

The list of questions for the interview

1. What is the **genesis** of your institution/branch/union? Are there legal conditions at the national level or was it created through grassroots movements?
2. How **green spaces should be organised** so that people with disabilities have access to them and can use them?
 - a) What are the key solutions?
 - b) What are the biggest constraints or barriers?
3. Do people with disabilities report limited access to public or green spaces?
 - a) Yes - what do they indicate most often, what constraints?
 - b) Do people with disabilities report their own ideas related to the design of public and green spaces?
4. Does the branch/institution/association **conduct surveys, interviews, meetings** with people with disabilities about their needs related to public spaces, green spaces?
 - a) Yes - how is it done, how often, are people with disabilities willing to participate, what happens to the information obtained, and does it translate into practical solutions?
 - b) No - why?
5. Does the branch/institution/association run **educational, social** campaigns for people with disabilities related to the use of public spaces, green spaces?
 - a) Yes - what kind of campaigns, how do they involve people with disabilities, how do they reach people with disabilities?
 - b) No - why?
6. Does the branch/institution/union **cooperate with other institutions/units** in the city to increase the accessibility of public spaces? green spaces?
 - a) Do other units in the city take the initiative to increase accessibility?

b) If, yes - how, with which, to what extent, what has been achieved/changed?

7. Does the branch/institution/association **cooperate with NGOs** regarding the design of public spaces, green spaces for people with disabilities?

a) Yes - with which, to what extent, what has been done?

b) No - why?

8. Are there any specific **provisions in laws, regulations, guidelines** related to the use of public spaces, green spaces by the people with disabilities?

a) Yes - which laws, what is written there?

b) No - what do existing provisions refer to?

9. Do you think that the **City Council** takes into account the needs of the people with disabilities when designing public spaces, green spaces?

a) Does the City have strategies regarding social justice?

b) Yes - in what way?

c) No - why, what influences it, how can it be changed, what does the Municipality pay most attention to?

10. Do the branch/institution/union employees participate in **webinars, trainings, workshops, study visits** to improve their knowledge related to the use of public spaces by people with disabilities?

11. Does your branch/institution/union **obtain funding** to increase the accessibility of public spaces, green spaces (e.g., from EU, PFRON, government projects)?

a) Yes - what kind of projects are these, what activities are being carried out?

b) No - why?

12. What works well in your institution, is a **success** and what does not work, what is the **biggest problem**?

Table 1. Respondents' answers and institutional conditions

Institutional conditions	Res. 1	Res. 2	Res. 3	Res. 4	Res. 5	Res. 6
Awareness	The respondent is aware of the limitations faced by people with disabilities, mentions barriers related to the distance of the green spaces from the house, the possibility of reaching the green spaces (especially in winter), issues related to the landform. The respondent notes that the ability to reach green spaces depends on the individual characteristics of a disabled person, their general health condition, and whether they have an assistant.	Respondent doesn't work with people with disabilities on a daily basis, but emphasizes that the department places a strong emphasis on inclusiveness. Respondent is aware that people with disabilities need appropriate infrastructure solutions and appropriate surfaces. He emphasizes that ensuring accessibility in XXX is very difficult due to weather conditions and landform.	The respondent is clearly aware of the limitations faced by people with disabilities. He pays particular attention to constraints related to landform, historical conditions (e.g., the location of green spaces on hills due to limited space in the city), and institutional conditions related to the provisions concerning the preservation of historical monuments. In respondent statements, he mainly refers to architectural accessibility (wheelchair ramps, marked parking spaces), less frequently mentioning green spaces.	According to the respondent, ensuring better access to green spaces is crucial so that people with disabilities can and want to use them. Accessibility, not aesthetics, must be the priority. People with disabilities often lack basic living needs, and in such situations, using green spaces becomes a secondary issue. The city should prepare a better offer in parks – improve their accessibility, especially by eliminating architectural barriers.	The respondent is clearly aware of the barriers people with disabilities may encounter in green spaces, mentioning inappropriate surfaces (e.g., sand, stones), high curbs, and inaccessible playgrounds. He also emphasizes that accessibility can be affected by terrain and a lack of information for blind and visually impaired people (e.g., lack of audio information). The respondent notes that introducing guide strips for the blind in public places, including green spaces, and disability-friendly surfaces is a good solution. New technologies, such as QR codes in parks, can be used to indicate directions and provide accessible information.	The respondent is clearly aware of the barriers that people with disabilities may encounter in green spaces. She mentions aspects related to surfaces, adapted benches, curb height, appropriate signage, surfaces and equipment in playgrounds and outdoor gyms. The respondent emphasizes that implementing solutions in green spaces is difficult due to environmental factors, which sometimes conflict with solutions that promote accessibility, such as creating appropriate surfaces without negatively impacting tree stands (primarily roots). The respondent emphasizes that the city has a document – Accessibility Standard, which is in use and the department tries to take into account the recommendations contained therein. The respondent also notes that it is important to increase

						the supply of green spaces in order to ensure their accessibility for all groups of residents (including the elderly and people with disabilities), e.g., by creating smaller pocket parks close to the places of residence of these vulnerable groups.
Communication	The respondent communicates with people with disabilities on an ongoing basis, provides them with information related to events and programs, and helps connect people with disabilities with various organizations.	People with disabilities can submit their comments and concerns; when designing a new space, residents are always asked for their opinion and can submit their comments online. Sometimes, the planning department receives comments from other entities in advance, which they tries to take into account.	The respondent is definitely open to dialogue with residents, willing to talk with them and accept their comments. Residents can submit their suggestions using a dedicated telephone line. Residents most often complain about difficulties entering a given public location (building belonging to the city hall) or store, due to the lack of a ramp or elevator. To date, residents have not commented on green spaces.	People with disabilities do not contact the respondent regarding accessibility of green spaces; they report their problems related to living conditions and financial issues. The unit has introduced a mobile officer, where a designated employee visits the home of a person with disabilities to talk with them and provide necessary assistance to resolve administrative matters and current problems.	People with disabilities contact institutions regarding matters related to advocacy, obtaining medical care, and obtaining rehabilitation. Due to limited financial resources, recreational activities are not a priority for them. Institutions offer psychological support and a day care center for people with intellectual disabilities, and they rent rehabilitation equipment. Respondents believe there is a significant lack of leisure and recreational activities for people with disabilities.	People with disabilities do not report to institutions, but they can participate in various consultations. Resident meetings are typically held at such institutions to ensure accessibility for people with disabilities (e.g., schools). The only complaint was an uncomfortable descent down stairs in one of the new park, which was reported by older people during the consultation. The respondent assured that the problem would be resolved soon by adding railing on the stairs. The respondent notes that it would be useful to meet people with disabilities directly and, for example, go for walks together, so that they could point out specific barriers in public spaces.

Cooperation	The respondent works closely with various entities in the city, such as the City council for disability issues, as well as with national organizations, such as the XXX. Often participates in consultations on various projects, for example, the creation of an accessible park.	The unit regularly collaborates with an accessibility expert and also collaborates with selected external companies that provide amenities for green spaces, such as benches and playgrounds. The respondent is familiar with organizations supporting people with disabilities, but does not collaborate with them on a daily basis.	The respondent is the XXX and is often asked by other entities in the city to consult on regulations and legal changes related to accessibility. He is a member of various working groups, for example, he consulted on changes related to accessibility at train stations. The respondent also mentions cooperation between countries on accessibility issues, primarily mentioning XXX. He believes that it is important to learn about solutions in different cities and to be able to apply good practices. The respondent regularly collaborates with various NGOs and XXX. This cooperation takes place at national and international levels.	The respondent reviews new investments for accessibility; collaborates with the XXX including training students in accessibility. Additionally, the unit collaborates with the XXX, the XXX, XXX. The unit is also a partner in numerous EU projects and maintains excellent contacts with various NGOs. The respondent rates its work with other institutions and units in the city as very positive.	The institution works closely with the XXX. On a daily basis, the institution collaborates with numerous NGOs.	The institution collaborates with numerous other units in the city, including the XXX. Weekly meetings are held among various units in the city regarding planned projects, and accessibility issues are also discussed during the analysis of plans and documents. The department also collaborates with universities: XXX. The unit also collaborates with the XXX to organize various workshops, including those on building accessibility. The Department takes into account the requests and comments of representatives of various NGOs, for example, during public consultations and meetings regarding a given project. It generally does not collaborate with one, specific NGOs.
Competence	Respondent has been working at the XXX for several years, previously worked for many years in a national non-profit organization dealing with issues of people with disabilities.	The expert's education is consistent with his work in the city; respondent worked at the unit for 20 years and participates in training and seminars.	The respondent has been working at the XXX for seven years and has extensive experience in accessibility consulting. He eagerly expands his knowledge	The respondent emphasizes that she frequently participates in numerous training courses, conferences, and study tours. For this city-based unit, deepening their knowledge is	The respondent has many years of experience in working with people with disabilities, he notes that employees of his unit often take part in various conferences and trainings, and also apply for external	The institution's employees regularly participate in various conferences and training sessions. They are active and eager to expand their knowledge. Conferences are dedicated to green spaces, but also to

	Rarely participates in additional meetings and workshops to improve competences.	Expert devotes approximately 10 days a year to personal development and believe this is sufficient time to deepen knowledge and competences.	and skills through participation in numerous training courses and study visits. Because he doesn't have a deputy, he can't afford to travel extensively.	extremely important, and employees often participate in various training courses and webinars.	funding in the form of grants (e.g., from UE).	the accessibility of public spaces and adapting the city to the needs of seniors (especially in light of an aging population).
Education	The unit does not conduct educational campaigns, but emphasizes that many national campaigns, e.g., television programs on public television, are related to the functioning of people with disabilities (e.g., with intellectual disabilities).	The unit does not conduct educational campaigns.	The unit does not conduct educational campaigns.	The department where the respondent works frequently organizes numerous events for people with disabilities, such as a barrier-free picnic. Both people with disabilities and other residents are invited to these events, so that all social groups in the city can integrate. The respondent also runs a parking campaign – a project related to not occupying parking spaces for people with disabilities and educating residents on this issue. The respondent believes that education and integration are crucial for people with disabilities to function well in public space.	The unit does not conduct educational campaigns, although the respondent believes it is very important to educate society on issues related to people with disabilities, especially intellectual disabilities. He believes that respect for others and sensitivity to differences are issues that should be taught at home. He notes that society feels resistance towards people with intellectual disabilities (e.g., parents' concerns about young adults with intellectual disabilities playing near their children on the playground).	The Department does not conduct educational campaigns specifically intended for people with disabilities, but it does run numerous campaigns for children and young people in the field of environmental education. One of the educational projects involves creating educational gardens at schools and the respondent indicated that they will try to design these places so that they are also accessible to children with disabilities.
Finance	The respondent emphasizes the limitation of funding for issues related to the functioning of people with disabilities and	The interviewee believes that the unit receives sufficient funding for its operations and design. The problem	The interviewee believes that the city's funding is sufficient for his operations. Due to lack of time, he hasn't applied for additional	Funding is insufficient; there isn't enough money to implement all ideas and projects. The respondent notes that additional funding is	The respondent believes that the funding received from the XXX for their institution's operations is insufficient, particularly in terms of developing	The respondent believes the department lacks sufficient funds to carry out large projects, so they are seeking funding from other sources. First,

	culture, a lot of funds were allocated to the introduction of induction loops in public institutions and public transport renovation.	is insufficient funding for maintaining existing infrastructure and ensuring the quality of all equipment in green spaces. The unit does not apply for additional funding, and majority of the funding comes from the XXX.	funding, isn't able to write a grant, and has many other ongoing responsibilities.	only available for caregiving activities and assistants, which is insufficient in terms of accessibility.	recreational opportunities for people with disabilities. The respondent and his staff are seeking funding from other sources, such as the European Union and XXX.	employees are applying for EU grants and are also seeking funding from the XXX. The respondent estimated that since XXX, the department has submitted over XXX applications for funding for various projects.
Law	There are guidelines for the city related to accessibility, but they are not mandatory, however, when planning a new public space, e.g., park, the city tries to follow the guidelines related to accessibility.	The respondent is not aware of strict guidelines related to the design of green spaces. Certainly, there are guidelines regarding accessible buildings, restrooms, elevators, curb heights, and thresholds. When designing a new green space, attention is paid to its accessibility and appropriate amenities. Official city strategies include provisions related to social justice, which is a very important aspect for the city.	The majority of guidelines that must be formally followed concern buildings. There are various guidelines and standards related to public infrastructure, such as the construction and appearance of streets, but these are not as strictly enforced as building-related standards. There are no specific guidelines regarding green spaces themselves. The city is obligated to comply with legal regulations, but there are insufficient resources to implement universal accessibility solutions for people with disabilities in all public spaces.	The respondent does not know any act or document that could contain provisions related to the accessibility of green spaces for people with disabilities, perhaps such provisions are in the Act on ensuring accessibility – such assumptions were made by the respondent.	The respondent notes that there are numerous regulations related to ensuring accessibility when organizing various events and conferences involving people with disabilities (sign language interpreters, induction loops, ramps, and the creation of an accessible website). However, the respondent has not encountered a document directly related to accessibility to green spaces, although various provisions regarding public spaces can be found in documents, and these sometimes also refer to green spaces. The respondent emphasizes that the XXX is investing in transport accessibility, providing accessible bus stops and benches, but a	When designing new public spaces (including green spaces), the city relies on the Accessibility Standard, as well as the Strategy XXX. When it comes to public buildings, contractors should adhere to building code standards. Across the country, the respondent believes that sometimes these various regulations and guidelines are not fully followed, or that such guidelines are lacking in smaller towns.

					comprehensive support path for people with disabilities is still lacking.	
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XXX – record denotes sensitive data regarding the respondent's place of work, which may result in disclosure of the institution's data.