

Williams, D.R. and Brown, J. (2012) *Learning Gardens and Sustainability Education: Bringing Life to Schools and Schools to Life*, New York and London: Routledge

16.2 Engagement with NBS sites/projects

Project Name: URBAN GreenUP

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Engagement with NBS (sites/projects)	Knowledge and Social Capacity Building
Description and justification	The importance and significance of public access to environmental information and participation in environmental decision-making are enshrined in the Aarhus Convention, adopted in 1998 in the Danish City of Århus (United Nations Economic Commission for Europe, 1998). In England the National Planning Policy Framework also emphasises the importance of community engagement to achieving well-design places and public involvement in planning and decision-making (Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government, 2018). Moreover, academic sources highlight the benefits for environmental management of understanding the relationships between the views of different stakeholders, including the public (Baur et al. 2016). The monitoring of engagement with NBS in Liverpool is therefore of vital importance.
Definition	Fundamental to the monitoring of this KPI is the ability to monitor engagement at multiple stages of development and delivery of NBS. This KPI will therefore be monitored across the various public engagement activities and periods of the project using multiple data collection methods.
Strengths and weaknesses	- This KPI will require citizens' collaboration, so recovering the data could be difficult.
Measurement procedure and tool	In progress. Participant observation and record keeping of engagement events and consultation activities will be conducted; this will include the collection of demographic information on the individuals and organisations involved for use as descriptive statistics during analysis. Participant observation allows for the collection of data in a naturalistic setting whereby the researcher observes and participates in the common and uncommon activities of the subject group (Musante and DeWalt, 2010) – in this case by attending, observing and participating in the public engagement activities.

	<p>Content analysis of engagement materials will also be conducted. As with other KPIs where content analysis will be used, a range of techniques will be used including word-frequency counting, key-word-in-context listings, concordances, classification of words into content categories, content category counts, and retrievals based on content categories and co-occurrences (Druckman 2005; Weber 1990).</p> <p>To complement the above data collection methods and provide a richer source of data on how citizens and community groups engaged with NBS, qualitative semi-structured interviews will be conducted with targeted participants. Interviews can be used to attempt to understand the world from the subject’s perspective, to understand their experiences and their interpretations of them (Kvale, 1996; Mann, 2016) and so can aid in the monitoring of this KPI to further our understanding of how citizens engaged, their motivations and their experiences of engagement in NBS. Purposive and non-probability sampling will be used to select interview participants. Interview participants will be selected based on organisation or participant ‘type’ to ensure a range of interviewees – for example, community organisation representatives, individual citizens and interest groups.</p> <p>As with other qualitative data collected, data for this KPI will be analysed using the qualitative data analysis tool, Nvivo. A combination of deductive and inductive coding will be employed, using a priori codes from theory (Creswell 2013), followed by a second level of analysis where emergent themes are identified from coding patterns in the data. As elsewhere, a second researcher will blindly code a selection of interviews to check intercoder reliability is at least 85%.</p>
Scale of measurement	City / neighbourhood
Data source	
Required data	In progress.
Data input type	In progress.
Data collection frequency	In progress
Level of expertise required	Technical / Expert
Synergies with other indicators	
Connection with SDGs	SDG4 / SDG8 / SDG10 / SDG11

Opportunities for participatory data collection	--
Additional information	
References	<p>URBAN GreenUP Deliverable D3.4 - Monitoring program to Liverpool https://www.urbangreenup.eu/insights/deliverables/d3-4--monitoring-program-to-liverpool.kl</p> <p>URBAN GreenUP Deliverable D5.3: City Diagnosis and Monitoring Procedures https://www.urbangreenup.eu/insights/deliverables/d5-3-city-diagnosis-and-monitoring-procedures.kl</p> <p>Baur, J.W.R., Tynon, J.F., Ries, P. & Rosenberger, R.S. (2016). Public attitudes about urban forest ecosystem services management: A case study in Oregon cities. <i>Urban Forestry & Urban Greening</i>, 17, 42-53.</p> <p>Creswell, J. W. 2013. <i>Qualitative inquiry and research design: choosing among five approaches</i>, Thousand Oaks, SAGE Publications.</p> <p>Druckman, D. 2005. <i>Doing research. Methods of inquiry for conflict analysis</i>. Thousand Oaks: Sage Publications.</p> <p>Kvale, S. (1996). <i>Interviews: an introduction to qualitative research interviewing</i>. London: Sage.</p> <p>Mann, S. (2016). <i>The research interview: reflective practice and reflexivity in research processes</i>, Houndmills, Basingstoke, Hampshire UK, Palgrave Macmillan.</p> <p>Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government, (2018). <i>National Planning Policy Framework</i>. https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/728643/Revised_NPPF_2018.pdf</p> <p>Musante, K. and DeWalt, B.R. (2010). <i>Participant Observation: A Guide for Fieldworkers</i>, Blue Ridge Summit, US: AltaMira Press.</p> <p>Weber, R. 1990. <i>Basic Content Analysis</i>. Thousand Oaks, USA: SAGE Publications.</p>