

18.11 Perceived ease of governance of NBS

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| Perceived ease of governance of NBS | Participatory Planning and Governance |
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| Description and justification | Existing municipal rules and regulations based upon centralised or top-down systems of management, traditional construction processes, etc., may serve as a barrier to innovations like NBS. Projects may be able to forge a new path, or shift the paradigm within which municipalities operate in order to better support innovative actions that challenge the status quo. There is growing recognition of the critical importance of citizen engagement in sustainable urban development. Long-term climate change mitigation and adaptation planning has been identified as a key area for participatory or inclusive governance, wherein municipalities partner with citizens to develop and manage solutions (Brink & Wamsler, 2018). |
| Definition | The extent to which the NBS project has contributed to, or inspired, the development of new forms of NBS governance in the form of changes to rules or regulations (unitless). |
| Strengths and weaknesses | + Easy and straightforward assessment - The results may not be holistic |
| Measurement procedure and tool | The extent to which an NBS project has contributed to, or inspired, the development of new forms of NBS governance in the form of changes to rules or regulations can be evaluated using a five-point Likert scale (Bosch et al., 2017): No impact — 1 — 2 — 3 — 4 — 5 — High impact 1. No impact: the project has not, at any level, inspired changes in rules and regulations. 2. Little impact: the project has led to a localised discussion about the suitability of the current rules and regulations. 3. Some impact: the project has led to a public discussion, leading to a change in rules and regulations. 4. Notable impact: the project has led to a public discussion, leading to a change in rules and regulations. This in its turn has sparked a discussion amongst other |

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| | <p>administrations about the suitability of the current rules and regulations.</p> <p>5. High impact: the project has led to a public discussion, leading to a change in rules and regulations. This in turn has inspired other administrations to reconsider their rules and regulations</p> |
| Scale of measurement | Municipality scale |
| Data source | |
| Required data | Information on changes to rules or regulations based on contribution or inspiration from an 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>Openness of participatory processes</i> , <i>Design for sense of place</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 | Questionnaires |
| Additional information | |
| References | <p>Bosch, P., Jongeneel, S., Rovers, V., Neumann, H.-M., Airaksinen, M., & Huovila, A. (2017). CITYkeys indicators for smart city projects and smart cities. CITYkeys D1.4. Retrieved from http://nws.euocities.eu/MediaShell/media/CITYkeysD14Indicatorsforsmartcityprojectsandsmartcities.pdf</p> <p>Brink, E., & Wamsler, C. (2018). Collaborative governance for climate change adaptation: Mapping citizen-municipality interactions. <i>Environmental Policy & Governance</i>, 28, 82-97.</p> |