

DEVELOPMENT PLAN  
OF THE CITY OF JASŁO - SUMMARY



## SUMMARY

**Economic dimension:** The analysis of the economic dimension included data concerning: economic entities, potential and competitiveness of the local economy, the labour market and financial situation of inhabitants, economic activity of inhabitants and labour market resources.

Since 2014, an increase in the number of national economy entities registered in the National Official Business Register [REGON] in the city of Jasło has been visible. In 2014, there were 3726 business entities in Jasło, while in 2019 there were 3767. In Jasło, business entities classified as 'other business activities' prevail (80.6% in 2019). The smallest percentage are entities from the group of agriculture, forestry, hunting and fishing (0.4% in 2019). The city is dominated by well-developed small and medium-sized enterprises, while there are no large companies. In Jasło, economic entities with 0-9 employees predominate (95.0% in 2019).

An increase in the share of newly registered entities of creative sector in the total number of newly registered entities (in %) – a three-year average, is visible. In 2014 the average was 6.5%, while in 2018 it was 7.28%.

The indicator of the number of business entities registered in REGON per 1000 inhabitants shows upward trends in the years 2014-2018. The assessment of the condition of local economy businesses is influenced by a significant increase in the number of entities de-registered from REGON per 1000 inhabitants (a three-year average). Jasło records values between 7.3 and 7.9 in 2018. This value is very close to the average in the reference group (7.54) and to the median (7.4).

Jasło City's income from PIT [personal income tax] per 1000 people over the age of 18 significantly increases between 2014 and 2018, but it is below the median and the average for comparable cities. In the case of the level of income from CIT [corporate income tax] in the Jasło City budget, a very high level is visible in comparison with the average and the median of the comparative cities (more than twice as high as the median and the average value of the comparative group), which indicates that entities paying CIT are poles of competitiveness. The total number of taxpayers in Jasło has decreased in 2016-2018 from 22,821 to 22,665 persons. The economically active persons make up 71% of taxpayers.

In the city of Jasło, an increase in the deficit of human resources between the ages of 10 and 24 is recorded over the period 2014-2018 in relation to the group entering retirement age of 50-64 per 1000 inhabitants. In Jasło, there is a radical, progressive loss of purchasing power of the young generation in relation to the pre-retirement age of inhabitants, both the young generation at pre-productive age (a wide group at the age of 10-24 in relation to a wide group at the age of 50-64) and a narrow group of 20-24 in relation to 60-64. As of 2018, in Jasło, more than 50% of employees were employed by a local employer.

The average gross monthly salary in Jasło is below the average and the median of the comparison group with the negative dynamics. In 2018 it was 3813.37 PLN.

An increase in investment outlays per capita (a three-year average) is visible, which oscillates around PLN 500 in 2018, but does not exceed the average of the reference cities and their median.

**Social dimension:** The analysis of the social dimension was based on data concerning the demographic situation, health care, social inclusion and the social economy. Information was also presented on education, culture, sport, tourism and the safety of inhabitants.

The population of the city of Jasło has decreased over the years. According to data from the Jasło City Office, in 2019, the population of the city of Jasło amounted to 34 482 people, of which 52.38% were women and 47.62% were men. The population structure of the city's inhabitants is dominated by people of working age 59.81%, followed by people of post-working age 24.54% and people of preworking age 15.65%. The

population forecasts for the region confirm the negative trends in population decline. The natural movement of the population due to births and deaths has shown a favorable trend in the last 3 years.

The old-age dependency ratio is increasing, and the ageing of the population is being observed. In the years 2014-2018, the number of inhabitants 'leaving' the city was still predominant over the number of people arriving, so the migration balance was negative. Jasło's problem is the outflow of young people from the city, which is caused by the lack of opportunities to find a satisfactory job and to buy their own accommodation.

The analysis of the situation of health services operating in the city of Jasło shows negative regularities. The number of physicians employed in the Specialist Hospital in Jasło has decreased between 2017 and 2020, and the number of beds is also in decline. The assessment of the availability of health services by inhabitants is unsatisfactory.

The number of disabled people from the Jasło area increased between 2017 and 2019. The increase in the number of people with a significant degree of disability in 2019 compared to 2018 is significant - an increase of over 35%. The number of chronically ill people is increasing, and the average waiting time for a place in the Nursing and Care Centre in Jasło is over a year.

In the city of Jasło there are entities associating and activating the elderly people, including e.g. three Senior Clubs and the Jasło University of the Third Age (JUTW), which was established with a view to social and intellectual activation of slightly older people.

There are four nursery schools and one children's club in Jasło. All facilities are run in a non-public form. There is no state nursery school for children under 2 years old. However, there are 4 private nurseries. At present, there are 11 public kindergartens in Jasło, attended by 1020 children, 7 non-public kindergartens with 445 attending children and 1 kindergarten ward providing care for 14 children. The city of Jasło satisfies the needs of its inhabitants in the field of pre-school education. In 2020, Jasło has 9 primary schools with 3011 pupils (4 independent schools and 5 groups of schools) and 1 social primary school with 94 pupils. There are 7 post-primary schools in Jasło, including 2 general high schools and 5 groups of schools. In Jasło, there is a problem with a low quality of secondary education.

The cultural units in Jasło are: Jasło Cultural Centre (JDK), Municipal Public Library (MBP) and Regional Museum in Jasło (MRJ). Expenditure on culture and national heritage per capita in the city of Jasło increased in the years 2014-2018.

The organization of physical culture in the city is carried out through the Municipal Sports and Recreation Centre [MOSiR]. The unit has a wide range of facilities. The number of people using MOSiR facilities in the years 2015-2019 had an upward trend.

There is a very high number of NGOs in Jasło. As of 04.03.2020, 175 non-governmental organisations (NGOs) are registered, but in fact only a dozen of them are active. Only 16 of the organizations have the status of Public Benefit Organisation.

**Environmental dimension:** As part of the analysis of the environmental dimension, data on the ambient air quality in Jasło, noise, energy and water and sewage management were presented.

There is a small number of forms of nature protection in Jasło, which is influenced by the location and nature of the city. There are few forest areas within the administrative borders of the city. Also, in the area of the commune adjacent to the city, mainly arable land and single-family buildings dominate. The city's location in a valley of three rivers forces on a large area a strictly defined type of land, which is periodically flooded. However, the indicator of a share of parks, green areas and residential green areas in the commune's area is increasing.

One of the main problems is the unsatisfactory state of the air. An important source of air pollution in the city is the emission of pollutants from low height emitters. Some of the emissions are associated with inadequate use of energy in the buildings themselves - inefficient use, associated not only with poor technical condition and lack of appropriate thermal insulation, but also with bad habits of users. The data of WIOŚ [Regional Environmental Protection Inspectorate] indicate high concentrations of PM10 and PM2.5 particulate matter.

The basic carrier of primary energy for heating buildings and facilities located in Jasło not connected to the heating or gas system is solid fuel, mainly hard coal, including also poor quality coal, such as coal sludge.

The city of Jasło has well organised water and sewage management.

The survey of surface water quality carried out in 2016-2018 in the area of Jasło County showed its poor condition. The source of water pollution is surface runoff of pollutants from the surrounding area, rainwater, snowmelt, eutrophication. The following also pose a threat: wild waste landfills, use of mineral fertilisers and chemical plant protection agents, irrigation of fields with sewage.

Due to Jasło location at the confluence of the Wisłoka, Ropa and Jasiołka rivers and the Warzycki Stream, this city is one of the few cities in Poland that is so often exposed to flooding.

**Spatial dimension:** The analysis of the spatial dimension includes data on the spatial structure of the city, its compactness, technical infrastructure networks, the condition of housing and transport.

The city of Jasło is dominated by agricultural land which constitutes about 55% of the commune's area, a built-up area and urbanized area occupies about 20% of the commune's area. The city of Jasło is covered by the local spatial development plans in force in about 44% - which is 1596 ha of the commune's area. The investment areas in the city are covered by the plans in 90%, while there are currently no areas owned by the City of Jasło prepared, in terms of land use planning, for multi-family housing development.

The population indicator per 1 km<sup>2</sup> of the commune's area was decreasing between 2014 and 2018, which confirms the process of depopulation of the city.

The percentage of people using the connection to the gas installation in Jasło in 2014-2018 is higher than in the Jasło County and the Subcarpathian Province. The percentage of people using the water supply system in % of the total population also had an upward trend.

The MRL [Monitor of Local Development] on the availability and quality of the housing stock in the municipality in 2014-2018 was negative and dynamic. This ratio has recorded negative values over the years, compared to the base year (2014), where it was -0.18, increased its value by -0.05 and in 2018 it was already -0.23. The ratio of the area of newly built flats per capita aged 25-34 and the number of residential premises sold as part of market transactions per 1,000 inhabitants has been decreasing in recent years. As the data presented show, the number of residential premises in the city is insufficient and is one of the biggest challenges in the process of stopping the outflow of population.

The city lacks bicycle paths and bus lanes, there are deficits in parking spaces. The quality of transport was assessed as bad.

**Dimension of the city development financing:** As part of the analysis of the city development financing dimension, data on the city's revenues and expenditures were presented.

Jasło has seen a gradual increase in the total revenue. The city of Jasło, both in terms of revenues and expenditures over a three-year period records a level above the average and the median of the group. In terms of the three-year average for own revenue (81.17 million), the city ranks well above both the average

(76.31 million) and the median of the comparative group (80.23 million). Jasło notes, in the analyzed group, some of the lowest revenues from a share in the income tax. Among the categories of revenues that are most dependent on the commune's fiscal policy, the most important are the revenues from local taxes and charges, and in this respect especially the revenues from the property tax. There is a low level of capital revenues in Jasło.

The city has the shortest repayment period. Positive trends are also visible in the amount of liabilities per capita and the debt to total revenue ratio.

The degree of obtaining funds for projects co-financed from the EU is satisfactory, which is evidenced by, among other things, the share of capital expenditures on projects co-financed from the EU in total capital expenditure.

Thanks to its fiscal policy, the City of Jasło developed an operating surplus, which, however, was decreasing year on year.

**Dimension of smart urban management:** The assessment of the state of the city in the area of smart city management was carried out on the basis of a descriptive tool called the Matrix for assessing the level of maturity of a smart city. The assessment was carried out by an expert from the Association of Polish Cities and the Team for Smart City Management based on a smart city questionnaire, information and data from municipal companies and departments of the Jasło City Office [UMJ] and their subordinate institutions. The assessments presented indicate the deficits of the city of Jasło in the area of smart city management.

The analysis showed that in the city there is an underuse of the potential of the city data, low awareness of inhabitants about digital services, insufficient awareness of the possibilities and needs of data-based processes and insufficient communication in the city (institutional and social: *inhabitants, business sector, NGOS, external stakeholders*).

This year, the city of Jasło started to develop the Strategy of Electromobility.

The areas that function well in the Jasło area include: technologies supporting water and sewage management processes, improving energy efficiency and the environmental protection process.

## **NEW DEVELOPMENT PATH – VISION OF THE CITY AFTER IMPLEMENTATION OF THE DEVELOPMENT PLAN**

The vision presents the desired picture of Jasło in the future, to be achieved through the implementation of the activities under the Development Plan [DP], assuming that the activities prepared under the Development Plan [DP] and Action Plan [AP] will be consistently implemented and monitored. The vision of the city of Jasło is:

***JASŁO as a city of friendly space for living and activity of inhabitants – creative people, co-creating the city of knowledge, innovation and entrepreneurship.***

The condition of the city presented in the Project corresponds to the diagnosed needs of Jasło inhabitants. The objectives and development activities described in the diagnosis and indicated in the in-depth analysis conducted with the inhabitants are the answer to how the inhabitants would like to see their city in a few years' time.

## **NEW DEVELOPMENT PATH – OBJECTIVES TREE OF THE CITY DEVELOPMENT PLAN**

The vision represents the desired state of the city in the future. In order to achieve it, it is necessary to set goals that will guide the activities to be taken. The following is a logical scheme of the Development Plan implementation.

Figure 1. Development Plan implementation Scheme



Source: Own study

The structure of the Development Plan results also includes strategic objectives, activities and undertakings presented in the and Action Plan, which is an indispensable "tool" for effective implementation of the Development Plan .

The main objective:

***Jasło as the Leader in increasing the quality of life among cities losing their socio-economic functions.***

This objective is directed by the process of getting Jasło out of the crisis (main problem).

The stakeholders of the Development Plan are: inhabitants of the city, people who left Jasło, people potentially interested in living in Jasło (seniors, pensioners, people who work remotely) due to the picturesque location of the city, but also due to the possibility of the so called 'slowlife', i.e. a slower lifestyle with simultaneous access to various and high level public services, such as education, culture, health, owners, perpetual usufructuaries of properties and entities managing properties located in the city, including housing cooperatives and housing communities, entities running or intending to run a business activity in the city area, entities running or intending to run a social activity in the city area, including non-governmental organisations and informal groups, local government units and their organisational units and companies, public authorities.

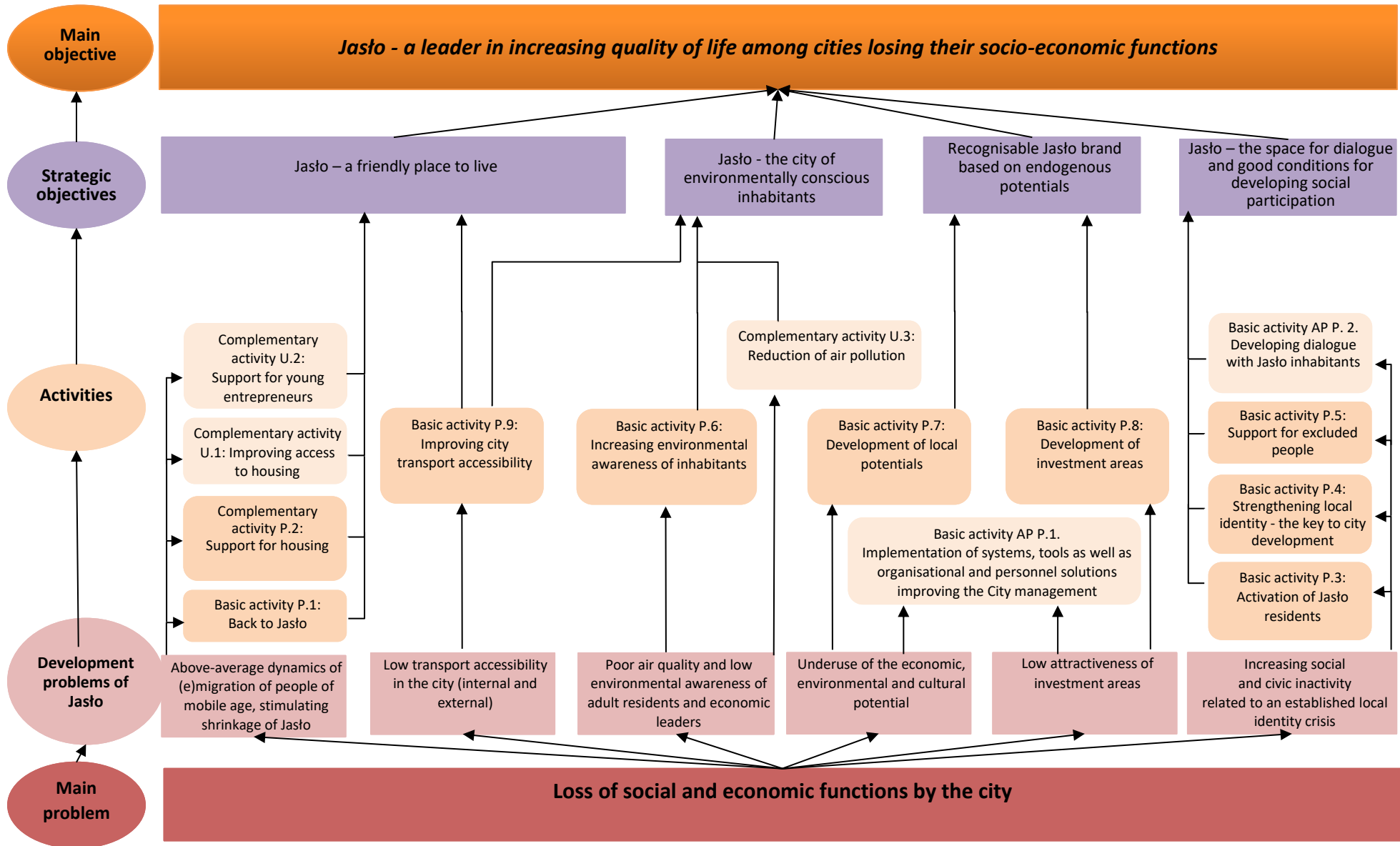
For the main objective of the Jasło Development Plan, 4 strategic objectives, 9 basic activities of the Development Plan and 2 basic activities of the Action Plan resulting from the diagnosed areas under the Development Plan within the framework of 6 dimensions, were formulated.

Strategic objectives	Dimension	Activities
Jasło - a space for dialogue and good conditions for	SOCIAL	Basic activity P.3: Activation of Jasło residents
		Basic activity P.4: Strengthening local identity - the key to city development

developing social participation		Basic activity P.5: Support for excluded people
Jasło – a friendly place to live		Basic activity P.1: Back to Jasło
		Complementary activity U.2: Support for young entrepreneurs
	SPATIAL	Basic activity P.2: Support for housing
		Complementary activity U.1: Improving access to housing
		Basic activity P.9: Improving transport accessibility of the city
Jasło as a city of environmentally conscious inhabitants	ENVIRONMENTAL	Basic activity P.6: Increasing environmental awareness of the inhabitants
		Complementary activity U3: Reducing air pollution
Recognisable Jasło brand based on endogenous potentials	ECONOMICS	Basic activity P.7: Development of local potential
		Basic activity P.8: Development of investment areas
Jasło - a space for dialogue and good conditions to develop social participation	SMART CITY MANAGEMENT	Basic activity PRI P.2. Developing dialogue with the inhabitants of Jasło
Recognisable Jasło brand based on endogenous potentials	FINANCING OF CITY DEVELOPMENT	Basic activity PRI P.1. Implementation of systems, tools as well as organisational and personnel solutions to improve city management

The objectives are achieved by means of activities and the undertakings assigned to them, of key importance and in the long term. The undertakings refer to the problems and potentials of Jasło identified at the diagnosis stage. They focus on development priorities, which are the improvement of living conditions and quality of inhabitants life through integrated actions in the following dimensions: social, environmental, spatial and economic, including also activities in the dimension of intelligent city management and financing of city development. The activities and undertakings refer to all diagnosed areas and are complementary to each other. This is illustrated in the diagram below by the intervention logic in the Development Plan of Jasło.

Figure 2. Intervention logic in the Development Plan





## ACTICITIES PLANNED FOR IMPLEMENTATION

In response to the identified problems and formulated objectives, 23 basic undertakings were planned to be implemented under 9 basic activities and 5 complementary undertakings under 3 complementary activities.

The diagrams below present basic and complementary activities with the undertakings against the background of development problems and potentials of Jasło.

Figure 3: Activities and undertakings within the strategic objective: JASŁO - A FRIENDLY PLACE TO LIVE IN (dimensions: social and spatial).

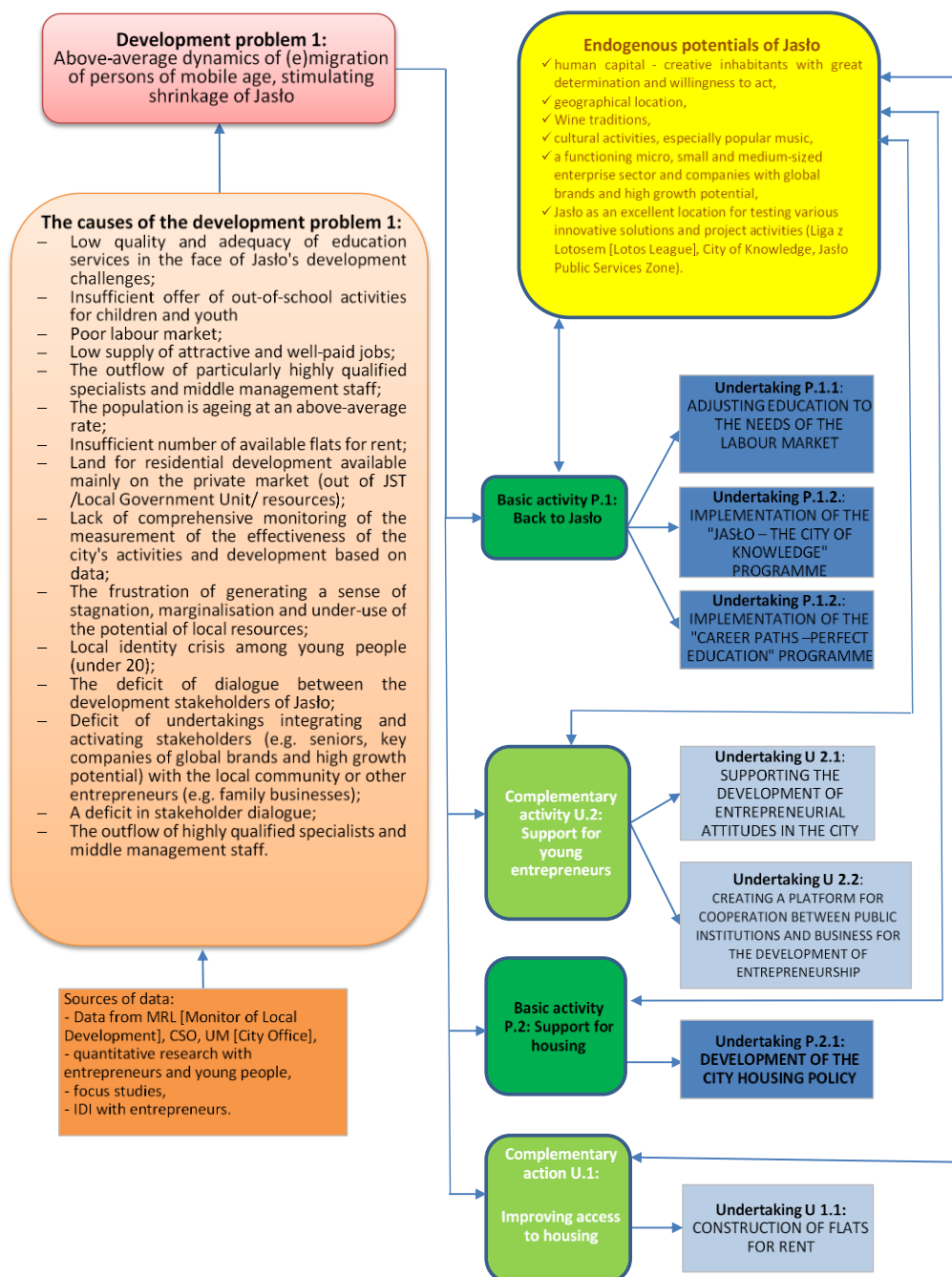


Figure 4: Activities and undertakings within the strategic objective: JASŁO AS A SPACE OF DIALOGUE AND GOOD CONDITIONS FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF SOCIAL PARTICIPATION (dimensions: social and spatial and intelligent city management /Action Plan/).

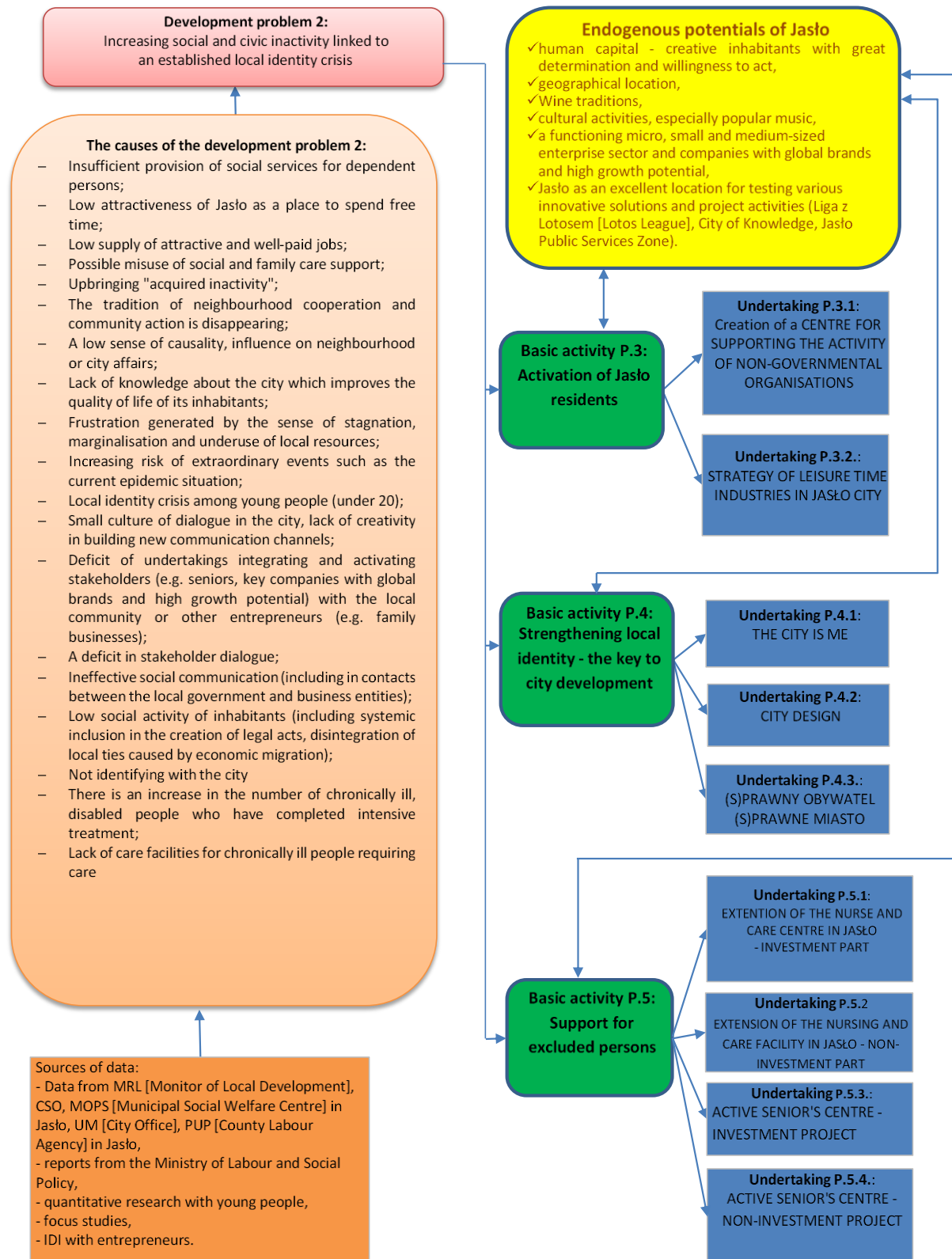


Figure 5: Activities and undertakings within the strategic objective: **JASŁO AS A CITY OF ENVIRONMENTALLY CONSCIOUS INHABITANTS** (dimensions: environmental impact on social, spatial and economic dimensions)

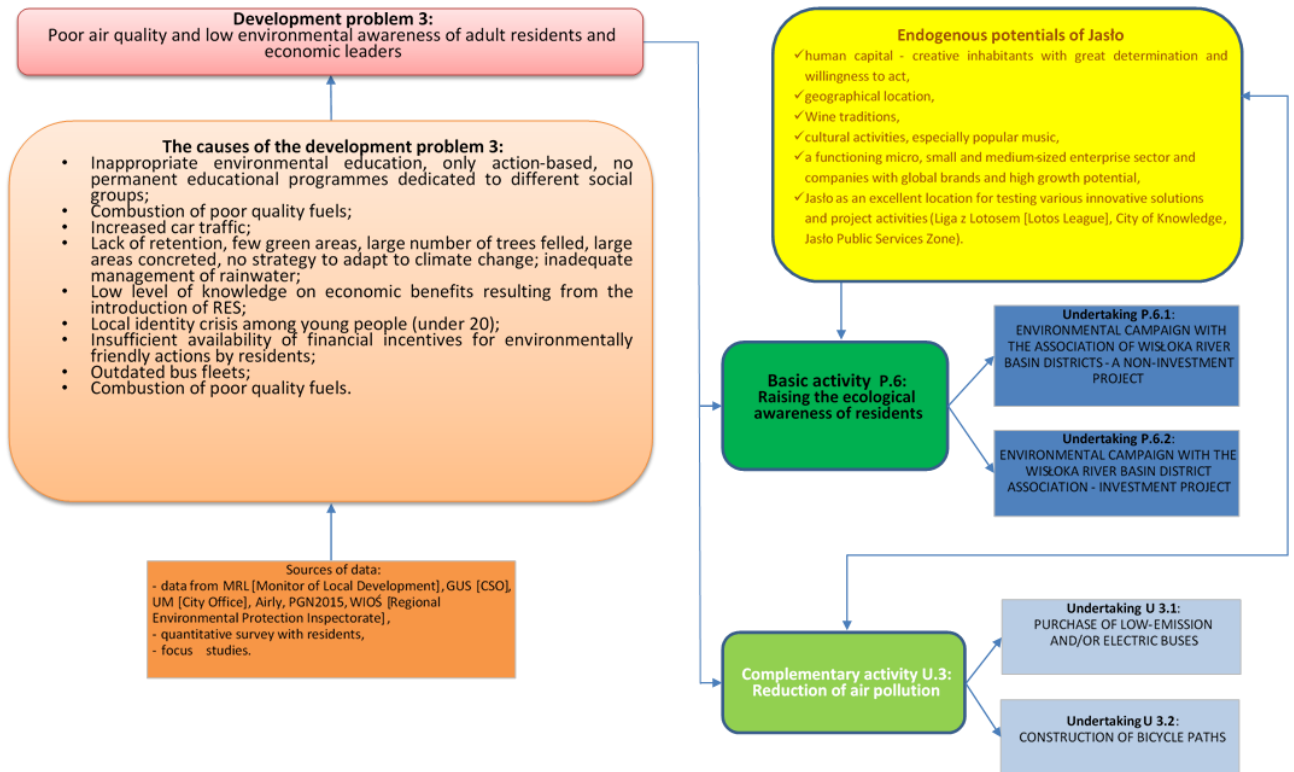


Figure 6: Activities and undertakings within the strategic objective: **RECOGNISABLE JASŁO BRAND BASED ON ENDOGENOUS POTENTIALS** (dimension: economic dimension related to the city development financing affecting the social dimension)

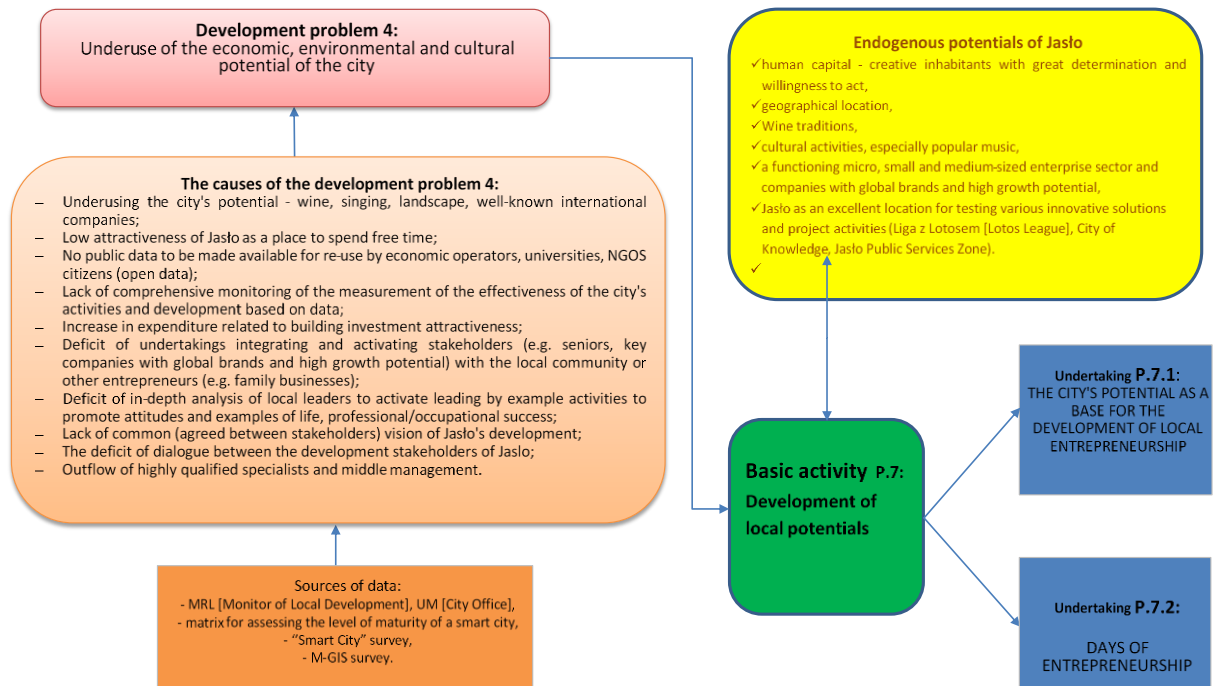


Figure 7: Activities and undertakings within the strategic objective: **RECOGNISABLE JASŁO BRAND BASED ON ENDOGENOUS POTENTIALS** (dimension: economic dimension with the financing of city development affecting the social dimension)

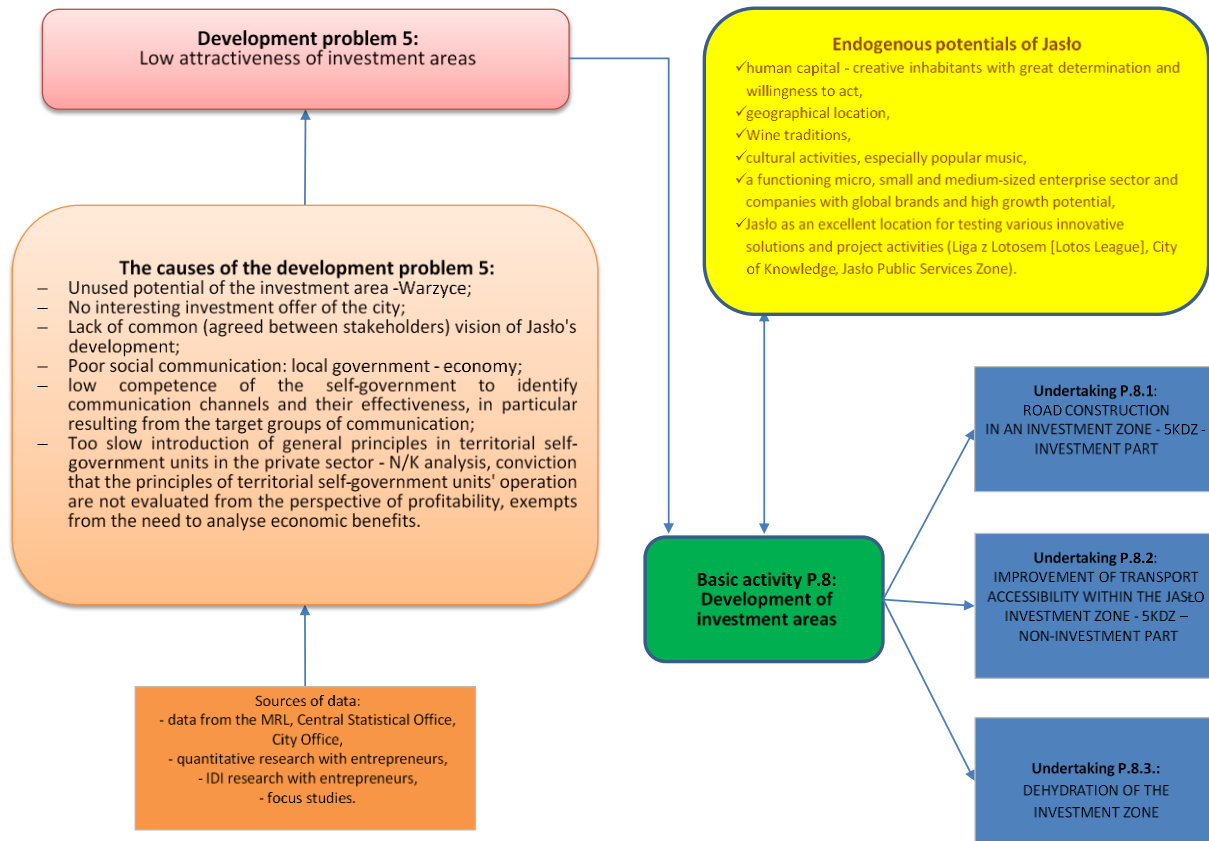
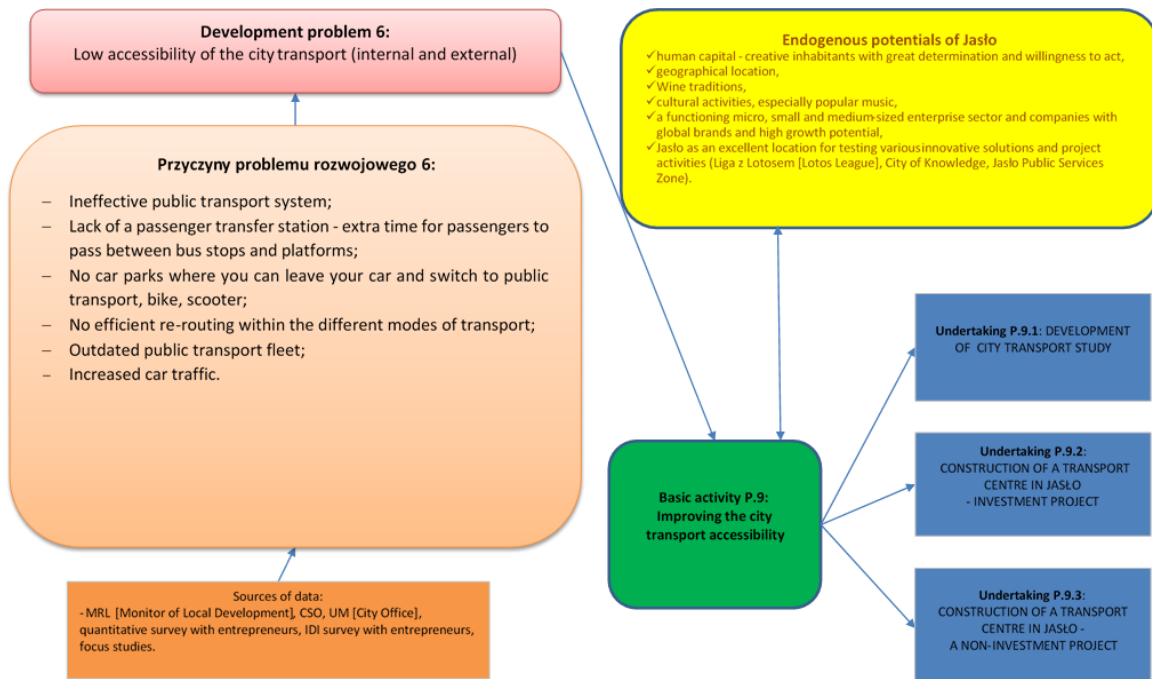


Figure 3. Activities and undertakings within the strategic objective: **JASŁO – A FRIENDLY PLACE TO LIVE** (dimensions: social and spatial related with environmental and economic).



## SOCIAL PARTICIPATION – A WAY OF INVOLVING THE LOCAL COMMUNITY IN THE PROCESS OF PREPARING AND IMPLEMENTING THE DEVELOPMENT PLAN

During the preparation of the Development Plan of the City of Jasło, the following principles were adopted concerning the organisation and course of social participation:

- ⇒ Community involvement throughout the project.
- ⇒ Involving various stakeholder groups in the process of creating and implementing the Development Plan.
- ⇒ Equality and non-discrimination between all participants in the consultations.
- ⇒ Bilateral information flow - focus on mature forms of participation (co-deciding and civic control).
- ⇒ Multifaceted participation.
- ⇒ The transparency of the course of participation and its effects.
- ⇒ Responsiveness and matching forms and content of participation to the needs of stakeholders.

Forms of socialisation of the development and implementation of the Development Plan, including diagnostic and project workshops, on-line consultations (including surveys).

The most important elements and events from the process of developing the Development Plan of the Jasło:

Form of socialisation	No. of applicat.	Number of participants
Consultation meetings	10	198
Diagnostic and design workshops	15	210
Surveys	5	1549
Online consultation	47	376

## DEVELOPMENT PLAN IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE

The planned activities and undertakings cover the entire time perspective of the Development Plan. Below, there is a schedule of the implementation of individual activities and then undertakings.

Table 1. Schedule of implementation of Development Plan – Activities

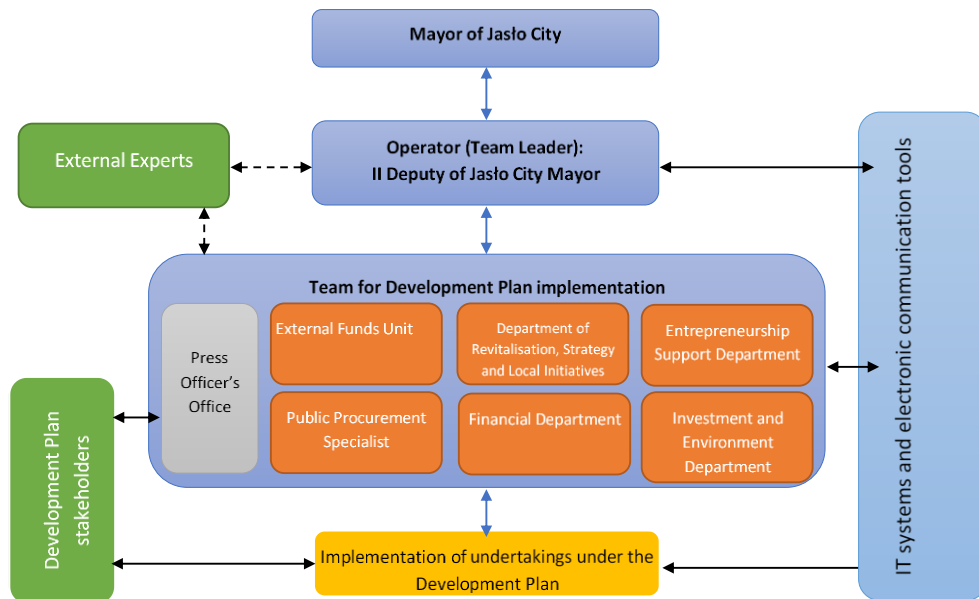
Activity	2021				2022				2023				2024	
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2
Basic activity P.1: Back to Jasło														
Basic activity P.2: Support for housing														
Basic activity P.3: Activation of Jasło inhabitants														
Basic activity P.4: Strengthening local identity - the key to city development														
Basic activity P.5: Support for excluded people														
Basic activity P.6: Increasing environmental awareness of the inhabitants														
Basic activity P.7: Development of local potential														
Basic activity P.8: Development of investment areas														
Basic activity P.9: Improving the city's transport accessibility														
Complementary activity U.1: Improving access to housing														

Activity	2021				2022				2023				2024	
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2
Complementary activity U.2: Support for young entrepreneurs														
Complementary activity U.3: Reducing air pollution														

## IMPLEMENTATION, MONITORING AND EVALUATION

Implementation, monitoring and evaluation will be carried out within the following structure.

Figure 9 Development Plan management structure



Source: Own study

Monitoring of the Development Plan implementation, including individual objectives, activities and undertakings of the Development Plan will be carried out on the basis of measurable impact, result and output indicators assigned to them. The evaluation will be carried out on a semi-annual and annual basis (unless, due to the nature of a particular indicator, a different measurement frequency is optimal).

Evaluation will be based on the analysis of information obtained from the monitoring system and surveys of inhabitants' opinions. The criteria for evaluating the Development Plan implementation will be as follows:

- ⇒ the achieved level of indicators affecting the implementation of strategic objectives, and
- ⇒ the level of solving the problems identified in the Development Plan.

The evaluation will use data from the monitoring subsystem, including output or result indicators relating to objectives and activities.

The evaluation will be conducted once a year. The Department of Revitalisation, Strategy and Social Initiatives of the Jasło City Office is responsible for carrying it out and will determine the detailed scope and method of the evaluation study. The evaluation study will be carried out on the basis of data provided by the monitoring subsystem. On the basis of the evaluation research, an evaluation report of the Development Plan will be prepared. Periodic evaluation reports will describe the state of the Development Plan

implementation in an incremental system. The progress recorded in the evaluation reports will be subject to evaluation by the City Team chaired by the Operator and submitted to the Mayor of Jasło.