

PARTICIPATORY PLANNING AND GOVERNANCE

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17 RECOMMENDED INDICATORS OF PARTICIPATORY PLANNING AND GOVERNANCE

17.1 Openness of participatory processes

Project Name: URBAN GreenUP (Grant Agreement no. 730426)

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Openness of participatory processes	Participatory Planning and Governance
Description and justification	Nature-Based Solutions require planning approaches and governance architectures that support accessibility to green spaces, while maintaining their quality for the provision of ecosystem services. Urban environmental problems are often difficult to handle and successful solutions require combined efforts of different scientific disciplines but also an active dialogue between stakeholders from policy and society (Lemos and Morehouse, 2005). In this context, transdisciplinary approaches for knowledge co-production provide insights about the ways and the rationale for engaging with multiple knowledge holders: experts and scientists as well as citizens and practitioners (Bergmann et al., 2012, Jahn et al., 2012). The scientific frameworks of

	<p>urban ecosystem services were brought into the interface between policy and science to inform urban planning and governance (Frantzeskaki and Tilie, 2014).</p> <p>The quality of the URBAN GreenUP project implementation depends on social learning and adequate technical solutions. This is possible through the support and cooperation between the involved parties and the resulting input of knowledge (Luyet, 2012).</p>
Definition	<p>For this KPI definition “participation” is defined as “a process through which stakeholders influence and share control over development initiatives and the decision and resources which affect them” (World Bank definition, 1996). The stakeholder participation includes other stakeholders not mentioned in the other categories, such as civil society (individuals or organized society) and scientific community (the academia).</p>
Strengths and weaknesses	<p>Municipality data from different departments are needed</p>
Measurement procedure and tool	<p>Participation is often reduced to the dissemination of information and the holding of workshops. These approaches generally do not take into account either the heterogeneity of stakeholders, or the complexity of the decision making process (Luyet, 2012).</p> <p>The KPI “Openness of participatory processes” is based on the participation actions delivered in the city of Valladolid. There are defined two steps, data collection and data evaluation.</p> <p>➤ <u>Step 1. Data collection and characterization.</u></p> <p>The data collection about the participatory processes would have the following items:</p> <p><i>Participation techniques:</i> Reports, Presentations, public hearings, Internet webpage, Interviews, questionnaires and surveys, Field visit and interactions, Workshop, Participatory mapping, Focus group, Citizen jury, Geospatial/ decision support system, Cognitive map, Role playing, Multicriteria analysis, Scenario analysis, Consensus conference.</p> <p><i>Degrees of participation:</i> The participation action is classified into the following types.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Information: explanation of the project to the stakeholders. - Consultation: presentation of the project to stakeholders, collection of their suggestions, and then decision making with or without taking into account stakeholders input.

- Collaboration: presentation of the project to stakeholders, collection of their suggestions, and then decision making, taking into account stakeholders input.
- Co-decision: cooperation with stakeholders towards an agreement for solution and implementation.
- Empowerment: delegation of decision-making over project development and implementation to the stakeholders.

Co-creation & Co-production agent: There are identified the following stakeholders groups:

- Policy makers: The Valladolid City Council Departments, and other local entities.
- Experts: Scientific community and consultants, professionals, technicians.
- Community representatives: Economic agents. Civil society such as civil associations and local communities.

Table 1: Data collection record table for KPI CH0701 “Openness to participatory processes”.

Openness to participatory processes					
Date	Communication model	Participation technique	Degree of participation	Co-creation & Co-production agent	Participation action
dd/mm/yy	Classify: In-person meeting. Video conference / Online meeting. Audio conference / Call.	Classify: Reports, Interviews, questionnaires, Workshop, others.	Classify: Information, Consultation, Collaboration, Co-decision, Empowerment	Policy maker, Scientific community, Civil society, Economic sector, Other stakeholder	Name of the participation action and short description

The following activities might be included to calculate this KPI: Single Desk actions, open days such as Mobility week or the

Day of the Earth, conferences about Smart city, environmental awareness, etc.

➤ Step 2. Evaluation of participatory processes.

How do we evaluate the stakeholder participation? There are defined two techniques, quantitative and qualitative.

Quantitative evaluation: The “Openness of participatory processes” indicator is expressed through quantitative techniques such as (n° processes/year/participation technique/stakeholder) and population reached (number of attendees/agent type)

Quantitative-Qualitative evaluation: There is also calculated a Global Indicator by a mix qualitative and quantitative technique. There will be assigned a final score from 1 to 5, depending on the following criteria (see next table for scoring criteria):

- The quality of the process (conflict resolution, early involvement, transparency, equity, influence, stakeholder representativeness, integration of all interests and definition of rules).
- The outcomes (capacity building, emergent knowledge, impacts and social learning)
- The political, social, cultural, historical and environmental context.

The qualitative score evaluates from 1-5 points, where 1-Low quality and 5-High quality.

Table 2. Qualitative scoring for indicator “Openness of participatory processes”

Criteria	Type of criteria	Scoring (points)
Scope	Quantitative	International, National, Regional = 1 point. Local = 0 points.
Communication model	Quantitative	In-person meeting = 1 point. Video conference/Online meeting/Audio conference/Call = 0,5 points. Email = 0 points.
Participation technique	Qualitative	From 0-1 depending on the quality and different types of participation techniques
Degree of participation	Quantitative	Information, Consultation = 0 points. Collaboration = 0,5 points. Co-decision, Empowerment = 1 point.

Attendees type	Quantitative	For >1 type = 1 point. Only 1 type = 0 points.
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Table 3: Evaluation record table for indicator “Openness to participatory processes”.

		Evaluation of participatory processes	
Date	Participation action	Number of attendees	Qualitative score
dd/mm /yyyy	Name of the participation action and short description	Number of people that attend to the activity, for every stakeholder type (political, academia, citizens, etc.)	From 1-5 where 1- Low quality and 5- high quality.

Scale of measurement	City / neighbourhood
Data source	
Required data	Data are usually collected from the municipality participatory actions annually.
Data input type	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Participatory actions with the scientific community per year (#/month, #/year, n ° attendees). This includes scientists, university students and scholars. ▪ Participatory actions with Other stakeholders (individuals and organized citizenship such as civic center's board and neighbourhoods' associations, as well as Local entities) per year (#/month, #/year, n ° attendees). ▪ Participatory actions with economic agents per year. Economic agents involved such as technicians, specialists, consultants, enterprises, companies and others (#/month, #/year, n° attendees). ▪ Participatory Budgets: Number of NBS projects requested by the citizens per year. There will be identifies the NBS type.
Data collection frequency	Data are collected monthly. A global indicator is calculated annually. There will be included a statistic analysis of the participatory processes delivered.
Level of expertise required	Technical / Expert

Synergies with other indicators	
Connection with SDGs	SDG4 / SDG8 / SDG10 / SDG11
Opportunities for participatory data collection	None identified.
Additional information	
References	<p>URBAN GreenUP Deliverable D2.4 - Monitoring program to Valladolid. https://www.urbangreenup.eu/insights/deliverables/d2-4---monitoring-program-to-valladolid.kl</p> <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 D4.4 – Monitoring program to Izmir https://www.urbangreenup.eu/insights/deliverables/d4-4---monitoring-program-to-izmir.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>Bhatnagar, Bhuvan; Williams, Aubrey C. [editors]; Bhatnagar, Bhuvan*Williams, Aubrey C. [editors]. 1992. Participatory development and the World Bank : potential directions for change (English). World Bank discussion papers ; no. WDP 183. Washington, DC : The World Bank. http://documents.worldbank.org/curated/en/789811468765616541/Participatory-development-and-the-World-Bank-potential-directions-for-change</p> <p>Luyet V1, Schlaepfer R, Parlange MB, Buttler A. (2012). A framework to implement Stakeholder participation in environmental projects. International Journal of Environmental Research and Public Health.</p> <p>Frantzeskaki, Niki & Kabisch, Nadja & McPhearson, Timon. (2016). Advancing urban environmental governance: Understanding theories, practices and processes shaping urban sustainability and resilience. Environmental Science & Policy. 62. 10.1016/j.envsci.2016.05.008.</p>