

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

Documentation of 2nd PB pilot

**Municipal District Moskovskaya Zastava,
Moscow region of St. Petersburg (Russia)**

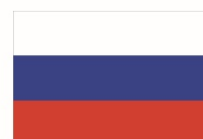
(for the full report of all pilot municipalities, see main document)

GoA 2.3 Output 2



EUROPEAN UNION

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RUSSIAN
FEDERATION

December 2021

Status: Final

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Municipal District Moskovskaya Zastava, Moscow region of St. Petersburg/Russia

1. Situation before the 2nd PB implementation

Compared to the 1st PB pilot of the municipality, have there been any major changes in the key data about municipality-related or citizen-related factors?

☒ No ☐ Yes

PB process-related factors

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

☒ Yes ☐ No

7a. If yes, based on this law / regulation:

Federal Law of 06.10.2003 N 131-FZ Article 26.1 (as amended on 21.07.2020) "On the General Principles of Organization of Local Self-Government in the Russian Federation" <http://www.kremlin.ru/acts/bank/20035>

7b. If yes, the law has changed compared to the 1st PB pilot with respect to the following rules:

At a meeting of the Council of Deputies on October 20, 2021, the Moskovskaya Zastava Municipality approved the Procedure for nominating, submitting, discussing and considering initiative projects in the intracity Municipality of St. Petersburg, the Municipal District of Moskovskaya Zastava

2. Development of the 2nd PB pilot

Citizen- and PB process-related factors

9. PB is implemented to realize the following objectives:

The main goal is to strengthen the support of local self-government bodies by citizens

The struggle of various groups for leadership in the management of the municipality, which was previously focused on the use of administrative tools, is gradually forcing them to turn to the possible citizens' support. PB processes allow citizens to be involved in some decision-making, create an atmosphere of complicity, reduce the level of protest sentiments and provide more support for the current administration. A recent legislative novelty that does not oblige but makes PB possible is having some incentive for municipal administrations to introduce PB.

The local council, in the conditions of not completely transparent elections, is also interested in strengthening their legitimation and the adoption of regulations based on the involvement of citizens in the PB processes can make them more respected.

For citizens, PB is a new but insignificant tool due to the very limited powers of municipalities in St. Petersburg. It is expected that as a result of the introduction of PB, the interests of citizens will be taken into account to a greater extent than before, but in not the most important sphere of vital interests (only the improvement of courtyards).

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

The focus of municipal PB was expanded to all population groups, and specific areas of improvement were identified, within which projects are being implemented: landscaping, the formation of a common sports area, recreation areas for people with limited mobility.

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

Traditionally, in St. Petersburg there is a proportional representation of all social groups (age, gender, professional, etc.) in voting and other citizen involvement processes. Therefore, the communication policy does not provide for the use of targeted engagement methods (at least for the first piloting). Also, people with limited mobility were added as one of the target groups.

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:

As a result of the first pilot, the needs of the inhabitants of the municipality in the preservation of certain traditions in the territories were identified. In particular, there are perennial plants that are of value to the inhabitants of the area. Such facts were important, and they were taken into account when further consideration of the initiatives.

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:

Upon completion of the first PB pilot, an expanded meeting of the Municipality Council was held where the results were summed up and ideas for the further development of PB in the municipality were proposed. The most significant development challenge was the need to strengthen the systematic approach to planning and implementing PB processes. The following actions were planned and implemented: A meeting was held with the participation of the Municipality Administration, experts and representatives of residents to discuss the necessary degree of formalization of key PB processes (informing, submitting ideas, feasibility assessment, discussion, voting, monitoring of implementation). A joint work of the Municipality

Administration and experts was organized in order to form a description of the PB procedures for their further approval and execution. As a result, a step-by-step PB procedure was developed, discussed, tested and implemented in a form of an approved local regulatory document.

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:

Citizens were involved in the development of the 2nd PB-pilot in the form of participation of their representatives in a meeting with municipal administration and experts dedicated to evaluating the results of the first PB pilot and generating ideas for the further development of the PB. Also, citizens were involved in the discussion of drafts and final versions of the PB processes description, which were further approved as local regulations.

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:

- Information posted and updated on the official website of the Municipality Administration (<http://www.mo44.net/>).
- A single SMS was sent to residents of the municipality who subscribed to this service.
- A series of publications in the local paper newspaper "Moskovskaya Zastava":
 - Who lives in the labyrinth? How to improve the landscaping of your yard. [http://mo44.net/2021/37/7\(144\)2021.pdf](http://mo44.net/2021/37/7(144)2021.pdf)
 - In the city, region and district. Submit an initiative. [http://mo44.net/2021/37/6\(143\)2021.pdf](http://mo44.net/2021/37/6(143)2021.pdf)
 - How to improve the landscaping of your yard. We fix, paint, install. [http://mo44.net/2021/37/5\(142\)2021.pdf](http://mo44.net/2021/37/5(142)2021.pdf)
 - Improvement: how the district will change. [http://mo44.net/2021/20/4\(141\)2021.pdf](http://mo44.net/2021/20/4(141)2021.pdf)
- A series of publications in the social network VKontakte
 - October 12, 2021 Small residents of the district are developing a new site on Basseinaya, 45 https://vk.com/moskovskaya.zastava?w=wall-189609257_507
 - September 23, 2021 How to influence the improvement of your yard https://vk.com/moskovskaya.zastava?w=wall-189609257_502
 - September 22, 2021 How to make your yard well-groomed and safe? https://vk.com/moskovskaya.zastava?w=wall-189609257_501
 - July 12, 2021 How to influence the structure of your yard https://vk.com/moskovskaya.zastava?w=wall-189609257_440

- June 7, 2021 Proactive budgeting: we are waiting for new proposals

https://vk.com/moskovskaya.zastava?w=wall-189609257_415

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 main promoters were:

- Council
- Commission for the consideration of initiative projects
- Council's working group
- Activists (delegates from apartment buildings)

Among the main success factors are:

- The real interest of the Administration and the Council in the involvement of citizens to increase their degree of satisfaction with the activities of the leaders of the municipality
- Citizens' belief in leaders' promises to fulfil citizens' wishes as part of the PB process

Using familiar communication channels (municipal newspaper and social network VKontakte)

15a. Composition and organisation of the Advisory Board to develop the 2nd PB run:

- Eugeny Vidyasov, Deputy Head of the Local Administration of the Municipality Moskovskaya Zastava
- Aleksandra Vanieva, Leading Specialist, Entrepreneurship Development and Investment Policy Department, Suojärvi Administration
- Lyudmila Okrukova, Deputy Head of Administration of Suojärvi
- Mikhail Klimovsky, Adviser to the Rector of ITMO University on Urban Improvement
- Kirill Galustov, project director at Centre for urban studies and spatial development

Members of the advisory council were invited to all events held in the framework of the preparation and implementation of the AAA in the municipality, and also had the right of initiative and the obligation to respond to substantive questions and requests from all other participants

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

As at the previous stage, the role model was a customized PB model step by step using best practices that meet the requirements of simplicity and the ability to meet the basic needs of citizen engagement. The main goals of the PB creation, the requirements to the created model, the main steps and criteria for making decisions on the use of individual PB tools and methods were described in the PB Concept. All of the above meetings participants took part in the creation of the concept.

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:

During the 2nd PB pilot in September 2021, elections to the Legislative Assembly of St. Petersburg were held, which caused individual cases of opposition from the opposition, including at the municipal level. In particular, there were attempts to challenge the placement of informational materials in courtyard areas. Opposition deputies created obstacles in the approval of the PB procedure for the submission, discussion and consideration of initiative projects in the inner-city municipality of St. Petersburg, the municipal district of Moskovskaya Zastava.

Opposition deputies tried to establish themselves and earn political points at this expense. As a result, the PB procedure in the 1st edition was not adopted at the first meeting.

In addition, coronavirus restrictions have been tightened in the city, which significantly impede the organization of meetings of residents, etc. There is a difficulty in transferring the process completely online due to the significant proportion of the older population. At the same time, without taking into account the opinions of this social group, the adoption and support of initiatives will be difficult.

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

☒ Yes ☐ No

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

Stakeholders (outside the project team): main beneficiaries and regulatory authorities - Are the source of needs to be met through project implementation and regulatory constraints.

Project Board: Advisory and governing body, consisting of representatives of:

- Administration (funds manager - Head of Administration)
- Council (making key project decisions - Chairman of the Council)
- Delegates of residents of the municipality (Formulation and clarification of needs)
- Suppliers of goods and services necessary for the implementation of the project.

Project Manager: Day-to-day management of the project - Deputy Head of Administration/

Project Support: Expert Support (EmPaci Project Partners, Invited PB Experts) + Administrative support.

Team Managers: Consultants and implementers of approved initiatives (suppliers, architects, specialists in engineering infrastructures...)

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 following channels were used:

- official newspaper (paper and .pdf at Administration's web-site),
- Social network VKontakte (https://vk.com/mos_zastava)
- SMS-distribution to residents of information messages, invitations to submit an initiative, to participate in a survey.

Compared to the first pilot, attempts were made to expand online communications: online forms for voting and proposals for initiatives were posted and enjoyed popularity. The satisfaction survey of residents of the municipality was conducted entirely online.

Comparison with the 1st PB pilot:

19a. The following suggestions for changes were made from the EmPaci team to improve the process:

There were no serious proposals to change the processes.

There was a desire to pay more attention to the involvement of the target group of citizens with limited mobility, but this can be done within the existing processes.

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

As part of existing processes, there has been increased use of online tools to increase the involvement of people with limited mobility.

19c. Of these suggestions, the following were not implemented in the 2nd PB pilot due to the following reasons: N/A

20. The following documents, manuals, regulations were developed and used during the development of the 2nd PB cycle: (e.g. PB process description, PB regulation, framework for feasibility analysis, communication/dissemination plan, IT model, manual for using IT, resolution for local council, information material etc.):

- The PB Concept in the municipality
- Administrative regulations and decrees that legitimize PB processes
- The PB Procedure for the nomination, submission, discussion and consideration of initiative projects in the intra-city municipal formation of St. Petersburg, the municipal district of Moskovskaya Zastava

3. Implementation of the 2nd PB pilot

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

The following major steps have been taken:

- **Information phase** - Publication of the announcement of the initiation of the PB process in the local newspaper (Municipal district Moskovskaya Zastava) and on the municipal official website (<http://www.mo44.net>);
- **Proposal phase** - Collection of proposals for objects / territories that needs improvement the most, in paper form through boxes and electronic forms through e-mail. The submission forms and addresses were published in the local newspaper and on the website of the municipality. Selection of objects / territories with the highest number of proposals; **Feasibility check**;

- **Co-creation phase** – Design project. Project statement. A series of joint meetings of the municipal administration, the Council, the designers and representatives of the residents of the houses of the selected courtyard territory;
- **Voting phase** – Voting in person during the joint meeting of the municipal administration, the Council and representatives of the residents of the houses of the selected courtyard territory.

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

Planned for the 2nd PB pilot- 116 300 EUR¹ (annual – 768 300 EUR). 18% of 1st PB budget.

21b. Annual PB budget per citizen (in EUR and %-change of 1st PB pilot): Planned: 14,10 EUR

21c. If applicable, budget earmarked for related internal work, communications etc.:

Volunteer work. Methodological and organizational support is carried out from the funds of the EmPaci project

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

☐ Yes ☒ No

Normative acts adopted by the Council are binding on the Administration, but the Decisions of the Council are not obliged to coincide with the results of citizens' voting.

21e. The PB is designed for

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

21f. Persons eligible participating in the PB:

Age limit: **18 and older**

Definition of persons: **residents only**

Number of persons: **46 159 (total population of the district)**

Number of person (% of citizens): **85%**

Changes that have been implemented compared to the 1st PB:

In addition to the 1st PB pilot, representatives of people with limited mobility were actively involved in the discussions in order to take into account the needs and opinions of this target group.

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

Submitted in paper format - spot check of the provided contact information correctness.

Submitted via the social network - built-in VK.com identification tools

¹ 10 000 000,00 RUB, Exchange rate 86.00

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

The 2nd PB pilot began with the publication of the call for initiatives in June 2021. In July-August 2021 it was planned to collect initiatives and discuss them with residents. A discussion of project initiatives was scheduled for September 2021. A vote was scheduled for October 2021, followed by the preparation of tender documentation and the selection of a supplier in the form of an auction. The physical implementation of the project is scheduled for 2022.

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

Based on the 1st PB pilot results, the formats for collecting initiatives, as well as the formats for communicating with citizens, were revised. In particular, it was important to use the online format more actively in view of the ongoing coronavirus restrictions caused by the epidemiological situation.

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

As noted above in the report, changes were made to strengthen the online participation format. The format was received positively, the response was quite good, given the fact that the collection took place in the summer, the traditional holiday season.

Information phase: June 2021**Publications in the municipal free newspaper with a circulation of 20 000 copies:**

How to improve the landscaping of your yard. We fix, paint, install. № 5. 2021. C. 1-2.

[http://mo44.net/2021/37/5\(142\)2021.pdf](http://mo44.net/2021/37/5(142)2021.pdf)

Publications in VKontakte (social network):

June 7, 2021 Proactive budgeting: we are waiting for new proposals

https://vk.com/moskovskaya.zastava?w=wall-189609257_415

Proposal phase: July-August 2021**Publications in the municipal free newspaper with a circulation of 20 000 copies:**

In the city, region and district. Submit an initiative. № 6. 2021. C.2.

[http://mo44.net/2021/37/6\(143\)2021.pdf](http://mo44.net/2021/37/6(143)2021.pdf)

Publications in VKontakte (social network):

June 7, 2021 Proactive budgeting: we are waiting for new proposals

https://vk.com/moskovskaya.zastava?w=wall-189609257_415

The number of participants is unknown due to their anonymity (420 submitted initiatives, approx. 1 400 unique visits to the social network (3% of adult residents))

420 initiatives submitted

The ratio of initiatives submitted by men / women 43% / 57%

49% of the submitted initiatives belong to one courtyard territory

Co-creation phase: September- October 2021

Joint meetings of the administration of the municipality, the Council and representatives of the residents of the houses of the selected courtyard territory:

- 12 August 2021 - 22 delegates from houses surrounding the selected courtyard area. Discussion and open voting for the general concept of landscaping the courtyard territory.
- 29 September 2021- 20 delegates from houses surrounding the selected courtyard area. Discussion and open voting for the general concept of landscaping the courtyard territory.

Publications in the municipal free newspaper with a circulation of 20 000 copies:

Who lives in the labyrinth? How to improve the landscaping of your yard. № 7. 2021. C.2.

[http://mo44.net/2021/37/7\(144\)2021.pdf](http://mo44.net/2021/37/7(144)2021.pdf)

Publications in VKontakte (social network):

- September 23, 2021 How to influence the improvement of your yard
https://vk.com/moskovskaya.zastava?w=wall-189609257_502
- September 22, 2021 How to make your yard well-groomed and safe?
https://vk.com/moskovskaya.zastava?w=wall-189609257_501

Voting phase: October-November 2021

Voting phase of the 2nd cycle took place from October 29 to November 15.

Due to epidemiological restrictions (in Russia, long state holidays from October 30 to November 7 with tightening restrictions and preferable isolation were officially announced in Russia), it was decided to conduct online voting.

Information about voting and an invitation to the questionnaire was posted on the official website of the municipality and official group VKontakte (https://vk.com/moskovskaya.zastava?w=wall-189609257_524).

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

As indicated in the previous stage, on the whole, there was a good attendance at the events for this target group; special measures to involve women are not required due to the traditionally high activity: Ratio of initiatives submitted by men / women: 43% / 57%

Participation of men / women in face-to-face meetings: 45% / 55%

Representatives of people with limited mobility and representatives of organizations expressing their interests were specially informed about the stages of collecting initiatives and voting.

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

At the 2nd PB Pilot, an account on the social network VKontakte was actively used to communicate with the audience. The publications used a clear and understandable style of presentation, without difficult to read and understand wordings. Meetings with residents are planned in the courtyard area in a more relaxed atmosphere than in the municipality, which will contribute to comfortable communication and discussion.

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

Compared to the 1st PB pilot, online communication channels have been added to collect suggestions and opinions from residents. The questionnaire was placed in the social group VKontakte and on the website, then a telephone call was made to residents with information about voting and proposals to fill out questionnaire forms. In addition, an SMS alert was used to draw the attention of residents to information on online resources.

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

At this stage, the experience of the 1st PB pilot was actively used. During the 2nd PB pilot, 2 round tables were held to disseminate the experience of initiative budgeting projects and discuss the most pressing issues in this area. Round tables were held in the municipality "Moskovskaya Zastava" on July 27 and August 26, 2021. Representatives of district administrations, local governments, urban communities and individual interested residents took part in the trainings. At the round tables, an exchange of experience took place with colleagues from the Pulkovsky Meridian, Novoizmailovskoye, Zvezdnoye, and the Administration of the Moskovsky District.

29. The following steps were taken to train actors in other municipalities:

25-26 November 2021, a series of 4 open zoom open seminars were held for municipal servants and other target groups on the common topic "Why should we involve citizens in the decision-making process?".

13 registered participants & open broadcasting. Lectures were recorded and disseminated as video learning materials through official web site and social networks of Council of Municipalities of St. Petersburg. The records also available on the PBbase network YouTube channel:

- "Opportunities and limitations of citizens' involvement in the decision-making process"
https://youtu.be/zT3_mQPyoJU
- "Urban laboratories as a mechanism for involving citizens" <https://youtu.be/BcSmEIYHYGI>
- "Instructions for use: mechanisms and practices of citizen involvement"
<https://youtu.be/7gKpKQeV3ZY>
- "Dialogue between the municipality and citizens: questions and answers"
<https://youtu.be/foEXrGreA3M>.

Information about activities and training materials were disseminated among 111 municipalities of St. Petersburg through media resources of Council of municipalities of St. Petersburg. All trainings were opened and attended not only by pilot municipality, but also by administrative clerks and politicians of other municipalities of St. Petersburg.

4. Results of 2nd PB pilot

31. The PB was limited to certain areas of the budget or priorities of programmes:

☒ Yes ☐ No

31a. Proposals and votes were limited to the following areas / priorities:

The scope of the proposal of initiatives was limited to the area of improvement of adjacent territories due to the conditions of the global pandemic and the ban on mass events.

Proposal phase:

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

The proposal phase was conducted in two steps:

Information and Proposal phases:

Citizens are invited to submit proposals limited by the boundaries of the municipality on the improvement of any courtyard areas. A courtyard area is selected for the improvement of which the largest number of initiatives were proposed.

Co-Creation and subsequent phases:

Co-creation, discussion and voting are carried out in relation to only the selected territory with the participation of residents of nearby houses.

The announcement of the start of the proposals collection was published in the municipal newspaper and on the social network and was accompanied by a questionnaire, which was asked to fill out and return to the boxes installed in the premises of the Administration of the municipality and in two more locations or by e-mail in electronic form.

32b. Number of citizens participating:

32c. Participation rate: 1% (420 proposals from 49 160 adult citizens) -0,2% to 1st pilot

Percentage of females: 57%

32d. Number of proposals received in total: 420, 69% compared to 1st PB Pilot (606)

Submitted online: 306, 73% of total proposals

Submitted by paper-and pencil: 114, 27% of total proposals

Submitted otherwise? How?: 0

Innovativeness of proposals

Number of “new” proposals (number and %-change compared to 1st PB pilot): 364

Number of resubmitted proposals: 56

Co-Creation of proposals

If applicable, number of originally not feasible proposals that were reworked together with the proposer: 0

32e. Main categories of proposals:

– Construction of a sports ground	24,6 %
– Plant trees, shrubs, lawns	18,4 %
– Construction / repair of a playground	10, 2%
– Construction of a waste collection site	7,1%
– Road repair	8,3%
– Lighting installation	5,4%
– Other	26%

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: 34

Percentage of feasible proposals (% of proposals received in total): 8%

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

The feasibility check was implemented in several steps:

- Compliance with the powers of the local government and the territory of the municipality - Municipality clerks
- The absence of obvious contradictions with the interests of the majority of residents - the working group of the Council
- Technical feasibility - architects and engineers invited by the Administration and EmPaci Project Partners
- Financial feasibility - financial department of the municipality and the head of the municipality.

33c. If applicable, political decision-makers were involved in the feasibility check in the following way:

Political decision-makers (deputies of the legislative assembly of St. Petersburg - residents of the municipality) were involved at the stages of checking compliance with current legislation, as well as compliance with municipal capabilities and public values. The leadership of the municipality studied in more detail the proposals that were selected after all the checks.

33d. If applicable, citizens making specific proposals were involved in the following way: N/A**33e. The difficulties that became apparent through the feasibility check:**

During the feasibility check, it was found that residents do not always understand the real boundaries and possibilities of implementing the proposed initiative. First of all, there is low awareness of the technical and legal feasibility of implementing specific proposals. In addition, the level of awareness of the real cost of implementing an initiative is at a rather low level. Based on the results of the feasibility check of the proposals, it was decided to strengthen public outreach before the next cycle.

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

As a result of the feasibility check, no proposals were developed to change the PB procedures. However, it was found that better preparation of citizens and their awareness of the submission of proposals and their categories will positively influence the quality of submitted initiatives and reduce the rejection rate. In addition, some of the proposals were quite fragmentary, or focused on one of the aspects that can be implemented as part of a comprehensive project. Therefore, after the general feasibility check procedures, such proposals were grouped into larger groups.

33g. As a consequence:

Number of feasible proposed projects /feasible voted projects 58 (including enlarged)

Number of not feasible proposed projects /not feasible voted projects: 362

Voting phase:

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

Voting phase of the 2nd cycle took place from October 29 to November 15.

Due to epidemiological restrictions (in Russia, long state holidays from October 30 to November 7 with tightening restrictions and preferable isolation were officially announced in Russia), it was decided to conduct online voting.

Information about voting and an invitation to the questionnaire was posted on the official website of the municipality and official group VKontakte (https://vk.com/moskovskaya.zastava?w=wall-189609257_524).

Residents of the municipality were asked to vote for the choice of the concept of improvement in the area located at st. Kuznetsovskaya, 46, st. Sveaborgskaya 27, st. Sveaborgskaya 25, st. Sveaborgskaya 23. The area for the improvement project is located between the garage structures and 46, Kuznetsovskaya street. During the voting period, 57 votes were received. According to the voting results, the most preferable way for the concept is creation of a courtyard square with green spaces (50,9%). The rest options received less votes: 12.3% voted for the creation of a playground, 19.3% for a playground with elements of sports equipment, 17.5% for the creation of a recreation area.

34b. Each citizen was given the following number of votes: 1 vote per representative

34b. Number of citizens voting: 57 (+73% compared to 1st PB pilot)

Ratio of females of total (%): 61%

34c. Participation rate (% of citizens): 2,8% (57 delegates of 2 036 residents of houses adjacent to the territory chosen for improvement)

34c. Number of votes received: 57 (+73% compared to 1st PB pilot)

34d. Results of the votes: A courtyard square with green spaces (50,9%)

34e. Total PB budget realized / implemented: 116 300,00 EUR², 18% of 1st PB budget.

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

☒ **No** ☐ Yes, unused

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

News reports were published in the local newspaper and on the social network.

Booklets with drawings and 3D visualization of design solutions were printed and distributed among residents.

Number of delayed proposal implementations /feasibility checks: 0

34g. Extent to which the approved projects can be realized: 100%, no major obstacles to implementation (In the absence of global force majeure)

² 10 000 000,00 RUB, Exchange rate 86.00

34h. Timeframe planned to realize the approved projects:

Municipal procurement of construction services is scheduled for March 2022 (after the availability of budget money in accordance with the normal budget process). Physical work is due to start in May 2022 and be completed in July 2022.

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

The Administration and the working group of the Council will monitor the implementation of the project at all key points and periodically inform citizens about the progress of work. Citizens were invited to monitor the progress of the project and use all available communication channels to notify the Administration and the Council about the violations and deviations identified by them.

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

On November 19, 2021, a meeting of the administration and the council of the municipality with residents of houses adjacent to the target area of the second PB pilot took place. The purpose of this meeting was to inform residents about the results of the voting, which ended on November 15, and to discuss further joint actions. A brief report on this meeting was published on the social network VKontakte: https://vk.com/wall-189609257_553

36. Other actors involved (e.g. local council) were informed about the completion of the 1st PB pilot in the following ways:

St. Petersburg Council of Municipalities, ITMO University, Territorial Development Committee, Administration of the Moskovsky District.

36a. Number of increased contacts outside of the PB process: n/a

5. Assessment of PB pilot and potential for enhancements

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

The main objective of the 2nd PB pilot was to consolidate the results of the 1st pilot and increase the involvement of residents in the decision-making processes of municipal development to better meet the needs of citizens. In the second pilot, the involvement of a larger number of residents was ensured both at the stage of submitting initiatives and at the stage of voting. As a result, the feedback received from residents after the completion of the 2nd PB pilot shows that citizens feel their increased influence and express satisfaction with their participation in the PB processes.

So, the PB implementation goal has been fully achieved.

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:

Simultaneously with the implementation of the 2nd PB pilot, the procedure for Proposing, Submitting, Discussing and Considering Initiative Projects in the Intra-City Municipal Formation of St. Petersburg, the Municipal District of Moskovskaya Zastava, was adopted and approved. It defines the basic PB procedures and fixes them at the legislative level. This is an important step that confirms the legitimacy of information security processes and, accordingly, increases the level of trust and loyalty to it.

Active participation in the co-creation and voting stages in the second pilot was taken by residents of a municipality area different from the target area of the first pilot, and for them it was a new experience. It was noticed that they actively discuss both among themselves and with residents of other municipal territories various issues of their involvement in social networks. Thus, we can conclude that there is an increase in social activity, which is a good sign of the development of the local civil society.

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

There are no objectives that have not been achieved.

In the second pilot, efforts were made to increase public awareness and involvement in all phases of the Initiative Budgeting. As certain restrictions related to the spread of COVID-19 were introduced, the proportion of residents potentially able and willing to take part could slightly decrease due to the impossibility of holding separate discussion events. However, the transfer of the survey and voting online has significantly expanded the possibilities for implementing the second pilot.

At the same time, the draft law on the powers of municipalities, currently being considered by the State Duma, contains provisions that will limit the powers of municipalities and the role of citizens in managing them. If this new law is approved, the PB's established processes and practices will be at risk.

40. To our knowledge, the following elements of the PB process are innovative compared to other PB initiatives in the BSR:

Efforts were made to maximize the transfer of all stages of participation of residents to the online format in view of the existing restrictions. As a sociological study of the residents of the district showed, these efforts were perceived positively by them. This format is more convenient for residents and it allows to involve more participants in decision-making processes. However, it is impossible to refuse to use the local newspaper, which allows you to convey information to each apartment (but with less interactivity).

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

The relatively short history of the PB introduction in Russia has a clear tendency towards the introduction of PB in order to receive money for improvement from the Ministry of Construction of Russia, where the

involvement of citizens is a condition of receiving grants. The consequence of this practice is a formal attitude towards PB and its termination in the absence of another competition. The benefit from the international project and approaches is that the EmPaci project partners have the capacity (administrative, organizational, methodological, material) to show more important benefits from the implementation of best world PB practices for both citizens and municipal leaders. International cooperation and the methodological and educational materials created within its framework answer the question “How to do it?”.

The methodological materials developed within the framework of the project contain consolidated knowledge from different countries and will be very useful to participants in the PB processes in the future.

42. These changes are recommended for future PB processes to better reach objectives of PB: None

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

As part of the expert discussions, a model for increasing interest in PB was identified for clarification and action in accordance with the interests of citizens. The model was developed by E. St. Elmo Lewis as a marketing theory called the AIDA model. It helps to understand the behavior of citizens before committing an activity. AIDA is one of a class of models known as the Outcome Hierarchy, or Hierarchical Model, which implies that citizens move through a series of steps or stages in decision making: attention, interest, desire, action. The AIDA model is described in the [EmPaci Online Manual](#) in more details.

According to the AIDA model, in establishing communication, the first step towards citizen engagement is to capture their attention through concise, engaging information conveyed through channels preferred by each specific target group of interest. The content of the message should cause a desire to learn more and become interested in the issue. If the message aligns with the values and attitudes of citizens so that they perceive PB as an opportunity to improve their well-being, then they will be willing to participate and will be motivated enough to propose or vote.

It is recommended to act according to this model at the next PB cycles.

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

☒ Yes ☐ No