

18 ADDITIONAL INDICATORS OF PARTICIPATORY PLANNING AND GOVERNANCE

18.1 Community involvement in planning

Project Name: UNaLab (Grant Agreement no. 730052)

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Openness of participatory processes: Community involvement in planning	Participatory Planning and Governance
Description and justification	Public participation in NBS projects encompasses a wide range of different opportunities for citizens, nongovernmental organizations, businesses, and other stakeholders co-create, co-implement and co-manage NBS, concomitantly creating a sense of ownership. The integral role of citizens and other stakeholders in NBS projects can influence the openness of other processes managed by the municipality. Stakeholder involvement has been shown to positively influence agreement on solutions and acceptance of policy interventions, largely through raising citizens' awareness (Driessen, Glasbergen and Verdaas 2001).
Definition	The extent to which citizens and other stakeholders have been involved in the planning phase of a given project (unitless)
Strengths and weaknesses	+ Few data necessary - Difficult to understand the level of all citizens' involvement
Measurement procedure and tool	A five-point Likert scale based on the ladder of citizen participation (Arnstein, 1969) can be used to qualitatively assess the success of community involvement in NBS planning. The Likert scale follows Arnstein's ladder from non-participation (1) through degrees of tokenism (2-3) to citizen empowerment via partnership (4) or citizen control (5): No involvement — 1 — 2 — 3 — 4 — 5 — High involvement 1. Not at all: No community involvement. 2. Inform and consult: A relatively complete project plan is announced to the community for information only, or for the purpose of receiving community feedback. The

	<p>consultation process primarily seeks community acceptance of the plan.</p> <p>3. Advise: A project plan is drafted by a project team then presented to community actors, who are invited to ask questions, provide feedback and give advice. Based on this input the planners may alter the project plan.</p> <p>4. Partnership: Community actors are invited by project planners to participate in the planning process by prioritising issues and planning actions. The local community is able to influence the planning process.</p> <p>5. Community self-development: Project planners empower community actors to outline their needs and to make actionable plans.</p>
Scale of measurement	District to municipality scale (project-based)
Data source	
Required data	Information on public participation processes during the planning phase of NBS project
Data input type	Qualitative
Data collection frequency	Annually; at minimum, before and after NBS implementation
Level of expertise required	Low
Synergies with other indicators	Relation to <i>Design for sense of place</i> , <i>Participatory governance</i> indicators and <i>Green Space Management</i> indicator group
Connection with SDGs	SDG 10 Reduced inequalities, SDG 11 Sustainable cities and communities, SDG 16 Peace, justice and strong institutions, SDG 17 Partnerships for the goals
Opportunities for participatory data collection	Participatory data collection is the core of this metric
Additional information	
References	<p>Arnstein, S.R. (1969). A ladder of citizen participation. <i>Journal of the American Planning Association</i>, 35(4), 216-224.</p> <p>Driessen, P.P.J., Glasbergen, P., & Verdaas, C. (2001.) Interactive policy-making: A model of management for public works. <i>European Journal of Operational Research</i>, 128, 322-337.</p>