

Zagreb Action Plan

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Bauhaus Bites: Positive Food Environments Fortified with Nature-Based Solutions and New European Bauhaus

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Executive Summary

The Zagreb Action Plan, developed within the Bauhaus Bites project, outlines a transformative approach to food environments through inclusive, ethical, and community-driven interventions. Building on over a decade of experience with the City Garden Programme, the plan introduces a pilot action in the Sopot urban garden in Novi Zagreb, designed to integrate therapeutic gardening, nature-based solutions, and inclusive design principles. This intervention aims to create a living laboratory that demonstrates how urban spaces can foster social cohesion, environmental sustainability, and equitable access to healthy food.

The City of Zagreb has been implementing an urban garden project since 2013, recognized at the local, regional, national, and international levels. The project was designed to promote sustainable land use and strengthen the urban food system by enabling citizens to grow their own food. To ensure fairness and inclusion, access to garden plots is managed transparently through a regularly updated waiting list, and priority is given to diverse participants, including families, seniors, and socially vulnerable groups, to prevent exclusion or concentration of access within specific social circles.

The common areas of the City Gardens have been further enhanced through a joint initiative by the City of Zagreb, Radio Kaj, and 24 sata, the “Urban Gardens” Project. With the support of project partners, users have received gazebos for socializing, tool sheds, gardening tools, and lawnmowers for maintaining shared spaces. In addition to these physical improvements, the program offers educational and cultural content designed to foster community connection, environmental awareness, and mutual support among gardeners. Implemented in Zagreb and other

Croatian cities, the initiative demonstrates a replicable model of collaborative urban development.

The pilot action is grounded in the values of New European Bauhaus – sustainability, inclusion, and beauty – and is co-created with a diverse range of stakeholders. These include users of a rehabilitation center, students and teachers from a nearby elementary school, elderly residents from a local retirement home, and existing urban garden users. Through participatory workshops and stakeholder mapping, the project ensures that the voices of vulnerable groups are central to the design and implementation process. Raised garden beds, shaded areas, and accessible pathways will be installed to accommodate people with disabilities, children, and seniors, following universal design principles and accessibility codes.

The intervention promotes mutual learning and shared experiences, particularly between students and users of the rehabilitation center. As such, the space will serve not only as a site for food production but also as a platform for inclusive learning, mental and physical well-being, and civic engagement. To ensure long-term impact and sustainability, the project integrates stewardship and funding mechanisms that empower gardeners and community organizations to jointly manage and maintain the shared spaces. This collaborative approach supports continuity, strengthens local ownership, and ensures that the benefits of urban gardening remain accessible, equitable, and enduring for all residents.

To monitor its impact, the project will implement social and ethical indicators, including the number of co-design sessions, accessibility audits, and user well-being surveys. These metrics will help evaluate the effectiveness of the intervention in promoting inclusion and improving quality of life. The pilot is aligned with broader municipal strategies,

including Sustainable Energy and Climate Action Plan and the Strategy for Green Urban Renewal, and contributes to the goals of European initiatives such as proGleg and CoFarm4Cities.

In summary, the Zagreb Action Plan offers a replicable model for inclusive urban transformation. By integrating nature-based solutions with ethical governance and participatory design, it demonstrates how cities can create resilient, healthy, and socially just environments. As such, the Sopot pilot functions as a blueprint for broader adoption across Europe, showing how urban food systems can be reimagined to serve all members of society.



List of Abbreviations

EU	European Union
ESG	Environmental, Social, & Governance
GDPR	General Data Protection Regulations
EU	European Union
ESG	Environmental, Social, & Governance
GDPR	General Data Protection Regulations
EU	European Union
ESG	Environmental, Social, & Governance
GDPR	General Data Protection Regulations
EU	European Union
ESG	Environmental, Social, & Governance
GDPR	General Data Protection Regulations
EU	European Union
ESG	Environmental, Social, & Governance
GDPR	General Data Protection Regulations

1. Introduction

Urban gardens have long served as spaces where communities reconnect with nature, reclaim underused land, and cultivate not only food but social ties. In Zagreb, this tradition has evolved into a structured and impactful programme that reflects the city's commitment to sustainable urban development and inclusive public spaces. The Zagreb Action Plan builds in this, by introducing an intervention in the Sopot urban garden, designed as a therapeutic garden and inclusive environment that responds both to local needs and broader European ambitions.



Workshop with urban garden users, City of Zagreb

The Urban Gardens project was launched in 2013 at the initiative of civil organisations and implemented within the Horizon 2020- funded proGReg project. It is located in the former meat processing industry in Zagreb's easternmost neighborhood of Sesvete. As a follow up of the expanded programme, and leaning on its development directions, the City plans to further enhance the sustainable land use and community building by implementing an intervention that introduces inclusivity and therapeutic gardening within the common area of the urban garden in the neighborhood of Sopot in the Modernist neighborhood of Novi Zagreb.

The primary objective of the project is to make available part of the city-owned arable land to the citizens for the purpose of production of food (vegetables and berries), herbs and other plants for personal needs. . Yet, this initiative is not just about gardening. It is about reimagining how urban spaces can support well-being, equity, and resilience. The Sopot pilot will serve as a testbed for integrating nature-based solutions with participatory design, where citizens, institutions, and city services collaborate to shape a space that is welcoming to all. The project draws inspiration from previous EU-funded efforts, such as proGReg, and aligns with the values of the New European Bauhaus, emphasizing beauty, sustainability, and inclusion.

This intervention will be a life-sized living laboratory that will aim to prove that such spaces have a community building potential and serve as a social melting pot for different populations, which will in the end benefit from its implementation. This can lead to further implementation of such interventions of varying scales but with the common goal of improving the quality of life of the most vulnerable members of the society.

The Action Plan outlines a series of steps to ensure that the intervention is not only physically accessible but also socially meaningful. It recognizes

the importance of engaging diverse groups—from children and elderly residents to people with disabilities and caregivers—and of embedding the project within existing municipal strategies. By doing so, Zagreb aims to demonstrate how inclusive urban food environments can be scaled and sustained, offering a model for other cities across Europe.

2. Objective

The goal of the short-term action plan is to define the activities that need to be implemented in order to successfully and sustainably implement the pilot action at the urban garden in Sopot.

In more detail, the objectives of the pilot action are as follows:

Objective 1: Promote accessibility and inclusion in urban gardening

Objective 2: Foster social cohesion and intergenerational connection

Objective 3: Leverage existing public green spaces for inclusive food education

To take this added value further, Zagreb has joined the Bauhaus Bites consortium and embarked upon the journey of implementing an updated common area of one of the urban gardens that has been planned as a long term spatial intervention, the garden in the neighborhood of Sopot in the Modernist New Zagreb.

This intervention, the local pilot, will have a strong social, aesthetical, and community building character. It will serve as a platform for all parts of the society to converge, and will be equipped with a seating area, raised gardening beds and other items that will ensure safety and quality time for all.

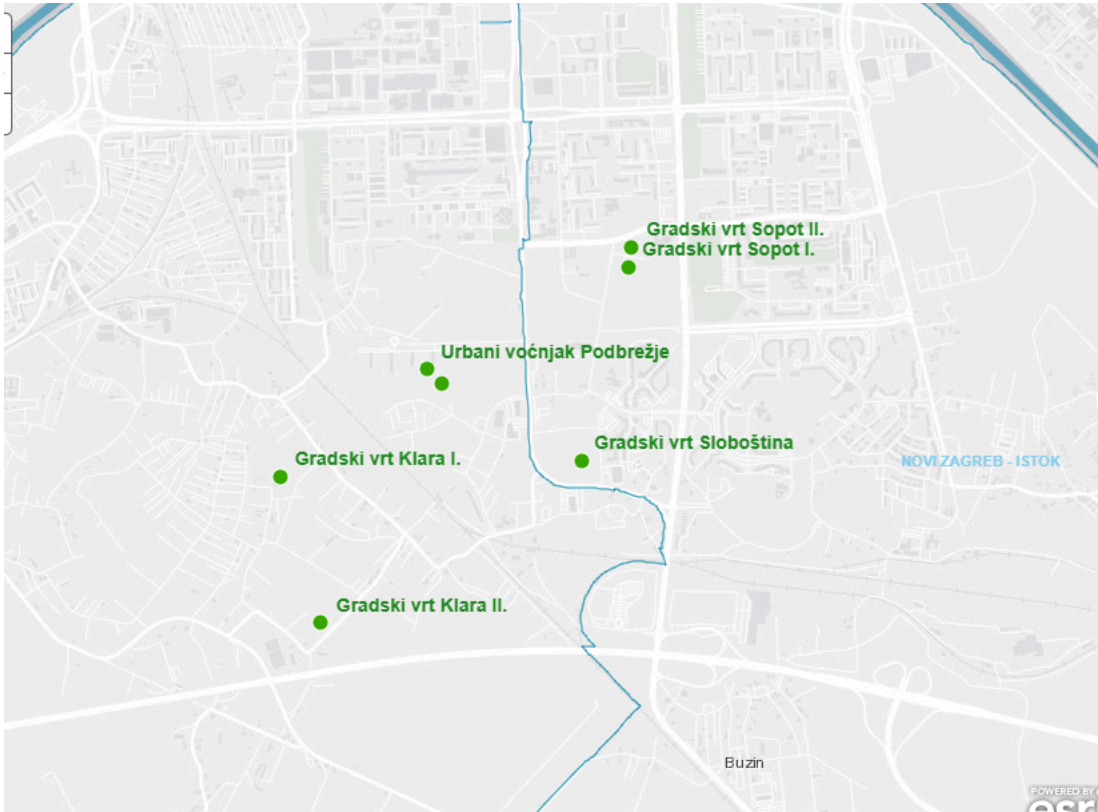


Figure 1. - GIS database of urban gardens, City of Zagreb

3. Zagreb Action Plan for People, Places and Policy

The goal of the action plan for Zagreb is to define all the necessary steps for the preparation and implementation of the pilot action, which will bring new quality to the space in which it is planned, as well as to the wider city area, while respecting and following the standards specified in the New European Bauhaus program. Methodologically, the plan is co-created with city services that will participate in the implementation, as well as in cooperation with citizens and future users.

Through planning and co-creation, the values of New European Bauhaus are unitized at every step of the project: in the sustainable use of city resources, primarily spatial, by working to ensure citizen involvement and engagement in all stages of the planning, and through the cooperation with external partners that have already proven high quality when planning and developing inclusive spaces, parks, gardens and other public and semi-public environments.

The main goal of implementing therapeutic gardening and an inclusive zone in the common area of the Sopot urban garden is to provide the local community with a space that can foster community building and therapeutic/leisure elements for a diverse range of citizens.

The urban gardens programme has proven that the need of the local community for human connection is great and present. Encouraging involvement of various groups in a zone that will be built from natural and

possibly recycled parts presents a multilayered social and environmental asset to the neighborhood.

3.1 Localised Zagreb Vision toward BB Impact Pathway

The localised vision for Zagreb within the Bauhaus Bites framework is rooted in the city's long-standing commitment to inclusive urban development and sustainable food systems. The pilot intervention in the Sopot urban garden reflects this vision by integrating accessibility, social cohesion, and educational value into a single place-based initiative. The approach aligns with Bauhaus Bites Impact Pathway, translating high-level goals into tangible actions that respond to local needs.

To promote accessibility and inclusion, the city aims to expand its Urban Garden Program by creating spaces that are physically and socially welcoming to people with disabilities and other disadvantaged groups. The Sopot garden will feature raised beds, shaded areas, and accessible pathways, ensuring that all residents can participate in gardening activities, regardless of age or ability.

Social cohesion and intergenerational connection are central to the intervention. Gardening will serve as a tool to bring together residents from diverse backgrounds, including children, seniors, and individuals with special needs. Activities such as storytelling and cooking sessions using harvested produce can foster shared experiences and strengthen community bonds.



Workshop with the school children, City of Zagreb

The pilot also leverages existing public green spaces for inclusive food education. Drawing on lessons from previous therapeutic garden projects, the Sopot site will be designed in collaboration with an architecture and design studio to ensure

that spatial decisions reflect the principles of the New European Bauhaus. The garden will serve as a learning environment where residents can engage with sustainable food practices in a hands-on, inclusive setting.

Together, these objectives form a coherent pathway towards impact, demonstrating how local actions in Zagreb continue to the broader goals of Bauhaus Bites: creating resilient, inclusive, and beautiful urban food environments.

3.2 Zagreb Community of Practice

The development of Zagreb's Community of Practice began prior to the Bauhaus Bites project, building on stakeholder engagement initiated during the Horizon 2020 proGIreg project. This early mapping of actors involved in urban gardening laid the foundation for inclusive planning and co-creation processes, and recognized this practice as key in any process of modification of the existing program of urban gardens and related programs.

For the garden in Sopot, which was chosen because of its permanent character (many other urban gardens are located in areas that are not designated for greenery, and the gardens there are of a temporary nature, which can last for a long time), the environment and potential users of the common area are already known. What we are trying to do through the project is to open that space to a wider population, but in a way that brings a new quality both to the garden itself and to the wider area. The garden is located in the modernist neighborhood of Novi Zagreb, planned between the 1960s and the 1980s, with all the qualities of CIAM urbanism and great inspiration from the original Bauhaus.

The team leading the implementation of the urban gardens is in continuous contact with the users of the urban gardens and is well acquainted with their aspirations and challenges. The Bauhaus Bites project explored the opinions of the wider population, and actively engaged potential new users through targeted workshops with nearby institutions including a rehabilitation center, an elementary school, and a retirement home.

These sessions revealed diverse expectations and temporal preferences: while children embraced gradual development, elderly residents expressed a desire for more immediate and accessible improvements.

Workshops were held within walking distance of the garden and involved four key stakeholder groups:

- Rehabilitation Center, Soboština branch (500 meters from the planned garden, 6 min. walk): People with special needs, therapists and staff
- Otok Elementary School (800 meters from the planned garden, 8 min. walk): Children and their teachers
- Sveta Ana Retirement Home – (400 meters, 4 min. walk): Elderly residents
- City Garden Sopot: Current users of the garden

Insights from these sessions will inform the spatial design, which will be delivered in collaboration with landscape architects. The participatory process ensures that the garden reflects the lived experiences and practical needs of its future users.

To support inclusive governance, the city will establish an advisory board composed of municipal representatives, therapists, garden users, and local district council members. While informal in structure, the board will

remain open to expansion, allowing new stakeholders to join as the project evolves. This flexible and community-rooted approach ensures that the pilot remains responsive, inclusive, and grounded in local realities.

3.3 From the Zagreb Vision to the Pilot

The urban garden in Sopot, i.e. the common area where the pilot action is planned, is an area of approx. 800 m². At the time of the writing of this Plan, there is a gazebo and a tool shed in the garden, while the rest of the area is a grassy space with some bins for waste and bio-waste. The shared composter is not part of the intervention area.



Workshop with urban garden users, City of Zagreb

The design process is informed by extensive community engagement, including workshops with current garden users and nearby institutions. These sessions generated valuable input on spatial layout, desired features, and material preferences. Participants emphasized the importance of using environmentally friendly, natural and durable materials to withstand wear and potential vandalism. The feedback also highlighted the need for raised garden beds, suitable for wheelchair users and children, enabling both therapeutic effects of working with soil and plants, and both to learn about the process of growing fruits, vegetables, and herbs. According to garden users, just watching the plants grow from seed to fruit is therapeutic.

Objective 1: Promote accessibility and inclusion in urban gardening

Description of the Action:	This action aims to design and implement an inclusive common space in the Sopot urban garden
Objectives:	1) Create a sustainable plan of regular involvement of important stakeholders and prospective users; 2) Make sure that the design of the common areas is in line with the needs of the vulnerable groups; 3) Ensure that the area is accessible and usable by all parts of the community.
Links to other city policies or strategies:	Sustainable Energy and Climate Action Plan (SECAP); Strategy for green urban renewal of the city of Zagreb; Projects and networks in which the municipality participates (e.g. Bauhaus Bites, Fair Future, ICLEI network, etc.), Values and principles of the New European Bauhaus (NEB)
Entity responsible for coordinating the action:	Municipality of Zagreb

Local partners to involve:	Decision-makers, urban garden users, local institutions with potential interest, local NGOs.
Time required for implementation:	12 months (November 2025–October 2026) This deadline takes into account the pilot phase, but it is an action to be continued over time and included in the Long-Term Strategic Plan.
Potential risks to implementation:	Lack of effective involvement of local actors; Lack of support from the City and affiliated companies; Lack of cooperation and support from the local community.

Objective 2: Foster social cohesion and intergenerational connection

Description of the Action:	This action aims to organize a plan of use and management with involvement of local and beyond-local groups of citizens. By involving the citizens in the process of co-design, using a framework of participation that was developed in the EU funded project in the past, the City ensures that the new intervention will be embraced by the local community. This collaboration goes further than the codesign process; it is important to facilitate the involvement in all the phases and especially once the pilot is in place.
Objectives:	1) Involve all the potential groups of users into the planning phase; 2) Organize the area management and maintenance in the most favorable manner for all the users; 3) Plan activities that are suitable for all parts of the community, even by transplanting some of the activities to suit the community members with difficult mobility.
Links to other city policies or strategies:	Sustainable Energy and Climate Action Plan (SECAP); Strategy for green urban renewal of the city of Zagreb; Projects and

	networks in which the municipality participates (e.g. Bauhaus Bites, Fair Future, ICLEI network, etc.),
Entity responsible for coordinating the action:	Municipality of Zagreb
Local partners to involve:	University of Zagreb – Faculty of Education and Rehabilitation Sciences; City Office for Social Protection, Health, War Veterans and People with Disabilities; Sveta Ana retirement home; Centre for Rehabilitation; local school
Time required for implementation:	30 months (April 2025 – October 2027)
Potential risks to implementation:	Lack of interest on behalf of the partner organisations Difficult mobility of some potential users Insufficient communication among different groups of users

Objective 3: Leverage existing public green spaces for inclusive food education

Description of the Action:	This action aims to create a model of introducing inclusive interventions in the common areas of the urban gardens. This will be informed by designing and implementing the common area in the Sopot urban garden.
Objectives:	1) Design the local pilot action using all the input gained within the codesign process; 2) Map the other urban gardens and assess the need for expansion of the model; 3) Prepare a

	roadmap for assessing, planning and implementing similar measures.
Links to other city policies or strategies:	Sustainable Energy and Climate Action Plan (SECAP); Strategy for green urban renewal of the city of Zagreb; Projects and networks in which the municipality participates (e.g. Bauhaus Bites, Fair Future, ICLEI network, etc.), Values and principles of the New European Bauhaus (NEB)
Entity responsible for coordinating the action:	Municipality of Zagreb
Local partners to involve:	University of Zagreb - Faculty of Education and Rehabilitation Sciences; City Office for Social Protection, Health, War Veterans and People with Disabilities; Sveta Ana retirement home; Centre for Rehabilitation; local school
Time required for implementation:	22 months (December 2025 – October 2027)
Potential risks to implementation:	Lack of local funds to expand the activities. Lack of cooperation between the different population groups. Possible delays in the public procurement procedure.

3.4 Zagreb Long-Term Strategy Plan for People, Places and Policy

The City Gardens Project has been a collaborative and bottom-up initiative since the very beginning. Already before the start of implementation in 2013, gardening NGO initiatives cooperated with the city government, specifically the Department of Agricultural land to convert underused public land into productive and accessible green spaces. The initial idea

was to use empty city-owned land and create urban gardens, both as a measure of sustainable land use and a social measure given users are mostly disadvantaged groups of citizens.



Workshop with the vulnerable population, City of Zagreb

The need for city gardens has existed for decades, evidenced by the 'guerilla gardens' in almost all city districts. Users get about 50 m² garden plots of arable land for a period of two years without compensation, with the possibility of extending, provided users treat the land well. Key goals are: setting a positive example of sustainable use of city-owned land, improving citizen quality of life in social, economic and ecological term, ensuring healthy food production including safe irrigation water, achieving greater resource efficiency through renewable energy sources using solar power, contributing to a healthier environment and healthy lifestyle,

promoting preservation of biodiversity and raising ecological awareness,
developing the partnership between the City of Zagreb and its citizens.

4. Zagreb Innovations and Exploitable Results

Zagreb's long-standing urban garden programme, initiated in 2013, has evolved into a robust platform for sustainable land use, social inclusion, and community resilience. The city's experience with therapeutic gardens, urban orchards, and participatory planning has generated a wealth of knowledge and innovative practices that are now being consolidated and scaled through the Bauhaus Bites pilot in Sopot.

The Sopot intervention introduces a new model of inclusive urban gardening that integrates nature-based solutions, universal design, and community stewardship. This model is not only socially impactful but also technically replicable, offering several exploitable results for other cities, institutions, and stakeholders.

Key exploitable results include:

- **Inclusive Garden Design Toolkit:** A replicable set of design principles and spatial configurations for therapeutic and accessible gardens, including raised beds, shaded areas, and multi-use zones. This toolkit can be adapted for different urban contexts and user groups.
- **Community Engagement Framework:** A tested methodology for stakeholder mapping, co-design workshops, and participatory governance. This framework supports inclusive planning and can be transferred to other public space interventions.
- **Therapeutic Gardening Protocols:** Guidelines for integrating mental and physical health benefits into urban gardening, developed in

collaboration with rehabilitation centers and care institutions. These protocols can be used by municipalities, NGOs, and healthcare providers.

- Educational Modules for Food Literacy: Learning activities and materials co-developed with schools and local educators, focusing on sustainable food production, biodiversity, and intergenerational learning. These modules are suitable for formal and informal education settings.
- Monitoring and Evaluation Indicators: A set of qualitative and quantitative indicators for assessing social impact, accessibility, and ecological performance. These include user satisfaction surveys, accessibility audits, and biodiversity tracking.
- Governance and Stewardship Models: Templates for long-term management of shared urban spaces, including advisory board structures, maintenance plans, and funding strategies. These models promote local ownership and financial sustainability.
- Policy Integration Roadmap: A guide for aligning local interventions with broader municipal and EU strategies, such as the New European Bauhaus, SECAP, and green urban renewal plans.

By documenting and disseminating these results through the Bauhaus Bites Playbook and peer networks, Zagreb contributes to a growing body of knowledge on inclusive urban transformation. The innovations developed in Sopot are designed to be scalable, adaptable, and impactful—serving as a blueprint for cities across Europe seeking to create healthier, more equitable, and more beautiful urban environments.



Bauhaus Bites kick-off meeting in Zagreb, City of Zagreb

5. Zagreb Impact Monitoring, Evaluating and Measuring

Effective monitoring and evaluation are essential to ensure that the Sopot pilot delivers meaningful and measurable impact across social, environmental, and governance dimensions. Zagreb's existing urban garden programme already includes ecological monitoring of soil, water, and air quality. Building on this foundation, the pilot introduces a complementary set of indicators focused on inclusivity, user experience, and long-term sustainability.

The impact of the intervention will be assessed through a combination of quantitative and qualitative methods. Quantitative indicators will include the number of users accessing the garden, frequency of visits, and participation in organized activities. Special attention will be given to tracking engagement among vulnerable groups, such as elderly residents, children, and people with disabilities. Raised beds designed for accessibility will be monitored for usage rates and maintenance needs in cooperation with partners.

Qualitative data will be collected through user surveys, interviews, and participatory feedback sessions. These will explore perceptions of safety, well-being, social connection, and learning outcomes. Testimonials and stories from users will be documented to capture the emotional and relational value of the space, complementing numerical data with lived experience.



Therapeutic garden, City of Zagreb

To ensure inclusivity in evaluation, the city will collaborate with local partners—including schools, rehabilitation centers, and retirement homes—to co-design tools for data collection. These may include simplified feedback forms, visual storytelling methods, and facilitated group discussions. The involvement of caregivers, educators, and therapists will help interpret results and adapt the space to evolving needs.

Environmental indicators will continue to be monitored through the city's existing protocols, including testing for pollutants and assessing biodiversity. The integration of nature-based solutions, such as composting and pollinator-friendly planting, will be evaluated for ecological benefits and replicability.

The citizens currently have 15 urban gardens at their disposal with over 2.200 gardening plots stretching over an area of 22.5 ha. The City Department for Agriculture and Forestry will lead the technical monitoring, while the advisory board will oversee social impact evaluation. Together, they will produce periodic reports summarizing findings and recommending adjustments. These insights will feed into the Bauhaus Bites Playbook and inform future interventions in Zagreb and other cities.

By combining structured data with community-driven insights, the monitoring and evaluation framework ensures that the Sopot pilot remains responsive, inclusive, and impactful—demonstrating how urban gardens can serve as catalysts for healthier, more connected, and more sustainable communities.

6. Zagreb Inclusivity, Diversity and Ethics Consideration

The Sopot pilot is grounded in ethical principles of equity, dignity, and participation, aiming to create a space that is not only inclusive in design but also inclusive in governance and experience. The intervention is guided by the values of the New European Bauhaus and aligns with ethical frameworks such as the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (Article 27: right to participate in cultural life) and the EU Charter of Fundamental Rights (Article 26: integration of persons with disabilities).

The garden will adhere to universal design principles, ensuring accessibility for all users regardless of age, ability, or background. This includes compliance with accessibility codes and participatory safety protocols, such as barrier-free paths, tactile surfaces, and shaded rest areas. Raised beds will be designed for wheelchair users and children, enabling therapeutic and educational interaction with nature.

The garden is envisioned as a platform for ongoing social interaction, not just a one-time intervention. Activities will include intergenerational storytelling, seasonal planting and harvesting events, and collaborative workshops. A key feature is the mutual learning model, where students from the nearby elementary school and users of the rehabilitation center engage in shared experiences—learning with and from one another in a setting that fosters empathy, respect, and curiosity.

The governance structure includes an Advisory Board composed of city officials, therapists, educators, and garden users. While caregivers and professionals facilitate activities, users themselves, elderly residents, children, and individuals with disabilities, will have a voice in decisions about the space's design, programming, and maintenance. This participatory model ensures that the garden reflects the lived experiences and aspirations of its community.

Key challenges include the risk of exclusion, tokenistic participation, and short-term engagement. To address these, the project integrates:

- Transparent access policies and prioritization of vulnerable groups.
- Continuous feedback loops through surveys and workshops.
- Capacity-building for users to take on stewardship roles.
- Flexible design elements that can evolve with community input.



Workshop with the vulnerable population, City of Zagreb

The planned intervention will create a welcoming outdoor space where everyone can come together, spend time in nature, and feel included. The design will follow universal accessibility principles so that people of all ages and abilities can move freely and participate comfortably.

Working closely with the nearby elementary school and the rehabilitation center, the project will nurture shared experiences that build empathy and understanding. Through gardening, play, and creative activities, students and users of the rehabilitation center will learn with and from each other, discovering how collaboration, care, and diversity enrich community life.

Caregivers, therapists, and users themselves will help shape how the space looks and functions, ensuring it truly reflects their needs and ideas. This shared garden will not only promote well-being and connection but also

show how inclusive, nature-based spaces can help communities grow stronger, healthier, and more compassionate together.

By embedding ethical reflection, inclusive design, and participatory governance, the Sopot pilot sets a precedent for how urban spaces can be co-created to support long-term social resilience and justice.

7. Zagreb Risk and Mitigation Measures

Risk and mitigation measures are fundamental components of effective project management and organizational planning. In the context of Bauhaus Bites, risk refers to the potential for events or conditions that could negatively impact the achievement of project objectives, timelines, or outcomes. These uncertainties may arise from internal factors such as resource constraints or external influences like policy changes or stakeholder engagement challenges.

To proactively address such uncertainties, mitigation measures are developed and implemented to reduce the likelihood or impact of potential risks. A robust risk management strategy enhances preparedness and resilience, enabling the project team to respond effectively to challenges and maintain progress toward its goals. Moreover, it supports informed decision-making and fosters a culture of accountability and adaptability within the consortium.

Risk management in Bauhaus Bites involves a systematic process of identifying, assessing, controlling, and recording risks. This includes highlighting potential consequences and managing mitigation actions in a transparent and traceable manner. Risk assessment methods will be applied throughout the project lifecycle to minimize deviations from expected results and timelines, ensuring that corrective actions can be taken swiftly when needed.

In the Grant Agreement and Consortium Plan, we have listed all critical risks. These risks have been revisited and updated to reflect the perspectives and experiences of the participating cities, ensuring that local contexts and evolving conditions are taken into account.

Beyond the risks listed in the consortium plan and Grant Agreement, there are currently no other foreseeable risks that could significantly impact the implementation or outcomes of Bauhaus Bites. The consortium remains vigilant and committed to continuous monitoring, but at this stage, no additional risks have been identified that warrant further mitigation planning.

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About Bauhaus Bites

The Bauhaus Bites project serves over 1000 people by providing affordable, healthy, and nutritious food that is environmentally friendly. It raises awareness and engages individuals about the benefits of nature and the significance of sustainable food, empowering them to become ambassadors in their communities. Additionally, it implements over 20 place-based and community-based interventions and innovations. Ultimately, innovative ways to tailor policy responses to the specific challenges and needs identified at various levels of governance contribute to the implementation of interconnected European strategies.

The Bauhaus Bites Food Environments are urban and peri-urban ecosystems that commit to implementing sustainable, healthy diets, amplified by the New European Bauhaus and fortified with Nature-Based Solutions. They will ensure that the transformed food environments of tomorrow are sustainable, inclusive, and beautiful.





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