

Strategic partnership funded by Interreg Baltic Sea Region
Programme
Project: “Empowering Participatory Budgeting in the Baltic Sea
Region – EmPaci”

Documentation of 2nd PB pilot

Bützow (Germany)

(for the full report of all pilot municipalities, see main document)

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Bützow/Germany

1. Situation before the 2nd PB implementation

Have there been any major changes in the key data about municipality-related or citizen-related factors compared to the previous PB pilot?

☒ No ☐ Yes

PB process-related factors

7. PB is prescribed by law in the country / public authority:

☐ Yes ☒ No

2. Development of the 2nd PB pilot

Citizen- and PB process-related factors

9. PB is implemented to realize the following objectives:

In principle, citizen participation in municipal processes and decisions can take place formally and is offered through citizen consultation hours, question and-answer sessions and participation in construction projects, for example. However, the participation rates are very low. In Bützow, few to no citizens take advantage of the question time in the committees. Only in surveys on special and specific projects citizens do participate in an acceptable quota.

The goal is to find and implement a form of participation that allows all citizens to:

- contribute ideas in a qualified manner
- vote on ideas/suggestions
- find a reliable, permanent system/participation format
- build trust in the communal work and processes
- enable transparency
- receive appreciation
- increase identification with their city and the administration

The citizens experience the city administration basically not as a partner but as a non-transparent, still necessary system. Due to a wide variety of administrative services, the enforcement of order, the

development of complex construction projects and often unknown and incomprehensible responsibilities, non-transparency arises and consequently a lack of understanding and little cohesion and identification.

In order to strengthen and significantly increase the identification of citizens with the administration and the democratic system, a form of participation is needed that is designed to be directly democratic.

The goals of the administration are:

- a high participation of all generations in Bützow:
 - o children and pupils
 - o teenagers and young adults
 - o apprentices
 - o best ager
 - o single people and those not interested in politics
 - o volunteers
 - o working people
 - o families
 - o senior citizens
- a comprehensive view of citizens' needs and perceptions about housing, working and living conditions
- to promote identification and cohesion

The participation rate has decreased slightly compared to the 1st participatory budget. The gender quota is almost balanced, and participation in the different generations and target groups is given, but could be greatly improved. The aftermath of the pandemic only allowed for few events and face-to-face conversations, so that the benefits and opportunities of PB could not be presented in the best appropriate way. For the upcoming participatory budget, an increase in the individual quotas of the target groups is to be strived for and set internally.

9a. Which objectives have changed compared to the 1st PB pilot? Have objectives been added or abandoned?

The targets have not changed. Rather, the targets have been set in a more differentiated way, for example quotas per target group and age group.

10. The following target groups are aimed to be involved in PB, and why:

- | | | |
|----------------------------|--|------------------|
| - children till 12 years | - students | - young adults |
| - teenagers till 18 years, | - families | - volunteers |
| - Trainees | - best ager | - working people |
| - seniors | - single people and persons not interested in politics | |

The goal is to reach as many residents as possible. The participation, the reaching of the individual target group has quite different sub-goals (e.g. binding to the city, increasing satisfaction, preventing people from moving away).

Each of the mentioned target groups has different aspects that affect them and are important to them, and therefore it is important to make these aspects known to the public and to take them into consideration.

The target group distinction is basically made according to age groups, but also according to interests. For example, associations and committed people are actively addressed, as are schoolchildren. Here there is a chance that the product PB is carried into a family, for example, via the various members of the family, and that exchange and debate take place within a circle.

11. In case an analysis of citizen satisfaction of the 1st PB pilot has been conducted before developing the 2nd PB pilot, the following needs of citizens were taken into account for the 2nd PB pilot's implementation:

There was no professional and comprehensive satisfaction analysis. Nevertheless, we conducted random interviews with citizens from different target groups and asked them about their experiences with the 1st participatory budget. There was a unanimous wish that there should be more time to discuss the proposals before these are voted on. There was also a desire to extend the voting period. We tried to take both of these improvement options seriously, but one did not succeed. The production of the brochure/proposal booklet was delayed due to a lack of paper, again leaving little time (2 weeks) for citizens to engage with the proposals. The extension of the election period by a few days took place, but did not have the desired success, because the proposal booklet was not sufficiently known.

PB process-related factors

12. The following steps were undertaken to develop ideas and concepts for the 2nd PB cycle and the following changes were implemented compared to the 1st PB pilot:

No further improvements or processes, besides those mentioned in question 11.

13. Citizens were involved in the development of the 2nd PB cycle the following way and the following changes were implemented compared to the 1st PB pilot:

In principle, every citizen can make suggestions for improvement. We conducted spot interviews to ascertain the phases in which citizens came into contact with PB or missed phases of PB by means of which procedure. The interviewees wished for longer voting and preparation times. In the 2nd participatory budget, we partially succeeded in implementing these suggestions for improvement. A further improvement is targeted for the 3rd participatory budget. Conducting customer journeys (a marketing tool adjusted by the EmPaci team to PB) for each target group will be done as preliminary work for this, also in order to consistently align adapted means and methods with the target groups.

14. Citizens were informed about the initiation of the 2nd PB cycle in the following way and the following changes were implemented compared to the 1st PB pilot:

The fact that a 2nd participatory budget will take place was already announced with the proposal and voting system in the 1st participatory budget. The statutes for the participatory budget have been adopted for five years. For the start or the renewed call for the start of the participatory budget, banners were hung in frequented places in the city, posters, reports in the daily press and the official gazette took were published, in addition to social media campaigns. The information for the start of the participatory budget was similar in type, quantity and intensity to the 1st participatory budget. However, we tried to work more precisely with the target groups.

15. These were the (internal and external) main promoters and success factors in the development of the 2nd PB cycle and the following changes appeared compared to the 1st PB pilot:

The Bützow participatory budget was adopted by the city council in December 2019 for a period of five years. The 1st participatory budget was developed and publicized by the project consortium of the University of Rostock, the PferdemarktQuartier e.V. and the city of Bützow. The 1st participatory budget was a success in terms of participation in the proposal phase and also in the voting phase. With this background, further intensive public relations work by the project partners was needed to launch the 2nd participatory budget, but no substantial work on the purpose of the participatory budget.

15c. These were the role models that were used as an inspiration for own PB:

The participatory budgets of the German cities Senftenberg, Eberwalde and Ketzing served as models.

16. These were the main opponents and hindrances in the development of the 2nd PB cycle and it was coped with these in the following way:

The main problem continued to be the restrictions imposed by the COVID-19 pandemic. Gatherings in private and public spaces continued to be heavily regulated during the 2nd year of the pandemic, making conversations to develop ideas and disseminate PB literally impossible.

The idea of PB has been embraced, but among segments of the population with little experience and motivation to participate, intensive outreach is needed, which could hardly take place in person.

Through newspaper articles and social media, an attempt was made to encourage participation by means of the progress of the projects from the 1st participatory budget.

17. A project team for the 2nd PB development was formed:

☒ Yes ☐ No

17a. The project team was composed of the following functions and it was organized as follows:

The City of Bützow's project team consists of the mayor, who is involved in the project and the participatory budget on a pro-rata basis, and the city's public relations and project manager as a consultant, who also works on and is responsible for the project and the participatory budget on a pro-rata basis.

18. For the IT part / online implementation of the PB, the following considerations and steps were taken and the following changes were implemented compared to the 1st PB pilot:

The IT tools were used for two different functions:

1. the presentation of the participatory budget and the project on the homepage, including the proposal system: the presentation was done in the existing Content Management System (CMS) and the form system for the submission of proposals was also created from existing resources.

This procedure was adopted for the 2nd participatory budget.

2. the voting tool: For the 1st participatory budget, there was a lively exchange with the staff of the Chair of Business Informatics at the University of Rostock and the development of a concept as part of a student research project on the requirements, prerequisites and technical components as well as the data protection requirements of a voting tool. After evaluating the concept and with regard to the requirements of data protection and ensuring the validity of the election/voting, it was decided that the two voting processes (online and offline) should be carried out separately in terms of time frames in order to avoid double voting. Voting via online tools was carried out in the 1st participatory budget with an external partner. Due to the short time and lack of capacity of our system provider, it was not possible to implement our own solution. It was planned for the 2nd participatory budget to implement its own website, which would contain reporting on past participatory budgets, the proposal forms and the voting tool.

The implementation had to be postponed again, so the voting was again handled by an external tool. This solution has been very well received by citizens.

Comparison with the 1st PB pilot:**19a. The following suggestions for changes were made from the EmPaci team to improve the process:**

Targeting public relations activities more precisely to specific target groups.

19b. Of these suggestions, the following were implemented in the 2nd PB pilot:

None yet, due to pandemic conditions. Currently, we are developing individual customer journeys and an adapted approach to the target groups with online and offline methods

20. The following documents, manuals, regulations were developed and used during the development of the 2nd PB cycle:

- Statute
- Decision of the city council / budget for budgets
- Proposal list 2nd participatory budget
- Posters 2nd participatory budget
- Banner 2nd participatory budget
- Proposal card 2nd participatory budget
- Reports on the projects from the 1st participatory budget
- Draft for advertising journal "Bützower Landkurier"
- Design of the website www.buetzow.de
- Video for information about the 2nd participatory budget
- Social media campaigns
- WhatsApp groups info

3. Implementation of the 2nd PB pilot

21. These are the general steps of the PB process after final approval:

- Information phase/preparation
- Proposal phase
- Check for compliance with the statutes
- Cost estimate
- Commenting and summary
- Publication of proposals
- Voting phase
- Implementation phase for the projects (including feedback reporting on status/progress)

21a. Total annual PB budget (in EUR and %-change of 1st PB pilot): 40 000 EUR (+25%)

21b. Annual PB budget per citizen (in EUR and %-change of 1st PB pilot): 5,13 EUR (+25%)

21c. If applicable, budget earmarked for related internal work, communications etc.: No

21d. The PB has been designed as direct democratic tool (citizens' vote = final decision):

☒ Yes ☐ No

21e. The PB is designed for

☒ Region/City projects only ☐ District projects only ☐ Both

21f. Persons eligible participating in the PB:

for proposal: none

for voting: 12 years

Definition of persons:

Only residents of Bützow admitted

Number of eligible persons (in total): 7 200

Number of participating persons (% of citizens): 442 = 6,1 %

21g. The following actions were taken to ensure that only eligible persons made proposals / voted:

In the online voting, citizens were asked to provide relevant data for unique assignment (first and last name, address data, date of birth and place of birth). With the sum of this information, the participants could be clearly assigned to the data from the residents' registration office. Duplicate voting (e.g. online and offline) could be ruled out by almost 100%. In case of doubt, a manual reconciliation of the data could be performed downstream. In the context of offline voting, reconciliation was carried out directly with the reported data and, if approved, the citizen received a ballot paper.

22. These were the specific dates planned for the PB process after final approval of the PB development:

30.04.2021 End of proposal phase

25.08.2021 Publication of proposal brochure

25.08.2021 Start of online voting

25.08.2021 Start of offline voting

10.09.2021 Announcement of the winning projects

15.11.2021 Start of implementation of the winning projects

23. As key learnings from the 1st PB pilot, these aspects were considered when implementing the 2nd PB pilot:

Increase time between publication of the brochure with the proposals and voting phase, longer voting time

24. For citizen involvement in the PB-phases (e.g. information, proposal, voting phase), the following steps were taken and events organized:

During the coordination phase, only three events could be offered due to the pandemic. The events were organized and carried out by a NGO/ citizen association PferdemarktQuartier.

Two of the events took place on the following dates: 31.08.2021 and 07.09.2021.

Additionally, we held an online event for interested citizens on 31.03.2021 together with the project partners from University of Rostock and the citizen association PferdemarktQuartier. In this event we informed about the 1st participatory budget, about the realization of the projects as well as about the planning for the 2nd participatory budget. It was recorded for further dissemination.

25. For the activation of specific target groups of the PB, the following steps were taken and events organized:

In order to specifically address children and young people, we published information on PB directly in the facilities. Also, schools were approached directly. In order to reach residents who generally like to get involved, information was sent directly by mail and e-mail to the local associations and via the association network. In addition, we always displayed up-to-date information, posters and, during the proposal phase, proposal cards in the foyer of the town hall.

26. The following actions were taken to provide information about PB in a citizen-friendly manner:

Basically, we have designed the marketing products (posters, banners, cards and proposal booklet) to be as simple and clear as possible. A graphic designer was assigned for this. The products contain the essential information. The rules for PB are easy to grasp and the design appeals to many generations. We have also placed posters in many public areas and large banners in the city center. Regular coverage in the newspaper and also in the social media channels as well as monthly in the announcement magazine kept the threshold and hurdle for citizens relatively low.

27. The following actions were especially taken to achieve a high participation rate:

Directly addressing target groups, using a wide variety of channels and formats to enable the visibility of PB to all segments of the population.

28. The following steps were taken to train the own actors for PB:

No training of other actors from the participatory budget took place

29. If applicable, the following steps were taken to train actors in other municipalities (outside the EmPaci-project):

No special training sessions could be held. Due to the pandemic, there were hardly any events that could provide space for information and training on PB. It is planned to present PB at the next relevant event in the association of municipalities. In advance, an article will be published in the association's magazine and distributed to all municipalities.

4. Results of the 2nd PB pilot

Proposal phase:

32a. The proposal phase was implemented in the following way:

Every citizen has the opportunity to submit proposals for the participatory budget throughout the whole year. The deadline for the participatory budget is 30th of April in each year. All proposals (after the deadline for the previous PB) submitted by the 30th of April will be considered for the current year. Delayed proposals were assigned to the next PB cycle. Proposals could be submitted online via a form placed on the city's homepage but also offline in written on "proposal cards" or by telephone calling the city administration.

32b. Number of citizens participating: about 140

32c. Participation rate: 1,8 % of citizens, +- 0,0 compared to 1st PB pilot

Percentage of females: No indication possible

32d. Number of proposals received in total:

Submitted online: 92 = +66 % compared to 1st PB pilot

Submitted by paper-and pencil: 48 = 34 %, - 16 % point compared to 1st PB pilot

Submitted otherwise: 0

Innovativeness of proposals:

Number of "new" proposals: 57

Number of resubmitted proposals: /

32e. Main categories of proposals:

New construction, roads and paths

Equipment city

Planting

Tourism

32f. Information provided to citizens after completion of the proposal phase:

Number of positive comments on implementation: 61

Number of negative comments on implementation: 79

Feasibility check:

33a. A feasibility check of proposals or voted projects was implemented:

☒ Yes, of the proposals ☐ Yes, of the voted projects ☐ No

Number of feasible proposals: 61

Percentage of feasible proposals (% of proposals received in total): 44 %

33b. The feasibility check was implemented in the following way:

The feasibility study was conducted in two stages.

In the first step, the proposals were examined with regard to the following criteria:

1. Compliance with the applicable law/Participatory Budget statute
2. No double funding
3. Benefiting the general public
4. Multiple submissions
5. No follow-up costs

After this first step, the proposals were partly summarized and concretized. (Among other things, with consultations with the proposing persons). Subsequently, the proposals were assigned to the departments.

In the second step, the assessment was carried out in cooperation with the departments with regard to the following points:

1. Cost estimation
2. Assessment of follow-up costs
3. Assessment of responsibility
4. Examination of whether resolutions oppose the proposal
5. Check if proposals are already planned in the administration

With this information, the proposals were commented and published accordingly.

33c. If applicable, political decision-makers were involved in the feasibility check in the following way: no

33d. If applicable, citizens making specific proposals were involved in the following way:

In some cases, proposers were consulted to clarify outstanding issues.

33e. The difficulties that became apparent through the feasibility check: none

33f. As a result of the feasibility check, the PB process should be changed as follows: n/a

33g. As a consequence:

Number of feasible proposed projects /feasible voted projects (Number of passed checks): 61

Number of not feasible proposed projects /not feasible voted projects (Number of failed checks): 79

Voting phase:**34a. The voting phase was implemented in the following way:**

The voting phase has already been announced in the proposal booklet, accompanied by the daily press, announced in the announcement magazine, and promoted via social media.

In addition, we encouraged and motivated citizens directly and also networks and associations to vote. The information was also distributed via various private WhatsApp accounts.

The link to the online tool was published on the home page of the city's website. The voting period in the online process was 15 days. The analog voting procedure was offered in parallel and went one day longer. On the last day, citizens were able to vote at an event.

Additional for online tools:

Number of Online Accounts: 360

Number of discontinued voting procedures: 11

34b. Each citizen was given the following number of votes:

Each citizen has five votes, and it can be seen that for the winning projects were chosen mostly with five votes each of the proposers. Citizens who did not vote for one of the winning projects seem rather undecided and distribute their votes in high frequency.

34b. Number of citizens voting: 353, -11,5 % compared to 1st PB pilot

Ratio of females of total (%): 62 %

34c. Participation rate (% of citizens): 4,9 %

34c. Number of votes received: 442, -11,6% compared to 1st PB pilot

34d. Results of the votes (which projects with which amounts and votes were winning):

-	Proposal no. 58	"Plant trees"	10.000 EUR	220 votes
-	Proposal no. 42	"Sports park/Fitness park"	10.000 EUR	127 votes
-	Proposal no. 43	"New Flair on all playgrounds"	10.000 EUR	98 votes
-	Proposal no. 20	"Playgroundz Fritz-Reuter-Allee"	10.000 EUR	85 votes

34e. Total PB budget realized / implemented: The complete budget will be implemented.

34f. Was part of the total PB budget unused?

☒ No ☐ Yes, unused

34f. Information provided to citizens after completion of the voting phase:

The proposal list with all votes will be published on the homepage. Information to all citizens will be distributed by letter.

Number of delayed proposal implementations /feasibility checks: none

34g. Extent to which the approved projects can be realized: All projects can be implemented within the proposed and agreed framework.

34h. Timeframe planned to realize the approved projects:

The 1st proposal "planting trees" is currently already being tested, the sites are validated regarding and then the planting takes place. Completion planned 1st quarter 2022.

For the sports park, discussions will be held in the coming weeks with the proposers to take into account the requirements and wishes and to purchase suitable sports equipment. We also still need to vote on the appropriate location. Realization at the beginning of the 2nd quarter 2022.

The proposal for upgrading the playgrounds includes the installation of additional benches, the implementation will take place in the short term in the next few weeks.

The realization for the playground (4th winning proposal) will take several months, also because the delivery times for playground equipment are longer than usual. Completion is also planned for the 2nd quarter of 2022.

34i. Extent to which citizens were involved in the realization of the approved projects:

Residents, who submitted proposals were involved to seek further input during the preliminary design of projects.

35. Citizens were informed about the completion of the 2nd PB pilot in the following ways:

Link to accountability report and screenshot: <https://www.buetzow.de/Leben-im-B%C3%BCtzower-Land/B%C3%BCrgerbeteiligung-/B%C3%BCtzower-B%C3%BCrgerhaushalt-/2-B%C3%BCrgerhaushalt-Die-Ergebnisse/>

and / Bürgerbeteiligung / Bützower Bürgerhaushalt / 2. Bürgerhaushalt: Die Ergebnisse

Ergebnisse Bürgerhaushalt 2021

40.000 EUR stehen in diesem Jahr für die Umsetzung der Vorschläge aus dem Bürgerhaushalt zur Verfügung.

1749 Stimmen wurden im Rahmen der Abstimmung für die Vorschläge vergeben und die meist gewählten Vorschläge sind:

Vorschlag Nr. 58	"Bäume pflanzen am Wall"	10.000 EUR	220 Stimmen
Vorschlag Nr. 42	"Sportpark/Fitnesspark"	10.000 EUR	127 Stimmen
Vorschlag Nr. 43	"Neues Flair auf allen Spielplätzen"	10.000 EUR	98 Stimmen
Vorschlag Nr. 20	"Spielplatz Fritz-Reuter-Allee (Gummiweg)"	10.000 EUR	85 Stimmen

Und wenn Sie bereits Ideen für den nächsten Bürgerhaushalt haben, reichen Sie sie gerne jetzt schon mittels unseres Formulars ein --> **hier geht's zum Formular**

Informationen zum Bützower Bürgerhaushalt und zum Projekthintergrund EmPaci [finden Sie hier](#).



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• NACHRICHTEN AUS DER STADT BÜTZOW UND DEM AMT BÜTZOW-LAND

1. BÜTZOWER BÜRGERHAUSHALT 2021

Für den 2. Bützower Bürgerhaushalt wurden 140 Vorschläge eingebracht. Es sind Ihre und Eure Ideen für ein attraktiveres, aktiveres und schöneres Bützow und sie zeigen auch, welchen Blick Sie und Ihr auf unsere Stadt habt.

An der Abstimmung haben 442 Bürgerinnen und Bürger teilgenommen und konnten jeweils bis zu 5 Stimmen für die Vorschläge vergeben. 353 Stimmabgaben und somit 1.750 Stimmen sind gültig. Und die Gewinner unseres 2. Bützower Bürgerhaushaltes sind:

Bäume pflanzen
 Ich wünsche die Bäume am Wald. (Vorschlag) Wo auch immer der Vorschlag geschickt wird, pflanzen wir Sie die Bäume. (Vorschlag)
 58 | 10.000 €

Sportpark / Fitnesspark
 Ein kleiner Fitnesspark für die Freizeit zur sportlichen Betätigung wie Joggen, Klettersteige, Disco, Hangel, etc. (Vorschlag)
 42 | 10.000 €

Könntet Ihr Euch ein neues Flair auf allen Spielplätzen in unserer Stadt vorstellen?
 Mir ist schon seit Jahren aufgefallen, dass es kaum bzw. keine Sitzmöglichkeiten auf unseren Spielplätzen gibt. Wenn ich an früher denke, als unsere Kinder noch klein waren, trafen sich Eltern, auch Oma und Opa mit ihren Kindern, Enkelkindern nach der Arbeit oder am Wochenende auf dem Spielplatz. Dort konnten die Erwachsenen in Ruhe ihren Kindern beim Spielen zusehen, sich aber auch mit anderen austauschen oder sich selbst beschäftigen (stricken oder andere Handarbeit erledigen). Das war früher. Heute haben wir zwar eine andere Zeit, doch der Bedarf nach Gemeinschaft in der Natur, nach einer Möglichkeit für einen Augenblick den schönen Moment des Zusammenseins mit den Kindern, mit anderen Menschen zu genießen, ist, denke ich, noch immer vorhanden. Moderne auffallende Bänke, die unserer Zeit gerecht werden, Sitzmöglichkeiten in einem formschönen, angenehmen Stil laden die ganze Familie zum Erholen, Verweilen, zum Kommunizieren, einfach zum Genießen, ein. Ein schönes modernes Flair auf unseren Spielplätzen wäre ein noch größerer Anziehungspunkt für klein und groß, für jung und alt, auch Gäste hätten ihre Freude daran. Die Gemütlichkeit und Entspannung für einen längeren Zeitraum auf dem Platz wäre perfekt. Eine neue, vielleicht auch einheitliche farbliche Ausstattung unserer gesamten Spielplätze mit modernen Sitzmöglichkeiten, würde den Tourismus beleben, unsere Stadt anziehender, sehenswerter, einfach attraktiver machen und zu einer guten Außenwirkung beitragen. Deshalb schlagen wir vor, die Spielplätze in der gesamten Stadt mit schönen modernen, stilgerechten Sitzmöglichkeiten auszustatten, um dem Wunsch vieler Bürger nach Erholung, Entspannung, Wohlfühlen an frischer Luft mit der ganzen Familie, gerecht zu werden. (Bänke mit Lehne)

Ich wünsche die Bänke auf allen Spielplätzen und Bänke auf den Sitzgelegenheiten vorhanden. Für weitere Bänke kann dann eine Entscheidung getroffen werden.

10.000 €

Spielplatz Fritz-Reuter-Allee (Gummieweg)
 Spielplatz am Gummieweg Fritz-Reuter-Allee (Vorschlag) Bei Wahl des Vorschlags würden wir für die Gesamtsumme von 10.000 € eine neue Spielanlage aufstellen. Ein Spielplatz mit vielfältigen Geräten, Klettergeräten und Bänken übersteigt die Möglichkeiten für Vorschlag.
 20 | 10.000 €

Die komplette Liste mit allen Vorschlägen und allen Stimmanteilen ist auf www.buetzow.de/Leben im Bützower Land/Bürgerbeteiligung veröffentlicht.

Und wie geht es nun weiter?

Wir beginnen mit der Planung - gemeinsam mit den Ideengebern und werden auf www.buetzow.de über den Fortschritt und Neuigkeiten informieren.

Laubentsorgung Bahnhofstraße und Neue Bahnhofstraße

An folgenden Tagen können die Anwohner*innen der Bahnhofstraße und Neuen Bahnhofstraße auf dem Gelände des städtischen Bauhofs in der Neuen Bahnhofstraße das Laub der Straßenbäume entsorgen.

Termine:

jeweils samstags am 06., 13., 20. und 27.11. in der Zeit von 09:00 bis 11:00 Uhr (Mitarbeiter vor Ort)



Hinweis!

Vom
26.11./ 14 Uhr
 bis
28.11./ 18 Uhr

wird die Schloßstraße zur Durchführung des Bützower Weihnachtsmarktes gesperrt.

Die Umleitung wird ausgeschildert.

Wir bitten alle Anlieger, die ihre Fahrzeuge in diesem Zeitraum benötigen, diese außerhalb des abgesperrten Bereiches abzustellen.

Wir bitten um Ihr Verständnis!

Förderverein Miniaturstadt Bützow e.V.

Vierburgweg 35
 18246 Bützow



Änderungen vorbehalten!

Stadt Bützow

Am Markt 1
 18246 Bützow

36. Other actors involved (e.g. local council) were informed about the completion of the 1st PB pilot in the following ways: see above. and additionally at the NDR festival and in a report in the committees (City Council and Committee for Education and Social Affairs).

36a. Number of increased contacts outside of the PB process: contact with journalists

5. Assessment of PB pilot and potential for enhancements

37. Objectives for PB as specified in Question 9 were reached as follows:

Participation of the different target groups and generations has taken place, but the target figures have not been reached. A precise evaluation of the participation rates per target group/generation will be carried out in the short term.

38. Besides the objectives for PB as specified in Question 9, the following additional issues can be seen as a success for the PB pilot:

The type and quantity of proposals and the fact that there was participation from all target groups and generations can certainly be seen as a success. The proposals are so diverse and with a significant proportion new and innovative compared to the 1st participatory budget.

Subsequent to the projects, e.g. to the skate park, an Instagram account has already been founded and is developing into an independent network. At the skate park, a sign refers to the project background and the participatory budget.

39. Some objectives for PB as specified in Question 9 were not reached due to the following reasons:

The main reason, in our opinion, is the accessibility to the many target groups and generations. The pandemic and the restrictions in social life and events is a significant drop in the possibility and frequency of contacts. For the announcement, enthusiasm and the animation to the participation it needs a multiplicity of multiple contacts. Thus, it was not possible to inform a large number of residents satisfactorily and to contact them so frequently that participation was the personal focus of the target groups.

40. To our knowledge, the following elements of the PB process are innovative compared to other PB initiatives in the BSR: None.

41. The PB benefitted from the transnational approach of the EmPaci project in the following way:

The scientific focus, evaluations and approaches to improve the processes and support the respective goals have been essential to the development and implementation of our PB. For example, the input on contact types and contact points (customer journey) is fundamental for further development and better implementation. The implementation of PB in the other pilots has also always been inspiring.

Above all, a benchmark of the different regions was possible. How do you succeed in mobilizing citizens in rural areas? How is a participatory budget implemented at the level of a county or an entire region? All these insights and experiences help us to constantly test our own PB processes for effectiveness and best application.

42. These changes are recommended for future PB processes to better reach objectives of PB:

Preliminary analysis of the movements and activities of the respective target group in the city, consequently elaboration of the contact points and a contact procedure adapted to each target group for each online and offline contact type. Better publication of the implemented projects.

Series of lectures in schools from grade 5, at club events, employers, associations and postcard actions on the street, at festivals and direct contact to households.

43. These changes are recommended for future PB processes to better involve target groups or to better represent the eligible persons: See 42.

44. The pilot municipalities plans to run PB also in the future

☒ Yes ☐ No

61 ZUR WAHL STEHENDE

Danke für ~~140~~ tolle Vorschläge!

QR-Codes an besonderen Orten
Calisthenics Park *Watt is dat denn?*
mehr Kunst Öffentlichkeit
Schatzkisten an Spielplätzen
Bürgerflohmarkt
 ...

Und wo kann ich jetzt abstimmen?

NA HIER

Und wo kriegen wir die Vorschläge her?
Aus Deinem Briefkasten oder dem web

BIS 10.09. ABSTIMMEN

Abstimmung:
 ab 12 Jahre (mit Hauptwohnsitz in Bützow)

Online-Wahl:
 25.08. - 09.09.2021
 unter www.buetzow.de
 Legitimation: Eingabe
 personenbezogener Daten

Offline-Wahl:
 25.08. - 10.09.2021 (im Rathaus)
 10.09. 16 - 18 Uhr beim NDR-Fest
 Legitimation: Personalausweis (oder
 vergleichbares Dokument)

Stimmanzahl pro Person:
 maximal fünf Stimmen
Stimmverteilung: beliebig, also auch
 mehrfach für einen Vorschlag möglich

Infoveranstaltungen:
 jeweils am 31.08. und 07.09.2021 von
 18:00 - 19:30 Uhr im Kultursalon,
 Pferdemarkt 8, Bützow (weitere
 Hinweise unter:
www.pferdemarktquartier.de)

Ergebnisbekanntgabe:
 10.09.2021



BÜTZOWER BÜRGERHAUSHALT 2021

Details: www.buetzow.de





Der Bützower Bürgerhaushalt ist aus dem Interreg-Projekt „EmPaci – Empowering Participatory Budgeting“ hervorgegangen. Die Bützower Stadtvertretung hat im Dezember 2019 eine Satzung für den Bützower Bürgerhaushalt beschlossen. Für vorerst fünf Jahre werden jährlich mindestens 30.000 € für den Bürgerhaushalt im Haushalt eingeplant.

Im Projekt „EmPaci“ arbeiten 16 Partner aus Deutschland, Finnland, Litauen, Lettland, Polen und Russland. Geleitet wird das Projekt von der Universität Rostock. Die deutschen Projektpartner sind der Verein „PferdemarktQuartier e. V.“ und die Stadt Bützow. Mehr dazu unter www.empaci.eu

Danke nochmal!

2. Bürgerhaushalt - jetzt abstimmen!

Bis zum 10.09. über 61 Vorschläge abstimmen

Wie das geht?

Online unter <https://www.umfrageonline.com/s/3a7763f>

"Offline" Im Rathaus ([hier finden Sie die Öffnungszeiten](#)) und am 10.09. von 16 - 18 Uhr auf dem NDR-Fest.

Über was wird abgestimmt?

Hier finden Sie alle Vorschläge in einer Übersicht ([hier klicken](#)) oder in einem ausführlichem Vorschlagsheft ([hier klicken](#)).

Wann werden die Gewinner-Projekte bekanntgegeben?

Direkt am 10.09. ab 19 Uhr im Rahmen des NDR-Fest, anschließend online hier und über die Lokalzeitung.

Und wenn ich Fragen habe?

Das PferdemarktQuartier e.V. bietet am 31.08. und 07.09. ab 18 Uhr Informationsveranstaltungen an.

Alternativ gerne per Telefon, per Mail oder persönlich im Rathaus.



Kontakt

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Dokumente

[Vorschlagsheft mit allen 140 Vorschlägen](#) (PDF, 25,4 MB, 30.10.2021)

[Vorschlagsliste 2. Bützower Bürgerhaushalt](#) (PDF, 787 kB, 20.10.2021)



Projekthintergrund - EmPaci

Das Projekt wird gefördert im Interreg - Baltic Sea Region Programm der EU

EmPaci - Empowering Participatory Budgeting in the Baltic Sea Region bedeutet: Stärkung der Bürgerhaushalte im Ostseeraum

Die wichtigsten Fakten im Überblick:

Projektdauer: 01.01.2019 - 31.12.2021

Partner: 16 aus Deutschland, Polen, Litauen, Lettland, Russland und Finnland unter Leitung der Universität Rostock, Lehrstuhl für Unternehmenscontrolling mit Prof. Dr. Peter C. Lorson + 6 assoziierte Partner

Förderung: 1,96 Mio. EUR

Gesamtbudget: 2,42 Mio. EUR

Ziele des Projektes sind die Erarbeitung eines Status Quo in den teilnehmenden Ländern, die Erforschung der Prozesse zur Einführung von Bürgerhaushalten in den Pilotgemeinden sowie die Qualifizierung von Kompetenzen und Trainern, die nach Projektende interessierte Kommunen hinsichtlich der Einführung eines Bürgerhaushaltes beraten können.



EmPaci

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Links

empaci.eu