



Interreg



EUROPEAN UNION

Danube Transnational Programme

URBforDAN

URBforDAN Strategic Planning

Strategic part of Integrated Multi-use
Management Plans for Vovchynets Hill (Ivano-
Frankivks)

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I INTRODUCTION

1.1 About the URBforDAN Project

Management and Utilization of Urban Forests as Natural Heritage in Danube Cities (with acronym URBforDAN) is an EU co-financed project, which was designed to deliver a change in urban forest management and utilization of ecosystem services (ES). URBforDAN project is being implemented in 7 Danube Cities – Ljubljana (SLO), Vienna (AT), Budapest (HUN), Zagreb (CRO), Cluj-Napoca (ROM), Belgrade (SRB) and Ivano-Frankivsk (UA). Its' implementation is closely observed by 3 associated partner cities – Prague (CZE), Sarajevo (BIH) and Podgorica (MNE), as well as by Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations.

Urban and Peri-urban Forests (UPF) in Danube Cities play extremely important role as “green city lungs” - preserving rich biodiversity of Europe and its vivid landscape. They also deliver many economically and socially important ecosystem services – UPF are key areas for experiencing natural and cultural heritage within cities, important tourist attractions, areas for recreation and high quality of living.

All URBforDAN Cities face similar challenges – all manage substantial NH areas (mostly UPF) within their city limits. Due to their characteristics, they attract many users (citizens, tourists...), but also have many stakeholders (managers, owners, interest groups...) trying to manage those activities. Today, this is usually done without proper coordination of all stated key actors. UPF also lack appropriate infrastructure and equipment to cope with ever increasing number of users. Thus, UPF are under increasing pressure from diverse set of activities, arising conflicts and unsustainable use of resources – all-leading to poor state of NH. Management of UPF in some cities is further challenged by the extreme fragmentation of the ownership (which is often mostly private).

This is why URBforDAN takes on the challenge of mobilization of key actors in URBforDAN Cities to ensure their active participation in integrated planning/management. Protection regimes, mapping/valuation of ecosystem services and development ideas will be combined through a participatory process to deliver Integrated Multi-use Management Plans for UPF on strategic and operational level. UPF Danube Network will be established to strengthen the cooperation between key actors, ensure timely knowledge/best-practice sharing, dissemination/transferability of project outputs and enable further capitalization. UPF managers, owners and users will be equipped with management tools supporting multi-purpose use of UPF and exploiting new opportunities for sustainable development. Participatory Planning &

UPF Management Guidelines will be developed, based on lessons learned and best practices used.

Project "Management and Utilization of Urban Forests as Natural Heritage in Danube Cities" is implemented within the Danube Transnational Programme funded by EU Funds (ERDF and IPA and ENI). The responsible partner for implementing the project activities in Ivano-Frankivsk is the Investment Policy Department of the Executive Committee of Ivano-Frankivsk City Council. More information on project - <http://www.interreg-danube.eu/approved-projects/urbfordan>.

II A STRATEGIC PART OF THE INTEGRATED MULTI-USE MANAGEMENT PLAN (IMMP)

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 The objective of strategic plan

The aim of the Strategic part of the IMMP plan is to identify demands towards urban and peri-urban forests (UPF) in Ivano-Frankivsk, potential conflicts between different forest users, to define strategic long-term management objectives in UPF, and to define priorities amongst management objectives and ES. The strategic part also defines management guidelines that represent the basis for the definition of operational goals and measures.

1.2 The planning process and participation

The strategic plan is prepared by using the participatory approach. A group of experts (state forestry company, representatives of relevant departments of the Executive Committee of Ivano-Frankivsk City Council, representatives of Vovchynets village council, experts from local universities and professional architectures, urban planners and designers) led the process of plan preparation. The group members were involved through meetings, exchange of spatial information, received guidelines and suggestions for improvement. All the available documents (forest management plans, taxonomic descriptions, passport cycling tourism and ecological route to the tract Kozakova Valley, spatial plans, Decrees on City Forests, scientific works on related topic etc.) and legal documents (see chapter 1.3) were considered when preparing the Strategic part of the IMMP.

Moreover, different type of stakeholders discussed during the workshops the strategic development of the area. All conclusions and results are included in the IMMP.

1.3 Legal basis

Following legal documents were the bases for the framework for the planning process:

- The Constitution of Ukraine.
- The Forest Code of Ukraine.
- The Land Code of Ukraine.
- Law of Ukraine "On Environmental Protection".
- The Law of Ukraine "On Animal World".
- Regulation on State Forest Protection - CMU Resolution No. 976 of September 16, 2009.

- Sanitary rules in the forests of Ukraine - CMU Resolution No. 555 of July 27, 1995.
- Rules for felling of the main use in the mountain forests of the Carpathians Resolution No. 929 of October 22, 2008.
- Resolution of June 20, 2007 N 848 Approving the Procedure of State Forest Cadastre and Forest Management.
- Rules for improving the qualitative composition of forests - CMU Resolution No. 724 of May 12, 2007.
- Rules for forest reproduction - CMU Resolution No. 303 of 01.03.2007.
- Procedure for special use of forest resources - CMU Resolution No. 761 of May 23, 2007.
- The order of division of forests into categories and the allocation of especially protective forest areas - CMU Resolution No. 733 of May 16, 2007.
- CMU Order No. 610-p dated April 10, 2008.
- Rules of felling of the main use in the forests of Ukraine, resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers № 559 of July 27, 2005.
- The procedure for the procurement of secondary forest materials and the implementation of secondary forest uses in the forests of Ukraine, CMU resolution № 449 of 23.04.1996.
- Priority measures to prevent uncontrolled deforestation in the Carpathian region and artificial reproduction of forest plantations. CMU Order of 06.08.2008. No. 1083-p.
- The Law of Ukraine "On Hunting" of February 22, 2000 № 1478-111.
- Resolution of the Plenum of the Supreme Court of Ukraine No. 17 of 10.12.2004.
- On approval of the Concept of Forestry Reform and Development. CMU Ordinance of April 18, 2006 No. 208-p.
- On the Nature Reserve Fund of Ukraine, BP, Law of 16.06.1992. No.2456-XII.
- Code of Ukraine "On subsoil", BP of 27.07.1994. # 132/94-BP.
- On the approval of the Rules of Forest Restoration and Forestry. CMU Resolution of January 16, 1996 No. 97.
- Order of the Ministry of Environment 327 of 24.01.2008, Ministry of Justice № 117/14808 of 12.02.2008. Instruction on the application of the procedure for setting limits on the use of natural resources within the territories and sites of the natural reserve fund of national importance.
- The Supreme Court, Resolution No. 17 of 10 December 2004 “On case law on crimes and other environmental offenses”.
- Instruction on designing, technical acceptance, accounting and quality assessment of forestry objects, order of the Ministry of Forestry № 62 of 08.07.97.

- Rules of fire safety in the forests of Ukraine.
- Instruction on organization of accounting of forest fires and their consequences in the system of the State Forestry Committee of Ukraine - order of the State Forestry Committee of 27.12.2004. No. 279.

1.4 Terminology

Urban forests¹ can be defined as networks or systems comprising all woodlands, groups of trees, and individual trees located in urban and peri-urban areas; they include, therefore, forests, street trees, trees in parks and gardens, and trees in derelict corners. Urban forests are the backbone of the green infrastructure, bridging rural and urban areas and ameliorating a city's environmental footprint.

Urban and peri-urban forestry² can be defined as an integrated, interdisciplinary, participatory and strategic approach to planning and managing tree resources in urban and peri-urban areas for their economic, environmental and sociocultural benefits. In practical terms, UPF may consist in planting trees where they never existed before, in enhancing existing natural vegetation or in harmonizing urban sprawl into green spaces. Urban and peri-urban tree resources, comprising dispersed single trees, small groups of trees and forests, contribute to the green infrastructure, i.e. natural or engineered ecological systems that conserve ecosystem values and functions.

The scope of the UPF approach allows bringing together the single-tree management – the arboriculture perspective – with an ecosystem-scale management of urban green infrastructure that includes such considerations as municipal watersheds, wildlife habitats, outdoor recreation opportunities, landscape design, recycling of municipal wastes and harvesting of tree products. In this sense, UPF represents a merging of different disciplines: arboriculture, ornamental horticulture, forestry, landscape architecture, urban planning and design, environmental sciences, etc. Due to its particular nature, UPF faces specific challenges, which place it apart from conventional forestry.

A strategic plan³ is a document used to communicate with the organization the organizations goals, the actions needed to achieve those goals and all of the other critical elements developed during the planning exercise.

Strategic planning is an organization's process of defining its strategy, or direction, and making decisions on allocating its resources to pursue this strategy. It may also extend to control mechanisms for guiding the implementation of the strategy.

¹ Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), 2016

² Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) <http://www.fao.org/forestry/urbanforestry/87025/en/>

³ <https://medium.com/@LazaroIbanez/seven-elements-of-a-strategic-plan-4c14ce5a0e40>

Ecosystem services⁴ are the many and varied benefits that humans freely gain from the natural environment and from properly functioning ecosystems. Such ecosystems include, for example, agroecosystems, forest ecosystems, grassland ecosystems and aquatic ecosystems. These ecosystems functioning properly provides such things like agricultural produce, timber, and aquatic organisms such as fishes and crabs. Collectively, these benefits are becoming known as 'ecosystem services', and are often integral to the provisioning of clean drinking water, the decomposition of wastes, and the natural pollination of crops and other plants.

Forest functions⁵

The forest performs a great number of functions, both as a natural formation and as a product of skilful human activity, when nature is harnessed to fulfil people's own needs. The value of particular functions of the forest is limited - an increase of one may occur at the expense of others. At the same time, many roles are either co-dependent or linked together and they change in time and space. The forest has three major functions:

1. Protective function - the forest has a stabilising effect on the natural environment (water circulation, precipitation, air circulation, temperature, global and microclimate, soil erosion prevention). It creates the conditions sustaining biodiversity and enhances the conditions of agricultural production.

2. Productive function - timber is obviously a basic raw material coming from the forest and should be sourced carefully not to threaten its existence. Currently, timber has more than 30,000 applications worldwide. Other products that people harvest in the forest are forest fruit, mushrooms, many species of herbs used in medicine and the meat of game animals.

3. Social function - the forest creates the environment favourable to the health and recreation of society, enhances the labour market, strengthens national defence, improves environmental awareness and culture of society. It is extremely difficult to measure the economic value of the non-productive functions of the forest, which is reflected by major discrepancies between different estimates. However, it is generally agreed that their aggregate value considerably exceeds the value of the productive function.

Multifunctional forest management⁶ as understood by the most questionnaire respondents is a management of forests focused on preserving or strengthening several forest functions and services.

SWOT analysis⁷ (strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats analysis) is a framework for identifying and analysing the internal and external factors that can have an impact on the viability of a project, product, place or person.

⁴ Wikipedia, https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ecosystem_services

⁵ <https://www.ue.katowice.pl/en/units/unieko/functions-of-the-forest.html>

⁶ Analysis of governance systems applied in multifunctional forest management in selected European mountain ranges 24.06.2014; Sarvašová Z, Cienciala E, Beranová J, Vančo M, Ficko A, Pardos M

⁷ <https://searchcio.techtarget.com/definition/SWOT-analysis-strengths-weaknesses-opportunities-and-threats-analysis>

2 ANALYSIS OF THE STATE OF THE ART

2.1 Basic data on the strategic area

Strategic area in Ivano-Frankivsk has a surface of 580.39 ha and includes part of Kozakova Valley and Vovchynets Hill. The State Enterprise «Ivano-Frankivsk Forestry» manages the area.

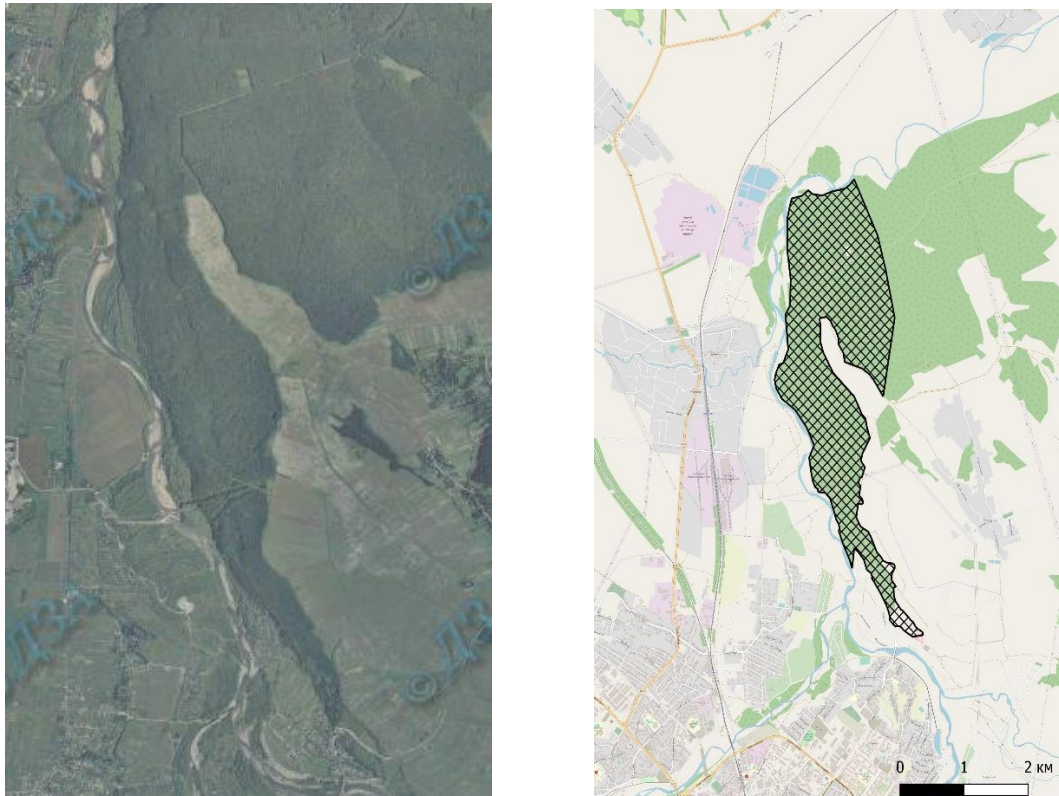


Figure 1: Ortofoto and shape of the border of the strategic area

Kozakova Valley is a landscape reserve of national importance in Ukraine. It is located in the Tysmenytsia district of Ivano-Frankivsk region, north of Ivano-Frankivsk, and south of Yezupil village. Surface of all area - 953 hectares. Created in 1982. The status is given to preserve the picturesque tract on the right bank of Bystrytsia, dissected by deep beams, with separate outcrops of limestone rocks and small karst caves. The forest occupies 100% of total area.

The Vovchynets Hill occupies an area of 20 hectares and is the focus area of project. The peri-urban forest occupies 75.5% of the total area of the hill (15.1 hectares). The area is not protected, but the Hill is a natural monument of local importance.

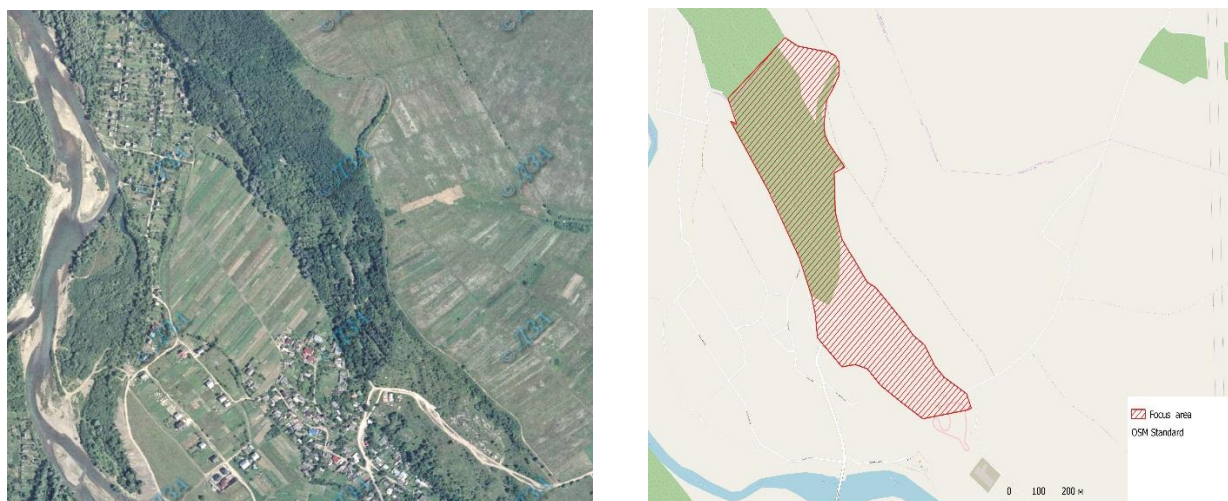


Figure 2: Ortofoto and shape of the border of the focus area

2.2 Ecosystem services in UPF

The main ecosystem services that were found relevant that have the 1st and the 2nd rank of importance are:

- ✦ Provisioning ES
- ✦ Regulating ES
- ✦ Supporting ES
- ✦ Cultural ES

Table: Summary of the most important ES

Ecosystem service (ES) – area (ha) and % of entire forest area – only 1 st rank and 2 nd rank	Individual objective/ES	Area (ha) and % of entire forest area
Provisioning ES	12_Non-timber products	571 ha (98.38%)
Regulating ES	22_Local air quality	33 ha (square of buffer zone)
Supporting ES	31_Nature protection / habitats for species	561.55 ha (96.67%)
Cultural ES	41_Recreation and tourism	580.39 ha (100%)
	42_Scientific / educational	580.39 ha (100%)
	43_Cultural heritage	250 ha (43%)

12_Non-timber products. There are places for gathering mushrooms, medicinal herbs collection on the strategic area, but for personal use only. In this case, it's important rank (2 rank) of ES importance.

22_Local air quality. Forest protects settlements from pollution due to its proximity to major city road, village's roads and factories/companies producing products. Accordingly, for rank is very important.

31_Nature protection / habitats for species. The vegetation covers about 300 species. Oak-beech virgin forest with rich undergrowth and grass cover grows on wet soils. In addition, rocky oak, as an admixture - a European larch (*Larix decidua*), elm tree (*Ulmus glabra*) grow there. Among the herbs, several species are listed in the Red Book of Ukraine: snowdrop (*Galanthus nivalis*), terrestrial orchid (*Neottia ovata*), and crocus (*Crocus sativus*). As for animal world, there are roe deer (*Capreolus capreolus*), boar (*Sus scrofa*), forest marten (European pine marten), gray hare (*Lepus europaeus*), badger (*Meles meles*), least weasel (*Mustela nivalis*), etc. Such rich flora and fauna means very important rank for the area.

41_Recreation and tourism. Multiple use of trails (cycling, walking, horse riding, skiing, ATVs riding, motorcycling), panoramic trails, tourist routes to the Landscape Reserve are common for the strategic area. The shown biggest cycling route has the length of nearly 25 km and can be one of tourist attractions due to its significant sightseeing points, historical and cultural values (there some nice legends and mysteries stories that can be interesting for the potential tourists).

43_Cultural heritage. Landscape Reserve of the national value "Kozakova Valley" and the complex natural monument of local importance "Vovchynets Hill" have historical and cultural value.

2.3 Target groups

The City of Ivano-Frankivsk identified 18 stakeholder groups (see Figure 3) of users of the Vovchynets hill, however only the following ones were selected as Key Stakeholders based on the conducted survey:

- Hikers
- Cyclists
- Downhill Cyclists
- Joggers
- Pet Walkers
- Horse riders
- Collectors of non-timber forest resources
- Families with children

Зацікавлені сторони (Stakeholders)

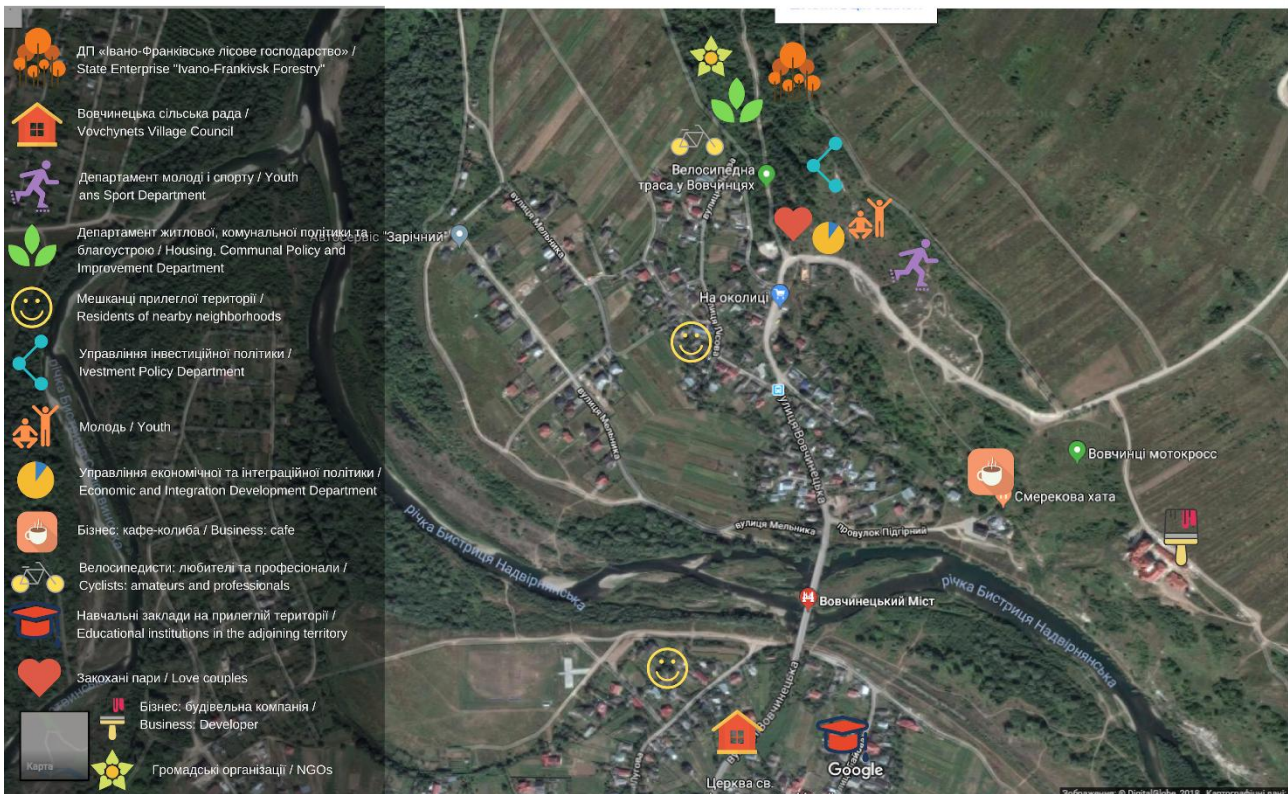


Figure 3: Stakeholder map

On workshop no. 2, more key stakeholders were identified:

- Artists (painters)
- Photographers

The City of Ivano-Frankivsk identified the following key existing conflicts based on the conducted survey and workshops with UPF users and managers:

- Conflicts between other users and drivers of motorized vehicles (e.g. cars, motocross, quads, etc.)
- Conflicts between other users and downhill cyclists – mostly linked to safety issues due to speed, aggressive riding style, etc.
- Conflicts linked to poor behavior of individual users of all groups (waste, noise etc.)

3 THE STRATEGIC PRIORITIES

The City of Ivano-Frankivsk identified the following main strategic priorities:

1. Preserve nature on the strategic area

The priority covers the preservation and the protection of forests. It also involves the reversal of deforestation and environmental pollution. The preservation of all natural resources is essential for the balance of our ecosystem.

Main target group – users of area (citizens, forestry managers) mentioned urbanization of the Vovchynets hill should not be allowed, any construction, concerts, car racing and other measures that destroy nature should be minimized and timber harvesting should be limited.

2. Ensure safety and coexisting of all users

This priority encompasses next:

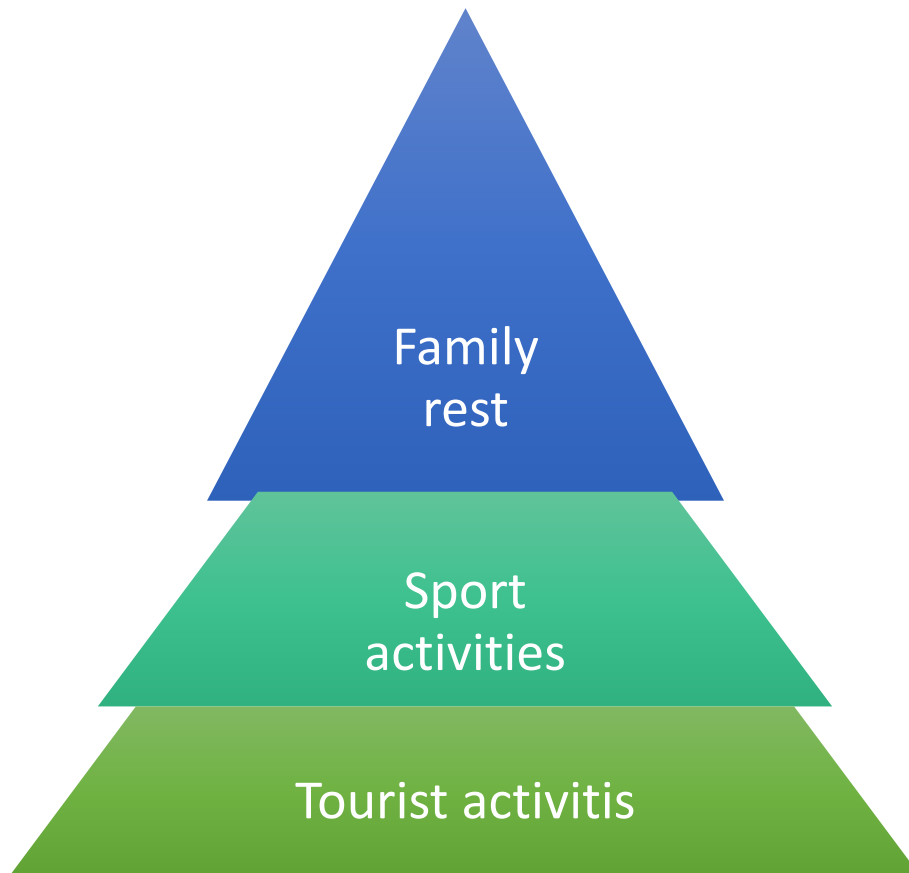
- Improved access to Vovchynets hill
- Improved urban and recreational infrastructure on selected sites
- Improvement of the information about Vovchynets hill and navigation for users on Vovchynets hill
- Improved educational and awareness rising contents on Vovchynets hill

Main target groups:

- 👤 Hikers
- 👤 Cyclists
- 👤 Downhill Cyclists
- 👤 Joggers
- 👤 Pet Walkers
- 👤 Horse riders
- 👤 Collectors of non-timber forest resources
- 👤 Families with children
- 👤 Artists (painters)
- 👤 Photographers
- 👤 Tourists
- 👤 Educational institutions
- 👤 Forest managers

3. Ensure multifunctional use of the area

The progress of the project implementation shows that all stakeholders want to use the territory for different purposes. Because of these activities, the list of priority issues for future development is as follows:



4 THE SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT CONCEPT OF UPF

As part of strategic area is protected area, we will plan all recreational activities on focus area as mapped on the picture below. The closeness of the settlements to the project territory is shown on the figure 4.

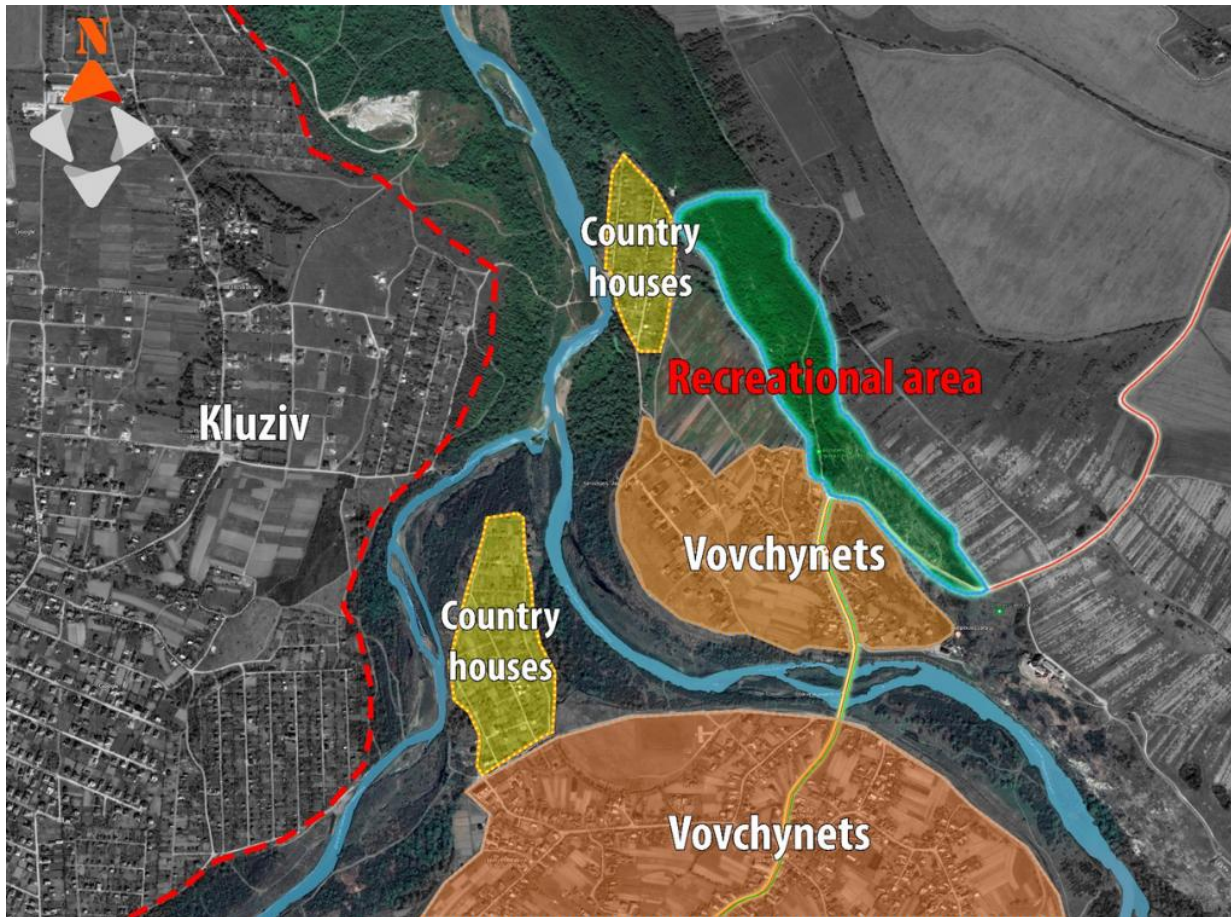


Figure 4: Closeness of the focus area to the settlement

The plan foresees zoning of the area by the types of sport activities and its accessibilities for different sport types: walking zone (to 250 m), cycling zone (to 750 m) and the motor sport zones (to 2000 m) (see Figure 5). The zoning is important as due to the survey result and workshops, we defined conflicts between mentioned sport activities. In addition, as a solution, we propose to divide area and inform users of that to avoid any misunderstandings and allow them to use the area for different stakeholders.

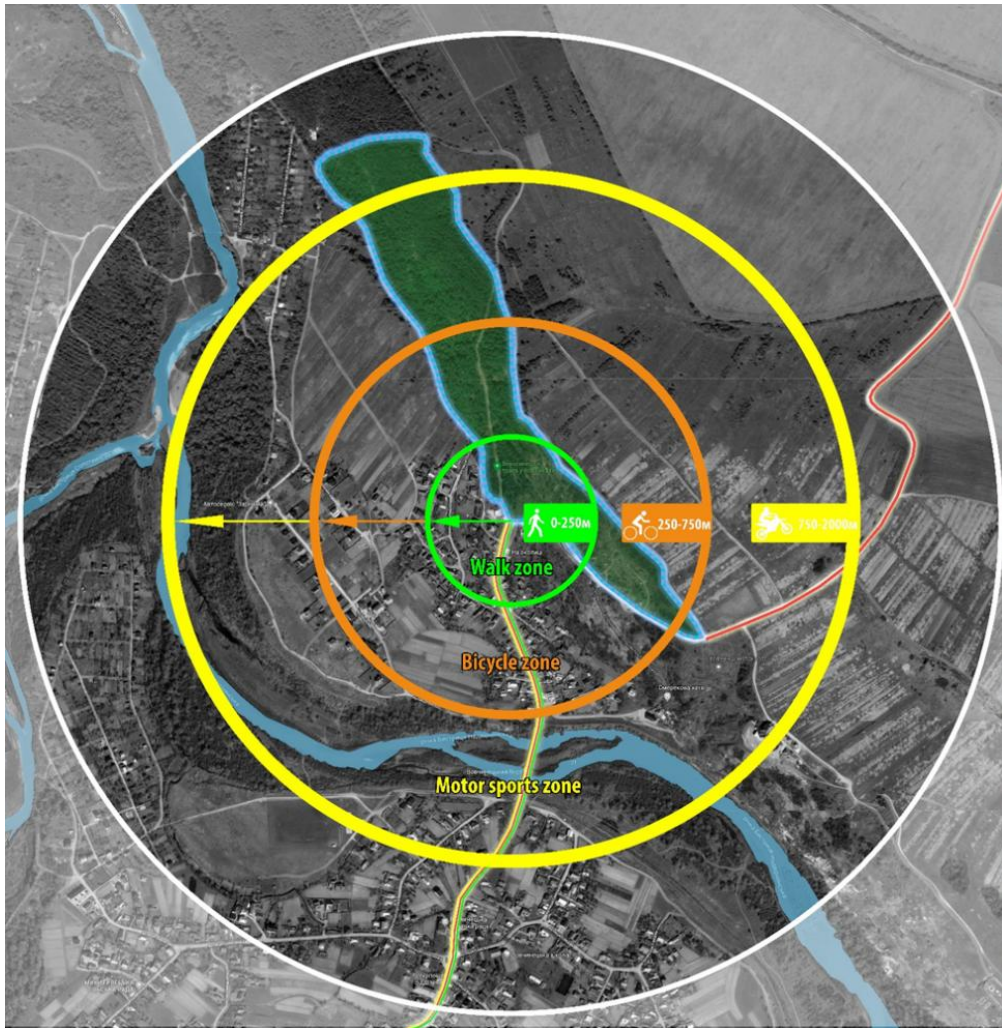


Figure 5: Sport activities zoning of the focus area

IMMP include spatial development of next spaces:

1. Recreational space for cyclists

The area designed and equipped for the rest of cyclists that will include bicycles' parking place, benches and tables, place for gathering etc. (see Figures 6-7).

2. Space for education

The area for holding forest school lessons, on-door activities (lectures, concerts) etc. (see Figures 8-9, 13).

3. Space for recreation and tourism

The main attraction – observation deck. The deck in future can be equipped with binnacle to enjoy the views to the eight high picks of Carpathian Mountains. In addition, the space can host the kids' space with wooden playgrounds for the smallest visitor. (see Figures 10-11, 12).

4. Space for parking

In order to limit the cars driving in the Hill we plan to arrange the parking zone and equipped it with parking barrier.



Figure 6-7: Recreational space for cyclists

Space for education



Figure 8-9: Schematic representation of the educational area

Recreation and tourism



Figure 10-11: Schemes of observation deck

Observation deck as tourist attraction

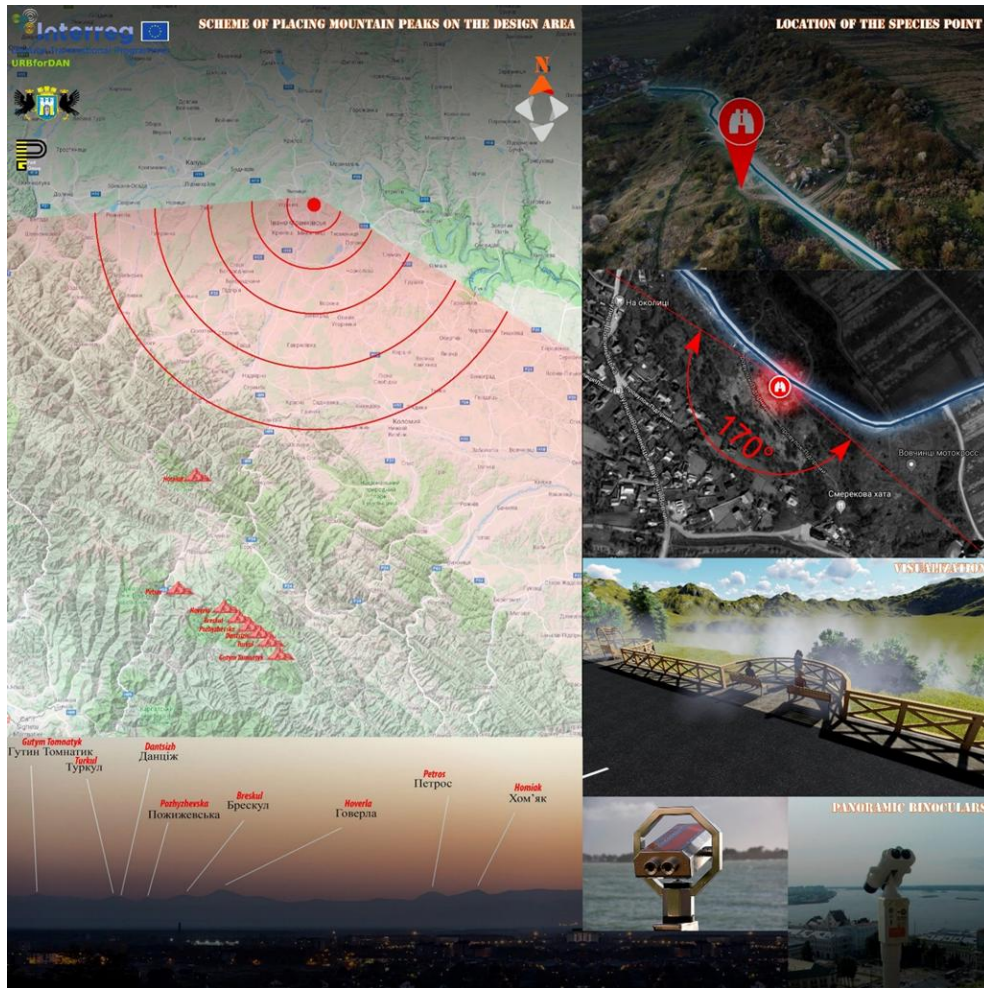


Figure 12: Observation deck advantages

Kids' space



Figure 13: Scheme of forest playground

5 STRATEGIC MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND GUIDELINES

5.1 Strategic objective no. 1

The objective no.1 is addressing the problem of decreasing the green surface in the city, consumer behaviour of the inhabitants towards the forest, nature resources (waste accumulation, illegal trees cutting, collection of protected plants, making fire in not allowed places). This leads to the great need in nature protection, preparing strict limits and regulations, preservation the urban and peri-urban forest with its ecosystem and raising awareness on this issue.

Strategic objective	Preserve nature on the strategic area
State of the art (SWOT analysis)	Strengths: status of preserved area, landscape monument of local importance
	Weakness: unstable political situation in Ukraine
	Opportunities: rich flora and fauna
	Threats: weather conditions, illegal tree cutting, developers interests
Guideline	Information policy on area protection
Detailed guidelines	Informational campaigns online and offline; Cooperation of stakeholders
Responsible entity	SE “Ivano-Frankivsk state forestry”
Needed participation	Ivano-Frankivsk municipality, villages on adjoining area
Coordination with other ES	Possible conflicts with recreation ES
Positive outcomes	Nature protected, regulating ES ensured, rich flora and fauna
Negative outcomes	High interests of developers, tourists/visitors load on area increased
Legal basis	UA laws, regulations, area passport etc.

5.2 Strategic objective no.2

The objective no.2 is addressing the problem regarding conflicts between main users. Even the results of surveys and workshops show that a huge amount of users want to have active and loud time in the area and, meanwhile, another part wishes calmness and quietness, enjoying the nature in Vovchynets Hill. As its two different sides and visions, some alternatives or solutions should be defined and maintained. If not, the forest management and local governments will meet with safety problems, unpleasant challenges and even damages for nature.

Strategic objective	Ensure safety and coexisting of all users
State of the art (SWOT analysis)	Strengths: area is not developed and there are different spatial options
	Weakness: too contradictory requirements / needs of users
	Opportunities: availability of free zones to plan the improvements
	Threats: conflicts with users, area is attractive for extreme sports activities
Guideline	Detailed precise planning
Detailed guidelines	Detailed precise planning based on participatory approach, defining common solutions, zoning, marking the zones, informing on different zones
Responsible entity	Ivano-Frankivsk municipality
Needed participation	SE “Ivano-Frankivsk state forestry”, villages on adjoining area, users of area, urban planners and experts
Coordination with other ES	Possible conflicts with recreation ES
Positive outcomes	Users are satisfied, different zones are developed, safety ensured, area attracts more people
Negative outcomes	High interests of developers, tourists/visitors load on area increased
Legal basis	UA laws, regulations, area passport etc.

5.3 Strategic objective no. 3

The objective no.3 is addressing the problem of not effective area use of urban and peri-urban forest in Ivano-Frankivsk. On city level, it is also issue with mono-centred city development. The people for reactional goals crowd in a few city public spaces and increase by this the pressure of its all resources instead of having and using a number of recreation spaces on the suburbs, city micro districts. Ivano-Frankivsk is rich on the public spaces opportunities. Vovchynets hill is a place that according to the researches made within project can satisfy the needs of users in sport, family rest, tourism and recreation, education and in the professional field.

Strategic objective	Ensure multifunctional use of area
State of the art (SWOT analysis)	Strengths: non-developed area, beautiful views, green area, close to the city, interesting historical value and cultural heritage
	Weakness: bad roads, waste
	Opportunities: tourist attraction site, day-off / weekend rest time are for families, forest schooling establishing, sport activities
	Threats: weather conditions, illegal tree cutting, developers interests, conflicts between users
Guideline	Improvement of area
Detailed guidelines	Creating sport zones, recreation areas, kids space, tourists attraction points
Responsible entity	Ivano-Frankivsk municipality
Needed participation	SE “Ivano-Frankivsk state forestry”, villages on adjoining area
Coordination with other ES	Possible conflicts with regulation and supporting ES
Positive outcomes	At least 4 zones created, number of visitor increased, users happier, citizens spend active time on door, area not constructed and open for people
Negative outcomes	High interests of developers, tourists/visitors load on area increased, need of maintain and involving organization for operating the area
Legal basis	UA laws, regulations, area passport etc.

6 GOVERNANCE

Definitely, the responsibility will be divide between Forestry managers, representatives of municipality and village council.

1. State Enterprise “Ivano-Frankivsk Forestry”

The main activities of the organisation are:

- 1) carrying out measures to restore forests, increase their productivity, and create plantations from fast growing and technically valuable species;
- 2) implementation of measures for replacement of low-value low-productive plantations for high-productive, afforestation of low-productive land;
- 3) organization of forestry business and forest nurseries;
- 4) preservation and enhancement of the protective properties of forests, afforestations performing protective, water protection, sanitary and hygienic, health and recreational functions;
- 5) improving the condition and increasing productivity of forests;
- 6) protection of forests and protective forest plantations against fires, implementation of fire-fighting measures, protection of forests against diseases and pests, illegal logging, damage, unauthorized mowing, grazing in prohibited places and other forest breaches, bringing to account the forest breakers legislation;
- 7) accounting of the forest fund and registration of all changes in its composition;
- 8) carrying out logging works, carrying out material and monetary assessment of the forest on the loggers designated for felling, cutting down with observance of the current guidelines and rules;
- 9) organization and conducting of hunting, sale of hunting animals and products of hunting;
- 10) popularization of the importance of the conservation and proper use of forests and protective afforestation among the population, involving the public in the cause of forest reproduction and protection.

2. Executive Committee of the Ivano-Frankivsk City Council

The Executive Committee of the Ivano-Frankivsk Council provides the needs of the territorial community, which cares for environmental protection, improvement of the ecological situation in the city, provides conservation and development of the park economy, greening of the city, arrangement of rivers and reservoirs.

3. Vovchynets village council

Improving the quality of life of citizens, ensuring decent living, working and study conditions are a priority for rural development. The development of business and tourism, which contributes to not only attracting investments, creating new jobs, but also building friendly partnerships between the local authorities and the business community, is of paramount importance for the realization of these tasks. This in turn requires:

- creation of a business climate in the village council favourable for attracting investments;
- ensuring a significant contribution of tourism to the rural budget.

Therefore, all three structures share common goals and represent the interests of the community, which requires the protection and preservation of the environment, recreational spaces and active leisure.

Upon completion of the project, all functions will be formally assigned to the relevant decisions.

Output data

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