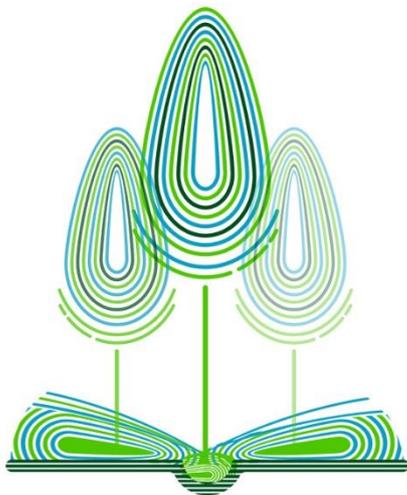




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# Hitchhiker's guide to shared green spaces in urban areas



## CO-EDUCATION IN GREEN

01

**Methodology of the creation  
of shared green spaces  
and implementation  
procedures**

**EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

**May, 2021**

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## 1. Introduction

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“By 2030, provide universal access to safe, inclusive and accessible, green and public spaces, in particular for women and children, older persons and persons with disabilities”.

[United Nations Sustainable Development Goal 11](#)

Climate change is at the core of European and global agenda, and as urban areas have grown by an area equal to Ireland ([Melchiorri et al., 2019](#)), it is crucial to point that green spaces within urban scenarios can become crucial in terms of sustainability and inclusiveness. In fact, it is not mainly about the quantity of urban green spaces, but how to make those shared, accessible and open to people’s empowerment and livelihood.

However, no all European countries have specific regulations on the transformation of green shared areas as educational spaces, and no shared existing protocol exists yet at European level. In this sense, several strategies are required, both from the structural and from the civil society point of view.

That is where **Co-education in green** fits in. **We want this project to be guidance for adult educators and community facilitators to guide the definition of shared green areas via community engagement and learning. In this way, Co-education in green can give concrete answers to what should be done to make a green space an active educational area or to improve the way educational centres work on their green shared areas.**

## 2. What we mean by co-educating in green

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**Co-education in green** is a project which has three different results:

1. Create a clear methodology to set up inclusive shared urban green areas for educational centres;
2. Define a training programme online for adult educators in shared green areas management and actions for inclusion;
3. Apply the guidelines and adapt them to a specific shared green area to make it multisensory according to the Co-education in green methodology.

**The main objective of the project is empowering adult educators to become leaders in their local communities and promote cooperative projects of transformation of shared**

**spaces into greener and more accessible areas, fostering social inclusion, common values and participation as well as to face environmental issues.**

**Not only – we want to develop valuable support for all those people which want to start from scratch an educational project within shared green areas, to improve solidarity, activism and accessibility.**

The pedagogical approach to nonformal community learning seeks to promote values of non-discrimination, active citizenship, integration in the context of diversity and protection of the natural environment. We will do this by adopting the approach of community-based education.

Co-educating in Green project expected results include the development of three intellectual outputs, which will be a ‘Methodology of the creation of shared green shared spaces and implementation procedures’, an ‘Online Training Kit’ for improving educator’s competencies and skills on environmental-oriented cooperative education through the collaborative transformation of shared spaces into green accessible areas, and a ‘Manual for adult educators and educational centres on how to co-create multi-sensory gardens for adults with special needs’. The output will include the organisation of a one-day event of co-creation of a multisensory garden in all partner countries.

### **3. Shared green urban areas: history, definitions & benefits**

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The first discussion of shared green areas in urban places traces back to the Nineteen Century, and has gone through different definitions, reaching the actual one by the World Health Organisation as “all urban land covered by vegetation of any kind. This covers vegetation on private and public grounds, irrespective of size and function, and can also include small water bodies such as ponds, lakes or streams (“blue spaces”)”.

Current literature of shared green areas studies have more and more approached the topic focusing on several elements: resources, people, area design, and the governance aspect as a combination of environmental, social, economic, and rules aspects (Olstrom, 1990; 2007a; 2007b). Therefore, as said, more nuanced aspects of classification and definition of shared green areas have taken into consideration elements like accessibility, the participation, inclusion of multiple urban target groups and the equitable sharing of resources, ecological sustainability, and community spirit (UN Habitat, 2015; WHO, 2017; Yilmaz and Mumcu, 2016; Poelman, 2018; CABE, 2020).

The classification of shared green areas is generally based on two main functions definitions as ‘use value’ and ‘non-use value’ (Leeuwen, Nijkamp & de Noronha Vaz. 2009). Use value is about economic functions of space, like recreation and growing vegetables, city farming, allotments, etc. Non-use value refers to intangible functions of space, such as aesthetics, psychological well-being and social interactions (ibid.).

One of the most useful classifications of shared green areas we have detected is rendered by Baycan et al. (2004), as:

- 1) **ecological values:** intrinsic natural value, genetic diversity value, life-support value;
- 2) **economic values:** market value;
- 3) **social values:** recreational value, aesthetic value, cultural symbolization value, historical value, character-building value, therapeutics and social interaction;
- 4) **planning values:** instrumental/structural value, synergetic and competitive value;
- 5) **multidimensional values** (about policy and scientific analysis).

More details on the shared green areas classification can be found in our full report.

Main benefits of shared green areas (JRC 2016; Yilmaz and Mumcu 2016, Leeuwen, Nijkamp & de Noronha Vaz. 2009, Derr, 2017):

- 1) mental and physical health benefits: as people can relax and do outdoor activities
- 2) economic benefits: they refer to any economic outcome (e.g. shared horticulture, fewer costs for cooling down urban areas etc.)
- 3) social benefits: events, social activities, clubs etc. give the sense of belonging against urban degradation
- 4) educational benefits: outdoor education and other learning activities empower people
- 5) biodiversity/environmental benefits: green urban areas improve the data of air pollution, heating data, improve green urban infrastructure to access European funds.

#### 4. Community-based education

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As the new definitions of shared green areas underline the role of the communities and how people interact, **we focus on this process through the concept of community-based education**. Community-based education is a broad term to indicate a number of approaches that include **life-long learning, place-based education, experiential learning, and environmental education (or sustainable education)** (Owens and Wang, 1996; Melaville, Berg & Blank, 2006; UNESCO, 2017). Community-based education is also known as community learning and development, or community-based learning (Scotland Government, 2004).

In general, community-based education is not only based on the individual skills, but on a collective process of empowerment (National Research Council, 2002) that involves knowledge, skills and confidence necessary to play an active role in personal life, working life, family life and in local communities (ibid.).

A few founding elements of community-based education:

- **it is characterised by a place and by its 'local' character;**
- **it is a reflective practice** as the community has the possibility of becoming aware of different data, conditions, and current trends that can threaten or influence the current condition of a specific resource;

- **the figure of the educator as a community facilitator** who puts in place **mixed training/learning practices** leading to **self-empowerment and community efficacy**;
- **realistic solutions based on the detected needs and resources of a community.**

The need for sustainable development, accessible shared green areas, the role of the people in the resource management of shared green areas put community-education at the centre. In fact, it is **crucial, to empower educators to lead a process of joint creation and cooperative synergies with the local communities, addressing in a systematic way diversity and accessibility for different target groups.**

It is important to explain in brief the most used and known approaches of community-based education apt for shared green urban areas to engage local adults:

- **Place-based education** is the education rooted in the local settings comprehending history, environment, culture, and economy of a particular place or resource. It is multi-disciplinary and it can involve also inter-generational learning.
- **Commoning** only focuses on the transformation of shared green areas, as the outcome of the rules of governance, solidarity between people, on the technical transformation of spaces and how to guarantee shared green area inclusiveness and democratic decision-making.
- **Community-based environmental education:** it focuses on the behavioural change in terms of environmental awareness of the involved people through an educational process which is based on local context and on the participation of the community.
- **Permaculture or ecological design:** permaculture advocates designing human systems based on natural ecosystems.

## 5. Methodology for the creation of shared green spaces in educational centres

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As depicted, the core of the transformation process of a green area is education, defining it as the set of sustained activities and processes focusing on acquiring, recognising, exchanging, and adapting capabilities of people ([UIL, 2016](#)). **An educational centre can be both as a formal and informal structure**, as we deem adult centres not necessarily an established educational institution, but a venue where people and educators meet to exchange specific knowledge to respond to current needs. Our methodology has rendered the following itinerary transformation process of a shared green urban area as a learning community via the following steps.

1. **Shared green urban area analysis:** it focuses on the functionalities, benefits and the featured biophysical elements of a specific green shared area.
2. **Social, economic and educational community need analysis:** it focuses on detecting the needs expressed by the local community at different levels (learners, dwellers,

- residents etc.). An educator must gain knowledge of participatory processes and different field research elements to gather data.
3. **Community networking and engagement:** motivation techniques, negotiation principles, basic communication techniques to promote an idea,
  4. **Planning and objectives of the shared green area transformation:** once detected needs and partners, the educators need to define the objectives and the different steps leading to the transformation. Per each step, one needs to identify costs and resources for space management.
  5. **Collective responsibility & governance of a shared green urban area:** this part focuses on mediation among stakeholders on shared green urban area management (rules, responsibilities, duties and rights), on negotiation techniques to reach decisions within the community, and to allocate resources accordingly. It is important to know how to reach those decisions and which governance models to choose by the users of a green area.
  6. **Pedagogical competencies:** leadership of adult educators in local community (group-building, feedback process, participation, how to work in group), promoting EU values and community education,
  7. **Inclusion & accessibility:** accessible learning environment, multisensory teaching techniques, analysis of green shared area accessibility (as educators we need to have a first hint of how to improve accessibility of a specific shared green area e.g. with digital kits, little installations etc.)

AREA	Learning outcomes	Description of each competence area
1. Shared green urban area analysis	1.1 Identify the basics of <b>environmental awareness</b> 1.2 Knowing the benefits and <b>possibilities</b> of a G.S.A. 1.3 Recognise the <b>featured biophysical elements</b> of a specific G.S.A 1.4 To learn how to set the <b>functionalities</b> of a G.S.A. 1.5 Knowing how to <b>design</b> a shared green space according to the principles of <b>inclusiveness &amp; permaculture</b> (basic notes)	Educators will be able to define and identify a shared green area. Educators will be able to classify the shared green areas according to its use and elements. Educators will be able to analyse a shared green area and define the possibilities that the area offers. Educators will learn how to set the functionalities of a shared green area and how to apply permaculture principles on its design.
2. Social, economic and educational community need analysis	2.1 Identify and explain main elements of a <b>community need assessment</b> 2.2 Identify and learn <b>different participatory techniques to conduct interviews</b> and gather data. 2.3 <b>Assess the main stakeholders</b> and check their main work perspective.	To transform an area, an educator has to take into account the needs of a community as a first part of the planning. Then, it is important to learn how to plan a need assessment within a community, map the main the local actors (why they can be involved, their access points, how to contact them, main motivation and reasons), how to conduct interviews and sympathise with the local community, and



AREA	Learning outcomes	Description of each competence area
	2.4 <b>Define the main strategies to depict data patterns</b> and make them meaningful.	eventually visualise and resume the results of the analysis.
<b>3. Community networking and engagement</b>	3.1 Identify & apply motivation techniques to engage partners. 3.2 Identify & apply negotiation principles (think out of the box). 3.3 Basic communication techniques to promote an idea (within and outside the partnership).	Adult trainers, educators and other stakeholders will learn about the main principles of negotiation and communication techniques to properly engage people inside the initiative group and external stakeholders into the creation of G.S.E.. In this chapter partners will also discuss how to motivate and keep motivation of the parties involved. Furthermore, we will discuss the impact of communication on the whole project idea, how to ensure good communication and, most importantly, strategies of communicating your idea to external stakeholders in order to make your idea/project implemented.
<b>4. Planning and objectives of the shared green area transformation</b>	4.1 Definition of the practical steps for the transformation of a green area 4.2 Identify costs and resources for space management and up-keep 4.3 Definition of the main human and financial aspects (volunteers, fundraising, etc.)	Once all the aspects of background analysis and community engagement, one needs to set up the different steps of transformation of a green space into an inclusive space. It is important to define a composition of how you want to source the space, and which human resources will be working on it. This competence is referred to the economic analysis aspect and human resource management.
<b>5. Collective responsibility &amp; governance of a shared green urban area</b>	5.1 Definition and description of the main forms of self-governance of a shared green area (informal, formal, cooperative, social business) 5.2 Identify and assess decision-making models (majoritarian, consensus-based, inclusive for minorities etc.) and decision-making habits 5.4 Acquire main accountability principles 5.5 Define main concepts of conflict resolution and settlement for a good governance of a S.G.A.	To reach a shared green area governance, you need to set up shared decision-making rules and the concrete form through which the area will be governed. In particular, it is important to define a how to make everyone included in the decisions. Eventually one has to reach balanced decisions where there is a fair share of responsibilities. In this sense, when governing a shared green area, one has to be able to be accountable and know which mechanisms are there to settle conflicts.
<b>6. Pedagogical competencies</b>	6.1 Identify the <b>main concepts around leadership</b> in local community (group-building, feedback process, moderation style, participation, how to work in group),	A community educator leading the transformation of shared green areas has to know the main principles and strategies of group-building, mutual trust and

AREA	Learning outcomes	Description of each competence area
	<p>6.2 <b>Understand and apply EU identity values</b></p> <p>6.3 Define &amp; apply <b>the main pedagogical elements of community-based education</b></p>	<p>feedback processes. In this way, the educator has to give concrete ways on how to define peer-work and include everyone in the learning activities.</p> <p>The educator has to take into account the main elements of community-based education and apply them during the learning sessions.</p> <p>Participants will be able to appreciate European values of democracy, participation and shared learning.</p>
<b>7. Inclusion &amp; accessibility</b>	<p>7.1 <b>Knowing the needs</b> of the users of a green shared area in order to make the place accessible.</p> <p>7.2 Analysing the characteristics of the green shared area to <b>detect potential problems</b>.</p> <p>7.3 To provide <b>accessible information</b> in all formats.</p> <p>7.4 <b>Training adult educators</b> to achieve inclusive treatment.</p> <p>7.5 <b>Raising awareness on social equality</b>.</p> <p>7.6 To encourage <b>continuous interaction</b> between educators and users.</p>	<p>To get to know the users who will use the shared green space in order to make it accessible, that is, to know what disabilities exist, how they are identified, what difficulties they have, etc. Per each barrier, one has to identify how to counter/mitigate or remove them.</p> <p>To know how to make information for final users more accessible, both in virtual or physical format. In this sense, one has to know the main features and strategies on accessibility and inclusion to be addressed in training and for shared green urban areas.</p>

## 6. Methodological aspects related to accessibility and inclusion for the creation of shared green spaces in educational centres

When referring to shared green areas accessibility, in most cases people think about removing architectural barriers (which is correct) but it should not be forgotten that accessibility also covers the scope of information and communication.

The concept of accessibility should be treated as the method that will provide any person with a sufficient degree of independence and autonomy to have the starting conditions for desired social equity.

To render an accessible space, it is first necessary to know what difficulties persons with disabilities can encounter. To do this, we will divide the types of disability according to the following criteria:

- a) **Persons with physical disabilities:** This type of disability is determined by a problem linked to a reduction or elimination of motor or physical abilities. This physical injury can be temporary or permanent.
- b) **Persons with sensory disabilities:** It arises from limitations related to deficiencies in one of the senses. Among this type of disability, we highlight visual and auditory (deafblindness) disabilities.
- c) **Persons with intellectual disabilities:** we speak of this type of disability when we refer to the limitation of a person's intellectual functioning and it hinders social participation or the development of the person's autonomy.
- d) **Persons with mental illness/disabilities:** We refer to the behavioural alterations of a person that occur due to a type of mental disorder or illness.

Current solutions to improve shared green areas accessibility:

- Roads wide enough for circulation in two ways of users with wheelchairs, poles, etc.
- Homogeneous paving, avoiding irregularities. In addition, it is advisable to use a material that provides adhesion and prevent the soil from being sliding (both dry and wet).
- Avoid placing elements such as benches, fountains, sculptures, etc., in the middle of the road. They will always be placed on the sides and, if possible, leaving a reasonable margin with the main path.
- In the event of stairs, provide an alternative route via a ramp and give access to the same space.
- Provide clear information about the environment through visual, acoustic, textual and tactile (Braille) signaling.
- Facilitate the identification of spaces by visual effects (colorization), sounds, odors, etc.
- In the case of facilities such as hygienic services, information points or others, these must be accessible according to current regulations.
- Include safety elements in the venue or itinerary.

At the informational and communication level, it is important to have established considerations to make the material accessible:

- Visual, textual, auditory and tactile physical supports.
- Digital media (website) using texts, images, videos, audio.
- Include subtitles, sign language and descriptive audio.

Last but not least, inclusion and accessibility of shared green areas also include how we establish communication relationships with persons with any type of disability. Clearly, each person is different and, therefore, the treatment must be individualized.

In any case, what we can do is induce such treatment to be respectful, positive and inclusive. To do this, we can take into account the following generic considerations that will serve anyone with disabilities, regardless of their typology:

- People are people, adults are adults, and each of them will have a name. Let's address them by name.
- Avoid stigmatization or victimization of the persons with disabilities.

- To address the individual without highlighting what is the reason for his/her/their disability, we should not treat him/her/them differently, because doing so reinforces the negative situation. We should suppress talking about "them" as someone different and get them included in an "we."
- You have to know how to empathize with the person with a disability, but that doesn't mean we should think for them. We do not know what she/he/they can or cannot do. It is better asking the person.
- We all want to help when we have someone with a disability in front of us. Before you do, make sure he wants your help. We want to promote autonomy.

## 7. National research and main current trends on shared green areas in Europe

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### CYPRUS

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#### Public policies and initiatives on shared green areas

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In general, in Cyprus, the idea of green shared spaces is something relatively new. Cyprus' urban population is concentrated in 4 urban areas, Nicosia, Limassol, Larnaka and Paphos. There are parks, linear parks within cities but only from 2014 cities started to implement actions in the context of Strategic Plans for Sustainable Urban Development, which focus on the economic, cultural, social, environmental revival of the historic city centres in an integrated way to promote the improvement of life and the urban environment. Unfortunately, not all land designated as public green through the planning permit process is immediately available for parks, recreation and green infrastructure as local authorities often face limitations in their ability to fund the landscaping and maintenance of such areas.

The Forest and Environment Department of the Forests Department has a designated Branch through which services such as public amenity of green spaces and the preparation of integrated studies relating to their design, implementation and maintenance are offered. The basic principle of design shall be based on the choice of the most appropriate species for each case, depending on the conditions affecting the survival and development of plants such as altitude, soil type, quantity and quality of available irrigation water etc. Weight is given to the use of native or native species identified as dry-resistant, adapted to the local environment and present fewer requirements but also fewer problems. The Parks Sector is responsible for the design of public green spaces and specifically:

- The preparation of landscape designs for projects of the Department of Forests such as green spaces, forest parks, forest buildings, gardens, etc.

- The preparation of public green landscaping plans including parts of the road network (roundabouts, green islands, freeway trees), public schools, archaeological sites, church land, community parks, industrial areas, public buildings, public buildings, etc.
- The evaluation of projects prepared by the private sector and concern public amenity to public green spaces.

Furthermore, each municipality has its department, which deals with the maintenance and improvement of the green of the city, in gardens/ parks, squares and green islands located within the municipal boundaries of the municipality.

### **Guidance on the national environmental protection and preservation system**

The Department of Environment in Cyprus plays an important role in environmental protection in the county through the elaboration of various plans and strategies. In order to improve the quality of life and the environment many strategies have taken place in the fields of pollution control, to protect nature and biodiversity, climate change and energy, to ensure sustainable development and the prevention of waste management.

Based on the previous paragraph, Cyprus has prepared a National Climate Change Adaptation Strategy for the effective preparation of the country against climate change etc. Moreover, due to high consumption patterns Cyprus has one of the fastest rising waste generation rates in Europe with considerable environmental and health impacts. A waste management strategy has been prepared, a waste management plan for municipal waste and a waste prevention program. In addition, the pollution control division is responsible for the protection, control and prevention of water and soil pollution from the operation of industrial and other facilities as well as from any other human activity, which may pollute the water and the ground. For this reason, the laws on Water Pollution Control from 2002 to 2013 (Law 106 (I)/ 2002, including all amendments) are the main legislative tools for the control of water and soil pollution.

Furthermore, there are a lot of European and national networks established in Cyprus such as Natura, Flora and Fauna etc. that are responsible for the protection of natural areas.

Finally, it is good to mention that In June 202 the council of Ministers approved the Strategy and Action Plan for Biodiversity in Cyprus, signaling a holistic approach to nature protection. The Biodiversity Strategy in Cyprus was developed in the framework of the obligations arising from the UN Convention on Biological Diversity as well as from the European Biodiversity Strategy for maintaining and protecting the ecosystems of Cyprus in good condition. The Strategy will work in synergy with the National Strategy for Adaptation to Climate Change and with the National Action Plan for Energy and Climate to tackle any environmental issues and problems.

## Strategies on green areas accessibility

In the Constitution of Cyprus there are provisions such as art. 9, which guarantees the fundamental human right of every person- including, people with disabilities- to a dignified life and social security, art.28 that guarantees the equality of all before the law and art. 35 that imposes on the three powers of the state the obligation to ensure the effective implementation of all the fundamental human rights of every individual.

There is also the law for People with Disabilities (Ο Περί ατόμων με αναπηρίες Νόμος του 2000(127 (I)/2000), which includes principles like equal treatment, non-discrimination, protection, etc. Furthermore, the first National Strategy on Disability 2017-2027 and the Second National Disability Action Plan 2017-2020 aiming at defining the vision, values, strategic goals and objectives of the Republic of Cyprus for the implementation of additional actions for the rights of persons with disabilities in all areas of their life.

Finally, there is a specific Department for the social inclusion of persons with disabilities under the ministry of labour and social insurance, which mission is to undertake as a central agent the formulation, co-ordination and implementation of social policies for persons with disabilities to improve their quality of life.

There are various regulations for accessibility in a public building, public roads, public transports, parking for people with disabilities.

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## GREECE

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### Public policies and initiatives on shared green areas

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According to General Building Regulation (1985), shared areas are every kind of roads, squares, parks, groves and generally all the free shared areas, which are determined by the approved road plan of the settlement or they are shared in any other legal way. Urban green is a subset of free / outdoor / open spaces and is legally included in the category of free urban public spaces.

In Greece, the legal framework for parks and groves (urban green) is particularly strict. It treats them as deficient areas that have a common character and only actions and configurations for the development or protection of vegetation and recreation are allowed.

This seems to have not been understood by relevant or involved bodies. There is a tendency for projects to be constructed and located for use that are incompatible with the destination of the urban green, which limit it and cancel its operation.

Shared areas belong either to the public or to local Authorities. Communities, Municipalities and Regions are responsible for their management and utilisation in a way that does not negate the sharing and promotes the public utility. Every citizen has the right to freely use shared areas and to demand from those who are responsible for their management, the protection of their use when it is prevented.

## **Guidance on the national environmental protection and preservation system**

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The protection of shared green areas aims to ensure a sustainable public space and urban environment.

Regarding the Greek legal framework, the Greek Constitution, in Article 24, stipulates the protection of the natural and cultural environment, which is the right of every citizen and the State. According to the 2001 revision, the State is obliged to take particularly repressive measures when it comes to the protection of the natural environment.

Only constructions necessary for their function are allowed in shared green areas, which facilitate the contact of individuals with the natural environment. Building installations are allowed only exceptionally and in a minimum percentage of the areas.

The law 1650/86 was implemented with the aim of preventing environmental pollution, ensuring human health, the balance of the natural environment, the atmosphere, the ecosystem as well as the possibility of renewal and protection of natural resources.

## **Strategies on green areas accessibility**

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It is estimated that in Greece there are almost one million people with disabilities. Unfortunately, people with disabilities face discriminations, social exclusion and reduced opportunities.

In the Constitution of Greece is mentioned that people with disabilities have the same right for autonomy, integration and participation to social life as the other people. There is also legal framework which protect their rights and aims to make the country accessible for all. According to the framework, not only the green shared areas, but also all kind of buildings must to be formed to provide access to people with disabilities. However, there are not many green shared areas accessible to people with disabilities. Situations such as absence of "smart" traffic lights for people with vision problems, the existence of a variety of dangerous / broken sidewalks, the appearance of obstacles, make life of people with disabilities difficult and lead (some of) them to social exclusion.

The Ministry of Environment and Energy has launched an important policy initiative in response to the identified need for a comprehensive and holistic strategy for accessibility to the urban environment. The National Accessibility Plan with an emphasis on Climate Change links two major issues related to the natural and built environment, and these are: the autonomous access of all citizens without discrimination and the complementary actions, measures and projects that will make the required interventions environmentally friendly.

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## ITALY

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### Public policies and initiatives on shared green areas

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Italy has set participatory bases on the collaboration between organisations and local municipalities on public space management and the enhancement of general interest through the **article 118 of the Italian Constitution** introduced with the 2001 Constitutional reform. Art.118 allows multiple agreements between different authority levels, opening the space also to the non-profit organisations and individuals who want to pursue the management of public spaces. Such a Constitutional reform has reinforced the possibility of cooperation between the local public entities and informal groups of activists, nonprofits, etc. These '**collaboration pacts**' (*patti di collaborazione*) are more than 1000 ([Labsus, 2019](#)) and they mainly involve municipalities with more than 50 thousand inhabitants (52% of the total) and a conspicuous list of informal groups of citizens (19% of the total). **Law 10/2013** is the main overarching legislative scheme that regulates the development of green urban areas by the local administrations, and it includes conservation and expansion, main standards and implementation, how to involve citizens and the communication strategies. Such a law has provided the real skeleton of the current Italian policies, putting the basis for sustainable development discussion and more diffuse environmental indicators. The most

important requirements are those relating to the arboreal census and the budget of the green area as important prerequisites for the activation of the protection and conservation measures provided for by the law. It obliges town to structure the list of ancient trees and protect the local environment. **Specific planning scheme is the ‘Green Strategy’** where green urban areas are put at the centre of urban planning as well as environmental education. Another important concept as part of the governance is **mutualism or social partnership** introduced by the **LD 133 of 12/09/2014** - basically, the municipality can exempt organisations/individuals from paying taxes in relation with their contribution to urban/green regeneration and other relevant ecological services.

### Guidance on the national environmental protection and preservation system

The organisation of the State into Regions as envisaged by the Constitution was officially implemented with **RPD n. 616/1977**. It implied the transfer to the Regions of powers relating to nature protection, natural reserves and parks and urban planning. National parks and nature reserves of national importance still remained under State control as well as the protection of the landscape and of the historical and artistic heritage. Per each national park an instituting law defines the purposes, the regulation of the activities, the authorization regime and the structure of its management body. Only in 1986 the Ministry of the Environment was instituted, and in 1991 a Framework Law was introduced to regulate and protect all the activities around preserved areas (marine, volcanic, etc.).

A crucial law which combines landscape and human heritage was introduced in **LD 42/2004**. Its main philosophy gathers principles of sustainability, respect and compatibility in terms of interventions that can be done, and extending the concept of protection to the interrelation between human and environmental factors. Another fundamental law shifting Italy toward the achievement of the SDGs is **Law 221/2015** - main focuses are use, recycle, reduction, all the operation for the reduction of non-renewable resources, innovative research and much more to shift the entire green management.

More recently, the main environmental intervention has been the **Law 141/2019**, the so-called “Climate Law”. It does not focus on the environmental areas, but all those actions which can mitigate the human impact on them. It focuses on climate change mitigation, incentives for the municipalities for plastics reduction, school transport & green support, green corners at the supermarkets, urban green expansion, soil preservation, prevention of soil dumping and funds for green communication campaigns.

The last law reforms are more aimed at limiting and transforming how users can affect environmental places, parks, protected areas etc. therefore putting important limits at waste production, urban mobility, and supporting the right to repair, reuse, recycle etc.

Therefore, the focus has expanded from the mere protection and regulation of green areas till the actions and organisations that users can take to valorise them.

### Strategies on green areas accessibility

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Regarding accessibility, there has been a mix of interventions and laws which regulate how shared spaces must have a number of interventions, standards and parameters around accessibility. As such, there is no ad-hoc disposition on accessibility of green areas, but different laws regulate and define how spaces should be accessible, hence a green area is a specific example of public space.

The first definition of accessibility is in MD 236/1989 (and then extended in RPD 503/1996): “accessibility is the possibility for everyone and for those who have limited physical or sensorial mobility, to access a space and use its infrastructures in adequate measures of safety and autonomy”. In the specific decree, barriers are more broadly defined as:

- a. physical obstacles for anyone and particularly for those who have any temporary/permanent problems of mobility;
- b. any obstacle that prevents from using in a safe/secure way any item in a specific space;
- c. the absence of indications/orientation signals that allow users to orienteer, and in particular for anyone who is not able to hear and see.

Secondly, accessibility has been separated from fruition, and three are the main issues encountered:

- *access*: possibility of going to any space of the specific area
- *visitability*: possibility of using in the same way any interactive space and functional spaces
- *adaptability*: possibility of shaping the specific area according to new needs with limited costs

Law 394/1991 introduced important novelties regarding the full integration between users and parks, encouraging preservation measures that enable anyone to have full access and fruition of the green areas.

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## LITHUANIA

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### Public policies and initiatives on shared green areas

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There is a system of areas, which have defined boundaries and are of scientific, ecological or cultural value, regulated by the law:

- the areas of conservational protection priority (strict reserves, reserves and objects of heritage)
- areas of restorative protection priority (restorative plots, genetic plots)
- territories of ecological protection priority (zones of ecological protection)
- and complex protected areas (state parks, areas of biosphere monitoring). (The Ministry of Environment)

Strategies:

To stop the loss and degradation, and if possible, restore ecosystems by regulating the structure and formation of the nature frame, develop activities and methodologies, municipal projects, develop the knowledgebase on ecosystems condition (Jasinavičiūtė & Veteikis, 2020).

The sustainable use of natural resources and waste management, improvement of the quality of the environment, maintenance of the stability of ecosystems and mitigation of climate change as well as adapting to environmental changes caused by climate change (European Commission, 2019).

The National Landscape Management Plan has established the system of landscape management areas, provides the regulations on landscape management at national level. This plan presents valuable information about natural and cultural landscape values of national importance, its physical, ecological, visual structure, and specifies the directions of landscape usage, protection, and management to ensure sustainable landscaping process (Ministry of Environment)

### Guidance on the national environmental protection and preservation system

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## **Agriculture**

To achieve the protection and improving the condition of the environment, the National policy on agriculture, food agriculture, and rural development applies environmental measures promoting the use of renewable resources, preserving and increasing forest coverages and ecosystems, and improving the ecological and recreational value of landscape.

## **Forestry**

One third (32.6%) of Lithuania's territory is covered by forests (2,174 thousand hectares). They must be managed in order to preserve biodiversity and provide conditions for its restoration. National legislation requires a forest management plan for each forest holding. Only limited activity is allowed without a forest management plan. The core of forest management plans is biodiversity features in the area (Acts, 2015).

## **Urban policy**

Green areas are parks, squares, gardens of cities and towns, green connectors, and other greeneries. Local municipalities are responsible for protection, management and creation of green areas. The main aim is to restore urban parks and green infrastructure, tackling issues, such as improved territorial planning solutions; encouraging the reuse of areas for construction (conversion); conserving natural and semi-natural areas and cultural landscape; planting of green areas, improve the wellbeing, awareness and engagement of citizens.

## **Strategies on green areas accessibility**

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Lithuania follows many different regulations, declarations and recommendations with regards to accessibility for disabled, elderly, families with small children and people with temporal health disorders. Many parks' visitor centres, sensory trails are now suitable for people with special needs.

The infrastructure is being adapted for disabled people in order to increase a number of places available for people with disabilities and their visibility provided, increased sources and means of information about nature, increased knowledge and skills of the service providers to welcome disabled people.

To enable people with disabilities to inspect the facilities and to be as independent as possible in their territories and for people with disabilities, efforts are made in development and adapting of infrastructure for people with disabilities, efforts are made using the principle of universal design – to not separate one group of the society: the environment is not adapted only to wheelchairs for people with disabilities but is designed for everyone - mothers with small children in buggies, seniors, the blind people and others. The principle is: what is suitable for people with disabilities is convenient for many.

There are number of points that are addressed to inform people about accessibility:

- Accessibility information;
- Physical accessibility;
- Are the services adapted for people with a specific disability (guides for the blind, wheelchair mirrors for the disabled, icons for people with intellectual disabilities, walkers for people with reduced mobility)
- Signs of international accessibility are used near the objects to be visited, their stylization is not allowed, as this may cause difficulties for people with intellectual disabilities;
- Information and direction signs must be clearly visible, understandable and consistent;
- Information signs are installed at a height of 1.4 - 1.6 m;
- The size of the letters of the information text on the door is at least 5 cm;
- Emergency exit and toilet doors must have visual and sensory (blind and partially sighted) indications;
- Information at the entrance should be clear, easy to read and understand for people with intellectual disabilities;
- Key information is duplicated in Braille and easily accessible.

(Article 5. Essential architectural requirements)

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## PORTUGAL

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### Public policies and initiatives on shared green areas

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Green areas are environmental and citizen life qualification tool, supporting the sustainability and resiliency of communities and land use. Although the national legislation related to green infrastructures is still very reduced, the city councils and community (through bottom-up initiatives) have been working to improve these spaces and consequently their quality of life. At the same time, over the past few years, it has been possible to deliver innovative practices in carrying out environmental education projects, with partnerships between schools, local authorities, NGOs and other entities at local and regional level.

### Guidance on the national environmental protection and preservation system

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- [1] Rede Nacional de Áreas Protegidas (RNAP) involves of classified protected areas; currently includes 32 areas of national level, 14 of regional or local level and 1 of private scale.
- [2] Instituto da Conservação da Natureza e das Florestas (ICNF) has the mission of contributing to the valorisation and conservation of aspects related to forest resources, nature, and biodiversity in Portugal, involving the actors of territorial development in measures and actions.
- [3] Associação Bandeira Azul da Europa (ABAE) is a non-governmental non-profit environment organization dedicated to education for sustainable development and the management and recognition of good environmental practices.

- [4] Associação Portuguesa de educação Ambiental (ASPEA) has a main objective the development of environmental education in formal and non-formal education. For this, it promotes actions on different environmental themes, and different projects and initiatives.
- [5] Grupo de estudos de ordenamento do território e ambiente (GEOTA): Its mission is creating committed citizens, engines of effective and equitable solutions to promote the natural and cultural heritage, in Portugal. To this end, GEOTA promotes and develops environmental education activities in several thematic areas.
- [6] Liga para a proteção da natureza (LPN): LPN's mission is to contribute to the conservation of nature and the protection of the environment, to ensure the quality of life for present and future generations.
- [7] Associação nacional de conservação da natureza (QUERCUS): It is an independent, non-partisan, nationwide, non-profit association made up of citizens who came together around the same interest in the conservation of nature and natural resources and in the protection of the environment.

### Strategies on green areas accessibility

The **decree-law n.º 163/2006** ensures the rights of people with special needs (permanent or temporary disabilities of an intellectual, sensorial, physical or communicational nature), eliminating barriers and adopting measures for full civic participation.

The **decree-law n.º 125/2017** changes the regime of accessibility to buildings and establishments that receive public, public roads and residential buildings

The **Ordinance n.º 301/2019** defines the design method for improving accessibility for people with disabilities in existing housing buildings.

The **Ordinance n.º 200/2020** creates and regulates the accessibility program for public services and on the public road.

**Obj:** **Plano Nacional de Promoção da Acessibilidade (PNPA)** integrates a set of measures aimed at building a concrete system to promote accessibility to the national territory, eliminating the risks of exclusion and discrimination.

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## SPAIN

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### Public policies and initiatives on shared green areas

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Shared green spaces in Spain are very common, especially in the northern part of the country, mainly due to the climate that favours the growth and maintenance of these green areas.

Spain has an area of 505,990 km<sup>2</sup> of which 55.1% is occupied by forest areas. With regard to shared urban green areas, Spain has a total of approximately 300 km<sup>2</sup>.

It should be noted that these green infrastructures are administered directly by the National Government, although it delegates powers to the Parliaments of each Autonomous Community to manage, at provincial and municipal level, the creation and maintenance of these spaces.

The purpose of implementing these community green spaces is to promote Sustainable Development in urban areas through processes that also involve the inclusion and social equity of people.

In order to carry out this transformation of the urban territory, there are several laws that promote this sustainable development and the creation of green spaces, different competent bodies that manage these processes, and strategies such as the National Strategy for Green Infrastructure and Ecological Connectivity and Restoration to improve our natural capital.

### **Guidance on the national environmental protection and preservation system**

The preservation of the environment is one of the major areas of state interest and of concern to Spanish society as an aspect of National Security.

This National Security strategy aims to "guarantee the preservation of a quality environment and the protection of natural heritage and biodiversity, as a means to improve the quality of life and contribute to sustained and sustainable development, with special emphasis on the fight against climate change" (Hidalgo, 2017).

In addition, the Spanish government is aware of the importance of environmental preservation and sustainable development and, consequently, environmental protection and waste laws, among others, have been established to promote this process.

The Ministry of Ecological Transition is responsible for the proper management of all aspects related to the environment and has the authority to create and implement the environmental protection strategies it deems appropriate.

These strategies aim to combat climate change, the correct use of natural resources and many other factors that influence the correct evolution of the natural environment.

There are even educational initiatives to make people aware of all these aspects, such as the one proposed with the digital platform "Let's manage the forests", developed by the Subdirectorate General for Forestry Policy of the Directorate General for Rural Development, Innovation and Agri-Food Training, which aims to transmit the values related to ecosystems in a pedagogical way.

### **Strategies on green areas accessibility**

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The concept of accessibility has long referred to the elimination of physical barriers that people may encounter when they want to access a place. Accessibility to public spaces is what we are dealing with in this project and, specifically, to shared green spaces.

It must be said that this term 'accessible' has evolved over the years to become what is considered to be: the set of measures that must be taken to achieve what is called universal accessibility.

The definition given by the Ministry of Social Rights and Agenda 2030 to this last concept is that "an environment is fully accessible when all the paths in that environment are accessible, so that a person with a disability is not interrupted or hindered in carrying out their activities because one of the paths, an environment or space, is not accessible and does not allow them to advance in their journey in an autonomous manner".

To contribute to this accessibility, it is important to enable all areas (whether physical or digital platforms) to comply with a series of rules that regulate the basic conditions of accessibility to spaces, established in RDL 1/2013.

In addition, in Spain, a series of activities are carried out to promote accessibility through interaction between different reference centres that work to achieve autonomy for disabled and/or more vulnerable groups.

These centres are State Reference Centre for Personal Autonomy and Technical Aids (CEPAT), the Telephone Intermediation Centre, the Spanish Centre for Subtitling and Audio Description (CESyA) and the Centre for Linguistic Normalisation of Spanish Sign Language.

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## Annex

### CYPRUS

#### Section #1

#### Legislation and standards on shared green spaces and their creation

<b>Main legislation regarding shared green areas and their creation.</b> <i>Put 3 items at least</i>	
<b>Law (n/year &amp; name)</b>	N. 25(I)/2012 περί Δασών Νόμοι του 2012. Forestry Act of 2012
Aim/scope of the law	The conservation, protection, sustainable management and development of forests and wooded areas in the Republic of Cyprus.
Link on the government page	<a href="http://www.moa.gov.cy/moa/fd/fd.nsf/fd11_en/fd11_en?OpenDocument">http://www.moa.gov.cy/moa/fd/fd.nsf/fd11_en/fd11_en?OpenDocument</a>
<b>Law (n/year &amp; name)</b>	Ο περί της Εκτίμησης των Επιπτώσεων στο Περιβάλλον από Ορισμένα Σχέδια και/ ή Προγράμματα Νόμος του 2005 (Ν. 102(I)/2005). the Law on the Environmental Impact Assessment of Certain Plans and / or Programs of 2005
Aim/scope of the law	The purpose of this Act is to achieve a high level of environmental protection and to integrate environmental issues into the preparation and adoption of plans and / or programmes to promote sustainable development, ensuring an environmental impact assessment for certain projects and / or programmes likely to have significant effects on the environment.
Link on the government page	<a href="http://www.cylaw.org/nomoi/enop/non-ind/2005_1_102/index.html">http://www.cylaw.org/nomoi/enop/non-ind/2005_1_102/index.html</a> (GR language)
<b>Law (n/year &amp; name)</b>	<b>Strategy on Biological Diversity (2020)</b>
Aim/scope of the law	The program approves on 2020 as the Strategy and Action Plan for Biodiversity in Cyprus, the required implementation of a holistic application in the use of nature. The biodiversity strategy should be in line with the National Strategy for the climate 2021-2030 and with the urgent framework of the National Strategy and the Member Plan fighting desertification.
Link on the government page	<a href="#">Link</a> in GR
<b>Law (n/year &amp; name)</b>	Ο περί Προστασίας και Διαχείρισης της Φύσης και της Άγριας Ζωής Νόμος του 2003 (153(I)/2003). The Act of Nature Protection and Management and the Wildlife Act 2003.
Aim/scope of the law	The protection of biological diversity through the conservation of natural habitats and of wild fauna and flora in the Republic; Ensuring the conservation or restoration of a favorable conservation status of natural habitats of Community interest and species of Community interest;

Link on the government page	<a href="http://www.cylaw.org/nomoi/enop/non-ind/2003_1_153/full.html">http://www.cylaw.org/nomoi/enop/non-ind/2003_1_153/full.html</a>
<b>Law (n/year &amp; name)</b>	Plan and Strategy on the “Development of a green point network”
Aim/scope of the law	<p>The development of a green space network is an integral part of the strategy for Integrated Solid Waste Management. The project will cover the entire Republic of Cyprus and will serve all municipalities and communities. At these points will be collected such as wood, DIY waste, carpets, furniture, paper/ cardboard, glass, plastic, metals, electrical appliances, fabrics, batteries, etc. There will be container bins in which the waste will be disposed of and then it will be driven for reuse, for recycling, for recovery and finally for final disposal.</p> <p>The strategy addresses the urgent need to reduce waste production, and promote separate collection, reuse, recycling and reducing landfills. The network currently includes 23 Green Points and four mobile units, one in each district.</p>
Link on the government page	<a href="http://www.moa.gov.cy/moa/environment/environmentnew.nsf/All/52DCBDC55282484BC2257F3700422793/\$file/GN20100101.pdf?OpenElement">http://www.moa.gov.cy/moa/environment/environmentnew.nsf/All/52DCBDC55282484BC2257F3700422793/\$file/GN20100101.pdf?OpenElement</a>

## Section #2

### Guidance on the national environmental protection and preservation system

<b>Main documents on environmental protection and preservation systems on shared green spaces in urban areas (if applicable, otherwise in wider areas)</b> <i>Put 3 items at least</i>	
<b>Law (n/year &amp; name)</b>	<b>Waste Prevention programme 2015/2021 (Πρόγραμμα πρόληψης δημιουργίας αποβλήτων 2015-2021).</b>
Aim/scope of the law	The aim of the program is to decouple economic growth from environmental impacts associated with the generation of waste. The main focus is consumer behaviour change, promotion of reuse and the reduction of the generation of specific waste streams.
Link on the government page	<a href="http://www.moa.gov.cy/moa/environment/environmentnew.nsf/page20_gr/page20_gr?OpenDocument">http://www.moa.gov.cy/moa/environment/environmentnew.nsf/page20_gr/page20_gr?OpenDocument</a> (GR)
<b>Law (n/year &amp; name)</b>	Ο Περί Αποβλήτων Νόμος του 2011 (185(I)/2011). The Waste Law of 2011 (185 (I) / 2011)
Aim/scope of the law	This Law establishes measures for the protection of the environment and human health, preventing or reducing the negative effects of waste generation and management and limiting the overall impact of resource use and improving its efficiency.
Link on the government page	<a href="http://www.cylaw.org/nomoi/enop/non-ind/2011_1_185/full.html">http://www.cylaw.org/nomoi/enop/non-ind/2011_1_185/full.html</a>

<b>Law (n/year &amp; name)</b>	Ο περί Προστασίας και Διαχείρισης της Φύσης και της Άγριας Ζωής Νόμος του 2003 (153(I)/2003). The Act of Nature Protection and Management and the Wildlife Act 2003.
Aim/scope of the law	The protection of biological diversity through the conservation of natural habitats and of wild fauna and flora in the Republic; Ensuring the conservation or restoration of a favorable conservation status of natural habitats of Community interest and species of Community interest;
Link on the government page	<a href="http://www.cylaw.org/nomoi/enop/non-ind/2003_1_153/full.html">http://www.cylaw.org/nomoi/enop/non-ind/2003_1_153/full.html</a>
<b>Law (n/year &amp; name)</b>	Στρατηγική και Σχέδιο Δράσης για τη Βιοποικιλότητα στη Κύπρο
Aim/scope of the law	In June 202 the council of Ministers approved the Strategy and Action Plan for Biodiversity in Cyprus, signaling a holistic approach to nature protection. The Biodiversity Strategy in Cyprus was developed in the framework of the obligations arising from the UN Convention on Biological Diversity as well as from the European Biodiversity Strategy for maintaining and protecting the ecosystems of Cyprus in good condition. The Strategy will work in synergy with the National Strategy for Adaptation to Climate Change and with the National Action Plan for Energy and Climate.
Link on the government page	<a href="http://www.moa.gov.cy/moa/environment/environmentnew.nsf/all/5B978F5843406DE4C225857D006267C1/\$file/Biodiversity%20Strategy%20and%20Action%20Plan%20CY.pdf?openelement">http://www.moa.gov.cy/moa/environment/environmentnew.nsf/all/5B978F5843406DE4C225857D006267C1/\$file/Biodiversity%20Strategy%20and%20Action%20Plan%20CY.pdf?openelement</a> in GR

### Section #3

#### Strategies on green areas accessibility: information & guidance

<b>Main documents on accessibility strategies for shared green areas (main current policies on the participation of associations/people in your country, mentioning the main regulations on accessibility, access by users, nonprofit initiatives and all those aspects which are considered in your country)</b> <i>Put 3 items at least</i>	
<b>Law (n/year &amp; name)</b>	<b>National Disability Strategy (2018-2028)</b>
Aim/scope of the law	The First National Disability Strategy is built on the principles of the strategic planning guide of the Ministry of Finance and is linked to the recommendations made to the Republic of Cyprus. Its purpose is to define the vision, values, strategic goals and objectives of the Republic of Cyprus for the implementation of the rights of people with disabilities, by directing all the state actors towards those actions that will add value and further improve the quality of person with disabilities' life.
Link on the government page	<a href="http://www.mlsi.gov.cy/mlsi/dsid/dsid.nsf/dsipd8b_en/dsipd8b_en?OpenDocument">http://www.mlsi.gov.cy/mlsi/dsid/dsid.nsf/dsipd8b_en/dsipd8b_en?OpenDocument</a>
<b>Law (n/year &amp; name)</b>	<b>Second National Disability Action Plan (2018-2020)</b>
Aim/scope of the law	In total, 86 actions are implemented and concern eight ministries: 46 ongoing and 40 new actions, the main expected result of which are to promote:

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Independent living, social inclusion, mobility</li> <li>- Employment</li> <li>- Education</li> <li>- Accessibility of persons with disabilities to the natural and built environment, transport and information</li> <li>- Etc.</li> </ul>
Link on the government page	<a href="http://www.mlsi.gov.cy/mlsi/dsid/dsid.nsf/dsipd8b_en/dsipd8b_en?OpenDocument">http://www.mlsi.gov.cy/mlsi/dsid/dsid.nsf/dsipd8b_en/dsipd8b_en?OpenDocument</a>
<b>Law (n/year &amp; name)</b>	<b>Ο Περί ατόμων με αναπηρίες νόμος 2000 (127(I)/2000)- The law on Persons with disabilities 2000.</b>
Aim/scope of the law	This law has been amended to harmonize and comply with specific provisions of Directive 2000/78/EC on non-discrimination against people with disabilities at work and employment. Recognizes important rights for persons with disabilities and corresponds obligations of the state and other organisations of people with disabilities.
Link on the government page	<a href="http://www.cylaw.org/nomoi/indexes/2000_1_127.html">http://www.cylaw.org/nomoi/indexes/2000_1_127.html</a>
<b>Law (n/year &amp; name)</b>	<b>Κανονισμός 6.1<sup>H</sup> Περί Οδών και Οικοδομών Νόμου- Regulation 6.1H Law for Roads &amp; Buildings for people with disabilities</b>
Aim/scope of the law	The regulation provides the use of public buildings by persons with disabilities. The regulation applies to new buildings and buildings for which a building permit is required for expansion and modifications.
Link on the government page	<a href="http://www.mcw.gov.cy/mcw/dbpd/disabledaccess.nsf/dbpd05/dbpd05?OpenDocument">http://www.mcw.gov.cy/mcw/dbpd/disabledaccess.nsf/dbpd05/dbpd05?OpenDocument</a> (GR)
<b>Law (n/year &amp; name)</b>	<b>Technical specifications for sidewalks, and squares (Regulation 10.1) &amp; Legislation on Safety of Use and Accessibility of Construction Works</b>
Aim/scope of the law	The regulations provides the construction, rebuilt, repair and maintenance of sidewalks, squares etc. to ensure the continuous movement of pedestrians, especially for people with reduced mobility and more. There are also clear provisions for public spaces, elevators, parking spaces, doors and passages, sanitary facilities etc.
Link on the government page	<a href="http://www.mcw.gov.cy/mcw/dbpd/disabledaccess.nsf/dbpd02/dbpd02?OpenDocument">http://www.mcw.gov.cy/mcw/dbpd/disabledaccess.nsf/dbpd02/dbpd02?OpenDocument</a>

## Section #4

List of support and mediating organisations for the transformation of shared green areas

<b>Main existing networks/associations/informal groups/public bodies support the creation/evolution/ management of shared green areas</b>	
Fill in the following parts as defined. Multiply the three-box unit according to the sources you reckon can be useful. <b>3 items are required.</b>	
<b>Name of the initiative</b>	<b>“Greening Cyprus”</b>

Short description	The commissioners for the Environments, the Commissioner for Volunteerism & NGOs, the Department of Forests, the Union of Cyprus Communities and the Cyprus Association for forests, have established the “Greening Cyprus” initiative. This aims the active citizenship by organizing groups of people from companies/ organisations for voluntary work as well as financial support in relation to environmental management, rehabilitation of burned areas and conservation of natural reserves.
Link	<a href="https://www.togethercyprus.org/en/greening-cyprus/">https://www.togethercyprus.org/en/greening-cyprus/</a>
<b>Name of the initiative</b>	<b>Greenovation</b>
Short description	Greenovation is an environmental volunteering team that was founded in 2014 at Pervolia village, in Larnaca district. The idea of this group of people is a greener, cleaner and more environmentally friendly village. The goal is to create and to promote environmental awareness, promote issues such as waste generation reduction and its arbitrary rejection.
Link	<a href="https://www.togethercyprus.org/en/greenovation/">https://www.togethercyprus.org/en/greenovation/</a>
<b>Name of the initiative</b>	<b>“Gardens of the future”</b>
Short description	This initiative aims to enable locals to become agro-entrepreneurs in the heart of the capital of Cyprus, Nicosia, so that the city can become a catalyst for sustainable action. The garden aims to become a social hub in the city and create new work opportunities for the neighbourhood and more. The design of the garden becomes an ambassador of innovative techniques around responsible farming and creates a dynamic urban food sharing ecosystem.
Link	<a href="http://www.gardensofthefuture.com/?fbclid=IwAR1CTZGR9OeBnrNa0ltpke44TZBHYNer6G0yWNft2QflYZf3KYbiIYGwWsA">http://www.gardensofthefuture.com/?fbclid=IwAR1CTZGR9OeBnrNa0ltpke44TZBHYNer6G0yWNft2QflYZf3KYbiIYGwWsA</a>

## Section #5

### Environmental education

1.

<p><b>Please, check the main e-learning platforms/online courses provided by the national government or any other initiative to provide guidance, learning etc. on the transformation of shared green areas</b></p> <p><i>(multiply the rows according to the different sources) at least 2 examples</i></p>	
<b>Name of the initiative</b>	<b>The Cyprus Environmental Studies Centre (CESC)</b>
Brief description	It was founded in 1995 to supply practical environmental education. It is the educational and research branch of Terra Cypria, an NGO. CESC welcomes about 3.500 students per year from the schools and universities of Cyprus, Western Europe and Middle East. All programmes, based on long-term experience and multi-disciplinary scientific approach.
Link on the initiative page	<a href="https://terracypria.org/cesc/">https://terracypria.org/cesc/</a>

<b>Name of the initiative</b>	<b>Radio Broadcast- “Environment for all” &amp; Look at the Environment”</b>
Brief description	The Cyprus Centre for Environmental Research and Education in cooperation with the radio channel Kanali 6 of the Holy Church of Limassol daily presents the broadcast “Environment for all” which deals with environmental issues. The broadcast is organized and presented by biologists and environmentalists daily and lasts 5 minutes.
Link on the initiative page	<a href="http://kykpee.org/en/environmental-awareness/radio-broadcast/environment-for-all/">http://kykpee.org/en/environmental-awareness/radio-broadcast/environment-for-all/</a>  <a href="http://kykpee.org/en/environmental-awareness/radio-broadcast/look-at-the-environment/">http://kykpee.org/en/environmental-awareness/radio-broadcast/look-at-the-environment/</a>
<b>Name of the initiative</b>	<b>Urban Gardens: Green corners in our city</b>
Brief description	The Cyprus Centre for Environmental Research and Education (CYCERE) established this new environmental education program aiming at the development, improvement, environmental upgrading and educational use of gardens in schools and towns. CYCERE’s environmental educators will involve by visiting the school units periodically to provide information and guidance for developing urban garden/
Link on the initiative page	<a href="http://kykpee.org/en/category/environmental-education-programs-main-menu/urban-gardens-green-corners-in-our-city/">http://kykpee.org/en/category/environmental-education-programs-main-menu/urban-gardens-green-corners-in-our-city/</a>
<b>Name of the initiative</b>	<b>Cyprus Centre of Environmental Research and Education (CYCERE)</b>
Brief description	The Cyprus Centre for Environmental Research and Education (CYCERE) is located in the Akrotiri Peninsula and is the first of its kind independent environmental centre of Cyprus. Its aim is to contribute in environmental conservation by adopting and promoting strategies in environmental education, environmental research and information.
Link on the initiative page	<a href="http://kykpee.org/en/cycere/introduction/">http://kykpee.org/en/cycere/introduction/</a>

2.

<b>Please, check the main apps on green management and inclusive environmental education</b> <i>(multiply the rows according to the different sources)</i>	
<b>Name of the initiative</b>	
Brief description	
Link on the initiative page	
<b>Name of the initiative</b>	
Brief description	
Link on the initiative page	

## Section #6

### Added value

Define existing best practices in your country around shared green space areas on accessibility-oriented actions/inclusiveness (multiply the rows according to the different sources - 3 items at least)	
Name of the initiative	<b>“Gardens of the future”</b>
Short description	This initiative aims to enable locals to become agro-entrepreneurs in the heart of the capital of Cyprus, Nicosia, so that the city can become a catalyst for sustainable action. The garden aims to be a social hub in the city and create new work opportunities for the neighbourhood and more. The design of the garden becomes an ambassador of innovative techniques around responsible farming and creates a dynamic urban food sharing ecosystem.
Link	<a href="http://www.gardensofthefuture.com/?fbclid=IwAR1CTZGR9OeBnrNaOItpe44TZBHYNer6G0yWNft2QfIYZf3KYbiYGwWsA">http://www.gardensofthefuture.com/?fbclid=IwAR1CTZGR9OeBnrNaOItpe44TZBHYNer6G0yWNft2QfIYZf3KYbiYGwWsA</a>
Name of the initiative	<b>Green City &amp; Green Community of Cyprus Awards- GreenCityCY Awards</b>
Short description	<p>The Cyprus Centre for Environmental Research and Education (CYCERE) recognizing that all cities and communities can make a real contribution to sustainable development, the protection of the environment etc. and that their actions have a direct or indirect impact on the local, regional level, aims at the emergence of Green Cities or Green Communities in Cyprus.</p> <p>For promoting the Green Cities or Green Communities in Cyprus, that have adopted and developed environmentally friendly policies and practices, the CYCERE Annual Pancyprian Awards “Green City &amp; Green Community of Cyprus” are established under the auspices of the Environment Commissioner and are co-organized with the support of the Union of Cyprus Municipalities and the Union of Cyprus Communities. There are different awarding categories, such as atmospheric air, waste management, environmental standards and e-governing etc.</p>
Link	<a href="http://kykpee.org/en/greencitycy/">http://kykpee.org/en/greencitycy/</a>
Name of the initiative	<b>Larnaca Municipan Garden</b>
Short description	The Municipality of Larnaca from 2019 has the new version of the municipal garden of the city which includes sidewalks, square spaces, tree planting, urnab equipment, access for people with disabilities and cafes and sanitary facilities.



	The purpose of this project is the aesthetics and the environmental upgrade of the urban centre, for a better quality life of the inhabitants of the city.
Link	<a href="http://www.larnaka.org.cy/el/page/anaptiksi-prasinou#.YEDS32gzaUk">http://www.larnaka.org.cy/el/page/anaptiksi-prasinou#.YEDS32gzaUk</a>

## GREECE

### Section #1

#### Legislation & standards on shared green spaces and their creation

<b>Main legislation regarding shared green areas and their creation.</b> <i>Put 3 items at least</i>	
<b>Law (n/year &amp; name)</b>	<p><b>Presidential Decree 59/2018 - Greek Government Gazette 114/A/29-6-2018 (coded)</b> “Categories and content of land use”</p> <p><b>Προεδρικό Διάταγμα 59/2018 - ΦΕΚ 114/A/29-6-2018 (Κωδικοποιημένο)</b> «Κατηγορίες και περιεχόμενο χρήσεων γης»</p>
Aim/scope of the law	<p>In Article 7 of the Presidential Decree, have been described:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ the shared spaces in urban environments and which constructions can be made to those spaces</li> <li>▪ the open urban and suburban green spaces and the way which those spaces can be developed</li> </ul>
Link on the government page	<a href="#">Link</a>
<b>Law (n/year &amp; name)</b>	<p><b>Greek Law 4280 - Greek Government Gazette A 159/8.8.2014</b> “Environmental upgrading and private urban planning - Sustainable development of settlements - Regulations on forest law and other provisions”</p> <p><b>Νόμος 4280/2014 – ΦΕΚ 159/A/8-8-2014</b> «Περιβαλλοντική αναβάθμιση και ιδιωτική πολεοδόμηση - Βιώσιμη ανάπτυξη οικισμών - Ρυθμίσεις δασικής νομοθεσίας και άλλες διατάξεις»</p>
Aim/scope of the law	<p>This Law regulates issues of private urban planning and amends provisions of current forest legislation. It includes three chapters:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A. Environmental upgrading and private urban planning - deserted settlement and sustainable development, which includes provisions for environmental upgrading and private urban planning, sustainable development, promotion and revitalization of abandoned, small and declining settlements through Special Environmental Upgrading and Development Plans.</li> <li>B. Other provisions, which includes provisions for the improvement of the existing framework of other urban planning rules.</li> <li>C. Regulations of forest legislation, which includes amendments to the basic provisions of Greek Law 998/1979 on the protection of forest areas of the country.</li> </ol>
Link on the government page	<a href="#">Link</a>

<p><b>Law (n/year &amp; name)</b></p>	<p><b>Greek Law 3937/2011 - Greek Government Gazette 60/A/31-3-2011 (coded)</b>  <i>"Preservation of biodiversity and other provisions"</i>  <i>Some articles of this Greek Law have been changed by Greek Law 4691/2020 - Greek Government Gazette 108/A/9-6-2020</i></p> <p><b>Νόμος 3937/2011 - ΦΕΚ 60/A/31-3-2011 (Κωδικοποιημένος)</b>  <b>«Διατήρηση της βιοποικιλότητας και άλλες διατάξεις»</b></p>
<p>Aim/scope of the law</p>	<p>The aim of this Law is the protection and preservation of biodiversity in Greece. The Law is describing the Greek National System for protected areas/zones, and which measures must be taken to preserve biodiversity</p>
<p>Link on the government page</p>	<p><a href="#">Link</a></p>
<p><b>Law (n/year &amp; name)</b></p>	<p><b>Greek Law 2508/1997 - Greek Government Gazette 124/A/13-6-1997 (coded)</b>  <i>"Sustainable development of the cities and settlements of the country and other provisions"</i>  <i>Some articles of this Greek Law have been changed by Greek Law 4759/2020 - Greek Government Gazette 245/A/9-12-2020</i></p> <p><b>Νόμος 2508/1997 - ΦΕΚ 124/A/13-6-1997 (Κωδικοποιημένος)</b>  <b>«Βιώσιμη Οικιστική Ανάπτυξη των πόλεων και οικισμών της χώρας και άλλες διατάξεις»</b></p>
<p>Aim/scope of the law</p>	<p>The aim of this Law is to define the principles and the terms of urban planning processes for the sustainable residential development of the areas of the cities and settlements of the country. Specifically, Article 8 is about the transformation of the areas, in which problems are identified. One of the categories that an area needs transformation is when large building densities exist and there are large shortages of common areas and spaces for public facilities.</p>
<p>Link on the government page</p>	<p><a href="#">Link</a></p>
<p><b>Law (n/year &amp; name)</b></p>	<p><b>Greek Law 1337 - Greek Government Gazette ΦΕΚ Α΄33/14.3.1983</b>  <i>"Extension of urban development plans, urban development and related regulations"</i>  <i>Some articles of this Greek Law have been changed by Greek Law 4602/2019 - Greek Government Gazette 45/A/9-3-2019 and by Greek Law 4685/2020 - Greek Government Gazette 92/A/7-5-2020</i></p> <p><b>Νόμος 1337 - ΦΕΚ Α΄33/14.3.1983</b>  <b>«Επέκταση των πολεοδομικών σχεδίων, οικιστική ανάπτυξη και σχετικές ρυθμίσεις»</b></p>
<p>Aim/scope of the law</p>	<p>This Law is about urban planning in general and the design of green spaces, but without defining the correct way of their management or the role that should play in the urban space based on the respective needs and urban functions.</p>
<p>Link on the government page</p>	<p><a href="#">Link</a></p>

## Section #2

### Guidance on the national environmental protection and preservation system

<b>Main documents on environmental protection and preservation systems</b> <i>Put 3 items at least</i>	
<b>Law (n/year &amp; name)</b>	<b>Constitution of Greece – Article 24 “Protection of the environment”</b> <b>Σύνταγμα της Ελλάδας - Άρθρο 24 «Προστασία του περιβάλλοντος»</b>
Aim/scope of the law	The protection of the natural and cultural environment is an obligation of the State and a right of everyone. For its protection, the State has an obligation to take special preventive or repressive measures within the framework of the principle of sustainability. The article prohibits the change of use of common areas when they are covered by vegetation that has been created either naturally or artificially.
Link on the government page	<a href="#">Link</a>
<b>Law (n/year &amp; name)</b>	<b>Greek Law 4759/2020 - Greek Government Gazette 245/A/9-12-2020 (coded)</b> "Modernization of the town and land-planning legislation and other provisions" <i>Some articles of this Greek Law have been changed by Greek Law 4764/2020 - Greek Government Gazette 256/A/23-12-2020</i> <b>Νόμος 4759/2020 - ΦΕΚ 245/A/9-12-2020 (Κωδικοποιημένος)</b> «Εκσυγχρονισμός της Χωροταξικής και Πολεοδομικής Νομοθεσίας και άλλες διατάξεις»
Aim/scope of the law	This Law aims at the simplification and acceleration of the process of preparation, revision and modification of town and land-planning legislation in every level
Link on the government page	<a href="#">Link</a>
<b>Law (n/year &amp; name)</b>	<b>Greek Law 3937/2011 - Greek Government Gazette 60/A/31-3-2011 (coded)</b> “Preservation of biodiversity and other provisions” <i>Some articles of this Greek Law have been changed by Greek Law 4691/2020 - Greek Government Gazette 108/A/9-6-2020 and by Greek Law 4711/2020 - Greek Government Gazette 145/A/29-7-2020</i> <b>Νόμος 3937/2011 - ΦΕΚ 60/A/31-3-2011 (Κωδικοποιημένος)</b> «Διατήρηση της βιοποικιλότητας και άλλες διατάξεις»
Aim/scope of the law	The aim of this Law is the protection and preservation of biodiversity in Greece. The Law is describing the Greek National System for protected areas/zones, and which measures must be taken to preserve biodiversity



Link on the government page	<a href="#">Link</a>
<b>Law (n/year &amp; name)</b>	<b>Greek Law 1650 - Greek Government Gazette A'160/16.10.1986</b> "Protection of the environment" <i>Some articles of this Greek Law have been changed by Greek Law 4685 - Greek Government Gazette ΦΕΚ Α 92/7.5.2020</i>  <b>Νόμος 1650 - ΦΕΚ Α'160/16.10.1986</b> «Για την προστασία του περιβάλλοντος»
Aim/scope of the law	The purpose of this Law is to establish fundamental rules, criteria and mechanisms for the protection of the environment, so that people, as individuals and as members of society, live in a high-quality environment, in which health is protected and the development of their personalities is promoted. Environmental protection, a fundamental and integral part of the cultural and development process and policy, is implemented mainly through democratic programming.
Link on the government page	<a href="#">Link</a>
<b>Law (n/year &amp; name)</b>	<b>Greek Law 998 - Greek Government Gazette A'289/29.12.1979</b> "Protection of the forests and forest areas of the country" <i>Some articles of this Greek Law have been changed by Greek Law 4759/2020 - Greek Government Gazette 245/A/9-12-2020</i>  <b>Νόμος 998 - ΦΕΚ Α'289/29.12.1979</b> «Περί προστασίας των δασών και των δασικών εν γένει εκτάσεων της Χώρας»
Aim/scope of the law	According to the law, free urban areas are classified as parks which include areas within cities covered by artificially created vegetation. Any change of use of those areas is prohibited. This law treats urban green spaces as inadequate, common areas where only infrastructure, projects and configurations are allowed that serve the protection and development of vegetation as well as the recreation.
Link on the government page	<a href="#">Link</a>

### Section #3

#### Strategies on green areas accessibility: information & guidance



<b>Main documents on accessibility strategies for shared green areas (main current policies on the participation of associations/people in your country, mentioning the main regulations on accessibility, access by users, nonprofit initiatives and all those aspects which are considered in your country)</b> <i>Put 3 items at least</i>	
Law (n/year & name)	<b>Constitution of Greece – Article 21 paragraph 6</b> <b>Σύνταγμα της Ελλάδας – Άρθρο 21 παράγραφος 6</b>
Aim/scope of the law	According to this Article, people with disabilities have the right to benefit from measures ensuring their self-sufficiency, professional integration and participation in the social, economic and political life of the Country.
Link on the government page	<a href="#">Link</a>
Law (n/year & name)	<b>Ministerial Decision 65826/699/2020 - Greek Government Gazette 2998/B/20-7-2020</b> “Technical instructions for the adaptation of existing buildings and infrastructure for their accessibility to people with disabilities in accordance to Greek Law”  <b>Υπουργική Απόφαση ΥΠΕΝ/ΔΕΣΕΔΠ/65826/699/2020 - ΦΕΚ 2998/B/20-7-2020</b> «Τεχνικές οδηγίες προσαρμογής υφιστάμενων κτιρίων και υποδομών για την προσβασιμότητα αυτών σε άτομα με αναπηρία και εμποδιζόμενα άτομα σύμφωνα με την ισχύουσα νομοθεσία»
Aim/scope of the law	According to the Decision, accessibility is defined as the characteristic of the environment, which allows all individuals, without discriminations, to access and use the infrastructure, but also the services and the goods available in the specific environment independently, safely and comfortably. Accessibility to the built environment is ensured through accessible design, in which the needs of people with disabilities are specifically taken into account, in order products, services and infrastructure to be used, as far as possible, independently by people with various disabilities.
Link on the government page	<a href="#">Link</a>
Law (n/year & name)	<b>Ministerial Decision 52907/2009 - Greek Government Gazette 2621/B/31-12-2009</b> “Special regulations for the accessibility of people with disabilities in public places”  <b>Υπουργική Απόφαση 52907/2009 - ΦΕΚ 2621/B/31-12-2009 (Κωδικοποιημένη)</b> «Ειδικές ρυθμίσεις για την εξυπηρέτηση ατόμων με αναπηρία σε κοινόχρηστους χώρους των οικισμών που προορίζονται για την κυκλοφορία πεζών»
Aim/scope of the law	Ministerial Decision consists of seven articles regarding the accessibility in public spaces. According to this Decision, all public spaces must be accessible to people with disabilities (parks, squares, groves, sidewalks, public parking)



Link on the government page	<a href="#">Link</a>
Law (n/year & name)	<p><b>Ministerial Decision 28492/2009 - Greek Government Gazette 931/B/18-5-2009 (Coded)</b> Determination of the conditions and the technical specifications for the construction and operation of playgrounds <i>Some articles of this Ministerial Decision have been changed by Ministerial Decision 24245/2019 - Greek Government Gazette 1403/B/23-4-2019</i></p> <p><b>Υπουργική Απόφαση 28492/2009 - ΦΕΚ 931/Β/18-5-2009 (Κωδικοποιημένη)</b> «Καθορισμός των προϋποθέσεων και των τεχνικών προδιαγραφών για την κατασκευή και τη λειτουργία των παιδικών χαρών των Δήμων και των Κοινοτήτων, τα όργανα και η διαδικασία αδειοδότησης και ελέγχου τους, τη διαδικασία συντήρησης αυτών, καθώς και κάθε άλλη αναγκαία λεπτομέρεια»</p>
Aim/scope of the law	The Ministerial Decision is determining the conditions for the creation of playgrounds and how they can be accessible to children and people with disabilities.
Link on the government page	<a href="#">Link</a>

## Section #4

### List of support and mediating organisations for the transformation of shared green areas

<b>Main existing networks/associations/informal groups/public bodies support the participation of people to shared green areas</b>	
Fill in the following parts as defined. Multiply the three-box unit according to the sources you reckon can be useful. <b>3 items are required.</b>	
<b>Name of the initiative</b>	<p><b>Hellenic Society for the Protection of Nature</b></p> <p><b>Ελληνική Εταιρεία Προστασίας της Φύσης</b></p>
Short description	<p>The Hellenic Society for the Protection of Nature (HSPN) is the oldest national environmental NGO in Greece, operating continuously since 1951 throughout the country for the protection of nature. From its very inception it has been at the forefront of efforts to establish national parks, to protect habitats and threatened species of fauna and flora, and to modernise and implement environmental legislation. It works with many other NGOs for common goals and cooperates with many national and regional state agencies.</p> <p>Today the HSPN is active in 4 main areas: Environmental Intervention, Conservation and Nature Protection, Environmental Education, Sustainable Management and Public Awareness Raising.</p>



Link	<a href="#">Hellenic Society for the Protection of Nature</a>
<b>Name of the initiative</b>	<b>WWF Hellas</b> <b>WWF Ελλάς</b>
Short description	WWF is a global network of people, scientists, volunteers and citizens, active in more than 100 countries. Their international presence and 5.000.000 supporters make them one of the largest international organizations for the protection of the environment. WWF Hellas is the national office of WWF in Greece. In 2016, WWF Hellas started the campaign "Green in our hands" and created the mobile application WWF GreenSpaces.
Link	<a href="#">WWF Hellas</a>
<b>Name of the initiative</b>	<b>Green Fund</b> <b>Πράσινο Ταμείο</b>
Short description	Green Fund is an initiative of the Ministry of Environment and Energy. The aim of the Green Fund is to enhance the development, through the environmental protection with the technical and financial support of programs, measures, interventions and actions. Those actions aim at promoting and rehabilitating the environment, supporting the country's environmental policy and serving of public and social interest. The Green Fund may fund programs set up by the Ministry of Environment, Energy and Climate Change or other Ministries and their supervised bodies, local government bodies, legal entities in the wider public sector, other associations of legal and natural persons, which aim to protect and upgrade the environment.
Link	<a href="#">Green Fund</a>
<b>Name of the initiative</b>	<b>John S. Latsis - Public Benefit Foundation</b> <b>Κοινοφελές Ίδρυμα Ιωάννη Σ. Λάτση</b>
Short description	The John S. Latsis Public Benefit Foundation is a non-profit organisation established in 2005. The Foundation plans, manages and funds programmes that cover a broad range of fields, including social welfare and community development. The John S. Latsis Public Benefit Foundation is the main funder for the creation of the Metropolitan Park of Hellinikon, which will be developed in Greece.
Link	<a href="#">John S. Latsis - Public Benefit Foundation</a>
<b>Name of the initiative</b>	<b>Stavros Niarchos Foundation (SNF)</b> <b>Ίδρυμα Σταύρος Νιάρχος (ΙΣΝ)</b>
Short description	The Stavros Niarchos Foundation (SNF) is one of the world's leading private, international philanthropic organizations, making grants to nonprofit organizations in the areas of arts and culture, education, health and sports, and social welfare. SNF funds organizations and projects worldwide that aim to achieve a broad, lasting, and positive impact for society at large, and exhibit strong leadership and sound

	management. The Foundation also supports projects that facilitate the formation of public-private partnerships as an effective means for serving public welfare.
Link	<a href="#">Stavros Niarchos Foundation (SNF)</a>
<b>Name of the initiative</b>	<b>ELLINIKI ETAIRIA - Society for the Environment &amp; Cultural Heritage</b> <b>Ελληνική Εταιρεία Περιβάλλοντος και Πολιτισμού</b>
Short description	ELLINIKI ETAIRIA - Society for the Environment & Cultural Heritage, has been active in the fight for the preservation of the environmental and cultural heritage of Greece since 1972.
Link	<a href="#">ELLINIKI ETAIRIA - Society for the Environment &amp; Cultural Heritage</a>
<b>Name of the initiative</b>	<b>ECOCITY</b>
Short description	ECOCITY is a Greek Environment NGO founded 2004, with 2.870 Members-Volunteers & programs such as Ecomobility, Oikopolis, Ecocamp. An active member of the EEB and MIO-ECSDE. ECOCITY is an urban non-profit organization, established in Athens in 2004. It later expanded to Thessaloniki and Patras. Its function and organization are based on voluntary participation and contribution, with time and knowledge offered by its members, who are scientists and professors, state and public sector officials, local authorities representatives, NGO's, journalists, as well as students and other citizens. ECOCITY is governed by a 5-member Board of Directors, elected by the General Assembly.
Link	<a href="#">ECOCITY</a>
<b>Name of the initiative</b>	<b>Ecological Movement of Patras (OIKIPA)</b> <b>Οικολογική Κίνηση Πάτρας</b>
Short description	The Ecological Movement of Patras (OIKIPA) is a grassroots environmental organisation based in Patras, the third in population city of Greece, and was founded in the April of 1986, just after the Chernobyl accident. It is a non-profit organisation and the goals of its founding declaration are: The information and sensitivisation and mobilization of the citizens in environmental matters The pushing forward of the environmental matters in their social, political and economical dimensions. The specific action to influence positively the local and national environmental affairs as well as matters of quality of life in the town.
Link	<a href="#">Ecological Movement of Patras (OIKIPA)</a>
<b>Name of the initiative</b>	<b>The Green Tank</b>
Short description	The Green Tank is an independent, non-profit think tank developing policy solutions for a sustainable future.

	<p>The work of the organisation relates to the three pillars of sustainable development: environment – economy – society, with emphasis on:</p> <p>Biodiversity conservation and the sustainable management of natural resources and ecosystems;</p> <p>Climate change mitigation and adaptation, decarbonization with a simultaneous shift to renewable energy sources, energy efficiency and energy savings;</p> <p>Transition towards a sustainable economy;</p> <p>Social well-being, social cohesion and the improvement of people’s quality of life.</p>
Link	<a href="#">The Green Tank</a>
<b>Name of the initiative</b>	<b>Organization Earth Οργάνωση Γη</b>
Short description	<p>Organization Earth is a Greek non-profit, non-governmental organization (NGO) founded in 2010. Its mission is to establish the concept of Sustainable Development, as defined by the United Nations’ 17 Global Goals, through the provision of experiential, non-formal education for sustainable development for all ages.</p> <p>Organization Earth pursues this mission, by designing and facilitating experiential, non-formal educational activities that introduce key sustainability issues into everyday life, and empower individuals and businesses to develop new skills and change existing behaviors. The organization is divided into three initiatives:</p> <p>A. Center of the Earth, B. Aephoria and C. Earth Refugee, each of which includes its own projects and dedicated staff and handles 2 educational centers.</p>
Link	<a href="#">Link</a>

## Section #5

### Environmental education

1.

<p><b>Please, check the main e-learning platforms/online courses provided by the national government or any other initiative to provide guidance, learning etc. on the transformation of shared green areas</b></p> <p><i>(multiply the rows according to the different sources) at least 2 examples</i></p>	
<b>Name of the initiative</b>	<b>Youth and Lifelong Learning Foundation: “Lifelong Learning Centres for the Environment and the Sustainability”</b>
Brief description	<p>The program forms part of the Operational Program “Education and Lifelong Learning” of the Ministry of Education, Research and Religious Affairs. The programs implemented in this context benefit the family members (both adult and underage), primary and secondary school teachers, as well as the entire society, in which each Centre is established. These programs aim to encourage every teacher, parent,</p>



	child, teenager, as well as the whole local community of each region to actively participate in the environmental management and the maintenance of the ecological balance and foster an identity of active citizenship. The activities implemented in the Centres include seminars and training about the environment, workshops and awareness-raising actions, while emphasis is being given to experiential learning, the active involvement and taking initiatives.
Link on the initiative page	<a href="#">Link</a>
<b>Name of the initiative</b>	<b>QualityNet Foundation (QNF): “In action for a better world”</b>
Brief description	<p>QualityNet Foundation (QNF) is a non-for-profit organisation dedicated to sustainable development. It has been operating in Greece since 1997, aiming to foster a sustainable future by establishing a Sustainable Economy/Society based on environmental consciousness and social cohesion, as the main lever for ensuring quality of life.</p> <p>The QNF Network of Responsible Organisations &amp; Active Citizens is a multi-stakeholding platform for sustainable development which consists of 150 institutional bodies, 1,280 businesses, 345 civil society bodies, 250 local government bodies, 4,500 schools and 45,000 active citizens. The “in action for a better world” initiative is a holistic approach to promote the 17 Global Sustainable Development Goals within Greek society, aspiring for the active participation of responsible organisations and active citizens, and the adoption of practices that improve the quality of life.</p>
Link on the initiative page	<a href="#">Link</a>
<b>Name of the initiative</b>	<b>Hellenic Society for the Protection of Nature: “Green Corners”</b>
Brief description	<p>The Program started by the Hellenic Society for the Protection of Nature in 1999 and is aimed at schools of all education levels. Students chose some small green corner of their urban area and their environmental awareness and study its fauna and flora of the urban environment. In so doing they become more aware of natural values.</p> <p>The program is aimed at young people (aged 6 to 16) as well as at organizations and groups who want to help protect the green refuges in their neighborhoods.</p> <p>The goal of the program is to promote the study of the flora, fauna and geology of a neighborhood and to discover the relationship between these factors and their general role in the eco-system. Using educational materials available, and employing the suggested activities of the program, the study groups inquire and learn about their “green” neighborhoods and the ways to protect them. As well they try to develop cooperation with the green services of the Municipality and with other environmental groups such as the Forestry Service.</p>
Link on the initiative page	<a href="#">Link</a>
<b>Name of the initiative</b>	<b>Kastoria Environmental Education Centre</b>

Brief description	The Kastoria Environmental Education Centre was founded in 1996 by the Greek Ministry of Education, and is one of the oldest and most successful organisations of its kind. It implements a series of educational programmes and promotes sustainable initiatives locally, regionally and across the country, aiming to raise awareness among students and educators about environmental issues. More than 3,500 participants attend the Centre’s activities every year. It also organises environmental excursions all over Greece and coordinates two national environmental education networks, focusing on Lakes and Biodiversity, with the participation of ca. 800 schools.
Link on the initiative page	<a href="#">Link</a>

2.

<b>Please, check the main apps on green management and inclusive environmental education</b> (multiply the rows according to the different sources)	
<b>Name of the initiative</b>	<b>WWF “Green Spaces App”</b>
Brief description	This initiative is aiming to map green areas in towns and cities and has been launched by the Greek branch of the World Wildlife Fund (WWF Greece) as the country struggles to deal with the environmental impact of the lingering financial crisis. WWF Greece has created a free app for mobile devices as a step toward improving public urban green spaces while encouraging more active involvement on a citizen level. The app, called GreenSpaces, allows users to tag and post photos of parks and green areas and rate them in terms of how clean, tidy and well maintained they are. Users can report ratings posted by other users that they feel are under-explained or unfair. Interaction is a key element of the project.
Link on the initiative page	<a href="#">Link</a>

## Section #6

### Added value

<b>Define existing best practices in your country that involve multiple stakeholders around shared green space areas on accessibility-oriented actions</b> (multiply the rows according to the different sources)	
In this table, find good initiatives focused on the multilateral approach and on inclusiveness.	
<b>Name of the initiative</b>	<b>Network of Greek Green Cities</b> <b>Δίκτυο Ελληνικών Πράσινων Πόλεων</b>

Short description	Nine cities (Athens, Thessaloniki, Volos, Alexandroupoli, Ioannina, Kozani, Trikala, Zante and Corfu) and their municipalities cooperated and created a network, in order to raise the awareness of local authorities and citizens about environmental issues. Their aim is to exchange knowledge and know-how around green management between Greek cities and design & develop green practices & initiatives at the local level.
Link	<a href="#">Link</a>
<b>Name of the initiative</b>	<b>Stavros Niarchos Foundation Cultural Center (SNFCC)</b> <b>Κέντρο Πολιτισμού Ίδρυμα Σταύρος Νιάρχος (ΚΠΙΣΝ)</b>
Short description	Stavros Niarchos Foundation Cultural Center is a public space where everyone has free access and can participate in a multitude of cultural, educational, athletic, environmental and recreational activities and events. It includes the Stavros Niarchos Park, which is one of the largest green areas in Athens, covering 21 hectares and it is supervised by the Greek Ministry of Finance. Stavros Niarchos Park is the largest public Mediterranean garden in the world, but also a starting point in the strategic effort to develop the public's environmental awareness. As part of the SNFCC's mission to educate visitors and raise their sustainability awareness, special environmental programs have been developed for schools, as well as workshops on a wide range of topics for all ages. SNFCC has been designed to be fully accessible to persons with disabilities. In addition, many educational programs are being organized to encourage collaboration among children with and without disabilities. People aged over 65 with minor mobility impairments comprise another group for which the SNFCC has designed programs.
Link	<a href="#">Link</a>
<b>Name of the initiative</b>	<b>The Metropolitan Park of Hellinikon</b> <b>Το Μητροπολιτικό Πάρκο του Ελληνικού</b>
Short description	The Metropolitan Park is a project which will be implemented in Greece the next years. It will be placed in Athens, the capital of Greece and it will cover 2.000.000 sq.m. totally and 600.000 sq.m. of common green areas. The Metropolitan Park will be one of the most extensive and impressive parks of its kind in Europe, and one of the largest coastal parks in the world. It will be addressed to everyone and accessible for all.
Link	<a href="#">Link</a>

## ITALY

### Section #1

#### Legislation and standards on shared green spaces and their creation

<b>Main legislation regarding shared green areas and their creation.</b>	
<i>Put 3 items at least</i>	
<b>Law (n/year &amp; name)</b>	<b>Constitutional Law n.3/2001 - Title V</b>
Aim/scope of the law	It has been a comprehensive reform on the relations between State, regions and municipalities, recognising to citizens public functions when operating within general interest themes. In particular, it has introduced the concept of vertical and horizontal subsidiarity within the different public levels of governance.
Link on the government page	<a href="https://www.parlamento.it/parlam/leggi/01003lc.htm">https://www.parlamento.it/parlam/leggi/01003lc.htm</a>
<b>Law (n/year &amp; name)</b>	<b>Law 10/2013 “Norms for the development of urban green spaces”</b>
Aim/scope of the law	This law encompasses a number of themes such as green management, participatory approaches, trees and green areas census, the national day of the tree and an overall reorder of all the green practices in urban areas. It is mandatory for towns >15 thousand inhabitants, but for the rest of the towns is seen as a canvas of work. The main outputs of this law are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Green census;</li> <li>– Urban green planning;</li> <li>– Green planning.</li> </ul>
Link on the government page	<a href="https://www.minambiente.it/sites/default/files/archivio/normativa/legge_14_01_2013_10.pdf">https://www.minambiente.it/sites/default/files/archivio/normativa/legge_14_01_2013_10.pdf</a>
<b>Law (n/year &amp; name)</b>	<b>LD 133/2014 - “Sbloccitalia”</b>
Aim/scope of the law	It sets citizens’ participation at the centre through concrete administrative new tools that can facilitate the participation of associations/citizens in the urban/green management in exchange for the exemption from taxes.
Link on the government page	<a href="https://www.normattiva.it/uri-res/N2Ls?urn:nir:stato:decreto.legge:2014-09-12;133!vig=">https://www.normattiva.it/uri-res/N2Ls?urn:nir:stato:decreto.legge:2014-09-12;133!vig=</a>
<b>Law (n/year &amp; name)</b>	<b>Guidance on shared green areas and parks (2017)</b>
Aim/scope of the law	Guidance document on all the aspects for management and green urban planning
Link on the government page	<a href="http://www.pubblicigiardini.it/wp-content/uploads/2017/06/1_Linee_Guida_Gestione_Verde_Urbano.pdf">http://www.pubblicigiardini.it/wp-content/uploads/2017/06/1_Linee_Guida_Gestione_Verde_Urbano.pdf</a>

## Section #2

### Guidance on the national environmental protection and preservation system

<b>Main documents on environmental protection and preservation systems on shared green spaces in urban areas (if applicable, otherwise in wider areas)</b> <i>Put 3 items at least</i>	
<b>Law (n/year &amp; name)</b>	<b>Law 394/1991 - Framework law for the preservation of environmental areas</b>
Aim/scope of the law	It defines the entire regulatory framework for the preservation of national and regional areas, defining limits, autonomies, funding, accessibility. It is not just about green areas, but it encompasses different types of landscapes.
Link on the government page	<a href="http://www.parks.it/federparchi/leggi/394.html">http://www.parks.it/federparchi/leggi/394.html</a>
<b>Law (n/year &amp; name)</b>	<b>LD 42/2004 - Regulation on urban and landscape management</b>
Aim/scope of the law	It envisions a broader definition of landscape as a result of the interaction between nature and human activities. It puts the basis for the protection of cultural and for the urban planning around the protection of natural areas and cultural sites.
Link on the government page	<a href="https://www.ambientediritto.it/legislazione/codice-dei-beni-culturali-e-del-paesaggio/">https://www.ambientediritto.it/legislazione/codice-dei-beni-culturali-e-del-paesaggio/</a>
<b>Law (n/year &amp; name)</b>	<b>Law 141/2019 - Climate Law</b>
Aim/scope of the law	It focuses on climate change mitigation, incentives for the municipalities for plastics reduction, school transport & green support, green corners at the supermarkets, urban green expansion, soil preservation, prevention of soil dumping and funds for green communication campaigns.
Link on the government page	<a href="https://www.gazzettaufficiale.it/eli/id/2019/12/13/19G00148/sg">https://www.gazzettaufficiale.it/eli/id/2019/12/13/19G00148/sg</a>
<b>Law (n/year &amp; name)</b>	<b>Law 221/2015 - Circular economy Law</b>
Aim/scope of the law	A law focused on green enhancement, implementation of actions of the green economy, favouring the reduction in use of natural resources. In particular, it foresees the possibility for parks to produce bio-compostable waste that can make the same parks/shared green areas production units.
Link on the government page	<a href="http://www.assocostieri.it/normativa/L.n.%20221_2015.pdf">http://www.assocostieri.it/normativa/L.n.%20221_2015.pdf</a>
<b>Law (n/year &amp; name)</b>	<b>Law 141/2020 - Solid waste Law</b>
Aim/scope of the law	Law focused on solid waste management & reduction, reuse and recycle, and the right to repair.
Link on the government page	<a href="https://www.dife.it/magazine/leconomia-circolare-in-italia-e-legge-il-d-lgs-116-2020">https://www.dife.it/magazine/leconomia-circolare-in-italia-e-legge-il-d-lgs-116-2020</a>

## Section #3

### Strategies on green areas accessibility: information & guidance

<b>Main documents on accessibility strategies for shared green areas (main current policies on the participation of associations/people in your country, mentioning the main regulations on accessibility, access by users, nonprofit initiatives and all those aspects which are considered in your country)</b> <i>Put 3 items at least</i>	
<b>Law (n/year &amp; name)</b>	<b>Main guidelines for accessibility of public spaces</b>
Aim/scope of the law	Guidelines as defined by the Ministry of Culture on accessibility, barriers and universal design
Link on the government page	<a href="https://www.beniculturali.it/mibac/multimedia/MiBAC/documents/1311244354128_plugin-LINEE_GUIDA_PER_IL_SUPERAMENTO DELLE BARRIERE ARCHITETTO NICHE.pdf">https://www.beniculturali.it/mibac/multimedia/MiBAC/documents/1311244354128_plugin-LINEE_GUIDA_PER_IL_SUPERAMENTO DELLE BARRIERE ARCHITETTO NICHE.pdf</a>
<b>Law (n/year &amp; name)</b>	<b>MD 236/1989 - General accessibility features of public spaces</b>
Aim/scope of the law	This decree defines the concept of accessibility and the conditions for universal access of any public/shared space.
Link on the government page	<a href="https://www.gazzettaufficiale.it/eli/id/1989/06/23/089G0298/sg">https://www.gazzettaufficiale.it/eli/id/1989/06/23/089G0298/sg</a>
<b>Law (n/year &amp; name)</b>	<b>RPD 503/1996 - technical dispositions against physical barriers and for universal design</b>
Aim/scope of the law	This decree defines all the main elements around the technical features of the physical barriers, of object and signal design etc.
Link on the government page	<a href="http://www.handylex.org/stato/d240796.shtml">http://www.handylex.org/stato/d240796.shtml</a>
<b>Law (n/year &amp; name)</b>	<b>Law 394/1991 - Framework law for the preservation of environmental areas</b>
Aim/scope of the law	It defines the entire regulatory framework for the preservation of national and regional areas, defining limits, autonomies, funding, accessibility. It is not just about green areas, but it encompasses different types of landscapes.
Link on the government page	<a href="http://www.parks.it/federparchi/leggi/394.html">http://www.parks.it/federparchi/leggi/394.html</a>

## Section #4

List of support and mediating organisations for the transformation of shared green areas

<b>Main existing networks/associations/informal groups/public bodies support the creation/evolution/ management of shared green areas</b>	
Fill in the following parts as defined. Multiply the three-box unit according to the sources you reckon can be useful. <b>3 items are required.</b>	
<b>Name of the initiative</b>	<b>Zappata Romana</b>
Short description	A composed network in Rome which supports the creation and management of shared green areas by nonprofits and individuals to set up urban gardens where to crop vegetables. It supports the mapping of the activities and shared methodologies for the creation of urban green areas.
Link	<a href="http://www.zappataromana.net/">http://www.zappataromana.net/</a>
<b>Name of the initiative</b>	<b>GELSO - GEstione Locale per la SOstenibilità ambientale (Local management for environmental sustainability)</b>
Short description	ISPRA Government Agency database. Every year the best practices on participatory/integrated strategies, energy, mobility, urban waste, and territory preservation are published.
Link	<a href="http://www.sinanet.isprambiente.it/gelso/banca-dati#b_start=0&amp;c1=Verde+urbano">http://www.sinanet.isprambiente.it/gelso/banca-dati#b_start=0&amp;c1=Verde+urbano</a>
<b>Name of the initiative</b>	<b>Retake</b>
Short description	Platform for civic activism on removing barriers, regeneration of green shared areas. It enables organisations to launch own activities in terms of green areas.
Link	<a href="https://sostieni.retake.org/">https://sostieni.retake.org/</a>

## Section #5

Environmental education

1.

<b>Please, check the main e-learning platforms/online courses provided by the national government or any other initiative to provide guidance, learning etc. on the transformation of shared green areas</b> <i>(multiply the rows according to the different sources) at least 2 examples</i>	
<b>Name of the initiative</b>	<b>Gardeniser</b>
Brief description	Online training platform for the acquisition of a VET title of urban garden manager/facilitator/developer. It is at the moment available in 4 languages (EN, IT, DE, EL).



Link on the initiative page	<a href="https://gardeniser.eu/it/pathway">https://gardeniser.eu/it/pathway</a>
<b>Name of the initiative</b>	<b>Legambiente Formazione</b>
Brief description	A handful set of courses on circular and environmental economy.
Link on the initiative page	<a href="https://formazione.legambiente.it/">https://formazione.legambiente.it/</a>
<b>Name of the initiative</b>	<b>Urbact participatory</b>
Brief description	Online learning platform on participatory techniques for urban green areas
Link on the initiative	<a href="https://urbact.eu/toolbox-home">https://urbact.eu/toolbox-home</a>

2.

<b>Please, check the main apps on green management and inclusive environmental education</b> <i>(multiply the rows according to the different sources)</i>	
<b>Name of the initiative</b>	<b>KEYtoNATURE</b>
Brief description	App on 600 interactive guides to plants, animals and fungi.
Link on the initiative page	<a href="https://play.google.com/store/apps/details?id=com.divulgando.keytonature">https://play.google.com/store/apps/details?id=com.divulgando.keytonature</a>
<b>Name of the initiative</b>	<b>Leafsnap</b>
Brief description	App to recognise environmental species
Link on the initiative page	<a href="http://leafsnap.com/">http://leafsnap.com/</a>
<b>Name of the initiative</b>	<b>iNaturalist</b>
Brief description	Interactive community learning app on environmental observations
Link on the initiative page	<a href="https://www.inaturalist.org/">https://www.inaturalist.org/</a>

## Section #6

### Added value

<b>Define existing best practices in your country around shared green space areas on accessibility-oriented actions/inclusiveness</b> <i>(multiply the rows according to the different sources - 3 items at least)</i>	
<b>Name of the initiative</b>	<b>Parchi per tutti (parks for all)</b>
Short description	Initiative born from a group of moms and progressively institutionalised focused on accessibility of green areas, parks, shared green spaces, etc. It gathers different materials, laws, initiatives, methodologies for children with challenges.
Link	<a href="http://www.parchipertutti.com/">http://www.parchipertutti.com/</a>
<b>Name of the initiative</b>	<b>Primavera 83</b>



Short description	Cooperative focused on the restoration of public green areas to create urban gardens through the engagement, empowerment, and employment of adults affected by drug addiction, or with previous difficulties.
Link	<a href="https://www.primavera83.net/">https://www.primavera83.net/</a>
<b>Name of the initiative</b>	<b>Naturalmente accessibile</b>
Short description	A network of different entities to improve accessibility and fruition of parks and urban green areas in Rome.
Link	<a href="http://www.amionlus.it/NA/index.html">http://www.amionlus.it/NA/index.html</a>



## LITHUANIA

### Section #1

#### Legislation and standards on shared green spaces and their creation

<b>Main legislation regarding shared green areas and their creation.</b>	
<i>Put 3 items at least</i>	
Law (n/year & name)	Law on Protected Areas 9 November 1993 No I-301
Aim/scope of the law	This Law specifies the public relations related to protected areas, the system of protected areas, the legal basis for the establishment, protection, management and control of protected areas as well as regulates the carrying out of activities therein.
Link on the government page	<a href="https://e-seimas.lrs.lt/portal/legalAct/lt/TAD/cf9f9132b60d11e6a3e9de0fc8d85cd8?jfwid=rivwzvpg">https://e-seimas.lrs.lt/portal/legalAct/lt/TAD/cf9f9132b60d11e6a3e9de0fc8d85cd8?jfwid=rivwzvpg</a>
Law (n/year & name)	Law on Environmental Protection 21 January 1992 No I-2223
Aim/scope of the law	This Law regulates public relations in the field of environmental protection, establishes the principal rights and duties of legal and natural persons in preserving the biodiversity, ecological systems and landscape characteristic of the Republic of Lithuania, ensuring a healthy and clean environment, rational utilisation of natural resources in the Republic of Lithuania, the territorial waters, continental shelf and economic zone thereof.
Link on the government page	<a href="https://e-seimas.lrs.lt/portal/legalAct/lt/TAD/6378f2b0023211e6bf4ee4a6d3cdb874">https://e-seimas.lrs.lt/portal/legalAct/lt/TAD/6378f2b0023211e6bf4ee4a6d3cdb874</a>
Law (n/year & name)	
Aim/scope of the law	
Link on the government page	
Law (n/year & name)	
Aim/scope of the law	
Link on the government page	

## Section #2

### Guidance on the national environmental protection and preservation system

<b>Main documents on environmental protection and preservation systems</b> <i>Put 3 items at least</i>	
Law (n/year & name)	LAW ON LAND 26 April 1994 No I-446
Aim/scope of the law	This Law regulates the relations of land ownership, management and use, as well as land administration in the Republic of Lithuania, its special economic area and the continental shelf of the Baltic Sea.
Link on the government page	<a href="https://e-seimas.lrs.lt/portal/legalAct/lt/TAD/4bf34552ad7211e68987e8320e9a5185?jfwid=16j6tpil98">https://e-seimas.lrs.lt/portal/legalAct/lt/TAD/4bf34552ad7211e68987e8320e9a5185?jfwid=16j6tpil98</a>
Law (n/year & name)	LAW ON AGRICULTURAL AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT 25 June 2002 No. IX-987
Aim/scope of the law	This Law lays down general principles of the working-out and implementation of an agricultural and rural development policy
Link on the government page	<a href="https://e-seimas.lrs.lt/portal/legalActPrint/lt?jfwid=rivwzvpyg&amp;documentId=TAIS.220310&amp;category=TAD">https://e-seimas.lrs.lt/portal/legalActPrint/lt?jfwid=rivwzvpyg&amp;documentId=TAIS.220310&amp;category=TAD</a>
Law (n/year & name)	Forestry Law 22 November 1994, No. I-671
Aim/scope of the law	The Forestry Law establishes rights and duties of all forest managers, owners and users of the Republic of Lithuania to utilize, reproduce, grow and protect forests, strike a balance between the interests of forest owners and society, establish the main principles of forest management.
Link on the government page	<a href="https://e-seimas.lrs.lt/portal/legalActPrint/lt?jfwid=9tq147z49&amp;documentId=TAIS.21937&amp;category=TAD">https://e-seimas.lrs.lt/portal/legalActPrint/lt?jfwid=9tq147z49&amp;documentId=TAIS.21937&amp;category=TAD</a>
Law (n/year & name)	The Law on Green Plots 28 June 2007, No X-1241
Aim/scope of the law	The purpose of this Law is to establish the bases for the legal regulation of the protection, management, establishment and establishment of greenery and greenery on non-forestry land in the territory of the Republic of Lithuania in order to ensure the stability of the natural and cultural landscape and the right of residents to improve their quality of life.
Link on the government page	<a href="https://e-seimas.lrs.lt/portal/legalAct/lt/TAD/TAIS.301807">https://e-seimas.lrs.lt/portal/legalAct/lt/TAD/TAIS.301807</a> (only in Lithuanian)

## Section #3

### Strategies on green areas accessibility: information & guidance

<b>Main documents on accessibility strategies for shared green areas (main current policies on the participation of associations/people in your country, mentioning the main regulations on accessibility, access by users, nonprofit initiatives and all those aspects which are considered in your country)</b> <i>Put 3 items at least</i>	
Law (n/year & name)	The Law of Social Integration of the Disabled, 1999
Aim/scope of the law	The Law on the Social Integration of the Disabled regulates the establishment of disability, medical, vocational and social rehabilitation for disabled persons, the adjustment of conditions for the disabled, as well as the development and education of the disabled, and shall establish legal, economic and organizational guarantees for the occupational, vocational and social rehabilitation of the disabled.
Link on the government page	<a href="https://e-seimas.lrs.lt/portal/legalActPrint/lt?jfwid=6m4097ydh&amp;documentId=TAIS.24732&amp;category=TAD">https://e-seimas.lrs.lt/portal/legalActPrint/lt?jfwid=6m4097ydh&amp;documentId=TAIS.24732&amp;category=TAD</a>
Law (n/year & name)	Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, 2010.
Aim/scope of the law	
Link on the government page	<a href="https://treaties.un.org/Pages/ViewDetails.aspx?src=TREATY&amp;mtdsg_no=IV-15&amp;chapter=4&amp;clang=en">https://treaties.un.org/Pages/ViewDetails.aspx?src=TREATY&amp;mtdsg_no=IV-15&amp;chapter=4&amp;clang=en</a>
Law (n/year & name)	Law on Construction of the Lithuanian Republic, New edition 2017 01 01. 109
Aim/scope of the law	This Law establishes the essential requirements for all construction works which are being constructed, reconstructed and repaired within the Republic of Lithuania territory, territorial waters and its continental shelf which is located in the international waters and in which the Republic of Lithuania has the exclusive rights, the procedure for technical regulation of construction, construction investigation, design of construction works, construction, its completion, utilization and maintenance, demolition of construction works as well as the procedure of the supervision of the above activities, the responsibility and principles of activities in this field of construction participants, public administration entities, owners (or users) of construction works and other legal and natural persons.
Link on the government page	<a href="https://e-seimas.lrs.lt/portal/legalActPrint/lt?jfwid=rivwzvvpvg&amp;documentId=TAIS.400588&amp;category=TAD">https://e-seimas.lrs.lt/portal/legalActPrint/lt?jfwid=rivwzvvpvg&amp;documentId=TAIS.400588&amp;category=TAD</a>
Law (n/year & name)	ORDER ON APPROVAL OF CONSTRUCTION TECHNICAL REGULATION ART 2.03.01: 2019 "ACCESSIBILITY OF STRUCTURES" 2019. November 4 No. D1-653
Aim/scope of the law	The decision to adapt the objects of general use of a building to the special needs of the disabled shall be made in accordance with the

	procedure established in Paragraph 3 of Article 11 of the Law on Social Integration of the Disabled [5.1].
Link on the government page	<a href="https://e-seimas.lrs.lt/portal/legalAct/lt/TAD/dcb43cb3ffaf11e990d5d63c859a8aa7?jfwid=191fum7wns">https://e-seimas.lrs.lt/portal/legalAct/lt/TAD/dcb43cb3ffaf11e990d5d63c859a8aa7?jfwid=191fum7wns</a>

## Section #4

### List of support and mediating organisations for the transformation of shared green areas

<b>Main existing networks/associations/informal groups/public bodies support the participation of people to shared green areas</b>	
Fill in the following parts as defined. Multiply the three-box unit according to the sources you reckon can be useful. 3 items are required.	
Name of the initiative	Lithuanian Association of People with Disabilities
Short description	Monitoring of Public environs – implemented initiative “Without a threshold”, the aim of which is to reduce social exclusion, by drawing the attention of society, officials to inaccessible or poorly adapted public environments: – buildings, footpaths, parking areas for persons with disabilities. The organization pays special attention to development, improvements and new initiatives, establishing and implementing together innovative ideas and activities for the benefit of persons with disabilities, becoming socially responsible.
Link	<a href="http://www.negalia.lt/en/">http://www.negalia.lt/en/</a>
Name of the initiative	National Visitors' Centre of Protected Areas
Short description	National visitor center is a place where visitors can learn about Lithuanian protected areas (national and regional parks, reserves, sanctuaries, natural monuments, etc.). Each guest can get familiar with the protected areas system. We believe that the National visitor centre of protected areas will become the gates to Lithuania and other countries protected areas, under one roof will be available to find knowledge about the most valuable areas, choose natural routes and to tour through our country.
Link	<a href="https://vstt.lrv.lt/en/national-visitors-centre-of-protected-areas/exposition">https://vstt.lrv.lt/en/national-visitors-centre-of-protected-areas/exposition</a>
Name of the initiative	Directorate of Zematija national park
Short description	The campaign “Takais per Lietuvą” was unique because it promoted the national parks accessibility for everyone, paid attention to those with disabilities by making sure the infrastructure was improved and provided information in Braille and audio.
Link	<a href="http://zemaitijosnp.lt/en/saugome/lli-010-gamtinio-turizmo-pritaikymas-visiems-unigreen/">http://zemaitijosnp.lt/en/saugome/lli-010-gamtinio-turizmo-pritaikymas-visiems-unigreen/</a>

## Section #5

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### Environmental education

1.

<b>Please, check the main e-learning platforms/online courses provided by the national government or any other initiative to provide guidance, learning etc. on the transformation of shared green areas</b> <i>(multiply the rows according to the different sources) at least 2 examples</i>	
Name of the initiative	
Brief description	
Link on the initiative page	
Name of the initiative	
Brief description	
Link on the initiative page	

2.

<b>Please, check the main apps on green management and inclusive environmental education</b> <i>(multiply the rows according to the different sources)</i>	
Name of the initiative	
Brief description	
Link on the initiative page	
Name of the initiative	
Brief description	
Link on the initiative page	

## Section #6

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### Added value

<b>Define existing best practices in your country that involve multiple stakeholders around shared green space areas on accessibility-oriented actions</b> <i>(multiply the rows according to the different sources)</i>
In this table, find good initiatives focused on the multilateral approach and on inclusiveness.



Name of the initiative	Barefoot trail in Vilnius Botanical Garden
Short description	The idea is walking the trail barefoot to feel different terrain of the ground (rocky path, pine cones, sand). This trail gives an opportunity for visitors to focus their attention on caution, appreciate their sensitivity, and feel connection with nature through their feet.
Link	<a href="https://www.botanikos-sodas.vu.lt/apie-mus/istorija/basakoj%C5%B3-takas">https://www.botanikos-sodas.vu.lt/apie-mus/istorija/basakoj%C5%B3-takas</a>
Name of the initiative	Sensory garden for autists in Francis of Assisi monastery in Klaipeda
Short description	The sensory garden design is based on seven human senses and is suitable for people of all ages, any possible disorders or illnesses. Activities in the sensory garden are promoting social inclusion and mental and physical health recreation. Therapeutic measures improve the emotional state, reduce the effects of stress, develop the ability to be “here and now”, increase attentiveness, and reduce signs of depression, support cognitive functions. Scientists emphasize the multi-layered positive impact on a person in a garden like this. Sensory gardens increase sense of community, encourage group work, communication skills, builds self-esteem and confidence.
Link	<a href="https://www.ve.lt/naujienos/sveikata/sveikata/klaipedoje-pradedamas-kurti-pojuciu-sodas-autistams-1630932/">https://www.ve.lt/naujienos/sveikata/sveikata/klaipedoje-pradedamas-kurti-pojuciu-sodas-autistams-1630932/</a>  <a href="https://latlit.eu/sensory-gardens-for-social-inclusion-in-lat-lit-area-sensory-gardens/">https://latlit.eu/sensory-gardens-for-social-inclusion-in-lat-lit-area-sensory-gardens/</a>

## PORTUGAL

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### Section #1

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#### Legislation and standards on shared green spaces and their creation

<b>Main legislation regarding shared green areas and their creation.</b>	
<i>Put 3 items at least</i>	
Law (n/year & name)	Regulation 554/2018
Aim/scope of the law	Municipality of Vila Nova de Gaia - Regulation of green spaces, parks and Nature and biodiversity conservation areas
Link on the government page	<a href="https://dre.pt/home/-/dre/116068127/details/maximized">https://dre.pt/home/-/dre/116068127/details/maximized</a>
Law (n/year & name)	Regulation 656/2019
Aim/scope of the law	Municipality of Barreiro – Regulation of green spaces
Link on the government page	<a href="https://dre.pt/home/-/dre/124044353/details/maximized">https://dre.pt/home/-/dre/124044353/details/maximized</a>
Law (n/year & name)	
Aim/scope of the law	Rules to be applied to the use, construction, recovery and maintenance of green spaces
Link on the government page	<a href="https://www.cm-tvedras.pt/assets/upload/regulamentos/2014/04/14/regulamento-municipal-de-espacos-verdes/regulamento-municipal-de-espacos-verdes.pdf">https://www.cm-tvedras.pt/assets/upload/regulamentos/2014/04/14/regulamento-municipal-de-espacos-verdes/regulamento-municipal-de-espacos-verdes.pdf</a>
Law (n/year & name)	Portaria n.º 216-B/2008
Aim/scope of the law	It sets the parameters for the dimensioning of areas destined for green spaces and for collective use, road infrastructures and equipment for collective use
Link on the government page	<a href="https://data.dre.pt/eli/port/216-b/2008/03/03/p/dre/pt/html">https://data.dre.pt/eli/port/216-b/2008/03/03/p/dre/pt/html</a>

### Section #2

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#### Guidance on the national environmental protection and preservation system

<b>Main documents on environmental protection and preservation systems</b>	
<i>Put 3 items at least</i>	
Law (n/year & name)	Decreto-Lei 19/93 - Environment and Renewable resources
Aim/scope of the law	Under this law, the Peneda-Gerês National Park was created and several reserves were created.

	Creating the definitions of national park and reserve, the monitoring of the international evolution of nature protection began, through the classification of the most representative areas of the natural heritage.
Link on the government page	<a href="https://www.igf.gov.pt/leggeraldocs/DL_019_93.htm">https://www.igf.gov.pt/leggeraldocs/DL_019_93.htm</a>
Law (n/year & name)	Decreto-Lei n.º 142/2008
Aim/scope of the law	Constituted the National Network of Protected Areas (RNAP)
Link on the government page	<a href="https://dre.pt/pesquisa/-/search/454502/details/maximized">https://dre.pt/pesquisa/-/search/454502/details/maximized</a>
Law (n/year & name)	Decreto Legislativo Regional n.º11/85/M
Aim/scope of the law	Define the preventive, disciplinary and preservation measures related to the Madeira Natural Park
Link on the government page	<a href="https://ifcn.madeira.gov.pt/images/Doc_Artigos/PNM/dlr_11_85_m_d_e_28-08.pdf">https://ifcn.madeira.gov.pt/images/Doc_Artigos/PNM/dlr_11_85_m_d_e_28-08.pdf</a>
Law (n/year & name)	Decreto Legislativo Regional n.º 15/2012/A - Açores
Aim/scope of the law	establishes the legal regime for nature conservation and biodiversity protection
Link on the government page	<a href="https://dre.pt/pesquisa/-/search/553893/details/maximized">https://dre.pt/pesquisa/-/search/553893/details/maximized</a>

### Section #3

#### Strategies on green areas accessibility: information & guidance

<b>Main documents on accessibility strategies for shared green areas (main current policies on the participation of associations/people in your country, mentioning the main regulations on accessibility, access by users, nonprofit initiatives and all those aspects which are considered in your country)</b> <i>Put 3 items at least</i>	
Law (n/year & name)	Ordinance n.º 1136/2001
Aim/scope of the law	It sets the parameters for the dimensioning of areas destined for green spaces and for collective use, road infrastructures and equipment for collective use.
Link on the government page	<a href="https://dre.pt/web/guest/pesquisa//search/610032/details/normal?q=infraestruturas+verdes">https://dre.pt/web/guest/pesquisa//search/610032/details/normal?q=infraestruturas+verdes</a>
Law (n/year & name)	Decree-law n.º 80/2015
Aim/scope of the law	Revision of the legal framework for territorial management instruments
Link on the government page	<a href="https://dre.pt/pesquisa/-/search/67212743/details/maximized">https://dre.pt/pesquisa/-/search/67212743/details/maximized</a>
Law (n/year & name)	Decree-law n.º142/2008
Aim/scope of the law	Establishes the legal regime for nature conservation and biodiversity.

Link on the government page	<a href="https://dre.pt/pesquisa/-/search/454502/details/maximized">https://dre.pt/pesquisa/-/search/454502/details/maximized</a>
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## Section #4

### List of support and mediating organisations for the transformation of shared green areas

<b>Main existing networks/associations/informal groups/public bodies support the participation of people to shared green areas</b>	
Fill in the following parts as defined. Multiply the three-box unit according to the sources you reckon can be useful. 3 items are required.	
Name of the initiative	APEV - Associação Portuguesa de Espaços Verdes
Short description	Association with the R&D work with the involvement of companies, universities and public/private research institutions, in order to improve the business sector quality and productivity in the provision of services in agriculture, forest, green spaces and the environment, guaranteeing the sustainable development of green and agro-forest areas.
Link	<a href="https://www.facebook.com/apeverdes/">https://www.facebook.com/apeverdes/</a>
Name of the initiative	Regulamento municipal de espaços verdes-Barreiro
Short description	The present regulation pretends to safeguard public green spaces in Barreiro, ensuring the preservation and enjoyment of these spaces. Other Portuguese cities have been adopted this kind of initiatives.
Link	<a href="https://www.cmbarreiro.pt/uploads/document/file/261/Regulamento_Municipal_Espa_os_Verdes.pdf">https://www.cmbarreiro.pt/uploads/document/file/261/Regulamento_Municipal_Espa_os_Verdes.pdf</a>

## Section #5

### Environmental education

1.

<b>Please, check the main e-learning platforms/online courses provided by the national government or any other initiative to provide guidance, learning etc. on the transformation of shared green areas</b> <i>(multiply the rows according to the different sources) at least 2 examples</i>	
Name of the initiative	Ministers Council resolution 100/2017
Brief description	National Strategy of environmental education to 2017-2020 (ENE2020)
Link on the initiative page	<a href="https://dre.pt/home/-/dre/107669156/details/maximized">https://dre.pt/home/-/dre/107669156/details/maximized</a>
Name of the initiative	Portuguese Association of Environmental Education (ASPEA)

Brief description	It is an environmental non-profit and non-governmental organization which has the main purpose the development of the environmental education in formal and non-formal training.
Link on the initiative page	<a href="https://aspea.org/index.php/pt/noticias">https://aspea.org/index.php/pt/noticias</a>

2.

<b>Please, check the main apps on green management and inclusive environmental education</b> <i>(multiply the rows according to the different sources)</i>	
Name of the initiative	PlantIt
Brief description	App developed in Portugal which helps to plant, harvest and treat an aromatic herb garden, or even a small vegetable garden.
Link on the initiative page	<a href="https://play.google.com/store/apps/details?id=pt.dsp.plantit&amp;hl=pt_PT">https://play.google.com/store/apps/details?id=pt.dsp.plantit&amp;hl=pt_PT</a>
Name of the initiative	Sustainable Etiquette Manual
Brief description	It is a Brazilian app in Portuguese which gives its users “green” tips, regarding to themes: responsible use of water, consumption of electricity, good citizenship practices, recycling and waste reduction.
Link on the initiative page	<a href="https://apps.apple.com/pt/app/manual-de-etiqueta-planeta-sustent%C3%A1vel/id441632482">https://apps.apple.com/pt/app/manual-de-etiqueta-planeta-sustent%C3%A1vel/id441632482</a>

## Section #6

### Added value

<b>Define existing best practices in your country that involve multiple stakeholders around shared green space areas on accessibility-oriented actions</b> <i>(multiply the rows according to the different sources)</i>	
In this table, find good initiatives focused on the multilateral approach and on inclusiveness.	
Name of the initiative	Urban Agriculture
Short description	This project of the municipality of Maia aims to promote the use of green spaces and the contact with nature but also, this community project aims to foster conviviality; the use of free time; the transmission of rural knowledge to children and grandchildren.
Link	<a href="https://www.cm-maia.pt/ambiente/cidadania/lazer/projectos/projecto-horta-a-porta">https://www.cm-maia.pt/ambiente/cidadania/lazer/projectos/projecto-horta-a-porta</a>
Name of the initiative	Colaborative Management of urban gardens (candidate of H2020 project of Green Deal – Municipality of Gaia)
Short description	This project of the municipality of Vila Nova de Gaia aims to respond the growth of the demand for urban spaces to implement community gardens, but also creating conditions for the practice of sustainable agriculture in an urban context.



Link	<a href="https://ec.europa.eu/info/strategy/priorities-2019-2024/european-green-deal_pt">https://ec.europa.eu/info/strategy/priorities-2019-2024/european-green-deal_pt</a> <a href="https://www.cm-gaia.pt/pt/cidade/ambiente/hortas-urbanas/">https://www.cm-gaia.pt/pt/cidade/ambiente/hortas-urbanas/</a>
Name of the initiative	Urban Biodiversity (project Biodivercities)
Short description	BiodiverCities is a project in the context of the EU Biodiversity Strategy. It aims to enhance civil society participation in local and urban decision-making, leading to building a joint vision of the green city of tomorrow shared among civil society, scientists and policymakers. The project will collect practical examples of how to engage citizens in vision building around urban nature, monitoring, and solutions to improve urban biodiversity. It will also assess how urban green infrastructure can be used to provide local benefits for people and nature and how can it contribute to enhancing regional biodiversity.
Link	<a href="https://oppla.eu/groups/biodivercities">https://oppla.eu/groups/biodivercities</a>
Name of the initiative	<b>Pia do Urso</b>
Short description	Pia do Urso is a Sensory Eco-Park is a reused space which was built for visually impaired and aims to give to these people the possibility of apprehending the surrounding environment, using the remaining senses for this purpose, particularly touch and smell.
Link	<a href="https://ncultura.pt/pia-do-urso-batalha/">https://ncultura.pt/pia-do-urso-batalha/</a>

## SPAIN

### Section #1

#### Legislation and standards on shared green spaces and their creation

<b>Main legislation regarding shared green areas and their creation.</b> <i>Put 3 items at least</i>	
<b>Law (n/year &amp; name)</b>	<b>Law 30/2014, of 3 December, on National Parks</b> - (Ley 30/2014, de 3 de diciembre, de Parques Nacionales.)
Aim/scope of the law	To establish the basic legal regime to ensure the conservation of the national parks and the Network they form, as well as the different instruments of coordination and collaboration.
Link on the government page	<a href="https://www.boe.es/boe/dias/2014/12/04/pdfs/BOE-A-2014-12588.pdf">https://www.boe.es/boe/dias/2014/12/04/pdfs/BOE-A-2014-12588.pdf</a>
<b>Law (n/year &amp; name)</b>	<b>Law 42/2007, of 13 December, on Natural Heritage and Biodiversity</b> - (Ley 42/2007, de 13 de diciembre, del Patrimonio Natural y de la Biodiversidad)
Aim/scope of the law	Establish the basic legal regime for the conservation, sustainable use, enhancement and restoration of natural heritage and biodiversity, as part of the duty to conserve and the right to enjoy an environment suitable for the development of the individual, established in Article 45.2 of the Constitution.
Link on the government page	<a href="https://www.boe.es/boe/dias/2007/12/14/pdfs/A51275-51327.pdf">https://www.boe.es/boe/dias/2007/12/14/pdfs/A51275-51327.pdf</a>
<b>Law (n/year &amp; name)</b>	<b>Law 4/1989 of 27 March 1989 on the Conservation of Natural Spaces and Wild Flora and Fauna.</b> - ( <a href="#">Ley 4/1989, de 27 de marzo, de Conservación de los Espacios Naturales y de la Flora Y Fauna Silvestres</a> )
Aim/scope of the law	The purpose of this Law, in compliance with Article 45.2 and in accordance with the provisions of Article 149.1.23 of the Constitution, is to establish rules for the protection, conservation, restoration and improvement of natural resources and, in particular, those relating to natural areas and wild flora and fauna.
Link on the government page	<a href="https://www.boe.es/boe/dias/1989/03/28/pdfs/A08262-08269.pdf">https://www.boe.es/boe/dias/1989/03/28/pdfs/A08262-08269.pdf</a>

<b>Law (n/year &amp; name)</b>	<b>Law 158/1963, of 2 December, on conditions and procedures for the modification of urban development plans and urban development projects when they affect green areas or open spaces provided for therein.</b> – (Ley 158/1963, de 2 de diciembre, sobre condiciones y procedimientos de modificación de planes de Ordenación Urbana y de Proyectos de Urbanización cuando afecten a zonas verdes o espacios libres previstos en los mismos.)
Aim/scope of the law	Require, when drawing up development plans, whether general, partial or special, that these minimum non-buildable areas, generally destined for green areas such as parks or gardens, be respected.
Link on the government page	<a href="https://www.boe.es/boe/dias/1963/12/05/pdfs/A16989-16989.pdf">https://www.boe.es/boe/dias/1963/12/05/pdfs/A16989-16989.pdf</a>
<b>Law (n/year &amp; name)</b>	<b>Law 2/2004, of 4 June 2004, on the improvement of neighbourhoods, urban areas and villas that require special attention.</b> - (Ley 2/2004, de 4 de junio, de mejora de barrios, áreas urbanas y villas que requieren una atención especial.)
Aim/scope of the law	The Fund for the promotion of the programme of neighbourhoods and urban areas of special attention is created as a financial instrument of the Generalitat de Catalunya for the rehabilitation and specific promotion of neighbourhoods and urban areas which, due to their characteristics, require special attention from the Administration, in accordance with the criteria established by this Law and the regulations that develop it.
Link on the government page	<a href="https://www.boe.es/buscar/pdf/004/BOE-A-2004-12700-consolidado.pdf">https://www.boe.es/buscar/pdf/004/BOE-A-2004-12700-consolidado.pdf</a>
<b>Law (n/year &amp; name)</b>	<b>Law 15/2020, of 22 December, on urban economic promotion areas.</b> – (Ley 15/2020, de 22 de diciembre, de las áreas de promoción económica urbana.)
Aim/scope of the law	The purpose of this law is the creation of urban economic promotion areas with the aim of modernising, innovating and promoting certain urban areas, and to improve the quality of the urban environment through sustainable actions; to consolidate the model of a compact, complex, cohesive and environmentally efficient city; and to increase the competitiveness of companies, favouring the creation of employment.
Link on the government page	<a href="https://www.boe.es/boe/dias/2021/01/13/pdfs/BOE-A-2021-462.pdf">https://www.boe.es/boe/dias/2021/01/13/pdfs/BOE-A-2021-462.pdf</a>

## Section #2

### Guidance on the national environmental protection and preservation system

<b>Main documents on environmental protection and preservation systems on shared green spaces in urban areas (if applicable, otherwise in wider areas)</b> <i>Put 3 items at least</i>	
<b>Law (n/year &amp; name)</b>	<b>Law 22/2011 of 28 July 2011 on waste and contaminated soils</b> – (Ley 22/2011, de 28 de julio, de residuos y suelos contaminados)
Aim/scope of the law	To regulate waste management by promoting measures to prevent the generation of waste and mitigate the adverse impacts on human health and the environment associated with its generation and management, improving efficiency in the use of resources. It also aims to regulate the legal regime for contaminated land.
Link on the government page	<a href="https://www.boe.es/buscar/pdf/2011/BOE-A-2011-13046-consolidado.pdf">https://www.boe.es/buscar/pdf/2011/BOE-A-2011-13046-consolidado.pdf</a>
<b>Law (n/year &amp; name)</b>	<b>Law 26/2007, of 23 October, on Environmental Responsibility.</b> – (Ley 26/2007, de 23 de octubre, de Responsabilidad Medioambiental.)
Aim/scope of the law	This law regulates the responsibility of operators to prevent, avoid and remedy environmental damage, in accordance with Article 45 of the Constitution and the principles of prevention and "polluter pays".
Link on the government page	<a href="https://www.boe.es/buscar/pdf/2007/BOE-A-2007-18475-consolidado.pdf">https://www.boe.es/buscar/pdf/2007/BOE-A-2007-18475-consolidado.pdf</a>
<b>Law (n/year &amp; name)</b>	<b>Law 1/2005 of 9 March 2005 regulating the greenhouse gas emission allowance trading scheme.</b> – (Ley 1/2005, de 9 de marzo, por la que se regula el régimen del comercio de derechos de emisión de gases de efecto invernadero.)
Aim/scope of the law	The purpose of this Act is to transpose Directive 2003/87/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 13 October 2003 to establish a scheme for greenhouse gas emission allowance trading in order to promote reductions in greenhouse gas emissions in an effective and economically efficient manner.
Link on the government page	<a href="https://www.boe.es/boe/dias/2005/03/10/pdfs/A08405-08420.pdf">https://www.boe.es/boe/dias/2005/03/10/pdfs/A08405-08420.pdf</a>
<b>Law (n/year &amp; name)</b>	<b>Law 42/2007, of 13 December, on Natural Heritage and Biodiversity.</b> – (Ley 42/2007, de 13 de diciembre, del Patrimonio Natural y de la Biodiversidad)

Aim/scope of the law	Establish the basic legal regime for the conservation, sustainable use, enhancement and restoration of natural heritage and biodiversity, as part of the duty to conserve and the right to enjoy an environment suitable for the development of the individual, established in Article 45.2 of the Constitution.
Link on the government page	<a href="https://www.boe.es/boe/dias/2007/12/14/pdfs/A51275-51327.pdf">https://www.boe.es/boe/dias/2007/12/14/pdfs/A51275-51327.pdf</a>
<b>Law (n/year &amp; name)</b>	<b>Law 4/1989 of 27 March 1989 on the Conservation of Natural Spaces and Wild Flora and Fauna.</b> – ( <a href="#">Ley 4/1989, de 27 de marzo, de Conservación de los Espacios Naturales y de la Flora Y Fauna Silvestres</a> )
Aim/scope of the law	The purpose of this Law, in compliance with Article 45.2 and in accordance with the provisions of Article 149.1.23 of the Constitution, is to establish rules for the protection, conservation, restoration and improvement of natural resources and, in particular, those relating to natural areas and wild flora and fauna.
Link on the government page	<a href="https://www.boe.es/boe/dias/1989/03/28/pdfs/A08262-08269.pdf">https://www.boe.es/boe/dias/1989/03/28/pdfs/A08262-08269.pdf</a>

### Section #3

#### Strategies on green areas accessibility: information & guidance

<b>Main documents on accessibility strategies for shared green areas (main current policies on the participation of associations/people in your country, mentioning the main regulations on accessibility, access by users, nonprofit initiatives and all those aspects which are considered in your country)</b> <i>Put 3 items at least</i>	
<b>Law (n/year &amp; name)</b>	<b>Royal Legislative Decree 1/2013, of 29 November, approving the Consolidated Text of the General Law on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and their Social Inclusion.</b> – (Real Decreto Legislativo 1/2013, de 29 de noviembre, por el que se aprueba el Texto Refundido de la Ley General de derechos de las personas con discapacidad y de su inclusión social.)

Aim/scope of the law	<p>a) To guarantee the right to equal opportunities and treatment, as well as the real and effective exercise of rights by persons with disabilities on equal terms with other citizens, through the promotion of personal autonomy, universal accessibility, access to employment, inclusion in the community and independent living and the eradication of all forms of discrimination, in accordance with articles 9.2, 10, 14 and 49 of the Spanish Constitution and the International Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and the international treaties and agreements ratified by Spain.</p> <p>b) To establish the system of infractions and sanctions that guarantee the basic conditions in terms of equal opportunities, non-discrimination and universal accessibility for persons with disabilities.</p>
Link on the government page	<p><a href="https://www.boe.es/boe/dias/2013/12/03/pdfs/BOE-A-2013-12632.pdf">https://www.boe.es/boe/dias/2013/12/03/pdfs/BOE-A-2013-12632.pdf</a></p>
<b>Law (n/year &amp; name)</b>	<p><b>Law 51/2003, of 2 December, on equal opportunities, non-discrimination and universal accessibility for people with disabilities.</b> – (Ley 51/2003, de 2 de diciembre, de igualdad de oportunidades, no discriminación y accesibilidad universal de las personas con discapacidad.)</p>
Aim/scope of the law	<p>Establish measures to guarantee and give effect to the right to equal opportunities for persons with disabilities, in accordance with Articles 9.2, 10, 14 and 49 of the Constitution.</p>
Link on the government page	<p><a href="https://www.boe.es/buscar/pdf/2003/BOE-A-2003-22066-consolidado.pdf">https://www.boe.es/buscar/pdf/2003/BOE-A-2003-22066-consolidado.pdf</a></p>
<b>Law (n/year &amp; name)</b>	<p><b>Royal Decree 505/2007, of 20 April, approving the basic conditions of accessibility and non-discrimination for people with disabilities for access to and use of urbanised public spaces and buildings.</b> – (Real Decreto 505/2007, de 20 de abril, por el que se aprueban las condiciones básicas de accesibilidad y no discriminación de las personas con discapacidad para el acceso y utilización de los espacios públicos urbanizados y edificaciones.)</p>
Aim/scope of the law	<p>To ensure non-discriminatory, independent and safe use of buildings for all people, in order to make equal opportunities and universal accessibility effective.</p>
Link on the government page	<p><a href="https://www.boe.es/buscar/pdf/2007/BOE-A-2007-9607-consolidado.pdf">https://www.boe.es/buscar/pdf/2007/BOE-A-2007-9607-consolidado.pdf</a></p>

## Section #4

### List of support and mediating organisations for the transformation of shared green areas

Main existing networks/associations/informal groups/public bodies support the creation/evolution/ management of shared green areas	
Fill in the following parts as defined. Multiply the three-box unit according to the sources you reckon can be useful. <b>3 items are required.</b>	
<b>Name of the initiative</b>	<b>PLAN DEL VERDE Y DE LA BIODIVERSIDAD DE BARCELONA 2020 (Barcelona)</b>
Short description	<p>The <i>Plan del Verde y de la Biodiversidad de Barcelona</i>, carried out by the <i>Ayuntamiento de Barcelona</i>, is a strategic instrument that concretizes the municipal commitment to the conservation of green and biodiversity, and promotes the population's knowledge, enjoyment and care of the natural heritage.</p> <p>In other words, the aim is to achieve an ecological infrastructure that offers a maximum of services to a city where nature and the city interact and enhance each other.</p> <p>Goals:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Conserve and improve the natural heritage of the city, and prevent the loss of species and habitats.</li> <li>- Achieve the maximum endowment of green surface and its connectivity.</li> <li>- To obtain the maximum environmental and social services from greenery and biodiversity.</li> <li>- Advance the value that society places on greenery and biodiversity.</li> <li>- Increase the city's resilience to emerging challenges, such as climate change.</li> </ul>
Link	<a href="https://ajuntament.barcelona.cat/ecologiaurbana/sites/default/files/PlanVerde_2020.pdf">https://ajuntament.barcelona.cat/ecologiaurbana/sites/default/files/PlanVerde_2020.pdf</a>
<b>Name of the initiative</b>	<b>HUERTO URBANO El caminito (Málaga)</b>

Short description	<p>It is an urban garden promoted by the El Caminito Association in a plot of land given and conditioned by the City Council of Malaga, in Fuente Olletas, which is located in the surroundings of the Ejido neighborhood. The initiative arose from the possibility of putting into use an existing vacant lot.</p> <p>The site was fitted out to house an urban garden with a large area for community activities.</p> <p>The main purpose of the project is to raise awareness of the environment and our relationship with it. Topics of interest are food and energy sovereignty, permaculture, rehabilitation and public use of abandoned urban spaces, citizen management of the public, community development and the promotion of shared culture.</p>
Link	<p><a href="https://4.interreg-sudoe.eu/contenido-dinamico/libreria-ficheros/5B212E68-F101-89AA-1920-861F703C7B05.pdf">https://4.interreg-sudoe.eu/contenido-dinamico/libreria-ficheros/5B212E68-F101-89AA-1920-861F703C7B05.pdf</a></p> <p><a href="http://www.elcaminito.org/">http://www.elcaminito.org/</a></p>
<b>Name of the initiative</b>	<b>Bordablanca. Cultivando La Inserción (Navarra)</b>
Short description	<p>The Finca Bordablanca, located in the pre-Pyrenees of Navarre, an area classified by the EU as disadvantaged, was owned and used by the Government of Navarre as a tree nursery for tree species. The Josenea project in Bordablanca was undertaken on the basis of three fundamental pillars:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Environmental sustainability in buildings and energy and recovery of the estate in disuse.</li> <li>- Ecological crops.</li> <li>- Social reintegration.</li> </ul> <p>Strategies developed:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Creation of an organic farm for the cultivation of aromatic and medicinal plants.</li> <li>- Make the farm itself, a place of training, offering guided tours with alternative experiences (tastings, ginka-nas, workshops for making creams), which annually receive about 3,000 people from provincial, state and international level.</li> <li>- Generate a productive activity, through the packaging and commercialization of the species cultivated on the farm.</li> <li>- Communicate through fairs and congresses, both in the field of organic production and in the social field, the experience and share it at all levels in order to establish by contagion this type of entity.</li> <li>- Establish collaboration agreements with private companies, to facilitate synergies between the needs of these and people who are in the process of social integration, with the ultimate goal of employment for them.</li> </ul>
Link	<p><a href="https://www.josenea.bio/visita-bordablanca/">https://www.josenea.bio/visita-bordablanca/</a></p>

## Section #5

### Environmental education

1.

Please, check the main e-learning platforms/online courses provided by the national government or any other initiative to provide guidance, learning etc. on the transformation of shared green areas (multiply the rows according to the different sources) at least 2 examples	
<b>Name of the initiative</b>	<b>ACÉRCATE A LOS PARQUES (Barcelona)</b>
Brief description	<p>This program, promoted by <i>Agenda 21 Escolar</i> through the <i>Ayuntamiento de Barcelona</i>, invites schools in the city to design and develop a project linked to the park closest to the center. It includes resources for the programming, dissemination and execution of an action to enrich the city's parks and gardens. The objective of this initiative is to promote appreciation for the parks and to publicize the uses made of them and, in this way, to become actively involved with the city's environment.</p> <p><i>Acércate a los Parques</i> proposes to redefine the park as an educational space, based on the premise that, in order to make responsible use of the space, it is necessary to understand it, live it, enjoy it and, if feasible, carry out actions to improve it.</p>
Link on the initiative page	<a href="https://ajuntament.barcelona.cat/ecologiaurbana/es/servicios/la-ciudad-funciona/educacion-y-sensibilizacion/programas-de-educacion-y-sensibilizacion/acercate">https://ajuntament.barcelona.cat/ecologiaurbana/es/servicios/la-ciudad-funciona/educacion-y-sensibilizacion/programas-de-educacion-y-sensibilizacion/acercate</a>
<b>Name of the initiative</b>	<b>GARDENING PROJECT (Madrid)</b>
Brief description	<p>The <i>British Council School</i> and the <i>Fundación Juan XXIII</i> started the Gardening Project, an educational project with the aim of raising awareness among students about the environment, the current problems we face and the interaction and interdependence of human beings with the natural environment. All this with a differentiating element that adds a social component to this equation: the purpose of the foundation to educate in diversity towards socio-educational inclusion, proposing the participation of people with disabilities in the development of the workshops.</p> <p>Environmental education activities are taught in the school garden by an expert in environmental education and an operator with intellectual disabilities or mental illness trained in ecological agriculture.</p>
Link on the initiative page	<a href="https://blog.fundacionjuanxxiii.org/noticias/educacionambientalinclusivaenjovenes">https://blog.fundacionjuanxxiii.org/noticias/educacionambientalinclusivaenjovenes</a>

2.

Please, check the main apps on green management and inclusive environmental education (multiply the rows according to the different sources)	
<b>Name of the initiative</b>	<b>Vivir los parques</b>
Brief description	In the web portal “Vivir los parques”, Internet users can find 3D virtual tours, curiosities and data from 60 urban parks throughout the country. It is a didactic and leisure plan born during the 2020 lockdown. The platform has been created for users to rediscover Spanish parks and gardens in a global, interactive and educational way. All the parks on the platform are presented together with a complete file that includes information on their location, points of interest, infrastructures, artistic elements, curiosities and a geo-referenced catalog of species.
Link on the initiative page	<a href="https://www.vivirlosparques.es">https://www.vivirlosparques.es</a>
<b>Name of the initiative</b>	<b>App “Vías Verdes y Red Natura 2000”</b>
Brief description	In Spain there are 2,802 km of old disused railway lines that have been conditioned as 127 cycling and hiking routes called <i>Vías Verdes</i> . These are routes that guarantee the accessibility and universality of users without limits of age or physical condition. In a simple and intuitive way, the new App allows you to access all the necessary information so that you can plan a route on the Greenways that cross the Natura 2000 Network, ENP and Geoparks. The environmental content around the Greenways that it includes will help you discover the secrets of these valuable protected areas in our environment. Its main functionalities are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Map.</li> <li>• Itineraries.</li> <li>• See on Map.</li> <li>• How to get.</li> <li>• More info.</li> </ul>
Link on the initiative page	<a href="http://www.viasverdes.com/rednatura2000/otros materiales.asp">http://www.viasverdes.com/rednatura2000/otros materiales.asp</a>
<b>Name of the initiative</b>	<b>ARBOLAPP</b>

Brief description	Guide to wild trees of the Iberian Peninsula and the Balearic Islands. The Royal Botanical Garden and the Scientific Culture Area of the CSIC have developed, with the support of the FECYT, this website and a free app to help you recognize trees.
Link on the initiative page	<a href="https://www.arbolapp.es">https://www.arbolapp.es</a>
Name of the initiative	<b>DATABASE PLANTS FOR A FUTURE</b>
Brief description	Pfaf is the reference site to find plants for your designs. Although it does not have a native mobile application, it is fully accessible with any phone. Essential to discover plants according to their medicinal properties, their culinary value, geographical location, resistance to cold, drought or type of soil
Link on the initiative page	<a href="https://pfaf.org/user/Default.aspx">https://pfaf.org/user/Default.aspx</a>
Name of the initiative	<b>App RIVER UP!</b>
Brief description	River Up is an augmented reality application promoted by the Castilla-La Mancha Community Board that was created with the aim of taking advantage of the potential of new technologies to promote environmental education, specifically raising awareness about the consequences of human impacts on river ecosystems, as well as the promotion of adequate habits to reduce them.  Through a 3.5 km walk around the Jacar river, Xuca, the protagonist nymph will teach us the consequences of human impacts on rivers.  The application is aimed at families (children from 5-6 years ...), adolescents, as well as the general public.
Link on the initiative page	<a href="https://play.google.com/store/apps/details?id=com.jccm.riverup">https://play.google.com/store/apps/details?id=com.jccm.riverup</a>
Name of the initiative	<b>Project LOS VIGILANTES VERDES (Gran Canaria)</b>
Brief description	More than seven years ago the NGO Avafes Canarias began to form what they call "green vigilantes." Since then, more than 6,000 Canarian schoolchildren have known which animal species live in their environment, what are the dangers they face or what they should and should not do when encountering an injured animal. In 2012, people with disabilities and special needs joined the workshops as a way to promote inclusive environmental education and leisure that is also serving to create new motivational tools through the environment.
Link on the initiative page	<a href="http://www.yoconozcomifauna.com">www.yoconozcomifauna.com</a>

<b>Name of the initiative</b>	<b>Project NATURALEZA PARA TODOS (Madrid, national scope: national parks)</b>
Brief description	Environmental volunteering project for the design and development of inclusive activities in nature, thus allowing the full participation of people with reduced mobility.
Link on the initiative page	<a href="https://fundacionglobalnature.org">https://fundacionglobalnature.org</a>

## Section #5

### Added value

<b>Define existing best practices in your country around shared green space areas on accessibility-oriented actions/inclusiveness</b> <i>(multiply the rows according to the different sources - 3 items at least)</i>	
<b>Name of the initiative</b>	<b>PLAN DE PARQUES Y JARDINES ACCESIBLES DE LA COMUNIDAD VALENCIANA</b>
Short description	The Local Council of Social Welfare has launched the Accessible Parks and Gardens Plan of Valencian Community, with the aim that all local communities have at least one garden adapted to people with reduced mobility and / or disability of any kind. Municipalities interested in carrying out adaptations in existing parks can obtain grants from the Department of Social Welfare to improve the conditions of accessibility to the physical environment. Likewise, the Local Council has published the Manual of Accessible Parks of Valencian Community, a technical guide that aims to help to carry out appropriate projects of new gardens or the introduction of adaptations in existing ones, in order to achieve higher levels of accessibility in them.
Link	<a href="http://www.inclusio.gva.es/es/web/discapacitados/parques-accesiblesd2c">http://www.inclusio.gva.es/es/web/discapacitados/parques-accesiblesd2c</a>
<b>Name of the initiative</b>	<b>Capaces</b>

<p>Short description</p>	<p>To transform the immediate environment into a more communicative and inclusive habitat for people with special needs or at risk of exclusion. The project aims to ensure that all students acquire the necessary theoretical and practical knowledge to promote sustainable development, including education for sustainable development and sustainable lifestyles, human rights, gender equality, promotion of a culture of peace and non-violence, global citizenship and appreciation of cultural diversity and the contribution of culture to sustainable development.</p> <p>To transform the immediate environment into a more communicative and inclusive habitat for people with special needs or at risk of exclusion. The project aims to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Ensure that all students acquire the necessary theoretical and practical knowledge to promote sustainable development, including through education for sustainable development and sustainable lifestyles, human rights, gender equality, promotion of a culture of peace and non-violence, global citizenship and appreciation of cultural diversity and the contribution of culture to sustainable development.</li> <li>- Ensure access for all people to adequate, safe and affordable housing and basic services, and improve slums.</li> <li>- Enhance inclusive and sustainable urbanization and capacity for participatory, integrated and sustainable planning and management of human settlements in all countries.</li> <li>- Provide universal access to safe, inclusive and accessible green spaces and public spaces, particularly for women and children, older persons and persons with disabilities.</li> </ul>
<p>Link</p>	<p><a href="https://proyectocapaces.blogspot.com/">https://proyectocapaces.blogspot.com/</a></p>
<p><b>Name of the initiative</b></p>	<p><b>Bancales, espacio comunitario</b></p>
<p>Short description</p>	<p>The project is based on creating a garden space with an organic vegetable garden for the community.</p> <p>The students of the Adapted Curricular Program Professional Gardening Workshop and Professional Building Maintenance Workshop are in charge of repairing, protecting and preserving the municipal natural environment, while creating a community garden space with an organic vegetable garden, open to the use and enjoyment of the citizens.</p> <p>Among the main objectives is to provide universal access to safe, inclusive and accessible green areas and public spaces, particularly for women and children, the elderly and people with disabilities.</p>
<p>Link</p>	<p><a href="https://www.lantxotegi.org/index.php/es/proyectos/bancales-espacio-comunitario">https://www.lantxotegi.org/index.php/es/proyectos/bancales-espacio-comunitario</a></p>