 2026</b>	<b>Value in 2030</b>
II.2.a	Percentage of students who feel safe at school [%]	82	92	95
II.2.b	Percentage of students who can develop passions and interests at school [%]	41	45	>50
<b>Specific objective II.3. Increasing well-being, improving the health of residents and promoting physical culture</b>				
<b>Description of the specific objective</b>	<p>The objective is based on creating conditions for improving and maintaining the residents' physical and mental well-being. This wellbeing is determined by environmental and genetic factors and, above all, by lifestyle, including eating habits, physical activity and how stress is managed. Access to preventive health care and medical care is another key aspect in this regard.</p> <p>The objective will be achieved by promoting healthy lifestyles and preventing diseases, especially diseases of civilisation. Responsible alcohol consumption and avoiding stimulants is also part of a broadly defined healthy lifestyle. Measures to reduce the risk of addiction through education and prevention targeting vulnerable groups are planned. There will also be interventions to minimise the health and societal harms of addiction and high-risk behaviours.</p> <p>A new challenge in recent years is the mental health crisis, which can be observed in all age and social groups, but is particularly severe among children and young people. Achieving an improvement in this regard will primarily rely on improving access to mental health diagnostics, treatment and care. In addition, people in recovery and those who are ill will be</p>			

	<p>supported to allow normal family life as well as work and social activity. The success of the effort to combat mental disorders will also be determined by educational measures that raise the knowledge and awareness in this regard among the residents. Regular physical activity helps strengthen the body's immunity and fitness, and plays a role in preventing a number of diseases. An important aspect of the city's activities will be to support the development of grassroots physical activity, including sport, leisure and water-based tourism. Initiatives are also planned to encourage the development of competitive sport and make sporting events more popular, which will positively influence the formation of attitudes, a sense of shared identity and social integration.</p>
<p><b>Alignment with the UN Sustainable Development Goals</b></p>	<p>3. Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages</p> 
<p><b>Alignment with the objectives and courses of action outlined in the Gdańsk 2030 Plus City Development Strategy</b></p>	<p><b>Strategic objective 1. Green City</b> – courses of action:</p> <p>1.2. Protection of natural assets and resources, especially water, greenery and air</p> <p>1.4. Mitigating negative environmental impacts and reducing greenhouse gas emissions and pollutants, including noise</p> <p><b>Strategic objective 2. Common City</b> – courses of action:</p> <p>2.2. Equalising development opportunities for all residents, strengthening social solidarity and supporting families and developing the conditions for long-term independent lives</p> <p>2.5. Creating the conditions for a healthy and active lifestyle, developing sport and increasing the health competences of residents</p> <p><b>Strategic objective 3. Accessible City</b> – course of action:</p> <p>3.1. Improving conditions for daily mobility by prioritising and developing sustainable and integrated pedestrian, cycling and public transport systems</p>
<p><b>Objective priorities</b></p>	<p><b>Directions of intervention</b></p>
<p>II.3.1. Promoting healthy lifestyles and preventing disease</p>	<p>II.3.1.1. Developing the health competences of the residents at all stages of life</p> <p>II.3.1.2. Reducing the risk of civilisation diseases by increasing the effectiveness of preventive measures</p>




II.3.2. Protecting mental health	II.3.2.1. Reinforcing the individual and social value of mental health through health education and promotion of health-conducive behaviour and preventing stigmatisation of people with mental disorders II.3.2.2. Improving access to comprehensive mental health care II.3.2.3. Improving the effectiveness of the system for managing mental health measures II.3.2.4. Preventing suicidal events among children and young people
II.3.3. Reducing the use of psychoactive substances and preventing addiction	II.3.3.1. Promoting responsible drinking habits, reducing alcohol consumption and the use of other psychoactive substances II.3.3.2. Reducing the risk of behavioural addictions by developing a preventive healthcare offering, especially for children and young people II.3.3.3. Reducing health, psychological and societal harm due to the use of psychoactive substances and other high-risk behaviours
II.3.4. Developing sport and increasing the residents' participation in physical culture	II.3.4.1. Creating the conditions for the development of grassroots sports II.3.4.2. Creating the conditions for the development of competitive sports II.3.4.3. Increasing the participation of local residents as spectators at sporting events II.3.4.4. Utilising the city's waterfront potential for developing sport, leisure and water-based tourism
II.3.5. Improving the quality of health services	II.3.5.1. Integrating social, psychological and medical care II.3.5.2. Supporting the creation of conditions to facilitate access to health services, including infertility treatment II.3.5.3. Supporting the development of residents' competences to participate in the treatment process

**Result indicators adopted in the Gdańsk 2030 Plus City Development Strategy, which are implemented as part of specific objective II.3.**

No.	Indicator	Baseline value	Value in 2030
CC.1	Number of residents of Gdańsk [thousands]	471	500
CC.4	Percentage of residents positively assessing their health [%]	66	76

**Indicators for specific objective II.3**

No.	Indicator	Value in 2022	Value in 2026	Value in 2030
II.3.a	Percentage of residents involved in sufficient physical activity [%]	54	60	65
II.3.b	Percentage of residents at low risk of developing depression [%]	81	81	81

<b>Specific objective II.4. Social inclusion and creating conditions for long-term independent living of the residents</b>	
<b>Description of the specific objective</b>	<p>The quality of life of the residents of Gdańsk is greatly influenced by solidarity and social security. The tasks carried out as part of the specific objective will expand and homogenise the social support system, especially its deinstitutionalisation. Wherever possible, social services will be provided not in care facilities but at the place of residence, also using the potential of informal care in the local communities.</p> <p>A particular challenge addressed by the objective is to support social cohesion and solidarity in the face of contemporary demographic and cultural changes. There will be a strong emphasis on fostering cross-generational cooperation, on equal treatment and anti-discrimination and a human rights perspective in all social inclusion measures.</p> <p>The development of social services will be based on the search for innovation as well as creating new forms and tools of support, e.g. through social economy tools. This will be made possible through cooperation with Gdańsk-based entities as well as supra-local and international cooperation.</p>
<b>Alignment with the UN Sustainable Development Goals</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. End poverty in all its forms everywhere</li> <li>2. End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition, and promote sustainable agriculture</li> <li>3. Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages</li> <li>5. Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls</li> <li>8. Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all</li> <li>10. Reduce inequality within and among countries</li> <li>11. Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient, and sustainable</li> <li>16. Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels</li> </ol> 

<p><b>Alignment with the objectives and courses of action outlined in the Gdańsk 2030 Plus City Development Strategy</b></p>	<p><b>Strategic objective 2. Common City</b> – courses of action:</p> <p>2.2. Equalising development opportunities for all residents, strengthening social solidarity and supporting families and developing the conditions for long-term independent lives</p> <p>2.3. Building sustainable partnerships and local communities, integration and responsible participation in community life, supporting active citizenship and involving residents</p>
<p><b>Objective priorities</b></p>	<p><b>Directions of intervention</b></p>
<p>II.4.1. Developing accessible social services</p>	<p>II.4.1.1. Supporting the development of and improving access to diverse social services provided at the place of residence, reducing the involvement of institutional support</p> <p>II.4.1.2. Ensuring access to universal and widespread social support, including informal carers</p> <p>II.4.1.3. Providing specialist advice in the area of social support available in the local communities</p> <p>II.4.1.4. Training and supervisory support for staff providing social services</p>
<p>II.4.2. Strengthening social cohesion and solidarity</p>	<p>II.4.2.1. Creating and developing social inclusion mechanisms based on cross-generational interaction and human rights</p> <p>II.4.2.2. Taking measures for equal treatment and preventing discrimination</p> <p>II.4.2.3. Developing services for independent living of persons supported based on social inclusion mechanisms</p> <p>II.4.2.4. Involving residents in providing social support in the local environment</p> <p>II.4.2.5. Enhancing the competences of a network of local activity centres to provide social services</p>
<p>II.4.3. Implementing social innovations and the social and solidarity economy</p>	<p>II.4.3.1. Integrating the network of entities providing support services in the area of social economy and social innovation by creating a local social economy model</p> <p>II.4.3.2. Creating an incubator for social innovation and the solidarity economy based on local resources</p> <p>II.4.3.3. Strengthening supra-local and international cooperation in the search for social innovation</p> <p>II.4.3.4. Creating and adapting new forms and tools of support, including the integration of people with special needs into the labour market</p>
<p>II.4.4. Developing the infrastructure and improving the management and communication as part of social services</p>	<p>II.4.4.1. Procuring premises and public spaces in the southern districts to provide social services</p> <p>II.4.4.2. Developing a locally accessible social service infrastructure for people who are socially excluded or at risk of social exclusion</p> <p>II.4.4.3. Renovating local infrastructure and public spaces to provide social services</p> <p>II.4.4.4. Using the Gdańsk Resident Card system to inform residents, and to manage and integrate access to social services</p>


<b>Result indicators adopted in the Gdańsk 2030 Plus City Development Strategy, which are implemented as part of specific objective II.4.</b>				
<b>No.</b>	<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Baseline value</b>	<b>Value in 2030</b>	
CC.1	Number of residents of Gdańsk [thousands]	471	500	
CC.4	Percentage of residents positively assessing their health [%]	66	76	
<b>Indicators for specific objective II.4</b>				
<b>No.</b>	<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Value in 2022</b>	<b>Value in 2026</b>	<b>Value in 2030</b>
II.4.a	Number of places per district providing social services for the elderly (e.g. self-help clubs, senior citizens' clubs, day care centres, telecare services)	3.4	4.4	5.4
II.4.b	Number of places per district providing social services for children and young people (e.g. day-care centres, youth spaces, cultural centres, youth palaces)	2.9	3.3	3.6
II.4.c	Number of places per district providing social services for people with disabilities (e.g. self-help clubs for people with mental disorders, occupational therapy workshops, others, e.g. residential care centres)	1.5	1.7	1.9
II.4.d	Number of places per district integrating various social services (e.g. Social Work Centres, community clubs/centres, free legal aid, culture centres, libraries)	2.7	3.1	3.3

<b>Specific objective II.5. Building local communities and developing active citizenship</b>	
<b>Description of the specific objective</b>	<p>One of the development undertakings of the City of Gdańsk will be to increase the level of social capital. The city's rich and multifaceted history and its current reality point to diversity, solidarity and civic attitudes as values with which the residents of Gdańsk identify. These values will underlie all activities that strengthen community and social identity.</p> <p>Community-building will be achieved by encouraging and supporting the residents to do good for others and the community, mainly in the form of volunteering. Existing and emerging local communities will benefit from the infrastructure of the district activity centres.</p> <p>Non-governmental organisations are an important element of civil society. To effectively implement the numerous public tasks delegated to them, ongoing support is planned to strengthen their self-reliance, independence and agility.</p> <p>A number of tasks are also foreseen to increase the residents' participation in democratic processes – from educating them about participation mechanisms to facilitating such processes, expanding opportunities for shared decision-making and shared responsibility for the city's affairs.</p>
<b>Alignment with the UN Sustainable Development Goals</b>	<p>5. Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls  10. Reduce inequality within and among countries  16. Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels</p> 
<b>Alignment with the objectives and courses of action outlined in the Gdańsk 2030 Plus City Development Strategy</b>	<p><b>Strategic objective 2. Common City</b> – courses of action:</p> <p>2.3. Building sustainable partnerships and local communities, integration and responsible participation in community life, supporting active citizenship and involving residents</p> <p>2.4. Increasing participation in culture, supporting artistic creativity, developing culture as a system that binds the city together and builds identity, disseminating and protecting heritage</p>

<b>Objective priorities</b>	<b>Directions of intervention</b>
II.5.1. Promoting engagement and cooperation among the residents	II.5.1.1. Integrating and involving new residents in activities for others and the common good II.5.1.2. Developing tools to promote interaction-based resident engagement II.5.1.3. Providing opportunities for shared management of local resources and practicing cooperation
II.5.2. Supporting organised local communities	II.5.2.1. Developing and providing systemic support for local activity centres as a space for formal and informal groups to act II.5.2.2. Expanding the network of local activity centres to include new districts II.5.2.3. Reinforcing integration among local activity centres II.5.2.4. Establishing a training and supervision system for the staff of local activity centres II.5.2.5. Developing a network of community facilitators
II.5.3. Strengthening the sustainability and independence of social organisations	II.5.3.1. Strengthening and developing the stability, autonomy, independence and efficiency of social organisations II.5.3.2. Developing collaboration with social organisations in delivering social services, community support and relationships with the residents II.5.3.3. Leveraging the advocacy and watchdog potential of social organisations
II.5.4. Promoting local democracy	II.5.4.1. Shaping attitudes, awareness, knowledge and competences of residents regarding the common good and democracy II.5.4.2. Developing the competences of individuals and organisations that lead participatory processes II.5.4.3. Developing and implementing participatory processes, including shared creation of tools to support such processes II.5.4.4. Shared creation of mechanisms to reward involvement in participatory processes II.5.4.5. Involving residents in shared decision-making about their daily lives
II.5.5. Strengthening the residents' identity as a community	II.5.5.1. Creating a community story about the city which acknowledges the diversity of its residents and the development of social rituals which form the community II.5.5.2. Creating a space for social dialogue

**Result indicators adopted in the Gdańsk 2030 Plus City Development Strategy, which are implemented as part of specific objective II.5.**

<b>No.</b>	<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Baseline value</b>	<b>Value in 2030</b>
CC.1	Number of residents of Gdańsk [thousands]	471	500
CC.3	Percentage of residents involved in city development activities [%]	20	30

<b>Indicators for specific objective II.5</b>				
<b>No.</b>	<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Value in 2022</b>	<b>Value in 2026</b>	<b>Value in 2030</b>
II.5.a	Number of people using local activity centres	27,669	30,000	45,000
II.5.b	Percentage of co-financed applications as part of the Gdańsk Funds [%]	50	60	70
II.5.c	Number of volunteers involved in municipal events and public tasks [thousands]	12.2	12.8	13.4
<b>Specific objective II.6. Developing and effectively managing the municipal housing and social housing stock</b>				
<b>Description of the specific objective</b>	<p>Greater availability of housing significantly improves the city's demographics. In the context of both population growth and a favourable migration balance, a shortage or low standard of housing may be barriers. Bridging these barriers is a major challenge for the city's housing policy, especially given the high level of marketisation of this sector of the economy.</p> <p>Building new housing will increase the availability of communal and rental housing. Increasing the supply of housing will also sustainably improve its affordability and physical availability across the city. Alternative forms of procuring accommodation will also be introduced, e.g. converting housing occupied by people with special needs into housing with accessible social services. Innovative solutions, such as the assumptions of the Social Rental Agency, will be introduced into the municipal housing offering.</p> <p>Convenient access to social services is an essential need of Gdańsk's residents. For this reason, some of the city's land, housing and other premises will be used for the delivery of services in this area, and the existing resources will be gradually modernised.</p>			
<b>Alignment with the UN Sustainable Development Goals</b>	<p>7. Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all  10. Reduce inequality within and among countries  11. Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable  13. Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts</p> 			
<b>Alignment with the objectives and courses of</b>	<b>Strategic objective 2. Common City</b> – courses of action:			

<p><b>action outlined in the Gdańsk 2030 Plus City Development Strategy</b></p>	<p>2.2. Equalising development opportunities for all residents, strengthening social solidarity and supporting families and developing the conditions for long-term independent lives</p> <p>2.6. Preventing depopulation of the city by developing accessible housing</p> <p><b>Strategic objective 3. Accessible City</b> – courses of action:</p> <p>3.3. Removal of barriers in the city space</p> <p>3.6. Creating aesthetically pleasing, multifunctional and accessible public spaces friendly to residents, meeting and leisure areas and revitalisation</p> <p><b>Strategic objective 4. Innovative City</b> – course of action:</p> <p>4.2. Energy transformation and modernisation of technical infrastructure networks</p>
<p><b>Objective priorities</b></p>	<p><b>Directions of intervention</b></p>
<p>II.6.1. Expanding the housing and social offering</p>	<p>II.6.1.1. Building accommodation by municipal companies, developing communal and rental housing, implementing the objectives of the Gdańsk Social Housing Programme and deinstitutionalisation</p> <p>II.6.1.2. Creating a housing offering for selected groups of professionals who are essential to the city's development</p> <p>II.6.1.3. Procuring apartments by converting housing occupied by people with special needs into housing with accessible social services</p> <p>II.6.1.4. Building and adapting the social infrastructure for people in crisis of homelessness</p> <p>II.6.1.5. Incorporating the assumptions of the Social Rental Agency into the municipal housing offering</p> <p>II.6.1.6. Establishing or joining a Social Housing Initiative</p> <p>II.6.1.7. Procuring municipal land for housing and social policy purposes</p>
<p>II.6.2. Using communal premises for social purposes</p>	<p>II.6.2.1. Creating a network of local activity centres</p> <p>II.6.2.2. Using existing housing stock for social services, including the Gdańsk Social Housing Programme</p> <p>II.6.2.3. Integrating housing policy services with social aid and inclusion as well as healthcare</p> <p>II.6.2.4. Developing and enhancing the housing offering with support services for people who are in debt, at risk of homelessness or experiencing housing exclusion</p>
<p>II.6.3. Managing the municipal housing stock effectively</p>	<p>II.6.3.1. Modernising the municipal housing and commercial property stock</p> <p>II.6.3.2. Adapting existing non-residential buildings for inclusion in the municipal housing stock</p>



**Result indicators adopted in the Gdańsk 2030 Plus City Development Strategy, which are implemented as part of specific objective II.6.**

No.	Indicator	Baseline value	Value in 2030	
CC.1	Number of residents of Gdańsk [thousands]	471	500	
<b>Indicators for specific objective II.6</b>				
No.	Indicator	Value in 2022	Value in 2026	Value in 2030
II.6.a	Number of apartments acquired	•	520	1,100
II.6.b	Number of premises renovated	•	600	1,200
II.6.c	Number of premises earmarked for the implementation of the Gdańsk Social Housing Programme	187	300	420
• <i>indicator calculated cumulatively since 2022</i>				

## 6. ACCESSIBLE CITY DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

### MAIN OBJECTIVE:

An Accessible City is a city where everyone feels safe as a traffic participant, regardless of how they travel. The city provides a complementary public transport system integrated with pedestrian and bicycle traffic, ensuring public mass transport services that are adapted to the abilities of people with special needs and reduce the negative effects of private car traffic. It is committed to providing information that is accessible to all residents and uses the latest technologies to provide the highest possible quality of life. An Accessible City is also self-sufficient in terms of energy supply and is concerned about the energy security of the local community.

### SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES:

- III.1. Improving the conditions for pedestrian traffic, including people with special needs
- III.2. Improving the conditions for bicycle traffic
- III.3. Making public transport more attractive
- III.4. Improving transport accessibility
- III.5. Safety on the road and in public spaces
- III.6. Developing urban energy
- III.7. Digital commune and smart city

## 6.1. GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS OF THE PROGRAMME

The Accessible City Development Programme prioritises making residents feel safe, improving their quality of life in terms of **transport and mobility, security, and energy and digitisation**.

The city's mobility and transport measures focus on **all possible forms of transport according to an inverted mobility pyramid** – from walking, cycling, use of scooters and personal transport devices to public mass transport and private car transport. Accessible City has a safe and equitable mobility and transport system that addresses the needs of all user groups, including those with special needs.

**Pedestrian traffic concerns all residents**, and the freedom of movement on foot, comfort and safety of pedestrians significantly affects how public spaces are organised and accessed. Its proper functioning is a prerequisite for the successful implementation of sustainable transport. By bridging natural and infrastructural barriers, **walking will underlie how residents** of all ages, special needs or lifestyles **move around the city**.

**Cycling is not only a form of leisure**, but also, above all, an opportunity to travel quickly and safely in the city, which is demonstrated by the dynamics of cycling in recent years. Apart from infrastructural measures, such as building and modernising roads and bicycle parking facilities, promotional and informational activities, which shape the residents' attitudes in the area of mobility, will be an important part of the policy. Education provided in Gdańsk schools will help the youngest participants of bicycle traffic learn the rules of cycling and take part in practical activities.

**Public mass transport plays a major role in travelling** both shorter and longer distances within the city. Measures to improve the functioning of the passenger information system, increase ticket availability within the metropolis, purchase new vehicles and speed up trams and buses will positively influence the experience of public transport users. **Optimal transport routes to the city's key locations** will have a positive impact on the level of satisfaction not only of residents using public transport, but also of tourists visiting Gdańsk.

Ensuring **an efficient and coherent internal transport network in the city** that connected to the external road system provides an opportunity for the economic and spatial development of Gdańsk. Creating an efficient transport network promotes the concept of a city of short distances, which also affects the quality of life of the city's residents. **Shaping an urban transport policy that encourages active mobility** as well as the use of low- or zero-emission vehicles will free up public spaces from parked vehicles, noise, air pollution and improve the health of residents.

All of the measures implemented will make the residents safer. As regards safety on the road and in public spaces, the basis for the assumptions is **Vision ZERO (no fatalities)**, as shown by one of the strategic indicators of the adopted Gdańsk 2030 Plus City Development Strategy of 2022. Safety will be ensured, among other things, by improving the condition of infrastructure, continuing to introduce traffic calming zones, and providing user-friendly spaces with convenient access to a variety of services in keeping with the vision of a city of short distances. Public awareness campaigns and promotional measures will ensure broad access to information on sustainable forms of mobility and on safety, both on the road and in public spaces.

The Accessible City programme also aims to ensure **safe and flexible energy systems**, positively influencing the city's economic growth opportunities. Efficient use of the infrastructure will give Gdańsk energy independence, which has been so important in recent years. Improving the safety of the city's energy system will directly **strengthen protection against energy poverty and optimise**

**energy consumption and the associated costs.** In addition, as part of the One Stop Shop, residents will be **supported with energy advice**, and good practice towards climate goals will be promoted.

In the described development programme, the concept of accessibility is treated broadly, and the issues of **digitisation and smart city management (Smart City)** are not restricted to the thematic framework set out in the Accessible City Development Programme. **Its horizontal nature affects the ability to utilise the digital potential in every area of the city's functioning.** The use of digital components will increase the number of available e-services and improve the digital competence of Gdańsk's residents. Smart city management will bring measurable benefits in terms of **identifying the needs of the residents** as well as implementing tools and solutions to meet those needs. Proper exploitation of the city's potential and human resources to create cutting-edge solutions will make everyday life easier and increase the comfort and quality for the residents of Gdańsk.

The Accessible City Development Programme aims to implement the courses of action from **all the strategic objectives of the Gdańsk 2030 Plus City Development Strategy**, i.e. in addition to Accessible City, also the objectives of: Green City, Common City and Innovative City. These links are outlined in the individual specific objectives.

The programme also pursues **the spatial development objectives** outlined in the Gdańsk 2030 Plus City Development Strategy: **balancing spatial structures** and **shaping sustainable mobility**. Balancing the spatial structures aims to improve the quality and attractiveness of existing public spaces and create new **user-friendly public spaces** which are also accessible to people with special needs. Sustainable mobility will be achieved, among other things, through the development of infrastructure that **prioritises walking and active mobility** as well as the development of a modern infrastructure in the form of eco-pathways. In addition, expanding the public mass transport system and the existing road network to bridge transport gaps will create an efficient transport network for the city.

## **6.2. CONCLUSIONS OF THE DIAGNOSIS**

### **6.2.1. Pedestrian traffic**

In order to ensure that residents can travel freely and safely on foot in Gdańsk, the city should first ensure that the pedestrian traffic infrastructure is as accessible as possible. The trend towards increased pedestrian mobility emerged along with the limitations on public transport due to the pandemic and the restrictions put in place. However, in order to capitalise on this trend, interventions to improve infrastructure and pedestrian safety across the city need to be stepped up. The key is to work on the accessibility and aesthetics of public spaces, so that walking around the city is a pleasure, both in the most representative parts of Gdańsk and in the other districts.

In the context of accessibility of information, the implementation of the measures taken should be monitored and data should be published consistently on how sustainable urban mobility is being developed in Gdańsk. Among the key and necessary measures is **a clear prioritisation of pedestrian traffic** in the city space, e.g. by introducing more traffic calming zones and residential zones, giving pedestrians right of way and providing them with legal protection.

### **6.2.2. Bicycle traffic**

In recent decades, bicycles have become more popular as a means of travelling around the city, which has been recognised by Gdańsk: cycling is now promoted as a form of urban mobility. A systematic approach has been adopted to organising and promoting cycling in the city. As in the case of pedestrian traffic, an important aspect of cycling is the safety of its participants, especially the

youngest ones. In this context, audits of pedestrian and cycling conditions in the vicinity of primary schools and subsequent changes in traffic organisation in their surroundings implemented as a result of these audits are among the key measures.

Another important task is to **integrate cycling with public mass transport**. The residents of Gdańsk are encouraged to combine these two modes of travel with the possibility to carry a bike free of charge on the city's public transport and on the Fast Urban Railway (SKM) trains. Unfortunately, the implementation of these transport services is quite often challenging. Trams and buses sometimes lack adequate spaces for bicycles and, in addition, such spaces are shared with pushchairs and vehicles for people with disabilities. There is also insufficient parking infrastructure to allow safe bicycle parking near public transport stops.

In 2009, the city authorities, inspired by the activities of European cycling cities, adopted the Charter of Brussels, whose signatories committed themselves, inter alia, **to increase the share of cycling in urban traffic** and to reduce the risk of cycling accidents. While the situation for cyclists has improved considerably in terms of safety, with respect to the increase in the importance of the bicycle as a means of public transport, Gdańsk is not even half way to the goal it wanted to reach by 2020.

### 6.2.3. Public mass transport

Based on a survey on the city's development challenges by 2030, which was carried out while updating the City Development Strategy, **sustainable urban mobility** is not only a part of Gdańsk's urban policy, but also a desired direction of change for transport in the city. However, to increase the share of public transport in total travel in Gdańsk, comprehensive measures are needed to improve its accessibility and quality. A challenge for the city is to ensure that **public mass transport can be accessed by people with special needs, including those with disabilities**. There are still significant deficits in terms of appropriate vehicle identification and ensuring that people with disabilities can enter and exit the vehicle independently. Another challenge, especially important for the elderly, is to ensure an adequate number of seats on trams. Meeting these needs and efforts to make urban public transport more popular, safe and convenient will necessitate the purchase of new vehicles by the city.

Gdańsk has a wide and varied range of public transport tickets. Unfortunately, in this case, the rich offer is not always a user-friendly solution and choosing the right ticket takes too long. **The organisational and functional integration of public transport**, both at the level of the metropolis and in Gdańsk itself, remains an ongoing challenge. In spite of a number of important investments in infrastructure, modernisation of the vehicle fleet and measures to improve the functioning of public transport, it often loses to private transport in terms of accessibility, comfort and travel time. There is a deficit of well-connected routes served by various forms of public mass transport and mobility, which, in particular, hinders travel outside the city centre and the Central Service Strand. The regular water tram services that operated in the past enjoyed great popularity in Gdańsk, but mainly as a city-subsidised tourist attraction that was also quite expensive. Extending urban public transport with the water tram system is an attractive solution, but its functionality would depend on successful integration with other modes of transport in the city.

### 6.2.4. Road system

The road infrastructure is an important component of building an accessible city and also a visible instrument to influence specific areas for the residents. An important line of action in planning the development of the road network should be to change the nature of the street, with a special and priority focus on space for pedestrians and cyclists. An indispensable part of the city's efforts to

expand and modernise the road system is to **develop the city's parking policy**. The parking policy is one of the means by which the city can shape the transport behaviour of its residents, and parking space management should be considered an important instrument for managing urban mobility.

A challenge in the context of developing bus lanes is how to conduct an information policy aimed at a variety of traffic participants. Unsurprisingly, those travelling by car are far less likely to accept bus lanes at the expense of regular lanes than other road users. Improving the transport accessibility of the seaport and airport is also a major issue in the context of developing the road network. While the city does not have a decisive influence on the directions of development of the Port of Gdańsk and the Lech Wałęsa Airport in Gdańsk, **the development of road infrastructure**, enabling, for example, the transport of goods to and from these two locations, falls within its remit.

### 6.2.5. Transport safety

One extremely important element of traffic safety is the proper condition of the mobility infrastructure and its signage. **The safety of public transport**, in turn, depends on ensuring that tram and bus infrastructure is in good condition, i.e. it depends not only on the technical condition of the vehicles themselves, but also on tram tracks and their fencing, power supply and bus shelters. The level of road safety for all road users in the city is also greatly influenced by adequate lighting and efficient traffic lights.

Comfort and safety of public transport users is improved by an infrastructure that is readily accessible to the users. **Electric scooters** – both privately owned and rented via mobile apps – **are a new challenge for traffic safety in the city**. As the scooters are becoming more popular, there are an increasing number of accidents that are not accounted for in road safety statistics. All measures to improve transport comfort and safety are highly relevant to increasing the residents' active mobility and the use of public transport. For many road users, it is the sense of safety and comfort that determines their choice of mode of transport.

### 6.2.6. Energy transition

**Energy transition and active promotion of investments in renewable energy sources (RES)** should be considered a necessity to ensure continuity and improve the quality of public services. A city-wide, comprehensive inventory of public and residential buildings is necessary to assess the need for renovating them, especially the supply of heat sources. This also applies to buildings that have been modernised in recent years, as new or improved technologies are now available on the market. In addition, there is a dearth of information regarding the existence of a uniform and enforceable standard for the energy modernisation of buildings.

The introduction of greater savings related to the energy demand of the city's public buildings, and solutions that go several steps further **in the city's pursuit of energy self-sufficiency**, is blocked by the absence of entities that would be responsible for managing the city's public buildings and for electricity trading in the city. Competences are not concentrated and there is no single entity to commission and receive the energy audit and monitor the energy demand in Gdańsk's educational institutions. A similar situation can be observed in the market for energy generation and trading in the city; to date, no single entity has been appointed to collect information from municipal institutions on energy demand and negotiate prices.

When it comes to **reducing greenhouse gas emissions**, the scope for action is wide; it concerns the thermal modernisation of buildings, the modernisation and expansion of district heating networks and increasing the share of energy from RES. It needs to be emphasised that, despite the positive effects of the Clean Air programme, as part of whose funding is granted for the replacement of

inefficient energy sources, the scale of action is too limited in relation to the need to meet the challenges of anthropogenic climate change. Furthermore, these measures are carried out within the existing centralised energy production and distribution system. Meanwhile, **energy transition** requires not only a broad uptake of RES, but also a decentralisation of the distribution system that is adequate to the distributed nature of energy generation using local systems.

Undertakings and projects carried out by the city's institutions and their partners in recent years have shown that one challenge for the future will also be to stimulate the activity of businesses, universities and the NGO community. However, the city and the universities in Gdańsk have not defined a strategic area for cooperation, and the current socio-economic and geopolitical situation should naturally guide the decision-makers' attention towards energy transition and renewable energy. A challenge with regard to building partnerships with the business community is that the natural place to discuss the country's energy system is Upper Silesia and other locations associated with the mining sector. This translates into difficulties in identifying highly specialised advisors and external actors capable of constructively supporting the city in planning pathways to energy self-sufficiency.

### **6.2.7. Digitisation and smart city management**

Being tools and solutions that serve the city in a number of areas, the digital components will improve the city's functioning, and in-depth analyses of the data collected using modern technologies will allow the residents' needs to be identified more effectively. **Digitisation**, understood broadly as including the dissemination and popularisation of digital techniques, is an essential element in building a **smart city**.

The enormous importance of digitisation became apparent during the COVID-19 pandemic, necessitating the adoption of remote communication on an unprecedented scale. Among the major challenges were the implementation of remote learning and consultancy for urban planning and revitalisation. An important dimension in digitising public services is the creation of open data repositories. Not only are they useful for their primary function, but they can also be used in scientific research, by NGOs, businesses and individual residents. Such analyses can be applied in practice and foster improvements in the city's functioning.

When developing tools and solutions, it would be reasonable to give more consideration to the competences of specialists in user-centred design. In this context, it is worth considering the appointment of a coordinator who would deal with the subject of digital transformation and smart city – a person to oversee the modelling and implementation of innovative tools, designed necessarily with reference to solutions already in place in the city and building on previous experiences. The city's smart city specialist should also be tasked with developing a comprehensive strategy and integrating the implemented undertakings, projects at the prototyping and pilot stage and the identified needs and challenges. On the one hand, such an approach will enable the transfer of proven interventions to other thematic areas and, on the other, it will make it possible to identify the missing links in the network of smart solutions. It is important to nominate an entity which, by focusing on the urban innovation aspect, will be able to set directions and priorities in the area of smart city solutions.

## **6.3. RECOMMENDATIONS FROM THE DIAGNOSIS OF THE ACCESSIBLE CITY AREA**

### **1. Improving traffic safety in the city**

- 1.1. Continuing traffic calming measures in the city
- 1.2. Auditing pedestrian and bicycle traffic conditions across the city
- 1.3. Implementing educational programmes for children and young people on road traffic rules and safety
- 1.4. Strengthening the city's road safety management system

### **2. Increasing the share of active mobility in total travel in the city**

- 2.1. Implementing the concept of a city of short distances
- 2.2. Improving the quality of public spaces
- 2.3. Improving the conditions and safety of pedestrian and bicycle traffic
- 2.4. Improving the conditions for integrating pedestrian and bicycle traffic with public transport
- 2.5. Campaigns to promote active lifestyles, including commuting to work and school by bicycle

### **3. Building an integrated city transport system**

- 3.1. Improving the offer of bus and tram services to ensure their complementarity
- 3.2. Improving accessibility and functionality of pedestrian and bicycle routes in the context of connections to public transport stops
- 3.3. Implementing a common metropolitan ticket system
- 3.4. Implementing a public metropolitan bicycle system

### **4. Reducing private car traffic in the city**

- 4.1. Improving the quality of the public transport system
- 4.2. Restrictive parking policy
- 4.3. Implementing the concept of a city of short distances
- 4.4. Improving the conditions and availability of pedestrian and bicycle traffic
- 4.5. Campaigns to promote sustainable urban mobility and the sharing economy

### **5. Gdańsk becoming the first city in Poland to achieve energy self-sufficiency**

- 5.1. Developing the city's energy transition path
- 5.2. Establishing a single municipal entity responsible for managing public buildings
- 5.3. Focusing own production on internal needs
- 5.4. Establishing a single municipal entity responsible for electricity trading
- 5.5. Taking stock of municipal public buildings in terms of energy transition and RES installation needs, and developing standards for upgrading municipal infrastructure
- 5.6. Taking stock of RES installations in operation and those currently under construction with regard to the possibility to use their production and energy storage potential and as lead sources in shaping energy communities
- 5.7. Taking stock of the city's land and designating sites for RES installations
- 5.8. Moving towards a commonality of goals between the city and partners from the socio-economic environment in the area of energy transition and renewable energy
- 5.9. Leveraging the implementation potential of initiatives from partners outside the public sector to achieve the city's goals
- 5.10. Creating energy communities



## **6. Energy transition**

- 6.1. Increasing the share of RES in the city's energy consumption structure
- 6.2. Improving energy efficiency in civil engineering and transport
- 6.3. Decentralising the energy distribution and storage system (citizen energy, prosumers and communities: clusters, cooperatives and energy islands)




## **7. Digitalisation of public services**

- 7.1. Increasing the number and scope of remotely processed official procedures
- 7.2. Integrating public administration IT systems
- 7.3. Expanding open data repositories
- 7.4. Improving cyber security standards and procedures

## **8. Using smart city tools to improve the quality of life in the city**


- 8.1. Appointing a coordinator for the implementation of smart city management tools
- 8.2. Evaluating the smart city tools used in the city
- 8.3. Evaluating the city's information policy tools in terms of their complementarity and user-friendliness
- 8.4. Identifying needs and opportunities for smart city solutions in individual city policies
- 8.5. Developing a plan for smart city solutions to be implemented in the city

## 6.4. SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES, PRIORITIES OF OBJECTIVES, DIRECTIONS OF INTERVENTION AND INDICATORS



<b>Specific objective III.1. Improving the conditions for pedestrian traffic, including people with special needs</b>	
<b>Description of the specific objective</b>	<p>Walking is the principal form of movement. Pedestrian traffic concerns all residents, and the freedom of movement on foot, comfort and safety of pedestrians significantly affects how public spaces are organised and accessed. According to the adopted inverted mobility pyramid, pedestrian traffic is prioritised and its correct operation is a prerequisite for successfully implementing sustainable transport. This is also a key factor for the quality of life in the city.</p> <p>Improvements in the conditions for pedestrian traffic will be achieved by increasing accessibility for pedestrians, including people with special needs. The measures being implemented will improve the quality and functionality of pedestrian routes, prioritising pedestrians in the organisation of traffic, including temporary traffic arrangements.</p> <p>Measures to reduce private motorised transport and to remove natural and infrastructural obstacles and barriers, including the creation of surface crossings, will improve the quality of pedestrian space and positively influence the sense of comfort and safety among the residents.</p>
<b>Alignment with the UN Sustainable Development Goals</b>	<p>3. Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages</p> <p>4. Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all</p> <p>11. Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable</p> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; align-items: center;"> <div style="text-align: center;">  <p>3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING</p> </div> <div style="text-align: center;">  <p>4 QUALITY EDUCATION</p> </div> <div style="text-align: center;">  <p>11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES</p> </div> </div>
<b>Alignment with the objectives and courses of action outlined in the Gdańsk 2030 Plus City Development Strategy</b>	<p><b>Strategic objective 1. Green City</b> – course of action:</p> <p>1.4. Mitigating negative environmental impacts and reducing greenhouse gas emissions and pollutants, including noise</p> <p><b>Strategic objective 2. Common City</b> – course of action:</p> <p>2.5. Creating the conditions for a healthy and active lifestyle, developing sport and increasing the health competences of residents</p>

	<p><b>Strategic objective 3. Accessible City</b> – courses of action:</p> <p>3.1. Improving conditions for daily mobility by prioritising and developing sustainable and integrated pedestrian, cycling and public transport systems</p> <p>3.2. Improving safety, especially traffic safety</p> <p>3.3. Removal of barriers in the city space</p> <p>3.5. Implementing the concept of inward growth and a compact city of short distances</p> <p>3.6. Creating aesthetically pleasing, multifunctional and accessible public spaces friendly to residents, meeting and leisure areas and revitalisation</p>		
<b>Objective priorities</b>	<b>Directions of intervention</b>		
III.1.1. Improving accessibility for pedestrians	<p>III.1.1.1. Laying and modernising pavements designed to ensure free movement and comfort for pedestrians</p> <p>III.1.1.2. Building above-ground pedestrian crossings</p> <p>III.1.1.3. Implementing and improving pedestrian accessibility of interchanges, public transport stops as well as educational and childcare facilities</p> <p>III.1.1.4. Removing obstacles and barriers to pedestrian movement, especially with a view to improving the conditions of movement for people with special needs</p> <p>III.1.1.5. Creating new pedestrian zones and streets with shared space</p> <p>III.1.1.6. Prioritising pedestrian traffic in the preparation of designs for the construction and modernisation of the city's transport infrastructure</p>		
III.1.2. Introducing solutions to improve comfort for pedestrians	<p>III.1.2.1. Optimising traffic light and sound signal programmes to prioritise pedestrian traffic</p> <p>III.1.2.2. Increasing the coverage of residential zones</p> <p>III.1.2.3. Removing the possibility for cars to park on pavements</p> <p>III.1.2.4. Maintaining priority for pedestrian traffic in temporary traffic arrangements</p>		
<b>Result indicators adopted in the Gdańsk 2030 Plus City Development Strategy, which are implemented as part of specific objective III.1.</b>			
<b>No.</b>	<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Baseline value</b>	<b>Value in 2030</b>
GC.1	Greenhouse gas emissions (CO <sub>2</sub> ) [% change]	-	-30
CC.4	Percentage of residents positively assessing their health [%]	66	76

AC.1	Share of walking, cycling, scooters and public transport trips in the total number of trips in the city [%]	59	65	
<b>Indicators for specific objective III.1</b>				
<b>No.</b>	<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Value in 2022</b>	<b>Value in 2026</b>	<b>Value in 2030</b>
III.1.a	Length of constructed, modernised and renovated footpaths [km]	•	87	175
III.1.b	Number of traffic lights optimised to prioritise pedestrians	•	18	36
• <i>indicator calculated cumulatively since 2022</i>				
<b>Specific objective III.2. Improving the conditions for bicycle traffic</b>				
<b>Description of the specific objective</b>	<p>Improving the conditions for bicycle traffic is a vital element in implementing the city's policy on sustainable forms of transport. In recent years, bicycle traffic has been on the rise, and cycling is not only a form of leisure, but also, above all, an opportunity to move quickly and safely around the city.</p> <p>To improve the conditions for bicycle traffic, scooters and private means of transport, measures will be taken to build a network of eco-paths and to create new cycling routes at both the local and inter-municipal levels. In addition to developing a network of new routes, which is a major consideration in the development of shared scooter systems and private vehicles, existing infrastructure will be modernised, such as by pavement levelling. There will also be new bicycle parking area and facilities for cyclists in the form of bicycle stands at cycle crossings. An urban bicycle system with a fleet of electric vehicles will be developed, enhancing the comfort of riding in urban terrain with varying altitudes and steep inclinations that characterise the city's lower and upper terrace connections.</p> <p>Promotional and informational activities, which shape the attitudes of the residents in the area of mobility, will also be a significant component of the bicycle policy. Campaigns to promote sustainable transport and active mobility will be aimed at all traffic participants. Education provided in Gdańsk schools will help the youngest participants of bicycle traffic learn the rules of cycling and take part in practical activities.</p>			
<b>Alignment with the UN Sustainable Development Goals</b>	<p>3. Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages</p> <p>4. Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all</p> <p>11. Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient, and sustainable</p>			



	
<p><b>Alignment with the objectives and courses of action outlined in the Gdańsk 2030 Plus City Development Strategy</b></p>	<p><b>Strategic objective 1. Green City</b> – course of action: 1.4. Mitigating negative environmental impacts and reducing greenhouse gas emissions and pollutants, including noise</p> <p><b>Strategic objective 2. Common City</b> – course of action: 2.5. Creating the conditions for a healthy and active lifestyle, developing sport and increasing the health competences of residents</p> <p><b>Strategic objective 3. Accessible City</b> – courses of action: 3.1. Improving conditions for daily mobility by prioritising and developing sustainable and integrated pedestrian, cycling and public transport systems 3.2. Improving safety, especially traffic safety 3.3. Removal of barriers in the city space 3.5. Implementing the concept of inward growth and a compact city of short distances 3.6. Creating aesthetically pleasing, multifunctional and accessible public spaces friendly to residents, meeting and leisure areas and revitalisation</p>
<p><b>Objective priorities</b></p>	<p><b>Directions of intervention</b></p>
<p>III.2.1. Building traffic infrastructure for bicycles, scooters and private transport vehicles</p>	<p>III.2.1.1. Building a network of eco-pathways: bicycle and scooter highways III.2.1.2. Building connections between districts and communes III.2.1.3. Implementing local routes, shortcuts and other local facilities III.2.1.4. Modernising existing bicycle routes to meet current technical standards III.2.1.5. Levelling stone street surfaces or replacing them with smooth surfaces III.2.1.6. Developing the public bicycle system</p>
<p>III.2.2. Building a parking infrastructure for bicycles and scooters</p>	<p>III.2.2.1. Building parking areas in residential and commercial areas as well as and at cultural and educational facilities III.2.2.2. Building parking areas at interchanges and public transport stops III.2.2.3. Making arrangements for the parking of shared scooters</p>

III.2.3. Promoting bicycle traffic	III.2.3.1. Organising campaigns to promote active mobility, in particular on the way to work, school and university III.2.3.2. Implementing an educational programme for safe cycling			
<b>Result indicators adopted in the Gdańsk 2030 Plus City Development Strategy, which are implemented as part of specific objective III.2.</b>				
<b>No.</b>	<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Baseline value</b>		<b>Value in 2030</b>
GC.1	Greenhouse gas emissions (CO <sub>2</sub> ) [% change]	-		-30
CC.4	Percentage of residents positively assessing their health [%]	66		76
AC.1	Share of walking, cycling, scooters and public transport trips in the total number of trips in the city [%]	59		65
<b>Indicators for specific objective III.2</b>				
<b>No.</b>	<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Value in 2022</b>	<b>Value in 2026</b>	<b>Value in 2030</b>
III.2.a	Length of built and modernised cycling infrastructure (bicycle paths, bicycle lanes as well as shared pedestrian and bicycle paths) [km]	•	18	78
III.2.b	Number of new or modernised bicycle parking spaces	•	2,000	4,000
III.2.c	Number of people participating in campaigns to promote commuting by bicycle to work and school	41,662	42,000	42,000
• <i>indicator calculated cumulatively since 2022</i>				
<b>Specific objective III.3. Making public transport more attractive</b>				
<b>Description of the specific objective</b>	<p>Public mass transport plays a major role in travelling around the city. The availability and quality of public transport and its efficient organisation directly affect the use of this form of transport by residents and their quality of life. Synchronising individual public transport modes with other available means of public mass transport will increase the proportion of journeys made using sustainable modes of transport.</p> <p>Measures to improve the functioning of the passenger information system, increase ticket availability within the metropolis and speed up trams will positively influence the experience of public transport users. Tourists will also benefit from optimal transport services between key locations.</p>			

	<p>Improving the comfort of travel, and thus the attractiveness of public transport, will be achieved through measures such as improving the equipment of the vehicles and the condition of the infrastructure. The acceleration of trams and buses will be achieved through: progressive expansion of the transport network, investments in a modern and low-emission fleet, optimisation of traffic control and expansion of the network of bus lanes. Campaigns and educational activities to promote the use of public transport will raise the awareness of Gdańsk residents of sustainable modes of transport and their use.</p>
<p><b>Alignment with the UN Sustainable Development Goals</b></p>	<p>4. Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all 11. Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient, and sustainable</p> <div data-bbox="566 480 880 635" style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around;">   </div>
<p><b>Alignment with the objectives and courses of action outlined in the Gdańsk 2030 Plus City Development Strategy</b></p>	<p><b>Strategic objective 1. Green City</b> – course of action: 1.4. Mitigating negative environmental impacts and reducing greenhouse gas emissions and pollutants, including noise</p> <p><b>Strategic objective 3. Accessible City</b> – courses of action: 3.1. Improving conditions for daily mobility by prioritising and developing sustainable and integrated pedestrian, cycling and public transport systems 3.2. Improving safety, especially traffic safety 3.3. Removal of barriers in the city space 3.4. Improving the quality of the road network and completing missing network elements, especially in developing areas. 3.5. Implementing the concept of inward growth and a compact city of short distances 3.6. Creating aesthetically pleasing, multifunctional and accessible public spaces friendly to residents, meeting and leisure areas and revitalisation</p>


<b>Objective priorities</b>	<b>Directions of intervention</b>			
III.3.1. Building, expanding and renovating the public transport infrastructure	III.3.1.1. Building rail transport routes III.3.1.2. Building bus lanes and bus/tram lanes III.3.1.3. Altering and modernising existing tracks and their supporting infrastructure to allow trams to reach higher speeds III.3.1.4. Implementing a diagnostics system for the public transport infrastructure			
III.3.2. Improving the availability and quality of public transport	III.3.2.1. Improving the functionality of stops, including widening bus platforms III.3.2.2. Improving the availability of tickets within the metropolis III.3.2.3. Purchasing a zero-emission fleet and modernising trams III.3.2.4. Improving the coordination of timetables and cooperation between public transport operators III.3.2.5. Implementing campaigns to promote the use of public transport III.3.2.6. Implementing educational and training measures on public transport for drivers			
III.3.3. Reducing travel time on public transport	III.3.3.1. Introducing a system prioritising public transport over private car transport III.3.3.2. Implementing and modernising the system to support the work of public transport drivers III.3.3.3. Optimising services, including public mass water transport			
<b>Result indicators adopted in the Gdańsk 2030 Plus City Development Strategy, which are implemented as part of specific objective III.3.</b>				
<b>No.</b>	<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Baseline value</b>	<b>Value in 2030</b>	
GC.1	Greenhouse gas emissions (CO <sub>2</sub> ) [% change]	-	-30	
AC.1	Share of walking, cycling, scooters and public transport trips in the total number of trips in the city [%]	59	65	
AC.2	Relation of average journey time by public transport to travel by passenger car [%]	174	150	
<b>Indicators for specific objective III.3</b>				
<b>No.</b>	<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Value in 2022</b>	<b>Value in 2026</b>	<b>Value in 2030</b>
III.3.a	Traffic speed of trams [km/h]	17.50	18.25	19.00




III.3.b	Length of public transport infrastructure built and modernised (tramways, railways and bus lanes) [km]	•	15	47
III.3.c	Percentage of zero-emission buses [%]	1.2	24.8	48.9
• indicator calculated cumulatively since 2022				
<b>Specific objective III.4. Improving transport accessibility</b>				
<b>Description of the specific objective</b>	<p>The residents' daily transport choices are directly influenced by the quality and technical condition of the road infrastructure, street traffic facilities and their parameters. This significantly affects the volume and structure of traffic. An efficient internal transport network of the city, connected to the external national and voivodeship-level road system, will ensure that the entire transport network is coherent and also improve its efficiency. Building streets according to the City Street Standard promotes the city's development and improves the quality of public spaces.</p> <p>Improvements in the accessibility of the city's transport will be achieved by modernising streets, building integrated transport hubs and shaping road layouts to have a positive impact on the movement of the traffic participants. Introducing measures such as the Clean Transport Zone and the Restricted Access Zone will restrict the number of vehicles in the city centre, thus reducing noise and improving air quality. In addition, the development of sustainable mobility will ensure efficient and safe movement with a view to reducing negative impacts on the urban space, air quality and the climate. A reduction in the number parked vehicles, noise and pollution in public spaces, and consequently an improvement in the health of the residents, will be achieved by a holistic urban transport policy, including sustainable urban logistics that encourages active mobility and the use of low- and zero-emission vehicles or alternative means of transport.</p>			
<b>Alignment with the UN Sustainable Development Goals</b>	<p>4. Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all</p> <p>11. Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient, and sustainable</p> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; align-items: center;"> <div style="text-align: center;">  <p>4 QUALITY EDUCATION</p> </div> <div style="text-align: center;">  <p>11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES</p> </div> </div>			

<p><b>Alignment with the objectives and courses of action outlined in the Gdańsk 2030 Plus City Development Strategy</b></p>	<p><b>Strategic objective 1. Green City</b> – course of action: 1.4. Mitigating negative environmental impacts and reducing greenhouse gas emissions and pollutants, including noise</p> <p><b>Strategic objective 3. Accessible City</b> – courses of action: 3.1. Improving conditions for daily mobility by prioritising and developing sustainable and integrated pedestrian, cycling and public transport systems 3.2. Improving safety, especially traffic safety 3.3. Removal of barriers in the city space 3.4. Improving the quality of the road network and completing missing network elements, especially in developing areas. 3.5. Implementing the concept of inward growth and a compact city of short distances 3.6. Creating aesthetically pleasing, multifunctional and accessible public spaces friendly to residents, meeting and leisure areas and revitalisation</p> <p><b>Strategic objective 4. Innovative City</b> – course of action: 4.4. Strengthening the competitiveness of the seaport and airport and improving external transport accessibility</p>
<p><b>Objective priorities</b></p>	<p><b>Directions of intervention</b></p>
<p>III.4.1. Optimising road traffic conditions</p>	<p>III.4.1.1. Building new roads with technical infrastructure III.4.1.2. Building and expanding integrated transport hubs III.4.1.3. Removing barriers to road, rail and water transport III.4.1.4. Promoting accessibility based on sustainable forms of mobility at traffic generators, including hospitals and universities</p>
<p>III.4.2. Improving the technical condition of roads and engineering structures</p>	<p>III.4.2.1. Altering and modernising streets III.4.2.2. Altering and building engineering structures III.4.2.3. Improving the standard of roadway maintenance</p>
<p>III.4.3. Making streets resident-friendly</p>	<p>III.4.3.1. Shaping road layouts to positively influence traffic conditions for traffic participants III.4.3.2. Building a road infrastructure to prioritise sustainable forms of mobility III.4.3.3. Reducing transit traffic in residential areas</p>
<p>III.4.4. Implementing policies to reduce emissions</p>	<p>III.4.4.1. Optimising the parking policy, e.g. in terms of prices and areas of operation III.4.4.2. Developing the park &amp; ride network, including the rules for its operation</p>

	III.4.4.3. Introducing the Clean Transport Zone III.4.4.4. Promoting electromobility III.4.4.5. Introducing solutions for sustainable urban logistics			
<b>Result indicators adopted in the Gdańsk 2030 Plus City Development Strategy, which are implemented as part of specific objective III.4.</b>				
No.	Indicator	Baseline value	Value in 2030	
GC.1	Greenhouse gas emissions (CO <sub>2</sub> ) [% change]	-	-30	
AC.2	Relation of average journey time by public transport to travel by passenger car [%]	174	150	
AC.4	Number of road fatalities	12	0	
<b>Indicators for specific objective III.4</b>				
No.	Indicator	Value in 2022	Value in 2026	Value in 2030
III.4.a	Length of built, modernised and repaired streets [km]	•	40	80
III.4.b	Percentage of streets covered by Paid Parking Zones (SPP) and Restricted Access Zones (SOD) [%]	7.2	9.5	10.0
III.4.c	Clean Transport Zone established	0	0	1
• indicator calculated cumulatively since 2022				
<b>Specific objective III.5. Safety on the road and in public spaces</b>				
<b>Description of the specific objective</b>	<p>With regard to safety on the roads and in public spaces, the basic assumption is Vision ZERO (no fatalities). The residents' safety is a priority, directly affecting their sense of wellbeing and quality of life. The development and functioning of the city is inseparably linked to ensuring the safety of its users – in the horizontal dimension – regardless of the sphere of life.</p> <p>To improve safety on the roads, traffic calming zones will gradually be expanded and improved. Dedicated spatial and infrastructural solutions will be used to take care of the youngest and most vulnerable road users, especially in the vicinity of schools. Measures to improve visibility and illuminate pedestrian and bicycle crossings will be implemented. In the city space, the efforts will focus on developing urban surveillance, the architectural design of attractive and safe spaces and the physical security of areas with a high proportion of pedestrian traffic.</p> <p>All measures to improve transport comfort and safety are highly relevant to increasing the residents' active mobility and improving their quality of life. Modern traffic education implemented by teaching the youngest inhabitants of Gdańsk how to</p>			

	stay safe on the roads will prepare them for participation and independence in traffic. The implementation of appropriate public campaigns will make it possible to promote good practice not only among traffic participants, but also among all users of urban spaces.
<b>Alignment with the UN Sustainable Development Goals</b>	<p>3. Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages</p> <p>4. Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all</p> <p>11. Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient, and sustainable</p> 
<b>Alignment with the objectives and courses of action outlined in the Gdańsk 2030 Plus City Development Strategy</b>	<p><b>Strategic objective 3. Accessible City</b> – courses of action:</p> <p>3.1. Improving conditions for daily mobility by prioritising and developing sustainable and integrated pedestrian, cycling and public transport systems</p> <p>3.2. Improving safety, especially traffic safety</p> <p>3.3. Removal of barriers in the city space</p> <p>3.6. Creating aesthetically pleasing, multifunctional and accessible public spaces friendly to residents, meeting and leisure areas and revitalisation</p>
<b>Objective priorities</b>	<b>Directions of intervention</b>
III.5.1. Implementing the assumptions of Vision ZERO (no fatalities)	<p>III.5.1.1. Introducing and equipping traffic calming zones</p> <p>III.5.1.2. Improving visibility and lighting at pedestrian and bicycle crossings</p> <p>III.5.1.3. Calming traffic on roads in the vicinity of schools</p> <p>III.5.1.4. Continuing modern traffic education in schools</p> <p>III.5.1.5. Conducting social campaigns and educational efforts aimed at promoting compliance with traffic laws and respect among all traffic participants</p>
III.5.2. Improving safety in public spaces	<p>III.5.2.1. Creating safe and attractive public spaces</p> <p>III.5.2.2. Optimising urban lighting</p> <p>III.5.2.3. Developing video surveillance in key locations</p> <p>III.5.2.4. Restricting car access within the City Centre and areas with heavy pedestrian traffic</p>

III.5.3. Raising awareness of safety and sustainable transport	III.5.3.1. Promoting sustainable transport, especially within large traffic generators III.5.3.2. Supporting knowledge exchange by organising conferences and thematic events III.5.3.3. Providing training and workshops for officials and people with influence on urban mobility development			
<b>Result indicators adopted in the Gdańsk 2030 Plus City Development Strategy, which are implemented as part of specific objective III.5.</b>				
<b>No.</b>	<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Baseline value</b>	<b>Value in 2030</b>	
AC.1	Share of walking, cycling, scooters and public transport trips in the total number of trips in the city [%]	59	65	
AC.3	Number of public spaces to be completed, redeveloped, refurbished or renovated	•	40	
AC.4	Number of road fatalities	12	0	
<b>Indicators for specific objective III.5</b>				
<b>No.</b>	<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Value in 2022</b>	<b>Value in 2026</b>	<b>Value in 2030</b>
III.5.a	Number of seriously injured vulnerable road users in road accidents in Gdańsk	43	0	0
III.5.b	Number of schools included in a traffic calming zone	7	20	40
• <i>indicator calculated cumulatively since 2022</i>				
<b>Specific objective III.6. Developing urban energy</b>				
<b>Description of the specific objective</b>	<p>The quality of technical infrastructure determines its efficiency and influences people's living conditions and quality of life. An energy infrastructure within the resources of the Municipality of Gdańsk and its efficient use will provide the city with the energy independence that has proven so important in recent years. Improved energy efficiency will reduce air pollution and increase the comfort and well-being of residents, which will also have an impact on their health. Increasing the level of security of Gdańsk's energy system will directly contribute to strengthening protection against energy poverty and allow energy consumption and associated costs to be optimised.</p> <p>In order to ensure the energy self-sufficiency of urban resources, their energy potential and the city's potential will be identified so that measures can be targeted more specifically. Efforts will be made to invest in RES and new technologies to support the city's energy management process. The city's energy systems will be developed, among other things, by developing energy</p>			

	<p>storage mechanisms and managing surplus network heat and waste heat. Energy islands, or energy self-sufficient areas, will also be created.</p> <p>It is also important to ensure that the residents have the conditions for energy development, e.g. by creating tools for the operation and development of energy communities – an agreement among the members on energy generation, demand, distribution and trading. As part of the One Stop Shop, the residents will be supported with energy advice and the promotion of good practice towards climate goals.</p>
<p><b>Alignment with the UN Sustainable Development Goals</b></p>	<p>3. Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages</p> <p>7. Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all</p> <p>9. Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialisation and foster innovation</p> <p>12. Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns</p> <p>13. Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts</p> 
<p><b>Alignment with the objectives and courses of action outlined in the Gdańsk 2030 Plus City Development Strategy</b></p>	<p><b>Strategic objective 1. Green City</b> – courses of action:</p> <p>1.1. Strengthening the natural system and responsible sustainable development</p> <p>1.3. Adapting to climate change and protecting against its negative effects, especially floods and droughts</p> <p>1.4. Mitigating negative environmental impacts and reducing greenhouse gas emissions and pollutants, including noise</p> <p><b>Strategic objective 2. Common City</b> – courses of action:</p> <p>2.3. Building sustainable partnerships and local communities, integration and responsible participation in community life, supporting active citizenship and involving residents</p> <p>2.5. Creating the conditions for a healthy and active lifestyle, developing sport and increasing the health competences of residents</p> <p><b>Strategic objective 3. Accessible City</b> – course of action:</p> <p>3.2. Improving safety, especially traffic safety</p> <p><b>Strategic objective 4. Innovative City</b> – courses of action:</p>

	<p>4.1. Strengthening a diversified, smart and competitive economy that is socially and environmentally responsible, including low-carbon manufacturing, advanced services and research and development</p> <p>4.2. Energy transformation and modernisation of technical infrastructure networks</p> <p>4.3. Supporting digital transformation and digitisation of public services</p>
<b>Objective priorities</b>	<b>Directions of intervention</b>
III.6.1. Technical and energy assessment of municipal buildings and identification of energy potentials	<p>III.6.1.1. Recording all municipal facilities from a technical and energy perspective: developing energy passports</p> <p>III.6.1.2. Developing and implementing a modernisation standard for urban facilities and a passive building standard</p> <p>III.6.1.3. Preparing energy audits as well as energy efficiency and technical documentation</p> <p>III.6.1.4. Evaluating the potential for energy development of municipal resources, wastewater, waste, biomass and the use of solar, wind and water energy</p>
III.6.2. Improving energy efficiency in urban spaces	<p>III.6.2.1. Comprehensive energy modernisation of facilities and supplementing them with RES elements and a Building and Energy Management System (BEMS)</p> <p>III.6.2.2. Implementing a centralised management system for the consumption and production of energy utilities</p> <p>III.6.2.3. Modernising street and outdoor lighting at public buildings and municipal facilities</p> <p>III.6.2.4. Introducing tools to track CO<sub>2</sub> emissions and the carbon footprint</p>
III.6.3. Developing the district heating network	<p>III.6.3.1. Continued modernisation and expansion of the district heating network</p> <p>III.6.3.2. Connecting additional consumers to the district heating network, including extending the function to include domestic hot water</p> <p>III.6.3.3. Eliminating run-down or inefficient oil and gas boiler installations</p>
III.6.4. Developing the city's potential to achieve energy self-sufficiency	<p>III.6.4.1. Embracing urban generation sources to meet the city's own needs</p> <p>III.6.4.2. RES investments</p> <p>III.6.4.3. Developing energy storage mechanisms</p> <p>III.6.4.4. Developing electromobility with RES and alternative fuels</p> <p>III.6.4.5. Utilising surplus network and waste heat</p>

III.6.5. Supporting residents in energy efficiency	III.6.5.1. Communicating good practice to improve residents' energy efficiency III.6.5.2. Providing technical advice on energy efficiency and a space to share knowledge and good practices III.6.5.3. Subsidy support to eliminate sub-standard furnaces and increase energy efficiency III.6.5.4. Creating a programme of special-purpose grants for energy efficiency measures and supporting the development of RES III.6.5.5. Establishing an energy cluster and providing the tools for its operation and development III.6.5.6. Creating energy islands – energy self-sufficient areas
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**Result indicators adopted in the Gdańsk 2030 Plus City Development Strategy, which are implemented as part of specific objective III.6.**

No.	Indicator	Baseline value	Value in 2030
GC.1	Greenhouse gas emissions (CO <sub>2</sub> ) [% change]	-	-30
GC.4	RES installation capacity [MW]	16	90
CC.4	Percentage of residents positively assessing their health [%]	66	76

**Indicators for specific objective III.6**


No.	Indicator	Value in 2022	Value in 2026	Value in 2030
III.6.a	Proportion of own electricity production to consumption in the resources owned by the Municipality of Gdańsk [%]	4	30	100
III.6.b	Number of renewable energy installations owned by the city	3	10	100
III.6.c	Number of inefficient heat sources modernised	•	3,500	5,000
III.6.d	Number of energy-efficient buildings	•	20	90

• indicator calculated cumulatively since 2022

**Specific objective III.7. Digital commune and smart city**

<b>Description of the specific objective</b>	Dynamic technological development directly affects the daily lives of the city's inhabitants, their needs and quality of life. Digitisation and smart city management (Smart City) are not limited to the thematic area of information technology (IT). Their horizontal nature affects every area of the city's functioning.
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	<p>Digitisation and smart city management will improve communication in the local community, and between residents and the city authorities. It will also allow the range of e-services to be expanded. Processes within the city authorities and units will undergo gradual improvement, which will translate directly into the comfort of the residents and a more efficient use of resources, including the municipality's human capital.</p> <p>Managing the city based on the available data will bring tangible benefits in the form of accurate identification of the residents' needs and providing adequate solutions. It will be important to use the city's potential and human resources to create cutting-edge solutions to facilitate daily life, improve the quality of life for the residents and develop the digital skills of the local community.</p>
<p><b>Alignment with the UN Sustainable Development Goals</b></p>	<p>9. Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialisation and foster innovation</p> <p>16. Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels</p> <p>17. Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalise the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development</p> 
<p><b>Alignment with the objectives and courses of action outlined in the Gdańsk 2030 Plus City Development Strategy</b></p>	<p><b>Strategic objective 1. Green City</b> – course of action:</p> <p>1.4. Mitigating negative environmental impacts and reducing greenhouse gas emissions and pollutants, including noise</p> <p><b>Strategic objective 2. Common City</b> – courses of action:</p> <p>2.1. Development of the education system at every stage of life, with a focus on future competences and digitalisation, and talent development</p> <p>2.3. Building sustainable partnerships and local communities, integration and responsible participation in community life, supporting active citizenship and involving residents</p> <p><b>Strategic objective 4. Innovative City</b> – course of action:</p> <p>4.3. Supporting digital transformation and digitisation of public services</p>
<p><b>Objective priorities</b></p>	<p><b>Directions of intervention</b></p>

<p>III.7.1. Implementing digital services for the residents</p>	<p>III.7.1.1. Implementing an electronic residents service office          III.7.1.2. Providing comprehensive information for the residents tailored to their needs          III.7.1.3. Developing tools for the collaboration of students, schools and parents          III.7.1.4. Promoting the use of digital public services</p>
<p>III.7.2. Digital transformation of official procedures</p>	<p>III.7.2.1. Digitisation and automation of information, document circulation and administrative activities in the Municipality of the City of Gdańsk          III.7.2.2. Integrating more municipal entities into a unified IT ecosystem and cyber security system          III.7.2.3. Developing the skills of municipal staff in the use of data and tools to support their work</p>
<p>III.7.3. Data-driven city management</p>	<p>III.7.3.1. Developing systems for managing (collecting, storing and sharing) high-quality urban data          III.7.3.2. Developing an urban data acquisition ecosystem          III.7.3.3. Using data to improve the relevance and effectiveness of decisions, services and investments</p>
<p>III.7.4. Improving the quality of life of the residents through intelligent use of digital technology (Smart City)</p>	<p>III.7.4.1. Developing tools for communication between the municipality and the residents and tools to encourage participation of the public          III.7.4.2. Developing tools to build local communities and strengthen the residents' commitment to the common good          III.7.4.3. Developing the residents' digital skills</p>

<b>Result indicators adopted in the Gdańsk 2030 Plus City Development Strategy, which are implemented as part of specific objective III.7.</b>				
<b>No.</b>	<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Baseline value</b>	<b>Value in 2030</b>	
CC.1	Number of residents of Gdańsk [thousands]	471	500	
CC.3	Percentage of residents involved in city development activities [%]	20	30	
IC.4	Share of services provided by the City Hall in Gdańsk and budget entities of the City of Gdańsk available in digital form [%]	30	85	
<b>Indicators for specific objective III.7</b>				
<b>No.</b>	<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Value in 2022</b>	<b>Value in 2026</b>	<b>Value in 2030</b>
III.7.a	Number of instances where digital public services are used by the residents	100,000	110,000	130,000

# 7. INNOVATIVE CITY DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

## MAIN OBJECTIVE:

An Innovative City is based on an attractive, competitive, responsible and sustainable economy, supporting the development of innovation and entrepreneurship, creativity and promoting the competences of the future and creating a modern labour market, leading to an increase in wealth and improving the well-being of its residents. It is also a city ensuring balanced spatial development, integrative, friendly and accessible public spaces and a rich cultural, leisure and tourism offering, taking care to respect cultural heritage.

## SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES:

- IV.1. Developing an innovative, competitive and knowledge-based economy
- IV.2. Strengthening the economic brand and investment attractiveness of Gdańsk
- IV.3. Responsible spatial development of the city
- IV.4. Strengthening the role of culture in the city's development
- IV.5. Preserving monuments and promoting heritage
- IV.6. Balancing tourism and supporting the meetings and leisure industry in the city

## 7.1. GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS OF THE PROGRAMME

The Innovative City Development Programme focuses on the aspects of **building an attractive and innovative economy**.

**A flexible and efficient labour market, attractive and functional public spaces, a rich cultural offer, sustainable tourism and accessible leisure activities** are important elements of the city's socio-economic development, which influence the creativity and increase the quality of life of the residents and underpin the attractiveness of the area.

Developments in technology have led to many changes in the labour market and require new competences and skills in the workforce. It is important to be able to retrain quickly and to take up such studies or vocational/professional training that corresponds to the contemporary economic trends. **Collaboration** between the **business, science and administration communities** has also become crucial in order to effectively train new employees and increase the city's attractiveness for settlement.

Implementing the measures as part of the Innovative City Development Programme aims to **increase the number of attractive, well-paid and stable jobs** with career growth prospects. The measures will focus on creating an offer of investment land, **the development of production and industrial parks and multifunctional service centres**. The efforts will also include improving investment and post-investment services and the **economic promotion of the city**. It is key to **support the expansion of the seaport and the airport**. New investments encourage the growth of economic ties, creating demand for goods and services. Increased employment and development of businesses also significantly contribute to making Gdańsk more competitive.

The measures envisaged in this development programme are intended to lead to an **increase in the quality of public spaces** so that they become more functional, inclusive and welcoming for the residents, while being a distinctive feature of the city's identity. Measures will also be taken to support the transformation of former industrial and shipyard sites, where new public spaces could be created. Given the high attractiveness of the natural environment, **access to green and coastal areas will be improved** in order to utilise their potential as sports and leisure sites. A holistic approach to planning and managing public space based on **a system of city-wide public spaces** will lead to improved functionality and attractiveness, and this process will involve all users. **The city's inward growth and the compact city** are key concepts guiding the development of public spaces in Gdańsk. Revitalisation efforts will also continue. The residents will play a special role and will be increasingly involved in the planning processes in Gdańsk.

Another significant objective of the programme is to **change the perception of culture from an economic perspective**, with culture being not only a beneficiary of economic development (support measures and subsidies), but also being actively involved in this development by stimulating creativity. The measures here aim to **develop the cultural offering, promote heritage, increase access to culture and create favourable conditions for the development of creative individuals**. This will strengthen the supra-local and international potential of Gdańsk's culture and increase the chances of attracting audiences not only from around the city, the metropolis and the region, but also from other parts of the country and the world.

The programme also comprises a wide range of activities aimed at developing sectors such as tourism, the meetings industry and leisure activities. As a city with a rich history, cultural diversity and accessible infrastructure, Gdańsk has remarkable potential in these areas. There should be a focus on making full use of these resources to strengthen the city's competitiveness and

attractiveness as a destination, including for business travel. In the context of tourism, one of the key steps is the constant monitoring of travel trends and tourist preferences, as well as promoting Gdańsk's brand. Through the analysis of this data, it will be possible to adapt the tourist offer and develop specialised tourism, which is steadily growing in popularity. In addition, the leisure offer is an important aspect of the city's development process. It is vital to develop the leisure infrastructure. Investing in these areas will not only improve the quality of life in the city, but will also attract new residents, visitors and tourists.

The Innovative City Development Programme aims to implement the courses of action from **all the strategic objectives of the Gdańsk 2030 Plus City Development Strategy**, i.e. in addition to Innovative City, also the objectives of: Green City, Common City and Accessible City. These links are outlined in the individual specific objectives.

The programme also seeks to achieve the **spatial development objectives** outlined in the Gdańsk 2030 Plus City Development Strategy: **strengthening Gdańsk's nature system** and protecting its natural values and resources, including **adaptation to climate change** and protection against its negative consequences. **Responsible social and economic development** that prevents depopulation of the city and promotes the preservation of the city's cultural heritage and identity should also be pointed out. Balancing spatial structures, removing barriers in the city space and shaping sustainable mobility support **the implementation of the concept of inward development and building a city of short distances**. All of this also increases the city's attractiveness for investors and the associated tourism potential. These processes ultimately lead to a harmonious and balanced spatial development of the city to guarantee a high quality of life for its residents.

## **7.2. CONCLUSIONS OF THE DIAGNOSIS**

### **7.2.1. Innovation**

Gdańsk and the metropolitan region account for **the vast majority of the voivodeship's resources and innovative capabilities**, which, in a comparison of EU regions, are categorised as "emerging innovators" – the lowest of the four innovation classes. Together with the metropolitan area, Gdańsk is the main **centre for research, development and innovation** in northern Poland. The city supports entrepreneurship in terms of both the creation and ongoing operations, and the development of innovative ideas. It is home to **the largest universities in the north of Poland**: Medical University of Gdańsk, Gdańsk University of Technology and University of Gdańsk. The concentration of institutions is an essential resource which, however, functions in a dispersed manner, based on different criteria of rationality and with little coordination. With low financial expenditure dynamics, this community is not functioning effectively. Entities operating in Gdańsk are significantly involved in the stimulation of **the Smart Specialisations of Pomerania** (leaders, including the Starter Incubator) and play key roles in the group of businesses and other institutions. The proportion of businesses active in the field of smart specialisation activities in the total number of entities is also relatively high. In spite of abundant innovation support and diverse forms of local government activity, the probability of recognising an opportunity and capitalising on it economically by adapting local competitive advantages to produce a new, original product is still lower than the average European level (Regional Innovation Scoreboard) and lags behind large Polish cities. This is due not only to institutional weaknesses and the limited financial and organisational scale of targeted support, but also due to barriers such as the fragmentation and dispersion of business knowledge, innovators' fear of losing their competitive advantage as a consequence of inspiring others, uncertainty about the outcome of the innovation process and the propensity to follow less risky development strategies.

## 7.2.2. Investment attractiveness

Gdańsk provides **attractive conditions for the location of promising industries**, including business services, ICT, trade, transport, freight forwarding, logistics, and innovative industrial production. The city provides access to and commercialises investment land. **The Pomeranian Logistics Centre**, a 100 ha class A warehouse park located near the Baltic Hub container terminal, is strategically important. More warehouses with accompanying infrastructure are gradually being commissioned. Gdańsk also has **the widest range of class A and B office properties for lease in northern Poland**. The largest office complex comprises three parks in Oliwa (Arkońska Business Park, Olivia Business Centre and Alchemia). With regard to the number of school and university graduates, potential business partners, customers, business environment institutions, investment areas and office facilities, **Gdańsk has a chance to compete with other large Polish cities, provided that resources and integration of the investment offer throughout the metropolitan area are ensured**. The functional links within the area will also benefit the city if investments are located in another part of the area, outside Gdańsk. At the level of Gdańsk itself, what matters is the efficiency of handling the investment process in terms of administrative proceedings and the preparation of investment areas under the responsibility of the local government.

**The ageing population, the profound transformation of the education system and changing career aspirations** are becoming issues, resulting in acute shortages of industrial and craft workers, machine and plant operators and installers, service and sales workers, and specialists. **Problems with recruiting adequately skilled personnel** are also reported by business owners in the areas of the Smart Specialisations of Pomerania. Gdańsk effectively promotes the region economically and comprehensively serves both existing and prospective investors through **the Gdańsk Economic Development Agency**. The Agency operates as part of **Invest in Pomerania**, a larger regional initiative which integrates and coordinates the activities of various actors in this area.

## 7.2.3. Seaport and airport

The seaport and airport of Gdańsk have a vital role in enhancing the city's competitiveness and growth. In the first half of 2022, **Gdańsk became a leader in container handling in the Baltic**. It ranked 15th among the EU's largest ports in terms of total cargo turnover in 2021, and **recorded unprecedented total cargo handling dynamics among the EU's major ports between 2011 and 2021**. **The port's activities generate multiplier effects for the economy of Gdańsk and the whole metropolitan area** in the form of the development of other segments of the maritime economy as well as the entire transport, shipping and logistics sector, and business services specialising in this segment. However, the increasing volume of cargo turnover has created challenges for living and transport conditions. Transshipping, particularly of dry bulk commodities, can result in **noxious dust in the nearest residential areas in certain weather conditions**. The demand for fast handling of vessels with increasing cargo capacities periodically causes an increase in congestion on the roads leading to the port, which are also used for local traffic. The chief trends in the development of seaports are the growing importance of economies of scale in shipping, the transformation of port management, the cooperation and competition (co-opetition) among ports which are close to each other, the intensification of the network of links within port communities and challenges to sustainable growth, including the green transition.

Also, the airport is dynamically rebuilding air traffic and is consistently making new investments to become more competitive. **The development of the airport stimulates the growth of businesses and the influx of new investments**. It supports specialisation in transport, freight forwarding and

logistics. Gdańsk's connections to major European economic and scientific centres provide the conditions for greater innovation. Notably, air transport is also important in handling tourist traffic.

#### 7.2.4. Culture and heritage

**Gdańsk is a leader in cultural life in Poland**, particularly with regard to museums and the activities of professional music institutions. **Heritage** is a powerful inspiration for cultural life. The city, within the boundaries of the 17th century fortifications, where most of the key monuments from that period are located, has been granted the status of a historical monument, underlining its special cultural significance for the country. The recent history of Gdańsk and Poland associated with the **legacy of the Solidarity movement** (*Solidarność*) is also vividly reflected in the city's social and cultural life. The unique inspirations and traditions of amber craft facilitated the creation of a whole branch of cultural and economic activity in Gdańsk in cooperation with the Association of Maritime Cities and Municipalities under the slogan **"Gdańsk: the World Capital of Amber"**. Furthermore, both tangible and intangible heritage is a factor in the development of the creative industries. Gdańsk is a nationally important and dynamic centre for this type of activity.

**The offer of the city's cultural institutions is highly appreciated** by both opinion-formers and audiences. This aspect not only promotes the development of leisure infrastructure, but also indirectly enhances tourist assets. As a soft factor of the location, it will also help to attract talent and investments where workers value good living. **The financing of cultural institutions became even more challenging** during the pandemic. The need to work harder, above all in the areas of marketing and promotion, the scarcity of equipment, software and competences on the part of audiences and creators, as well as the absence regulation of copyrights for content published online, generated increased costs with limited revenue streams due to challenges in reaching the audiences. Another major issue was the decline in salaries, especially for independent artists and cultural animators. These problems may be exacerbated by the recession/slowdown, the rising living costs, the limited purchasing power of the public and the increased national and international competition among cities in this field.

#### 7.2.5. Tourism and leisure

**The diverse natural environment offers a range of unique tourist attractions.** Among them are **wide and sandy beaches** on the shores of the Gdańsk Bay as well as **areas around rivers, streams and water reservoirs, which also provide favourable conditions for leisure and specialised tourism** involving observation of wildlife (numerous species of birds and seals), and the forests in the coastal belt and the edge area of the Kashubian Upland, which can be accessed via a dense network of forest roads as well as marked hiking and bicycle trails. This gives Gdańsk a very strong potential for development towards **sustainable tourism**. Gdańsk combines unique natural features, cultural heritage and a rich history, making it one of Poland's top tourist attractions.

**In terms of the richness and variety of all-season accommodation on offer, Gdańsk ranks third in Poland**, surpassed only by Warsaw and Kraków. In 2021, the total number of tourists and visitors was 3 million, rising to 3.7 million in 2022. Gdańsk attracts domestic visitors mainly from the Pomeranian, Kuyavian-Pomeranian and Masovian Voivodeships. **Foreign tourists mainly come from Germany, Scandinavian countries and the United Kingdom.** They rated their stay in the city very positively (8.9/10).

Orienting a part of the economy towards serving tourists has partially blurred the local flavour of the city's tourist attractions. Increasing property occupancy rates (mainly in summer) reduce the comfort of the permanent residents in districts with the most tourist traffic. There are also traffic congestion



and parking issues during the summer months. The rising property prices are holding back the influx of potential residents, which is a major issue in the context of the shortage of professionals and the competition for talent. It is key to plan for **informed tourism management** at this stage of development based on an increasing amount of data and to gauge the residents' opinions on tourism in the city.

Gdańsk has a very favourable geographical location. In addition to the key issue of addressing the high number of tourists in the summer, **making the city more attractive in autumn, winter and spring** is extremely important. The growth of the meetings industry and the city's attractiveness for the organisers of conferences, congresses, trade fairs and other business events is substantial.

### 7.2.6. Public space

**The adoption of local spatial development plans** is the most significant indication of the shaping of public space using mandatory spatial planning tools. At the end of 2021, Gdańsk had 727 such plans, covering 64.8% of the city's area. In the group of the largest Polish cities, this is **the second highest result (after Kraków)**. The documents that play a key role in shaping public spaces are **Gdańsk Local Spaces, Gdańsk City Street Standard, Municipal Revitalisation Programme and the landscape resolution**. Public spaces in Gdańsk are concentrated in four types of areas: the urban belt (along the SKM line), the water belt (the banks of the Vistula, the Motława, the seaside belt), the metropolitan junction (the City Centre) and the district centres. The service offer is mostly shaped by market processes, where it is difficult for local public spaces to compete with the offer of shopping centres and discount outlets. This is a barrier to developing an attractive tourism and leisure offer.

Three problems are common to the space of Polish cities, which are also present in Gdańsk. Across the city, **the area of built-up land and land planned for development has been gradually increasing** for over two decades (2000–2021) **at the expense of green areas**. In Gdańsk, as in many Polish cities, the practice of **fencing off multi-family residential areas** has become widespread. This problem is particularly pronounced in areas of new development, but does not necessarily take the form of completely enclosing a particular area. An attempt was made to regulate this issue in the landscape resolution, which, in principle, prohibits such fencing. Since the resolution came into force, residential areas in Gdańsk have been built as unfenced housing estates. An increasing number of vehicles means **growing demand for parking areas**, which are land-intensive; this leads to the appropriation of significant portions of public space by car users and prevents a more friendly and attractive development to benefit all groups of residents and visitors. The tool used in Gdańsk to address this issue is the parking ratios regulation contained in local land use plans (which do not necessarily limit the problem in question) and paid parking areas, including the inner city paid parking area and the restricted access area in the Main City. In addition to introducing private transport restrictions, the city is **expanding its public transport offer, including rail** (new tram lines and the planned implementation of the PKM South rail route), to encourage the residents to change their transport habits. The expansion of rail transport and restrictions on the location of parking areas affect spatial changes towards the development of **a compact city** with accessible public spaces.

## **7.3. RECOMMENDATIONS FROM THE DIAGNOSIS OF THE INNOVATIVE CITY AREA**

### **1. Focusing support for entrepreneurial discovery processes aimed at the most promising business ideas**

- 1.1. Strengthening the capacity of the innovation ecosystem (economy, administration, education, society) to identify opportunities and to formulate and implement business ideas based on them
- 1.2. Mitigating barriers to innovation (fragmentation and dispersion of business knowledge, innovators' fear of losing their competitive advantage as a consequence of inspiring others, uncertainty about the outcome of the innovation process and the propensity to follow less risky development strategies) and strengthening the social bridging capital
- 1.3. Including users in the innovation ecosystem through living lab initiatives
- 1.4. Improving support tools adapted to the needs of start-ups that apply or are selected through recruitment
- 1.5. Improving the model of school education for entrepreneurship and innovation

### **2. Building resilience of the local labour market to external shocks**

- 2.1. Monitoring and supporting transformations on the labour market due to external trends (climate change, new technologies, work organisation models)
- 2.2. Supporting ties between business, science and administration to implement solutions that strengthen the economic development of the city and the region
- 2.3. Strengthening the competences of local enterprises in terms of innovation and internationalisation of business activities

### **3. Strengthening investment attractiveness and attracting investments that are most synergistic with the city's entrepreneurship, innovation and competences**

- 3.1. Identifying investment needs that strengthen the innovation ecosystem, and developing investment promotion and the offer of location factors accordingly
- 3.2. Improving the system of investor services and business customer care
- 3.3. Strengthening the city's and metropolitan area's internationally recognisable image as an area of economic success
- 3.4. Attracting talent – supporting the relocation of promising workers and business owners

### **4. Strengthening the seaport's competitiveness**

- 4.1. Ensuring that the parameters of the port infrastructure are adequate to meet the needs of shipping
- 4.2. Removing transport bottlenecks in the relationship between the port and the supporting infrastructure within the city and the metropolitan area
- 4.3. Improving solutions for environmental protection and pollution reduction
- 4.4. Establishing functional links between the port, the city and the metropolitan area

### **5. Strengthening the airport's competitiveness**

- 5.1. Developing the network of air services
- 5.2. Modernising the manoeuvring area infrastructure and navigation systems to ensure the highest standards of technical reliability and operational readiness
- 5.3. Modernising terminals to maintain a high level of passenger comfort
- 5.4. Developing the airport and increasing its accessibility by public transport

- 5.5. Implementing solutions to reduce negative impacts on the environment and nature, and pursuing climate neutrality

**6. Preserving the uniqueness of tourism assets, and developing tourism in a socially responsible and sustainable manner**

- 6.1. Protecting natural and cultural assets, especially the most unique ones
- 6.2. Preventing development areas serving mainly a short-term rental function
- 6.3. Strengthening the role of heritage and cultural functions as a tourist asset
- 6.4. Involving district communities in the development of alternative tourism products to the main offer (Local Guides)
- 6.5. Developing and implementing good social coexistence practices in areas of tourist concentration, and informing tourists and visitors about them
- 6.6. Implementing seasonal car parking restrictions in areas of tourist concentration, providing collective car parks linked to public transport
- 6.7. Strengthening Gdańsk's position as a national and international centre for business travel

**7. Attracting talent and supporting tolerance through a rich cultural life**

- 7.1. Maintaining a high artistic level and diversity of the cultural offer
- 7.2. Animating local cultural life to strengthen social capital and identification with the city/district
- 7.3. Raising Gdańsk's international profile and recognition as a centre of European heritage and culture
- 7.4. Promoting cultural memory as a source of openness, tolerance, solidarity, innovation and creativity
- 7.5. Maintaining the system of awards, scholarships and grants for artists and institutions of culture
- 7.6. Supporting creative and cultural entrepreneurship


**8. Creating attractive public spaces as catalysts for entrepreneurship, innovation and creativity**

- 8.1. Improving tools for participation of the public in planning and designing public spaces
- 8.2. Continuing the programme of modernising local spaces
- 8.3. Organising public spaces to take advantage of green areas, watercourses and reservoirs
- 8.4. Animating cultural life in public spaces
- 8.5. Supporting the competitiveness of the service offer available at the fringes of public spaces
- 8.6. Continuing the programme to revitalise the city's dilapidated districts


## 7.4. SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES, PRIORITIES OF OBJECTIVES, DIRECTIONS OF INTERVENTION AND INDICATORS

<b>Specific objective IV.1. Developing an innovative, competitive and knowledge-based economy</b>	
<b>Description of the specific objective</b>	The increased competitiveness of the economy of Gdańsk will be supported by actions aimed at supporting the mechanisms for commercialisation of scientific knowledge by developing innovation and concentrating development actions in the areas of Gdańsk specialisations. It is important to develop entrepreneurial competence and cooperation in the areas of education, science, administration and business. The objective will be achieved by supporting micro, small and medium-sized enterprises (including craft trades) and developing a systemic platform for cooperation with individual sectors. It will also be important to create (and support) faculties and specialisations at schools and universities that meet the needs of the market, and to create a system of easy and effective vocational retraining, emphasising the promotion of talent. The key aspect will be to improve the system for organising training programmes, which will flexibly respond to the staff shortages reported by employers. The support of Gdańsk's universities will also be instrumental in attracting young and talented workers and expanding the research potential.
<b>Alignment with the UN Sustainable Development Goals</b>	<p>4. Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all              8. Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all              9. Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialisation and foster innovation              17. Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalise the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development</p> 
<b>Alignment with the objectives and courses of action outlined in the Gdańsk 2030 Plus City Development Strategy</b>	<p><b>Strategic objective 2. Common City</b> – course of action:              2.1. Development of the education system at every stage of life, with a focus on future competences and digitalisation, and talent development</p> <p><b>Strategic objective 4. Innovative City</b> – course of action:              4.1. Strengthening a diversified, smart and competitive economy that is socially and environmentally responsible, including low-carbon manufacturing, advanced services and research and development</p>

Objective priorities	Directions of intervention			
IV.1.1. Developing innovation and entrepreneurship	IV.1.1.1. Promoting, training and developing competences for the future IV.1.1.2. Improving the model of school education for entrepreneurship and innovation IV.1.1.3. Raising competences and supporting businesses in international cooperation IV.1.1.4. Creating a support system for micro-, small- and medium-sized enterprises, including crafts, start-ups and creative industries IV.1.1.5. Developing the infrastructure to support innovation and entrepreneurship IV.1.1.6. Working with local activity centres to develop entrepreneurial skills among the residents			
IV.1.2. Supporting a knowledge-based economy	IV.1.2.1. Awareness building and promoting knowledge transfer on innovation creation at the interface between education, science, business and administration IV.1.2.2. Developing a system of internships and scholarships IV.1.2.3. Measures for developing and attracting talent IV.1.2.4. Support system for implementing local initiatives and projects involving businesses, the local community, universities and NGOs IV.1.2.5. Supporting the development of Gdańsk universities, in particular the Fahrenheit Union of Universities in Gdańsk			
<b>Result indicators adopted in the Gdańsk 2030 Plus City Development Strategy, which are implemented as part of specific objective IV.1.</b>				
No.	Indicator	Baseline value	Value in 2030	
IC.1	Number of new jobs in modern services and manufacturing sectors	•	20,000	
IC.2	Real estate area occupied for business activities [millions of m <sup>2</sup> ]	7.6	9.4	
CC.1	Number of residents of Gdańsk [thousands]	471	500	
<b>Indicators for specific objective IV.1</b>				
No.	Indicator	Value in 2022	Value in 2026	Value in 2030
IV.1.a	Number of people who participated in educational programmes to support the development of entrepreneurial competences	8,000	12,000	14,000

IV.1.b	Number of participants in events combining business and education carried out in cooperation with the city	1,800	2,000	2,200
• indicator calculated cumulatively since 2022				
<b>Specific objective IV.2. Strengthening the economic brand and investment attractiveness of Gdańsk</b>				
<b>Description of the specific objective</b>	<p>Building a strong economic brand for Gdańsk with international recognition is integral to developing the city's investment attractiveness, and building its economic and academic identity. These measures will be supported by extensive promotion efforts, shaping the city's image at home and abroad. Actions in this respect will focus on building a brand for Gdańsk and the metropolitan area as a place conducive to living, learning and business development. The seaport, airport, production and industrial parks and multifunctional service centres play a key role in increasing Gdańsk's investment attractiveness. Emphasis will be put on a comprehensive preparation of investment areas to improve their transport accessibility and infrastructure. These actions will directly affect the improvement of transport cohesion, with the purpose of integrating the metropolitan labour market. Due to its location and a historical background that includes amber mining and processing, Gdańsk has a unique concentration of amber-related companies, organisations and institutions, and a brand that sets the city apart from Pomerania, Poland and even Central Europe. The "Gdańsk: the World Capital of Amber" strategy provides an opportunity to strengthen the city's brand on the market. Another element contributing to strengthening Gdańsk's global recognisability is the organisation of economic and scientific meetings for Gdańsk's businesses, scientists and potential investors from various industries, particularly those supporting local specialisations, including the maritime sector.</p>			
<b>Alignment with the UN Sustainable Development Goals</b>	<p>8. Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all  9. Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialisation and foster innovation  11. Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable</p> 			

<b>Alignment with the objectives and courses of action outlined in the Gdańsk 2030 Plus City Development Strategy</b>	<b>Strategic objective 4. Innovative City</b> – courses of action: 4.1. Strengthening a diversified, smart and competitive economy that is socially and environmentally responsible, including low-carbon manufacturing, advanced services and research and development 4.4. Strengthening the competitiveness of the seaport and airport and improving external transport accessibility			
<b>Objective priorities</b>	<b>Directions of intervention</b>			
IV.2.1. Economic promotion and support for developing Gdańsk's specialisations and brands	IV.2.1.1. Organising economic and scientific events, especially in support of local specialisations IV.2.1.2. Supporting export activities and the integration of Gdańsk enterprises into international value chains through the organisation of study visits, business missions and participation in trade fairs and exhibitions IV.2.1.3. Networking of businesses as part of local cooperation and supporting brands associated with Gdańsk IV.2.1.4. Promoting Gdańsk as an attractive place to invest, work, study and live			
IV.2.2. Making Gdańsk more attractive for investment	IV.2.2.1. Supporting the development of the seaport and the airport IV.2.2.2. Supporting the development of production and industrial parks IV.2.2.3. Supporting the development of multifunctional service centres			
<b>Result indicators adopted in the Gdańsk 2030 Plus City Development Strategy, which are implemented as part of specific objective IV.2.</b>				
<b>No.</b>	<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Baseline value</b>	<b>Value in 2030</b>	
IC.1	Number of new jobs in modern services and manufacturing sectors	•	20,000	
IC.2	Real estate area occupied for business activities [millions of m <sup>2</sup> ]	7.6	9.4	
IC.3	Container handling in the seaport [millions of TEU]	2.1	2.8	
CC.1	Number of residents of Gdańsk [thousands]	471	500	
<b>Indicators for specific objective IV.2</b>				
<b>No.</b>	<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Value in 2022</b>	<b>Value in 2026</b>	<b>Value in 2030</b>
IV.2.a	Number of major economic and scientific events organised in cooperation with the city	10	13	15

IV.2.b	Number of passengers served at the airport [millions]	4.58	6.40	7.66
IV.2.c	Amount of capital expenditure on production and industrial parks [millions of PLN]	•	250	500
• indicator calculated cumulatively since 2022				
<b>Specific objective IV.3. Responsible spatial development of the city</b>				
<b>Description of the specific objective</b>	<p>Proper development of public spaces is a prerequisite for the harmonious development of the city, improving the quality of life of its residents and social networking. Efforts will continue to develop the city inwards by infilling the urban structures and creating a city of short distances. The residents' need for accessibility to green areas will be met by developing new public spaces and improving the quality of development and access to existing green areas.</p> <p>It is vital to involve the public in urban planning processes. Measures involving the revitalisation and upgrading of dilapidated areas or areas at risk of degradation will improve the quality of urban space (this includes creating attractive public spaces), which should reflect the city's identity, while at the same time drawing on the city's cultural heritage. Transforming post-industrial and post-military sites, on the other hand, will restore and create new public spaces in attractive locations. All efforts will be based on a sustainable use of natural resources.</p>			
<b>Alignment with the UN Sustainable Development Goals</b>	<p>11. Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable</p> <p>13. Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts</p> <p>15. Protect, restore and promote the sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss</p> <p>16. Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels</p> 			
<b>Alignment with the objectives and courses of action outlined in the</b>	<p><b>Strategic objective 1. Green City</b> – courses of action:</p> <p>1.1. Strengthening the natural system and responsible sustainable development</p> <p>1.2. Protection of natural assets and resources, especially water, greenery and air</p> <p><b>Strategic objective 2. Common City</b> – course of action:</p>			



<b>Gdańsk 2030 Plus City Development Strategy</b>	<p>2.3. Building sustainable partnerships and local communities, integration and responsible participation in community life, supporting active citizenship and involving residents</p> <p><b>Strategic objective 3. Accessible City</b> – courses of action:</p> <p>3.3. Removal of barriers in the city space</p> <p>3.5. Implementing the concept of inward growth and a compact city of short distances</p> <p>3.6. Creating aesthetically pleasing, multifunctional and accessible public spaces friendly to residents, meeting and leisure areas and revitalisation</p>
<b>Objective priorities</b>	<b>Directions of intervention</b>
IV.3.1. Sustainable city development with accessible public spaces	IV.3.1.1. Seeking, introducing and improving rules, regulations and design solutions for shaping the city IV.3.1.2. Creating new public spaces and modernising existing ones, taking into account functionality and identity, based on spatial studies and analyses IV.3.1.3. Applying universal design principles to the design of public spaces IV.3.1.4. Creating attractive public spaces as catalysts for entrepreneurship, innovation and creativity, improving quality of life
IV.3.2. Developing a city of short distances	IV.3.2.1. Developing waterfronts, including the coastal strip and the banks of streams and rivers in relation to the proximity of urban structures IV.3.2.2. Implementing parks and blue-green links (avenues, strips along streams and rivers) IV.3.2.3. Shaping public spaces with services in the surrounding area and supporting the competitiveness of the services offered IV.3.2.4. Building a new transport infrastructure and modernising it, taking into consideration pedestrian routes, cycling and mass transport
IV.3.3. Participation in shaping the city space	IV.3.3.1. Promoting participation and raising the residents' awareness of urban development issues, including public spaces IV.3.3.2. Improving forms and tools for participation of the public in developing space IV.3.3.3. Working together with investors and property managers on a coherent, attractive and multifunctional urban design with a particular focus on public spaces

IV.3.4. Spatial development and transformation of areas enhancing the city's potential	IV.3.4.1. Revitalising degraded areas IV.3.4.2. Linking the development of public spaces to the transformation, intensification and completion of the urban fabric IV.3.4.3. Spatial transformation of the Central Service Strand IV.3.4.4. Transforming and incorporating former shipyard sites into the urban fabric IV.3.4.5. Spatial change of the Western Front of the City Centre
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**Result indicators adopted in the Gdańsk 2030 Plus City Development Strategy, which are implemented as part of specific objective IV.3.**

No.	Indicator	Baseline value	Value in 2030
AC.3	Number of public spaces to be completed, redeveloped, refurbished or renovated	•	40
CC.1	Number of residents of Gdańsk [thousands]	471	500
CC.3	Percentage of residents involved in city development activities [%]	20	30

**Indicators for specific objective IV.3**

No.	Indicator	Value in 2022	Value in 2026	Value in 2030
IV.3.a	Number of new and modernised boulevards, promenades, squares and woonerfs	•	5	10
IV.3.b	Aesthetics and functionality of public space near the place of residence rated by the inhabitants [on a scale of 1–6]	3.44 (2021)	3.85	4.0
IV.3.c	Number of projects implemented under the Municipal Revitalisation Programme	•	15	28
IV.3.d	Number of households in the revitalisation area using social benefits per 100 inhabitants	3.69	3.60	3.25

• indicator calculated cumulatively since 2022

<b>Specific objective IV.4. Strengthening the role of culture in the city's development</b>	
<b>Description of the specific objective</b>	<p>At present, Gdańsk is the largest cultural centre in northern Poland. Strengthening the potential of the cultural sector, creative and artistic communities will influence the city's development in all its aspects.</p> <p>Creating the necessary conditions for strong and diverse cultural and artistic communities and equal access to an extensive and varied cultural offer make the city attractive for creators and artists in the field of culture, audiences at home and abroad, and above all for the city's inhabitants.</p> <p>Culture supports social and civic bonds, an urban space for relationships and cooperation, creativity and the personal development of the residents. Participating in culture helps people develop a sense of identity and belonging. It also influences the city's and the region's economic and tourism development.</p>
<b>Alignment with the UN Sustainable Development Goals</b>	<p>4. Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all</p> <p>8. Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all</p> <p>11. Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable</p> <p>12. Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns</p> 
<b>Alignment with the objectives and courses of action outlined in the Gdańsk 2030 Plus City Development Strategy</b>	<p><b>Strategic objective 2. Common City</b> – course of action:</p> <p>2.4. Increasing participation in culture, supporting artistic creativity, developing culture as a system that binds the city together and builds identity, dissemination and protection of heritage</p> <p><b>Strategic objective 3. Accessible City</b> – courses of action:</p> <p>3.3. Removal of barriers in the city space</p> <p>3.5. Implementing the concept of inward growth and a compact city of short distances</p> <p>3.6. Creating aesthetically pleasing, multifunctional and accessible public spaces friendly to residents, meeting and leisure areas and revitalisation</p> <p><b>Strategic objective 4. Innovative City</b> – course of action:</p> <p>4.5. Strengthening of tourism potential and expansion of leisure infrastructure</p>


<b>Objective priorities</b>	<b>Directions of intervention</b>
IV.4.1. Supporting the development of artists and culture-makers	IV.4.1.1. Developing scholarship, residency and competency programmes IV.4.1.2. Providing venues for performing and exhibiting artistic work IV.4.1.3. Developing open competitions in the field of culture for NGOs IV.4.1.4. Comprehensive support for booksellers, publishers, antiquarian bookshops and galleries IV.4.1.5. Developing the programmes: Gdańsk Film Fund, Gdańsk City of Literature, Gdańsk Collection of Contemporary Art
IV.4.2. Providing an attractive and complementary cultural offer	IV.4.2.1. Developing the infrastructure and activities of cultural institutions IV.4.2.2. Creating a catalogue of urban flagship events and their development IV.4.2.3. Creating artistic works in public spaces IV.4.2.4. Promoting Gdańsk's culture
IV.4.3. Ensuring equal access to culture for the residents	IV.4.3.1. Ensuring architectural, digital and ICT accessibility IV.4.3.2. Balancing the distribution of cultural offerings in the districts IV.4.3.3. Creating a cultural offer for audiences with diverse needs IV.4.3.4. Developing the Education for Culture programme IV.4.3.5. Introducing innovative and technological solutions in culture, including the creation of an urban cultural information system IV.4.3.6. Developing a system for sharing resources in the cultural sector

**Result indicators adopted in the Gdańsk 2030 Plus City Development Strategy, which are implemented as part of specific objective IV.4.**

<b>No.</b>	<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Baseline value</b>	<b>Value in 2030</b>
CC.1	Number of residents of Gdańsk [thousands]	471	500

**Indicators for specific objective IV.4**

<b>No.</b>	<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Value in 2022</b>	<b>Value in 2026</b>	<b>Value in 2030</b>
IV.4.a	Number of artistic initiatives implemented with the city's involvement	483	507	531
IV.4.b	Number of participants benefiting from the cultural offer [millions]	1.10	1.15	1.21

IV.4.c	Number of new and modernised cultural facilities	•	10	22
• indicator calculated cumulatively since 2022				
<b>Specific objective IV.5. Preserving monuments and promoting heritage</b>				
<b>Description of the specific objective</b>	Gdańsk's heritage is unique and important for European culture. Proper care and management of the city's heritage is vital. To this end, a comprehensive programme for the preservation, maintenance and interpretation of the city's tangible and intangible heritage is planned. For many years, the municipality has provided financial support in the form of purpose-specific grants for work on monuments which it does not own. Continued support in this area is planned. In parallel with taking care of the city's tangible and intangible heritage, promotion efforts are to be stepped up. It is also crucial to develop the cultural identity of Gdańsk's residents and to strengthen their sense of community.			
<b>Alignment with the UN Sustainable Development Goals</b>	<p>4. Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all</p> <p>8. Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all</p> <p>11. Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient, and sustainable</p> <p>12. Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns</p> 			
<b>Alignment with the objectives and courses of action outlined in the Gdańsk 2030 Plus City Development Strategy</b>	<p><b>Strategic objective 2. Common City</b> – course of action:</p> <p>2.4. Increasing participation in culture, supporting artistic creativity, developing culture as a system that binds the city together and builds identity, dissemination and protection of heritage</p> <p><b>Strategic objective 3. Accessible City</b> – courses of action:</p> <p>3.3. Removal of barriers in the city space</p> <p>3.6. Creating aesthetically pleasing, multifunctional and accessible public spaces friendly to residents, meeting and leisure areas and revitalisation</p> <p><b>Strategic objective 4. Innovative City</b> – course of action:</p> <p>4.5. Strengthening of tourism potential and expansion of leisure infrastructure</p>			

<b>Objective priorities</b>	<b>Directions of intervention</b>			
IV.5.1. Managing the city's heritage	IV.5.1.1. Creating a comprehensive programme for preserving and promoting tangible and intangible heritage IV.5.1.2. Renovating municipal historic monuments IV.5.1.3. Co-funding the renovation of non-municipal historic monuments IV.5.1.4. Initiating entries in the national, European and world heritage lists IV.5.1.5. Creating culture parks IV.5.1.6. Expanding municipal and museum collections			
IV.5.2. Reinforcing the sense of community among the residents of Gdańsk	IV.5.2.1. Developing research and awareness-raising projects on heritage IV.5.2.2. Cultivating memory of history IV.5.2.3. Developing and promoting cultural trails IV.5.2.4. Creating a coherent remembrance system, including erecting monuments, creating commemorative plaques, naming and patronage			
<b>Result indicators adopted in the Gdańsk 2030 Plus City Development Strategy, which are implemented as part of specific objective IV.5.</b>				
<b>No.</b>	<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Baseline value</b>		<b>Value in 2030</b>
CC.1	Number of residents of Gdańsk [thousands]	471		500
<b>Indicators for specific objective IV.5</b>				
<b>No.</b>	<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Value in 2022</b>	<b>Value in 2026</b>	<b>Value in 2030</b>
IV.5.a	Number of historic sites renovated and modernised with the city's involvement	48	55	87
IV.5.b	Number of cultural trails created	1	3	3

<b>Specific objective IV.6. Balancing tourism and supporting the meetings and leisure industry in the city</b>	
<b>Description of the specific objective</b>	<p>While Gdańsk is one of Poland’s key tourist destinations, it is important to manage tourism in such a way that it does not detract from the quality of life of the city’s residents. An important aspect is to balance and minimise as much as possible the negative impact of tourism on the environment and local culture, while also creating employment opportunities for local residents and revenue streams for the local economy. A measure that will help achieve this objective will be to address the seasonal nature of tourism by making tourist traffic more specialised and dispersing it across different districts of Gdańsk. There is great potential for developing specialised tourism, including natural, cultural and culinary tourism. Investigating the trends in this area will make it possible to adapt the tourism offer to the expectations of the audience and optimise promotional campaigns.</p>
<b>Alignment with the UN Sustainable Development Goals</b>	<p>8. Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all            9. Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialisation and foster innovation            11. Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable            12. Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns</p> 
<b>Alignment with the objectives and courses of action outlined in the Gdańsk 2030 Plus City Development Strategy</b>	<p><b>Strategic objective 1. Green City</b> – course of action:            1.4. Mitigating negative environmental impacts and reducing greenhouse gas emissions and pollutants, including noise</p> <p><b>Strategic objective 3. Accessible City</b> – courses of action:            3.5. Implementing the concept of inward growth and a compact city of short distances            3.6. Creating aesthetically pleasing, multifunctional and accessible public spaces friendly to residents, meeting and leisure areas and revitalisation</p> <p><b>Strategic objective 4. Innovative City</b> – courses of action:            4.1. Strengthening a diversified, smart and competitive economy that is socially and environmentally responsible, including low-carbon manufacturing, advanced services and research and development</p>

	4.3. Supporting digital transformation and digitisation of public services 4.5. Strengthening the tourism potential and expanding the leisure infrastructure		
<b>Objective priorities</b>	<b>Directions of intervention</b>		
IV.6.1. Achieving economic growth in the city by developing a sustainable tourism and leisure industry	IV.6.1.1. Developing private and leisure tourism infrastructure IV.6.1.2. Balancing and specialising tourism, in particular to address temporal and spatial seasonality IV.6.1.3. Expanding the leisure offer, in particular by boosting the importance of individual fields of specialised tourism, including water tourism IV.6.1.4. Adapting the tourist and leisure offer to people with special needs (accessibility audits, upgrading the tourist infrastructure)		
IV.6.2. Developing the meeting industry	IV.6.2.1. Developing infrastructure to support business events IV.6.2.2. Systematic acquisition and coordination of business events IV.6.2.3. Promoting Gdańsk as a meeting venue		
IV.6.3. Innovative management of tourism and leisure	IV.6.3.1. Increasing the use of available databases to analyse and manage tourism traffic and leisure activities IV.6.3.2. Developing the Gdańsk Resident Card and the Tourist Card system		
<b>Result indicators adopted in the Gdańsk 2030 Plus City Development Strategy, which are implemented as part of specific objective IV.6.</b>			
<b>No.</b>	<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Baseline value</b>	<b>Value in 2030</b>
CC.1	Number of residents of Gdańsk [thousands]	471	500



<b>Indicators for specific objective IV.6</b>				
<b>No.</b>	<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Value in 2022</b>	<b>Value in 2026</b>	<b>Value in 2030</b>
IV.6.a	Difference in average accommodation occupancy between high and low season [percentage points]	26	23	20
IV.6.b	Number of events organised in Gdańsk and ranked by the International Congress and Convention Association (ICCA)	12	18	24
IV.6.c	Number of active users of the Resident Card and the Tourist Card	291,311	349,000	385,000

## 8. SYSTEM FOR IMPLEMENTING THE PROGRAMMES, INCLUDING THE FINANCIAL PLAN

### 8.1. FINANCIAL FRAMEWORK

#### 8.1.1. How are we planning to finance the Development Programmes?

The financing for the directions of intervention set out in the Development Programmes 2030, which specify in greater detail the provisions of the Gdańsk 2030 Plus City Development Strategy, will be based mainly on the budget of the City of Gdańsk as well as public and private external sources available to local authorities and related entities.

An important aspect in planning is to explore the possibility of combining different financial sources and instruments, prioritising non-returnable forms of support, each time taking into account the sustainability of the results, including ways and sources of financing the costs of maintaining the investments being made or new organisational solutions. From this point of view, it is important – where reasonable and possible – to use the public-private partnership formula and to prioritise organisational solutions. This is because it is often possible to achieve better and more sustainable financial results through a new approach to the organisation or regulation of the area than by increasing financing. As a result, while implementing the programmes, we will maintain the financial security of our city.

The identified priorities and interventions should be implemented in cooperation with other local government units within the Gdańsk-Gdynia-Sopot Metropolitan Area, which will help strengthen competitiveness vis-à-vis national and European metropolises.

#### 8.1.2. Potential sources of financing

The sources of financing are both internal and external, including funding by the European Union, as well as other available capital.

The sources of financing the Development Programmes, including potential sources, are in particular:

- budget of the City of Gdańsk;
- budgets of business entities with the participation of the City of Gdańsk;
- national budget, including general subsidies, special-purpose grants, and the funds: Thermal Modernisation and Renovation Fund, STOP SMOG, TERMO programme, Government Fund Polish Deal: Strategic Investment Programme, Government Road Development Fund;
- EU funds: European Funds for Pomerania programme – especially Integrated Territorial Projects – the European Funds for Infrastructure, Climate, Environment programme, European Funds for a Modern Economy, European Funds for Digital Development, European Funds for Social Development, LIFE programme, Connecting Europe Facility (CEF), Interreg programmes (including cross-border and transnational projects), Horizon Europe, National Reconstruction and Resilience Plan;
- Norwegian and European Economic Area (EEA) funding;
- other external funding that may offer alternatives to support a variety of projects, including repayable instruments;
- funds from public partners;

- funds from private partners.

The financial framework for the Development Programmes will be set out in the Multiannual Financial Forecast (MFF) and budgets adopted in subsequent years. The MFF establishes the financing for the development assumptions listed in the Strategy, as it determines such issues as the City's ability to incur debt, the operating surplus, and information on external sources of financing introduced on an ongoing basis. Financial projections will continue to evolve. The desired direction of change in the financial assumptions is to increase the financial potential. A prerequisite for this is the stabilisation of the city's own income, which forms the basis for planning the directions and scale of development.

### 8.1.3. Planned expenditures on the Development Programmes

At least PLN 20 billion of the city's budget is planned to be used to implement the strategic goals. It should be assumed that by 2030, the share of asset-related spending in total expenditures will continue to remain at approx. 15–20% and will amount to approx. PLN 6 billion. Total capital expenditures planned to be secured as a financial contribution to the implementation of the overarching strategic objectives will amount to more than PLN 3 billion. The remaining estimated amount of over PLN 14 billion envisaged for non-investment tasks will be spendable depending on the city's revenue capacity.

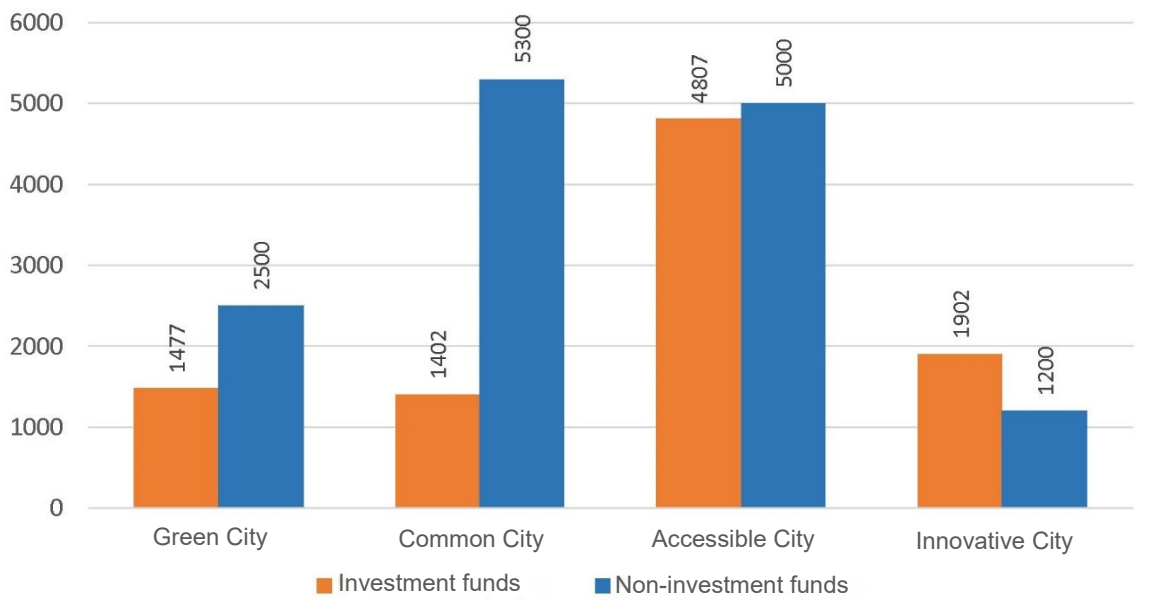


Fig. 8. Investment and non-investment funds planned to be spent, broken down into individual Development Programmes (PLN million)

## Investment expenditure

Nearly PLN 10 billion is planned to be spent on investment activities. The implementation of investments in this scope will largely depend on the possibility of obtaining external funding. This amount comprises expenditures from the city budget taking into account external sources of financing and expenditures incurred by entities with capital ties to the city which carry out public tasks without using Gdańsk's budget.

Table 2. Estimated costs of investment expenditures, including the contribution of the Municipality of the City of Gdańsk, broken down into individual Development Programmes.

<b>Development Programme</b>	<b>Estimated costs of investment expenditure (PLN million)</b> funds from the city budget, companies, EU funds obtained, extra-budgetary financing	<b>of which the contribution of the Municipality of Gdańsk (PLN million)</b> funds from the city budget
Green City	<b>1,477</b>	<b>524</b>
Common City	<b>1,402</b>	<b>428</b>
Accessible City	<b>4,807</b>	<b>1,884</b>
Innovative City	<b>1,902</b>	<b>390</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>9,588</b>	<b>3,227</b>

Presented in Table 3 are the planned investment funds for the implementation of the provisions of the Development Programmes, broken down into specific objectives. As the investment funds planned to be spent, and more specifically investments, can implement the provisions of many of the objective's priorities, it would not be reasonable to break down the funding to this level. It needs to be emphasised that the effects of the financial expenditure incurred will be included in the annual evaluation in the state of the city reports. The work on the report will involve staff from the municipal departments and units, and will not involve additional resources to be allocated to the report.

Table 3. Estimated costs of investment expenditures, including the contribution of the Municipality of the City of Gdańsk, broken down into individual Development Programmes and their specific objectives.

<b>DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME Specific objective</b>	<b>Estimated costs of investment expenditure (PLN million)</b> funds from the city budget, companies, EU funds obtained, extra-budgetary financing	<b>of which contribution of the Municipality of Gdańsk (PLN million)</b> funds from the city budget
<b>GREEN CITY</b>	<b>1,476.8</b>	<b>524.1</b>
I.1. Biodiversity and urban greening	<b>495.8</b>	284.8
I.2. Resilience to climate change	<b>559.9</b>	213.9
I.3. Circular economy	<b>211.1</b>	20.4
I.4. Clean air, water and soil	<b>209.0</b>	4.0

<b>DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME Specific objective</b>	<b>Estimated costs of investment expenditure (PLN million)</b> funds from the city budget, companies, EU funds obtained, extra-budgetary financing	<b>of which contribution of the Municipality of Gdańsk (PLN million)</b> funds from the city budget
I.5. Environmentally aware and committed residents	<b>1.0</b>	1.0
<b>COMMON CITY</b>	<b>1,402.0</b>	<b>428.4</b>
II.1. Improving access to schools, kindergartens, crèches and other forms of education and care for children and adults with diverse needs	<b>295.0</b>	150.0
II.2. Developing and supporting lifelong learning in alignment with one's talent and the labour market	<b>12.0</b>	6.0
II.3. Increasing well-being, improving the health of residents and promoting physical culture	<b>50.0</b>	19.4
II.4. Social inclusion and creating conditions for long-term independent living of the residents	<b>108.9</b>	38.9
II.5. Building local communities and developing active citizenship	<b>35.0</b>	35.0
II.6. Developing and effectively managing the municipal housing and social housing stock	<b>901.1</b>	179.2
<b>ACCESSIBLE CITY</b>	<b>4,807.4</b>	<b>1,884.2</b>
III.1. Improving the conditions for pedestrian traffic, including people with special needs	<b>160.0</b>	122.7
III.2. Improving the conditions for bicycle traffic	<b>103.5</b>	67.5
III.3. Making public transport more attractive	<b>1,993.0</b>	873.6
III.4. Improving transport accessibility	<b>917.5</b>	423.3
III.5. Safety on the road and in public spaces	<b>74.0</b>	36.0
III.6. Developing urban energy	<b>1,429.4</b>	303.3
III.7. Digital commune and smart city	<b>130.0</b>	57.8
<b>INNOVATIVE CITY</b>	<b>1,901.5</b>	<b>390.0</b>
IV.1. Developing an innovative, competitive and knowledge-based economy	<b>1.2</b>	0.7
IV.2. Strengthening the economic brand and investment attractiveness of Gdańsk	<b>769.0</b>	41.3
IV.3. Responsible spatial development of the city	<b>420.0</b>	226.3
IV.4. Strengthening the role of culture in the city's development	<b>91.0</b>	52.8

<b>DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME Specific objective</b>	<b>Estimated costs of investment expenditure (PLN million)</b> funds from the city budget, companies, EU funds obtained, extra-budgetary financing	<b>of which contribution of the Municipality of Gdańsk (PLN million)</b> funds from the city budget
IV.5. Preserving monuments and promoting heritage	<b>146.0</b>	49.9
IV.6. Balancing tourism and supporting the meetings and leisure industry in the city	<b>474.3</b>	19.0

### Non-investment expenditure

Assuming the perspective of the duration of the development programmes (i.e. 2030), it is assumed that Gdańsk will allocate more than PLN 14 billion for the non-investment activities indicated in the intervention directions. The largest expenditures will be allocated to activities related to: education (PLN 4.5 billion), public mass transport (PLN 4 billion), waste management (PLN 1.6 billion) and cultural activities (PLN 0.7 billion).

Table 4. Non-investment funds planned to be expended, broken down by Development Programme.

<b>Development Programme</b>	<b>Estimated costs of non-investment expenditure (PLN million)</b> programmes, projects, maintenance of the city's key units, ensuring standards, etc.
<b>Green City</b>	<b>2,500</b>
of which waste management	1,600
<b>Common City</b>	<b>5,300</b>
of which education subsidy	4,500
<b>Accessible City</b>	<b>5,000</b>
of which mass transport subsidy	4,000
<b>Innovative City</b>	<b>1,200</b>
of which cultural activity	700
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>14,000</b>
of which selected items	10,800

## 8.2. IMPLEMENTATION AND EVALUATION SYSTEM

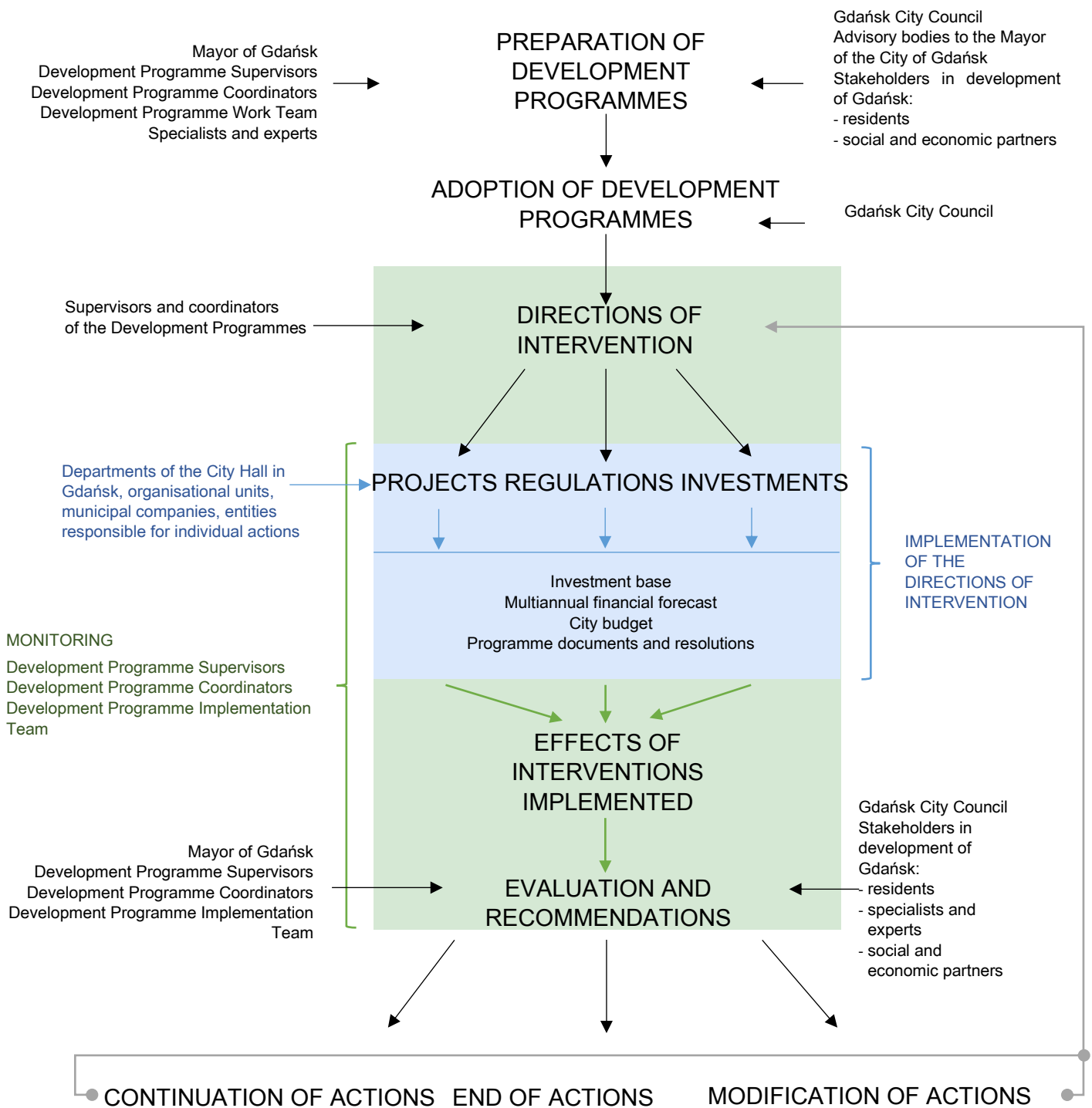


Fig. 9. Illustration of the system for implementing and evaluating the Development Programmes

### 8.2.1. How are we going to implement the Development Programmes?

All stages of implementation of the Development Programmes will be:

1. 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;
2. based on a 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;
3. **aimed at pursuing the common good of the Gdańsk community**, and, as such, strongly based on the strategic values developed in the Strategy, i.e. cooperation, education, openness, environment and mobility, which represent a system of values and principles providing robust foundations for the long-term development of Gdańsk.

The **strategic objectives and courses of action** set out in the Strategy have been broken down in the Development Programmes into **specific objectives and objective priorities**, and these have been formulated more specifically in the form of detailed **directions of intervention**. These will be translated into individual undertakings and projects, which will be reflected in the City's budget, investment base and multiannual financial forecast. These tools will make it possible to effectively plan their financing.

The individual directions of intervention, including projects, regulations and investments, will be implemented by the designated entities, i.e. City Hall offices and departments, municipal organisational units, companies with city participation and representatives from the social and business communities.

The programmes will also be implemented in the spatial dimension using the functional linkage model outlined in the Strategy, with a particular focus on measures targeting areas of strategic intervention.

### 8.2.2. Evaluation

The Development Programmes are a document for implementing the Gdańsk 2030 Plus City Development Strategy of 2022, which is why the evaluation of these documents will be linked and carried out simultaneously. A mid-term evaluation is planned in 2026 to verify the validity of the objectives and lines of action and to assess the effectiveness of their implementation. The final results of the programmes' implementation (ex-post evaluation) will be summarised in an evaluation report in accordance with Article 15(6) the Act on the Principles of Development Policies.

The evaluation will be performed based on:

- an analysis of the social, economic and environmental changes taking place in the city as well as in the wider environment;
- an analysis and evaluation of the progress of the Strategy and Development Programmes;
- an evaluation of the effects of implementing the Strategy and Development Programmes on the basis of the adopted indicators;
- legal changes affecting the feasibility of achieving the stated objectives;



- the residents' proposals and feedback.

An annual summary of the activities related to the implementation of the Development Programmes will be presented in the State of the City report, which is required to be prepared under Article 28aa of the Act of 8 March 1990 on the Municipal Local Government. The document, which will be structured in the same way as the thematic division of the Development Programmes and their objectives, will report on the status of the implementation of the City Development Strategy.

Reports, results of research and analyses of phenomena and conditions influencing the development of the city along with current information concerning the implementation of the Strategy will be posted regularly at [www.gdansk.pl/strategia](http://www.gdansk.pl/strategia). In turn, a new reporting module will be added to [www.gdansk.pl](http://www.gdansk.pl) to support the process of monitoring the development and evaluation of activities undertaken under the strategy. It will act as a data repository, containing information on the objectives pursued and on the monitoring indicators.

## 9. METHOD OF MONITORING AND EVALUATING PROGRESS TOWARDS ACHIEVING THE OBJECTIVES

Monitoring and evaluating the achievement of objectives is **a key element in implementing the Development Programmes**. By identifying and mitigating risks, timely remedial action can be taken or the objectives can be changed to adapt to changing conditions.

The monitoring of Development Programmes will rely on various sources and types of information: from public statistics and municipal data, to expert analyses and external studies, to surveys of residents. Success will be measured by **the indicators** assigned to the objectives, which highlight the desired directions of change to be achieved by 2026 and 2030. Regularity, consistency and involvement of all implementers are essential for effective monitoring and reliable evaluation of progress.

Every specific objective of the Development Programmes has been assigned indicators to monitor the effects of the measures taken. These indicators are intended to illustrate which activities will be monitored and to act as signposts. In addition to the indicators assigned to it, every Development Programme also implements the selected result indicators adopted in the Gdańsk 2030 Plus City Development Strategy of 2022.

## **AUTHORS OF THE DOCUMENT**

This document has been created by the members of the Programme Teams who worked on structuring the assumptions for the Development Programmes 2030. The full composition of the teams can be found in Order No. 321/23 of the Mayor of the City of Gdańsk of 20 February 2023 on the appointment of the Development Programme Work Team to implement the provisions of the Gdańsk 2030 Plus City Development Strategy and in amending Order No. 1563/23 of 29 August 2023.

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We would like to express our appreciation and thanks for the involvement of the residents of Gdańsk, District Councillors, City Councillors and representatives of NGOs who shared many ideas for the development of the city during meetings, workshops and public consultations.