

III. PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE

III.1. DETERRING AND COMBATING CRIME					
Threats	Objectives	Tasks and guiding programmes	Executors (co-ordinator and other responsible bodies)		Monitoring method
I. Car crime (car and accessory theft, vehicle damage)	1. Restraining growth of the number of crimes committed.	<p>1a. Police monitoring and preventative action (joint patrols of police and city guard).</p> <p>1b. Work with informants.</p> <p>1c. Implementation of the programme 'Let's Help Each Other' (anonymous information + reward).</p> <p>1d. Arrangement of hidden monitoring points in high car density areas or threat zones.</p> <p>1e. Arrangement of guarded parking places together with area administrators (administrations, housing co-operatives). Initiative of local authorities and taking on a role of mediator by them is inevitable in this regard.</p> <p>1f. Handing out information leaflets addressed to car owners.</p> <p>1g. Implementation of a 'Neighbourhood Watch' programme.</p> <p>1h. Co-operation with security agencies regarding joint patrols (agency workers assisting guards or policemen). Such combination will increase the volume of patrols.</p>	<p>1a-d,g. Chief City Constabulary, criminal and prevention departments</p> <p>1a-d,g. City guard</p> <p>1e. Subsidiary district councils, Municipal Infrastructure Department, Architecture Department of the Municipality of Kraków</p> <p>1f. Public Relations Office</p> <p>1h. Security agencies</p>	<p>– Stopping a growing tendency by the end of 2001</p> <p>– police data analysis.</p>	

II. Burglaries of commercial premises and flats.	1. Stopping a growing tendency in theft and burglary.	1a. Police actions dedicated to crimes against property. 1b. Implementation of ‘Neighbourhood Watch’ programme. 1c. Marking valuable objects.	1a-c. Police 1b,c. City guard 1b. Housing co-operatives	– Stopping a growing tendency by the end of 2001.
III. Pick-pocketing.	1. Stabilisation of the number of offences, restraining its growth.	1a. Routine action of public services workforce (police, city guard). 1b. Implementation of monitoring system via video cameras that will monitor the city areas, which are conducive to commitment of such offences because of their nature (e.g. bigger market places, places of increased tourist presence, surroundings of historical buildings open for visitors, vicinity of railway and bus stations, etc.). The system introduces essential qualitative changes, which are extremely important in view of public services management. It also has a significant importance for improving citizens’ safety. 1c. Implementation of ‘Safe Commuting’ programme in public transport means.	1a, b. Police 1a, b. City guard 1c. Municipal Transport Enterprise (MPK)	– Stopping a growing tendency by the end of 2001.
IV. Robberies and hooligan excesses.	1. Limiting the number of punishable offences. 2. Improving citizens’ feeling of security.	1a. Routine actions (patrols of threat zones on the basis of threat areas map). 1b. Establishing emergency reaction teams within the police and city guard structures. 1c. ‘Zero Tolerance’ – paragraph II.1.3 (programme based on New York	1a-d, 2a. Prevention department – Chief City Constabulary 1a-d, 2a. City guard 1d. Security agencies	– Decrease in the number of punishable offences by 20%, increase of a feeling of security by 10% during 5

<p>V. Drugs.</p>	<p>3. Tightening co-operation between neighbourhood guards and residents of each quarter. 4. Limiting breach of public order and the number of crimes committed by juveniles.</p> <p>1. Squeezing out so-called 'little drug market' from the city centre.</p>	<p>example). 1d. Co-operation with security agencies. 2a. 'Neighbourhood Watch' 2b. 'Safe Commuting' 3. 'Our Neighbourhood Guard' (visiting residents and handing out business cards). 4. 'Protect Young People'</p> <p>1a. Police action leading to the elimination of active drug addicts and dealers from representative city areas, conducted on a regular basis, thanks to reports concerning the intensification of the phenomenon. Current actions within the 'Dealer' programme limiting or eliminating the distribution of small drug amounts in schools, foiling attempts to provide non-users with small drug dosages as an incentive, counteraction against picking up candidates for drug dealers among school children, identifying threats at schools, teenage clubs, and catering and entertainment facilities where young people meet. Co-operation with teachers and parents.</p>	<p>2b. Municipal Transport Enterprise 3. District police stations 4. Police, city guard 1a, b. Criminal and juvenile delinquency departments – Chief City Constabulary</p>	<p>years (ref. 1c) – by 31 May, 2000 – introduction of an obligation to have identity cards during night hours by young people. – Squeezing out 'little drug market' from the city centre and tourist routes by the end of 2000.</p>
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III.2. PREVENTION AND EDUCATION				
Threats	Objectives	Tasks and guiding programmes	Executors (co-ordinator and other responsible bodies)	Monitoring method
I. Limitation of an educational role of schools.	1. Identification of model schools in order to promote practical examples.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Competition for the best headmaster, identification and promotion of required solutions b) establishing Experts Team for developing 'New School' programme and adapting it to actual educational system needs c) pilot implementation of 'New School' programme in two Kraków schools d) appointing an evaluation team. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Education and Culture Department of the Municipality of Kraków, parents councils b) Education and Culture Department, Social Affairs Department of the Municipality of Kraków, Voivodship Methodological Centre c) Education and Culture Department d) Social Affairs Department 	Opinion polls among pupils, parents and teachers, point b) in tasks.
	2. Strengthening the role of a school educator.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Gathering information about psychological and pedagogical counselling b) competition for individual programmes of school educators c) implementation of school educators' programme – a trip with pupils. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Education and Culture Department, Social Affairs Department, Voivodship Methodological Centre b) Social Affairs Department c) Social Affairs Department 	Point a) in tasks.
	3. Catalogue of school sanctions.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Preparation of school sanctions system b) encouraging schools to use and implement such a system. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) (& b) Education and Culture Department, Social Affairs Department, Voivodship Methodological Centre 	Opinion polls among teachers and pupils, reports.
	4. 'We Co-operate' programme.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Meetings of city guards and headmasters once a month. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) City guard, Social Affairs Depart., local centres (schools, clubs) 	

<p>II. Lack of organised extra curricular events – potential cause of pathology.</p>	<p>1. Arrangement of free time of children and young people by recreational and educational institutions – ‘Young Forest’.</p> <p>2. Expansion and improvement of recreational and sports events.</p> <p>3. Family integration.</p>	<p>a) Creation of Recreational and Educational Centres via competition for the best programme for NGOs, and using the existing school base after identification of the best schools (competition)</p> <p>b) community centres</p> <p>c) summer holidays with educational elements.</p> <p>a) Listing sports facilities</p> <p>b) estimation of facilities usage degree</p> <p>c) listing the existing mass events, competitions, contests, in which children and young people take part, and expanding the offer (‘Go Cycling’, Return to Tourism’, competitions in districts);</p> <p>d) building simple sports facilities</p> <p>e) developing a brochure about sports and recreational facilities available to young people in Kraków.</p> <p>a) Family parks.</p>	<p>a) Social Affairs Department, Education and Culture Department, district councils</p> <p>b) Social Affairs Department</p> <p>c) Social Affairs Department</p> <p>a-c) Social Affairs Department</p> <p>d) Social Affairs Department, district councils, housing co-operatives</p> <p>e) Social Affairs Department, Public Relations office</p> <p>a) Social Affairs Department</p>	<p>Quantitative analysis of the participants. Current controls, effectiveness analysis – interviews, polls.</p> <p>Current controls, quantitative analysis of participants.</p> <p>Current controls.</p>
<p>III. Existing pathologies among children and young people, including sects.</p>	<p>2. Identification of districts where pathological phenomena threat is the biggest.</p>	<p>a) Conducting research concerning threat level in all schools in Kraków</p> <p>b) developing a map of threat areas and operating educational centres others than schools</p> <p>c) identifying areas penetrated by sects and areas of drug dealer operation</p>	<p>a) Social Affairs Department, Education and Culture Department</p> <p>b) Social Affairs Department</p> <p>c) Social Affairs Department, police</p> <p>d) Social Affairs Department in co-operation with NGOs based on the concept developed by ‘Kanton’</p>	

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> d) establishing a centre for victims of crime and social pathology. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> association. Special appointment procedure. 	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 3. Development of a network of institutions working with young people of threat areas. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Increasing the number of centres of ‘U Siemachy’ type and daily counselling centres. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Social Affairs Department, Education and Culture Department 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Current controls, effectiveness analysis (interviews, polls).
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 4. Introducing a new way of preventative and intervention police work in favour of young people. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Police training – if possible b) new police vehicle c) buying and equipping the vehicle d) the acquiring of 1 or 2 cellular phone operators for co-operation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a), b) Police, Social Affairs Department c) Social Affairs Department 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Statistical effectiveness analysis e.g. crime detection.
IV. Offences committed by juveniles.	Increasing broadly understood effectiveness of repressive actions.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Establishing a hostel for juveniles b) appointing a team responsible for the preparation of draft amendments to the Act as regards juvenile criminal proceedings c) analysis of operation of warden centres working with young people, support of actions - grants. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Ministry of Justice b) Social Affairs Department, police c) Municipal Social Care Centre, Social Affairs Department 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Current controls, b) team reports, c) effectiveness analysis.
V. All above mentioned.	Campaign for counteraction against violence and depravity.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Acquiring co-operators within Kraków media, especially starting co-operation with one of the city dailies and publication of a regular supplement dedicated to youth issues 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Social Affairs Department, Public Relations Office b) Social Affairs Department, Public Relations Office c) Social Affairs Department, Public 	

	Upgrading a list of places requiring special patrols.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> b) preparing of a ‘Magical Kraków’ web site c) TP SA – printing publicly required information on telephone magnetic cards d) printed designs on T-shirts e) developing a brochure for listing centres offering extra curriculum events, wide and free distribution f) launching the ‘City Intervention Line’. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Relations Office d) Social Affairs Department, Public Relations Office e) Social Affairs Department, Public Relations Office f) Municipality of Kraków, police, city guard 	
VI. Regarding drug addicts, homeless and forceful beggars.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Limiting crimes connected with drug addiction – limiting juvenile prostitution – limiting the homeless inflow to Kraków – limiting breach of public order by forceful beggars. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – establishing hostels for active drug addicts – creating a post of a street worker co-operating with police patrols in order to limit juvenile prostitution – execution of due amounts from local authorities for homeless benefits – introducing restrictive local regulations limiting beggary in the city centre. 	<p>Municipal Social Care Centre in co-operation with:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – NGOs – police – city guard. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Demographic analysis of homeless and drug addict groups – control of homeless and drug addict migration – analysis of spatial lay-out of beggars, homeless and drug addict clusters.
VII. Regarding the elderly and handicapped.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Increasing a feeling of security – facilitating public transport – guaranteeing 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – launching an information campaign in the media – preparing information about vehicles suitable for the handicapped on public transport timetables – providing care services, including 	<p>Municipal Social Care Centre together with:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Municipal Transport Enterprise – Local Labour Office – NGOs, neighbourhood communities. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Information from the Municipal Transport Enterprise about vehicles

	<p>care to the elderly, handicapped, (including mentally ill)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - developing commonly available database of institutions and organisations helping the disabled, - professional activation of the handicapped - initiating action in favour of the elderly and handicapped among local, neighbourhood, parish communities and youth organisations. 	<p>specialist aid for the mentally ill</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - publication and distribution of a brochure about institutions, organisations and forms of aid offered to the handicapped, - preparing job offer database within 'Employment Exchange' programme, - activating local communities in order to complete a system of aid for the elderly and handicapped: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 'Samaritan' programme – neighbours help • 'Volunteer in a social care centre' – realised together with Volunteers Centre • co-operation with scout teams, parish communities, senior clubs • creation of Community Mutual Aid Centres and Interests Therapy Workshops • expansion of the operation of Municipal Daily Social Care Centre. 		<p>suitable for the handicapped</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - comparative analysis of quality and quantity of actions undertaken in relation to the elderly and handicapped, before and after programme implementation, i.e. after activating local communities and publication of a brochure.
<p>VIII. Regarding domestic violence.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Examination of domestic violence issue in Kraków - increasing 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Actions undertaken within the 'Blue Card' programme by social workers and police. - Continuation of realisation of the 'Blue Card' programme compliant with the regulation of the Chief Police 	<p>Municipal Social Care Centre in co-operation with the police.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Statistical analysis of the data regarding revealed domestic

	<p>effectiveness of counteraction against domestic violence</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - increasing efficiency of co-operation between services appointed to combat domestic violence - gradual elimination of domestic violence. 	<p>Commandant No. 25/98 dated 10 November, 1998 and No. 9/99 dated 27 May, 1999.</p>		<p>violence occurrence</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - exchange of information and comparison with the police data - analysis of the settled cases and evaluation of actions effectiveness and results - number of people covered by the programme.
<p>IX. Regarding a risk of unemployment rate increase and related to escalation of social pathology.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Preventing difficult life situations causing the necessity to use local administration funds - limiting resources allocated to helping the unemployed who use funds of the Municipal Social Care Centre in Kraków - making people and families start self-reliant living and integrate with local communities - preventing crimes and social pathology related to unemployment, i.e. addiction, theft, robbery - enabling the largest possible number of people to take up a job, which guarantees 	<p>Creating an ‘Employment Exchange’ unit that will gather job offers from different sources, including offers for permanent, part-time, seasonal jobs, and offers for the handicapped.</p>	<p>Municipal Social Care Centre in co-operation with the Local Labour Office.</p>	<p>Labour market analysis considering:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - number of job offers - number of unemployed as compared to persons actively looking for a job - number of persons who

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> retirement, social and health insurance – limiting unemployment rate in Kraków – formalising the existing employment exchange in the vicinity of Nowy Kleparz (often operating illegally), while facilitating employee selection to the potential employers. 			have started working.
X. Programme for Counteracting Crime Among Young People	According to the enclosure No. 3.	According to the enclosure No. 3.	According to the enclosure No. 3.	According to the enclosure No. 3.

III.3. LAW AND ORDER SEGMENT				
Threats	Objectives	Tasks and guiding programmes	Executors (co-ordinator and other responsible bodies)	Monitoring method
I. Intoxicated adults and young people. Smoking juveniles.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Liquidation or significant limitation of permanent public places where alcoholic beverages are consumed. 2. Making teetotallers aware of threats to order and safety the intoxicated pose. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1a. Control of permanent places of alcoholic beverage consumption. 1b. Proper development of permanent places of alcoholic beverage consumption. 1c. Control and verification of the number of outlets selling alcoholic beverages. 1d. Organising extra curricular events for young people (details in educational segment). 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1a. City guard, police 1b. District councils, housing estates councils and administration, Municipal Infrastructure and Environment Protection Department, Municipal Infrastructure Services (ZGK I and II) 1c. Administration Depart. of the Municipality of Kraków, Municipal 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1a. Current controls, upgrading maps of permanent places of alcohol consumption, map analysis. 1b. Analysis of information delivered by inhabitants, postulating similar solutions by other institutions. 1c. Analysis of occurrence of offences and crimes

	<p>3. Making those who drink aware of the dangers they may pose while being under the influence of alcohol.</p> <p>4. Abidance by merchandisers to regulations regarding prohibition of alcoholic beverage sales to the intoxicated and alcoholic beverages and cigarette sales to juveniles.</p>	<p>2a. Preparing leaflets referring to threats caused by the intoxicated.</p> <p>2b. Making a short film about threats caused by the intoxicated.</p> <p>2c. Handing out leaflets and showing the film in places of particular occurrence of threats related to the inebriated.</p> <p>3a. Preparing leaflets about harmful effects of consuming alcoholic beverages.</p> <p>3b. Leaflets distribution.</p> <p>3c. Showing films about threats caused by the intoxicated.</p> <p>4. Control of shopping outlets selling alcoholic beverages and tobacco products.</p>	<p>Commission for Alcoholism Counteraction, city guard</p> <p>2ab. Municipal Commission for Alcoholism Counteraction</p> <p>2c. Municipal Commission for Alcoholism Counteraction, city guard, police, schools, cultural and educational institutions, parishes, local and cable television, press</p> <p>3a. Social Affairs Depart., Municipal Commission for Alcoholism Counteraction</p> <p>3b. Social Affairs Depart., Intoxicated Detention Unit, city guard, police</p> <p>3c. City guard, police</p> <p>4. Social Affairs Depart., police, city guard</p>	<p>committed by the intoxicated, analysis of shopping outlet lay-out.</p> <p>2a-b. Analysis of occurring threats on the basis of police and city guard information.</p> <p>2c. Current control – needs analysis, information from the interested.</p> <p>3a. Analysis of occurring threats on the basis of police and city guard information.</p> <p>3b. Recognising needs, calls from interested parties.</p> <p>4. Current controls, calls from inhabitants, current analysis of revealed irregularities, tendency analysis.</p>
<p>II. Aggressive and noisy youth groups.</p>	<p>1. Elimination (or significant reduction) of noisy groups from inhabited areas.</p> <p>2. Reduction of punishable offences</p>	<p>1a. Reaction to every breach of public order.</p> <p>1b. Informing parents, schools and family court about breach of order.</p> <p>1c. Arresting perpetrators of offences and passing them to their carers.</p>	<p>1. Police, city guard</p>	<p>– Analysis of revealed punishable offences</p> <p>– analysis of data gained from the police, schools, and inhabitants, including parents, district councils, associations, clubs, etc.,</p>

	<p>committed by juveniles.</p> <p>3. Organising alternative events for young people (details in educational segment)</p> <p>4. Quiet course of each year reservists discharge.</p>	<p>2a. Legal education of children and young people in the area of punishable offences.</p> <p>2b. Patrolling the vicinity of schools and places of youth gathering (details in educational segment).</p> <p>4. Execution of peace and order from discharged reservists groups (intervention, controlling documents, taking to Intoxicated Detention Unit).</p>	<p>2a. Education and Culture Dept. of the Municipality of Kraków, police, city guard, media</p> <p>2b. City guard, police, teachers, parents</p> <p>4. Military police, city guard, police</p>	<p>– permanent monitoring of changes in informal groups</p> <p>– research on improvement of inhabitants' feeling of security.</p>
<p>III. Lack of cleanliness and disorder in public places.</p>	<p>1. Improving appearance of streets, housing estates and green areas.</p> <p>2. Cleanliness of playgrounds and keeping equipment in working order.</p> <p>3. Liquidation of so-called 'wild waste dumping sites'.</p> <p>4. Rapid removal of written off vehicles.</p> <p>5. Making animal owners aware of the necessity to clean after their</p>	<p>1a. Realisation of 'Broken Glass Pane' programme – rapid damage removal. Reaction to all offences, even of low gravity.</p> <p>1b. Implementation of 'Clean City' programme. Intensified cleaning and rubbish removal.</p> <p>1c. Control of signs with names of streets and squares.</p> <p>1d. Modernisation, completion, renewal of signs.</p> <p>1e. Control, tidying public transport stops, lay-bys, tramway tracks.</p> <p>1f. Control and maintenance of good appearance of equipment belonging to the telecommunication company and power plant.</p> <p>1g. Creation of new green areas within housing estates.</p> <p>1h. Control, tidying and repair of roads</p>	<p>1ab. Municipal Infrastructure and Environment Protection Dept., Municipal Transport Enterprise, Municipal Roads Administration, ZGK</p> <p>1b. Architecture, Geodesy and Building Dept., city guard</p> <p>1c. Architecture, Geodesy and Building Dept.</p> <p>1d. Municipal Transport Enterprise</p> <p>1e. Telecommunication company (TP SA), power plant</p> <p>1f. Housing estates councils, district councils</p> <p>1g. Municipal Infrastructure and Environment Protection Dept., Municipal Roads</p>	<p>1a-f,h. Current controls, calls from institutions and inhabitants.</p> <p>1g. Inhabitants' comments, analysis of region development plan.</p> <p>1i. City guard controls, 5 times a year – competition committee opinion.</p> <p>2ab. Current controls, inhabitants' calls.</p> <p>3a-d. Current controls, updating list of waste dumping sites, tendency analysis.</p> <p>3b-d. Current controls, monitoring, analysis of</p>

animals, keeping them on leads and wearing muzzles.

- and pavements.
- 1i. Announcing a competition for 'Landlord of the year' among estate owners.
 - 2a. Control of playgrounds technical condition.
 - 2b. Repairs and modernisation of playground facilities – 'Clean Playgrounds and Sand Pits' programme.
 - 3a. Identification (listing) of wild waste dumping sites.
 - 3b. Removal and reclamation of waste dumping sites.
 - 3c. Placing information boards where waste dumping sites occur.
 - 3d. Control of areas where wild waste dumping sites are likely to arise.
 - 3e. Control of real estate owners with regard to their having agreements on waste disposal.
 - 4a. Listing written off cars, identifying owners.
 - 4b. Removal of written off vehicles.
 - 5a. Preparation and distribution of leaflets informing of regulations in this regard.
 - 5b. Patrolling threat areas where such phenomena occurs the most frequently.

- Administration, ZGK, city guard (only control)
- 1h. Law and Order Commission of the City Council of Kraków, city guard, Municipal Infrastructure and Environment Protection Depart., district councils
 - 2a. City guard, Municipal Infrastructure Services (ZGK I and II), housing co-operatives, other playgrounds owners
 - 2b. Municipal Infrastructure and Environment Protection Depart., ZGK I and II, housing co-operatives, other playgrounds owners
 - 3a. Municipal Infrastructure and Environment Protection Depart., ZGK I and II, city guard, forest guard, fishing guard, League for the Preservation of Nature, Environment Protection Depart. of Voivodship Office
 - 3bcd. Municipal Infrastructure and Environment Protection Depart., ZGK I and II
 - 3ef. City guard, police, Municipal Infrastructure

- consequences of waste dumping site liquidation and placing information boards, and their usefulness.
- 3d. Analysis of revealed occurrences of repeated littering of such sites.
 - 3e. Control and current analysis of revealed tendencies in this regard.
 - 4a. Current maintenance of wrecks register and its analysis on the basis of own controls and received calls.
 - 4b. Information flow.
 - 5a-b. Analysis of phenomenon occurrence before and after leaflet distribution, analysis of the number of occurrences and tendencies.

<p>IV. Breach of order inside and in the vicinity of catering and entertainment premises and hotels.</p>	<p>Respecting peace and order in the premises by clients and outsiders.</p>	<p>1a. Executing abidance to the regulations of the Act on sobriety education and counteracting alcoholism, as well as sanitary regulations from owners of the premises. 1b. Executing rules of proper behaviour in public places from clients and outsiders. 1c. Withdrawing permits for sale of alcoholic beverages in cases of repeated breaches of peace and public order.</p>	<p>and Environment Protection Depart. 4a. City guard, police, Administration Department 4b. ZGK I and II, housing co-operatives 5a. City guard, district councils, Kraków Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals 5b. City guard, police 1a. City guard, police, Administration Depart., Trade and Services Office, Sanitation and Epidemic Institute, State Institute of Hygiene 1b. City guard, police, security agencies 1c. Administration Depart., Trade and Services Office, police, city guard, district councils</p>	<p>– Regular monitoring of places where peace and public order is breached, – analysis of peace and public order breaches in the vicinity of premises, which ceased to have a permit for alcoholic beverages sales.</p>
<p>V. Illegal trade, lack of cleanliness and inadequate</p>	<p>1. Liquidation of unsightly and illegal trade.</p>	<p>1a. Control and liquidation of illegal door-to-door trade conducted individually or in small groups outside market places and fairs</p>	<p>1a-c. Administration Depart., Trade Office, city guard, police 2a. Sanitation and Epidemic</p>	<p>1a. Current patrolling (controls) streets, informing perpetrators about binding</p>

<p>sanitary conditions in shopping, catering and service outlets.</p>	<p>2. Achieving European standards of cleanliness and appearance (including toilets) in shopping, catering and service outlets.</p>	<p>(individual trade occurring in the city streets and in the vicinity of market places).</p> <p>1b. Control and liquidation of illegal door-to-door trade related to holidays and other celebrations – see below *</p> <p>1c. Controlling compliance of permits for conducting trade with the actual state (it mainly refers to compliance of the range of goods offered and occupied area).</p> <p>1d. Unification of appearance of stands depending on its location.</p> <p>2a. Controlling abidance to sanitary regulations in service and catering premises.</p>	<p>Institute, Administration Depart., Trade Office, city guard, police</p>	<p>regulations, boards informing about prohibition of trade, analysis of e.g. market place layout for the year.</p> <p>1b. Adequately earlier patrolling of expected trading places, boards informing about trade prohibition, sign 'X' on a pavement, etc.</p> <p>1c. Information about regulations abidance and sanctions in case of their breach while granting permits.</p> <p>1d. Current control.</p> <p>2a. Current control of sanitary condition.</p>
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* List of holidays and other celebrations during which intensified control of trade shall be conducted:

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| <p>1. first two weeks before Easter – vicinity of market places and churches</p> <p>2. 1 – 3 May – places of celebration</p> <p>3. 3 days before and during the 'Wianki' event – on the spot</p> | <p>4. a day before and on All Saints' Day – cemetery surroundings</p> <p>5. two weeks before Christmas – market places – fir trees and sprigs</p> <p>6. during Christmas and New Year's Eve – control of trade in pyrotechnic materials.</p> |
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<p>VI. Breach of peace, disorder during mass events and in related to them (including sports events).</p>	<p>1. Significant limitation of negative behaviour. 2. Preventing disorder and littering from taking places.</p>	<p>1a. Preventing participants from carrying in alcoholic beverages and dangerous objects to the place events are held. 1b. Co-operation of public services securing events. 1c. Adequate number of officers of public services securing events. 2a. Guaranteeing participants the possibility to use toilets. 2b. Guaranteeing an adequate number of litter bins. 2c. Removal of waste produced during an event.</p>	<p>1a. Event organiser 1b. Event organiser, police, fire brigade, city guard 1c. Event organiser, police, fire brigade, city guard 2a. Event organiser, State Sanitary Inspection 2b. Event organiser 2c. Event organiser, owner, administrator of the premises (in case of state-owned premises – ZGK)</p>	<p>1a. Controls before and during an event. 1bc. Analysis before and after an event. 2ab. Controls before and during an event. 2c. Controls during and after event.</p>
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III.4. TRANSPORTATION SEGMENT				
Threats	Objectives	Tasks and guiding programmes	Executors (co-ordinator and other responsible bodies)	Monitoring method
I. Pedestrian involvement (including children) in car accidents.	1. Reduction of a percentage share of pedestrian involvement in car accidents.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Recognising dangerous places where pedestrians pose the highest risk to traffic safety. 2. Organising and conducting a campaign named: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Safe Way to School' a) Preparation, together with road and traffic administrators: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – child routes to primary schools and newly established high schools – marking the above mentioned routes – providing speed bumps on the specified routes b) Joined patrols of traffic and prevention police and city guard on specified routes and in schools surroundings c) Preparation of leaflets addressed to parents and children regarding behaviour on the way to schools and place of residence: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 'Safe Holidays' • 'Safe Week for Pedestrians' • 'Safe Summer 2000'. 3. Co-operation with the media in relation to passing information about police observation referring to obeying traffic regulations by 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Municipal Infrastructure Department, district councils, city guard, police 2. City guard, Municipality of Kraków, local department of education, social and recreation clubs, police, insurance companies 3. Mass media, TVN, TVP Kraków, police 4. City guard, 	<p>Comparative analysis and evaluation of safety condition:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – accidents caused by pedestrian – results and causes – accidents caused by child pedestrians <p>Developing threat maps and their updating.</p> <p>Safety analysis, response in the media, monitoring the areas, direct contact with headmasters.</p> <p>Holding opinion polls among the city inhabitants in participation with the media.</p> <p>Leaflets.</p> <p>Television programs,</p>

	<p>2. Investments related to realisation of ‘Safe Junctions and Streets’ programme – as regards pedestrians.</p>	<p>pedestrians.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 4. Promoting lack of public acceptance for reprehensible behaviour of pedestrians. 5. Holding meetings at schools, kindergartens, educational, social care and cultural institutions. 6. Conducting leaflet campaign together with city guard, making pedestrians more disciplined in dangerous places. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Building a subway at the junction of Słowacki Avenue and Długa Street. 2. Building traffic islands for pedestrians at crossings in Wielicka and Nowohucka streets. 3. Building traffic lights at the most dangerous junctions (possibly together with junction modernisation) on the basis of analysis of accidents statistics and district councils’ reports. 4. Joined police and city guard patrols in specified junction areas and handing out leaflets. 5. Passing information about repairs conducted and difficulties for pedestrians to media. 	<p>Municipality of Kraków, local department of education, insurance companies, mass media, police</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 5. City guard, local department of education, schools, police 6. Police, city guard, Municipality of Kraków, insurance companies <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. City guard, Municipality of Kraków, ZGK I and II, police <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 4. Municipality of Kraków, insurance companies 5. Police, cyclic television programs, radio broadcasts 	<p>radio broadcasts, press articles.</p> <p>Meeting schedule and map – layout of meetings with children.</p> <p>Correlation between threat and repression.</p>
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<p>II. Driver involvement in car accidents.</p>	<p>Realisation of a guiding programme 'Safe Junctions and Streets' – as regards drivers.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Recognising, identifying and intensified control of dangerous places where drivers pose the highest risk to traffic safety. 2. Conducting tasks: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 'Radar' • 'Safe Weekend' • 'Co-existence' 3. Investments and modernisations: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • building lay-bys • modernisation of junctions together with building traffic lights • building barriers dividing traffic direction lanes. 4. Lighting threat communication routes. 5. Training teachers to hold exams for a cycling licence. 6. Promoting safe behaviour among drivers. 7. Passing information about road works and recommended diversions to the media. 8. Dissemination of the amended traffic regulations and executive acts. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Police, city guard, Municipal Infrastructure Department, Municipality of Kraków 2. Police, city guard 3. ZGK I and II, Municipality of Kraków, police, city guard 4. Police, Municipality of Kraków 5. Police, local department of education 6. Police, city guard, Municipality of Kraków, mass media 7. Police, ZGK I and II, mass media 8. Police, mass media 	<p>Comparative analysis and safety evaluation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Drivers as causes of accidents – results and main causes, – Children - drivers as causes of accidents – fatal accident victims. <p>Leaflets, contests, quizzes.</p>
<p>III. Intoxication among vehicle drivers and pedestrians.</p>	<p>Elimination of intoxicated drivers and pedestrians.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Identifying places (and days) where drunk drivers pose the highest risk. 2. Conducting tasks: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 'Measurement', 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Police, Municipality of Kraków, city guard. 2. Police, Municipality 	<p>Analysis of car accidents occurrence considering intoxicated participants share.</p>

<p>IV. Negative phenomena in road transport and regarding vehicles exploitation.</p>	<p>1. Elimination of vehicles negative effects to environment.</p> <p>2. Improving safety in mass transport.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ‘Sobriety’, • ‘Sobriety Week at Roads’. <p>3. Continuation of co-operation between traffic police units and the media in order to promote proper behaviour of traffic participants as regards alcohol,</p> <p>4. Undertaking educational actions in secondary schools.</p> <p>1. Conducting controls concerning:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • road transport of dangerous materials, • lorry and bus transport, their technical condition, influence on a road and environment. <p>1. Organising an action of free adjustment of car lights, control of technical condition and exhaust fumes emission – together with diagnostic stations.</p> <p>1. Conducting controls regarding:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • regular and irregular people transport (taxi, buses, M-buses, etc.). <p>2. Controlling technical condition of vehicles and required qualifications of drivers taking children and young people to schools or on holiday.</p> <p>3. Increase of supervision on roads in so-called ‘quiet traffic zone’ – in the city centre.</p> <p>4. Establishing special traffic police units to supervise roads in housing estate areas.</p>	<p>of Kraków, city guard.</p> <p>3. Police, mass media.</p> <p>4. Police, city guard, local department of education, schools.</p> <p>1. Police, city guard, fire brigade, diagnostic stations.</p> <p>2. Police, city guard, fire brigade, diagnostic stations.</p> <p>1. Police, city guard, diagnostic stations.</p> <p>2. Police, city guard, diagnostic stations.</p> <p>3. Police, city guard.</p> <p>4. Police, city guard.</p>	<p>Motor patrols – considering traffic jams in the city centre.</p>
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III.5. CRISIS MANAGEMENT SEGMENT				
Threats	Objectives	Tasks and guiding programmes	Executors (co-ordinator and other responsible bodies)	Monitoring method
I. Flood	1. Flood prevention.	1a. Developing and upgrading flood protection schemes. 1b. Consultation of programmes regarding the preparation of resources and execution of action for conducting flood protection schemes, prepared by units appointed for securing the area against floods and counteracting their impact. 1c. Controlling the execution of above mentioned plans and readiness of above mentioned units. 1d. Consulting and agreeing on-line action protecting Kraków against flood impact. 1e. Co-operation with local authority and government administration, as well as scientific research centres aimed at improving the City Flood Warning and Reaction System. 1f. Initiating investment programmes at city and regional level, aimed at improving technical systems protecting Kraków against flood. 1g. The 'local plan for limiting flood impact and developing flood prevention scheme'.	1a,b,c,d,e,f,g. Crisis Management Office.	1a. Current controls, institutions calls. 1b,c,d,e,f,g. Analyses.
	2. Limitation of flood	2a. Assessing forecasting, risk levels and	2a,c. Presidium of the	2a,b,c,d,e. Reports after

	<p>impact.</p> <p>3. Removal of flood impacts.</p>	<p>diagnosing hazard development.</p> <p>2b. Announcing emergency situations and rising flood alerts.</p> <p>2c. Supervising activities performed by units participating in rescue activities.</p> <p>2d. Management and implementing civil evacuation from threatened areas.</p> <p>2e. Organising aid to flood victims.</p> <p>3a. Calling off emergencies and flood alerts.</p> <p>3b. Removing flood impacts and restoring victims' situation to normality.</p> <p>3c. Analysis and assessment of flood rescue action, including listing of flood damage.</p> <p>3d. Reconstruction of damage and formulating repair programmes.</p>	<p>Municipal Flood Protection Committee (MKP)</p> <p>2b. MKP Chairman</p> <p>2d. Voivodship Flood Protection Committee, Civil Defence</p> <p>2e,3b. Social and technical section of MKP</p> <p>3a. MKP Chairman</p> <p>3c,d. Crisis Management Office, social and technical section of MKP</p>	<p>actions.</p> <p>3a,b,c,d. Reports and analyses.</p>
II. Fire.	1. Prevention.	<p>1a. Developing procedures in case of fire.</p> <p>1b. Training appropriate units within companies and firms.</p> <p>1c. Providing substitute accommodation for disaster victims.</p> <p>1d. Securing victims with food and water.</p>	<p>1a. Crisis Management Team, fire brigade</p> <p>1b. Companies</p> <p>1c. Building and housing estates administration</p> <p>1d. Municipal Social Care Centre</p>	<p>1a. Current co-operation with fire brigade.</p> <p>1b. Controls and companies and firms.</p>
III. Toxic pollution.	1. Training and protection of inhabitants in hazard areas.	<p>1a. Developing procedures by Civil Defence Office.</p> <p>1b. Training Civil Defence units at companies using industrial toxins.</p> <p>1c. Self-defence training programmes for</p>	<p>1a. Crisis Management Team</p> <p>1b. Companies using industrial toxins</p> <p>1c. Companies seated in</p>	<p>1a. Current controls at companies using industrial toxins.</p> <p>1b. Upgrading evacuation and alert</p>

		<p>employees.</p> <p>1d. Evacuation training programmes.</p>	<p>the area</p> <p>1d. Public rescue units</p>	<p>plans.</p> <p>1c. Upgrading qualitative and quantitative lists of industrial toxins in the area.</p> <p>1d. Control of companies.</p>
IV. Construction catastrophes.	<p>1. Training and protection of inhabitants in case of construction catastrophes.</p>	<p>1a. Developing procedures in case of construction catastrophes.</p> <p>1b. Training Civil Defence units.</p> <p>1c. Providing substitute accommodation for disaster victims.</p> <p>1d. Securing victims with food and water.</p>	<p>1a. Crisis Management Team, housing estates administration</p> <p>1b. Housing estates and buildings administration</p> <p>1c. Crisis Management Team</p> <p>1d. Municipal Social Care Centre</p>	<p>1a. Current controls of housing estates and buildings administrations.</p> <p>1b. Upgrading evacuation and alert plans.</p> <p>1c. Regular co-operation with chosen places of residence.</p> <p>1d. Maintenance of constant readiness to rise alert and notify others.</p>

III.6. PROMOTION AND INFORMATION SEGMENT				
Threats	Objectives	Tasks and guiding programmes	Executors (co-ordinator and other responsible bodies)	Monitoring method
Lack of efficient information flow between units engaged in the project.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Developing and realisation of common complementary strategy, particularly information flow system, common features of information and promotion services. 2. Clarification of programme management structure, including stating clearly powers of a person responsible for creating, supervision over promotion and information about the project. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Appointing a task force from among representatives of institutions and units engaged in the projects, which will co-ordinate information policy. 2. Identifying the needs and expectations regarding information policy, including preliminary recognition of target groups, i.e. residents of housing estates of the lowest safety level, the elderly, parents, young people, etc. and communication channels. 3. Establishing rules of co-operation between individual units. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Programme Council. 2. Police, city guard, Social Affairs Department, Municipal Infrastructure and Environment Protection Department, Security Office, consultants 	

Delays caused by lack of infrastructure.	Immediate, efficient implementation of promotion and information segment about adopting the Programme by the City Management Board.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Listing information about actions planned in subsequent order. Identifying priorities and schedule. 2. Developing a preliminary version (draft) of a brochure ‘Assumptions and Realisation of Safe Kraków Programme’ – graphic signs, conference and seminar agendas, etc. 	Task force, all units engaged in the programme, consultants.	
Lack of public support for the programme.	Presentation of the programme assumptions, gaining interest and acceptance of public opinion.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Organising press conferences and information and educational meetings for journalists – three at minimum. 2. Developing series of press materials. 3. Seminar (conference), teleconferences and meetings with participation of persons epitomizing success in fight for safety, with the possibility of inhabitants’ attendance, e.g. mayor and residents of New York. 	Public Relations Office, information team.	Analysis of press content (measurement of the state before the programme implementation and on regular basis during its realisation).
Lack of public communication channels identified with the programme.	Establishing a system of information flow between programme organisers and inhabitants.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Developing: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. web site and discussion panel, b. a column (supplement) in district newsletters, c. a column (supplement) in <i>Gazeta Domowa</i> and <i>Tygodnik Grodzki</i> d. supplements for young people in one of local papers, alternatively in <i>Gazeta Domowa</i>. <p>Columns (supplements) are assumed to present specific actions in all programme segment (sports events, meetings with inhabitants, city guard actions, citizens’ initiatives, others). Considering technical requirements, it is</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1a. Public Relations Office 1b. Public Relations Office, districts 1c. Public Relations Office 1d. Public Relations Office, youth organisations, school papers, MRM, local authorities council, others, one of the newspapers 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Press, b. discussion panel at a web site c. opinion polls d. focussed research.

		<p>necessary to establish an additional computer post.</p> <p>2. Preparation of assumptions and initiating realisation and screening of:</p> <p>a. television programs (commentary, reports),</p> <p>b. cyclic radio broadcast.</p>	<p>2. Public Relations Office, Kraków television, cable television, radio stations</p>	
	<p>1. Programme promotion, creation of watchword and logo of 'Safe Kraków'.</p> <p>2. Creation of an image of a policeman, city guard.</p>	<p>1. Poster actions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – in places reserved for the City Hall, – at events under the City Hall patronage or with its participation. <p>2. Placing information on forms and cards of common use e.g. public transport tickets, magnetic telephone cards.</p> <p>3. Co-operation with donors, NGOs, other institutions. Depending on actions' effects, preparation of a big promotion action – mass events, billboards, posters, etc, e.g. initiating co-operation with <i>Kraków 2000</i> in order to use series of events organised in 2000 to promote the watchword.</p> <p>4. Preparation and holding training on the basis of the programme of creation of a policeman and city guard image and rules of contacts with inhabitants.</p>	<p>1,2. Public Relations Office</p> <p>1. Police, city guard, Public Relations Office</p>	as above
Lack of co-ordination while realising individual	Creating a system of information flow between programme organisers and	<p>1. Launching an information telephone line where inhabitants may get information about undertaken actions, assistance needs, etc., additional information sources</p>	Task Force, Security Office	

actions.	inhabitants. Preparation of 'information infrastructure' for specific actions.	<p>2. Issuing a free-of-charge brochure about the programme.</p> <p>3. Leaflets:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – at the city level – at district level – for individual programme segments – for different target groups. <p>Preparation of leaflets should be adapted to specific tasks included in individual segments.</p>		
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