The Urban NEXUS

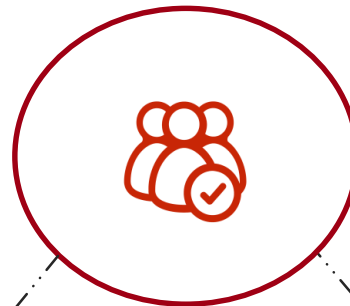giz Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH

Module 3:
Inclusive and Participatory Planning

The Urban Nexus Guide

The Urban Nexus Guide

Module 3:
Governing the
Urban Nexus

Module 1:
Linking Global Agendas
and the Urban Nexus
approach

Module 2:
Planning and
implementing
the Urban Nexus

Learning Goals

1. Learn why inclusive and participatory planning plays a crucial tool for building resilient and inclusive cities.

2. Understand the interlinkages between inclusive cities and Urban Nexus governance.

3. Learn about policy frameworks and practical techniques that enable meaningful participatory planning processes.

4. Knowing how to involve and coordinate the voices of different stakeholders in the planning and implementation of Urban Nexus Projects.
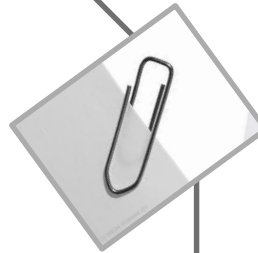
1. Inclusive Cities

Inclusive Cities

> *"Exclusion of people in poverty from participating and influencing decisions that affect their lives, increases their vulnerability and powerlessness; including them in the decision making process is a condition for a sustainable, effective development."*
>
> Carlos Cortez Ruiz 2013

Inclusive Cities – a definition

- Inequality has become a major emerging urban issue

- Exclusion makes it difficult for vulnerable groups to secure access to land, jobs, social and political rights

- An inclusive city is a place where everyone is enabled and empowered to fully participate in the social, economic and political opportunities that cities have to offer (UN Habitat 2001)

Spatial inclusion:
Access to affordable land, housing and services

Social Inclusion:
Improving the terms for individuals and groups (e.g. women and girls) to take part in society

Economic Inclusion:
Ensuring opportunities for all

Inclusive Cities and Gender Equality

- Majority of women in urban settlements continue to face multiple challenges (inequality, exclusion from decision-making & public life, violence etc.)

- Mainstreaming **gender equality is a precondition for sustainable and inclusive cities** (→ Link between SDG 11 and SDG5)

Building gender equality in inclusive cities means:

✓ Promoting women's **participation in community and public life**

✓ Involving women in **decision-making** and policy development processes

✓ Creating safer social, physical and institutional environments

© International Water Management Institute (IWMI)

Inclusive Cities and the SDGs

The key to achieving the goal of inclusive cities is to address the lack of inclusion in a multi-dimensional and integrated way.

Participatory planning and decision-making are at the heart of the Inclusive City.

11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES
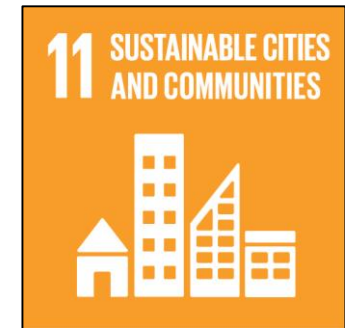
SDG 11.3

"By 2030, enhance inclusive and sustainable urbanization and capacity for participatory, integrated and sustainable human settlement planning and management in all countries."

Linking Inclusive Cities and Urban Nexus Governance

✓ Nexus approach contributes to an improved standard of living of the citizens

✓ Involving citizens in planning processes can lead to better, more resource-efficient infrastructure solutions and at the same time empower communities

✓ Synergies: Creating cities that are both socially just and environmentally sustainable

Source: World Bank 2015

Urban Nexus Case Study Example: Towards Inclusive Cities

Low-Cost Housing as a Nexus Showcase in Santa Rosa City, Philippines

- Relocation of 304 informal settlement families from flood-prone area to legal housing

- Access to basic urban services

- Participation in the planning process through discussions with municipal government through families' representative

- Sensitisation activities planned with respect to housing design and innovative water treatment technology
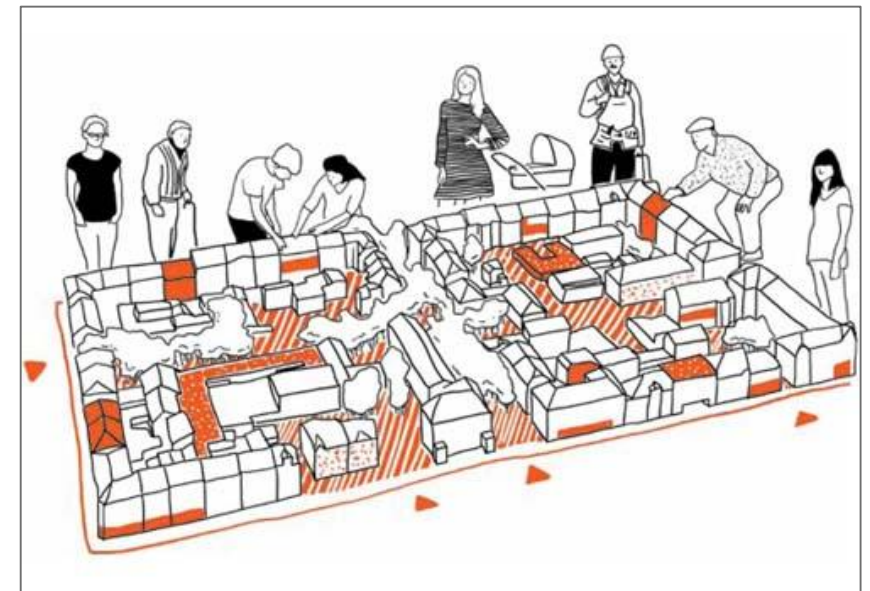
2. Participatory Planning

What is Participatory Planning?

> "The process in which all affected stakeholders of an urban plan take part in its development. Through a participatory process they can be actively involved in the process of informing the planning process and influencing the decision-making, the plan and its execution." (UN Habitat 2016)
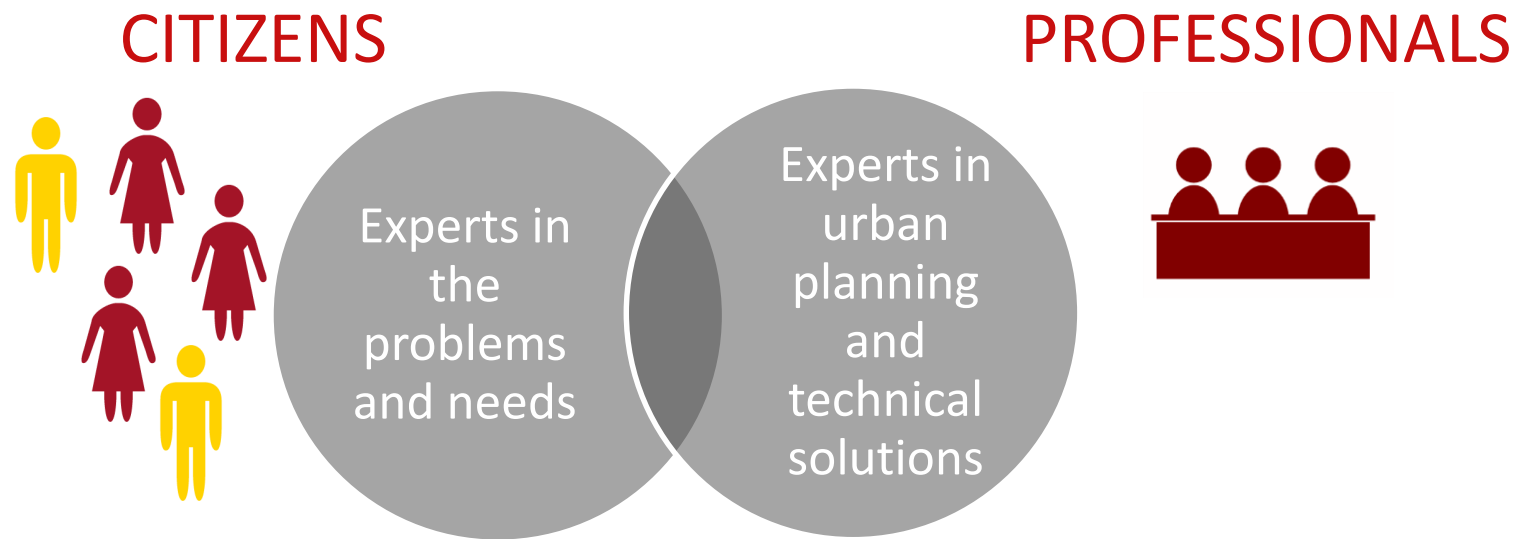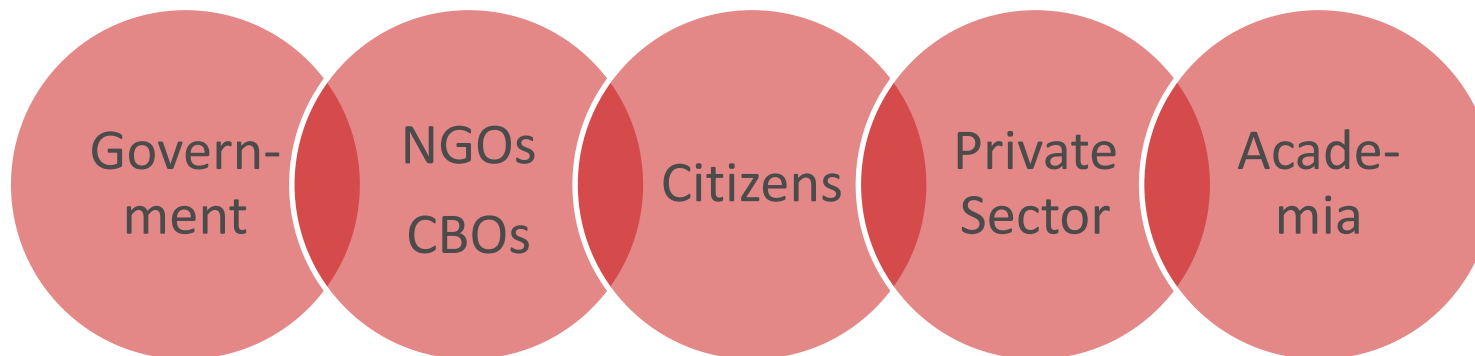

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Stakeholders in Participatory Planning

CITIZENS

PROFESSIONALS

Experts in the problems and needs

Experts in urban planning and technical solutions

Groups of Stakeholders

Govern-ment

NGOs CBOs

Citizens

Private Sector

Acade-mia

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Types and Extent of Public Involvement

PARTICIPATION LADDER

Level of participation and influence

5 Decide Together

4 Engage, negotiate

3 Discuss

2 Consult, gather information

1 Inform, educate

Graph adapted from Health Canada, 2000

© Future Capetown

Methods and Tools for Participatory Planning
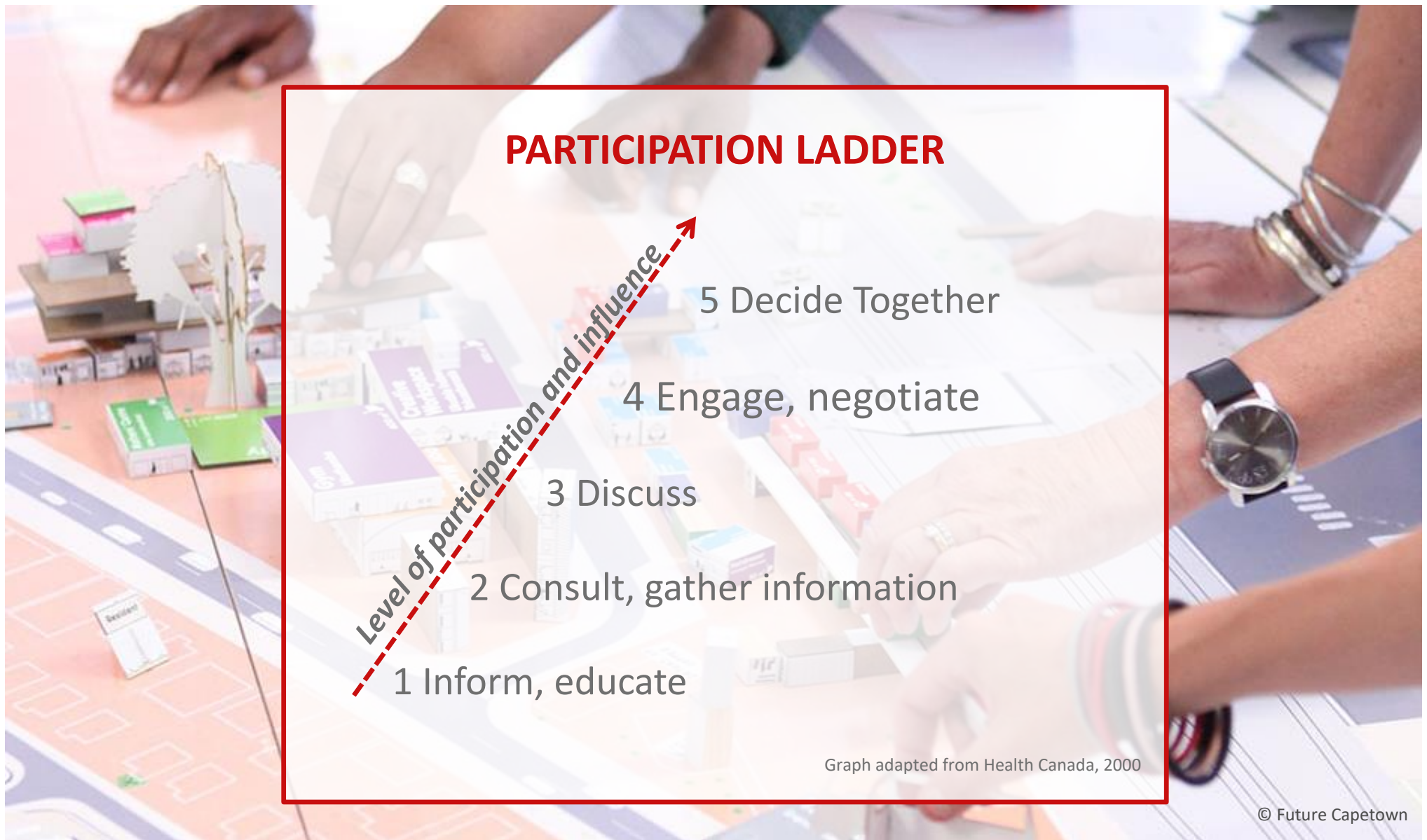
| Type of participation	Exemplary Tools
Information exchange	Public consultation meetings, informing public through (social) media, posters, flyers…
Public dialogue and discussion	Town hall meeting, future/visioning workshop, action planning
Neighborhood profiling and needs assessments	Community-based mapping, interviews, focus group discussions, neighborhood walks
Engage and negotiate	Advisory comittee, visualizing and modeling → tangible experiences
Joint decision-making	Participatory budgeting, referendum, co-management
Evaluation and accountability	Participatory monitoring and evaluation

Key Questions

Have you already made any experiences with participatory processes?
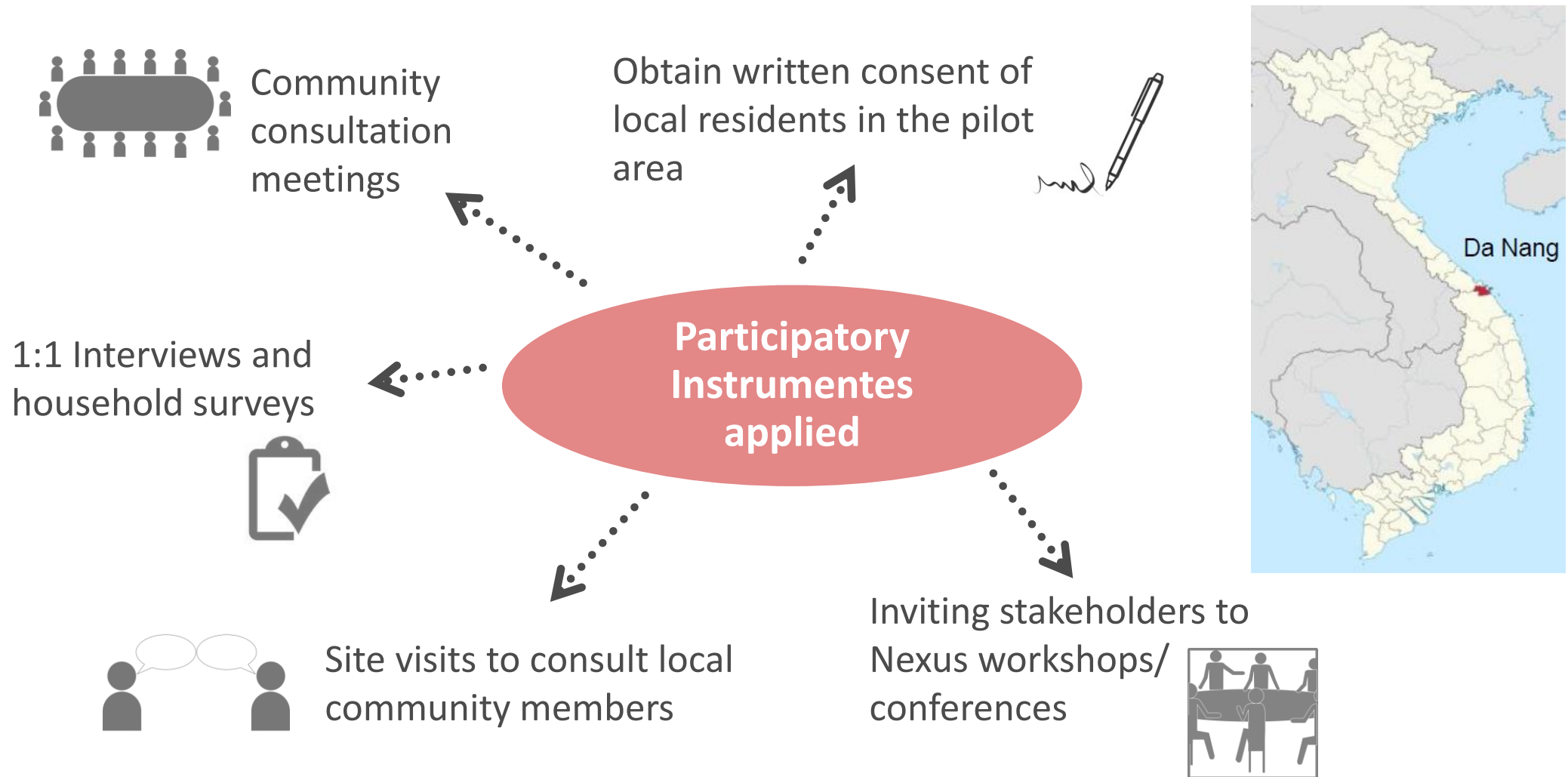
Which stakeholders were involved?

What type of participatory instruments were applied?
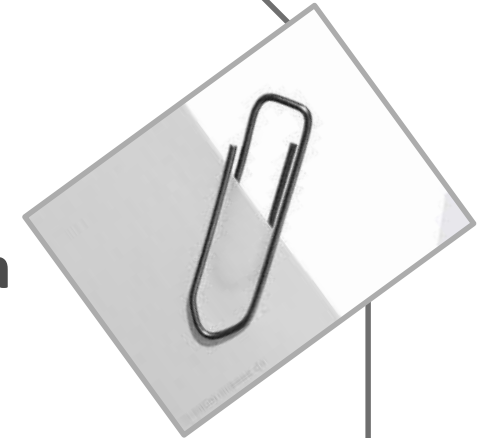
Participatory Planning: Urban Nexus Examples

Sustainable waste water treatment in Da Nang City, Vietnam

Community consultation meetings

Obtain written consent of local residents in the pilot area

Participatory Instrumentes applied

1:1 Interviews and household surveys

Site visits to consult local community members

Inviting stakeholders to Nexus workshops/ conferences

Da Nang

Participatory Planning: Additional Instruments

Community Mapping

Individuals or groups create physical maps of their neighborhood/ city

Purpose:
- Effective non-verbal way of finding out how people view their area
- Gather and present site-specific data, understand differences in perception and stimulate debate as a basis for joint planning

Community mapping

Participatory Planning: Additional Instruments

Visioning Workshop

A group of stakeholders develops a shared vision of their neighborhood/city in the future.

Purpose:

- Consensus-building tool to formulate an overarching development vision or strategy
- Helps to clarify where the activity is going and to decide whether the activity design needs to be changed

© Heartland 2050

Problem and situation analysis	→	Visioning	→	Adapt/ develop project design

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Participatory Planning: Additional Instruments

Participatory budgeting

Innovative policy making process that involves citizens directly in making policy decisions.
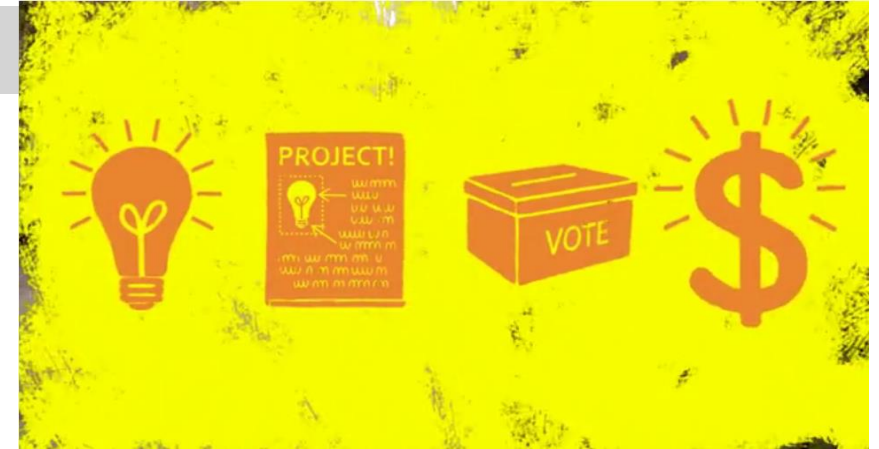
Source: The Ideas Arcade

Purpose:

- Opportunity for citizens to allocate resources, prioritize broad social policies, and monitor public spending

- Strengthens collaboration between citizenry, politics and administration

- Enhances political transparency and accountability

- Helps fairer spending by prioritizing projects that address the greatest community needs

3. Conclusion

Conclusion: Challenges of Participatory Planning

- Political and legal environment constrains public participation

- Participation processes require financial and human resources

- Mobilizing citizens and stakeholders

- Reconciling divergent positions

- Planners may lack moderation and conflict management skills

- Participation fatigue

© SDI South African Alliance

Conclusion: Advantages of Participatory Planning

✓ **Better outcomes:**

- Integrating citizens' observations, concerns and aspirations helps finding inclusive solutions that meet the community's true needs

- Values diversity and empowers communities

- Ensuring the relevance and effectiveness of plans

✓ Mobilizing private sector helps feasibility of projects

✓ By collaborating with universities, expert know-how is integrated into urban planning

✓ Higher legitimacy and transparency

✓ Building trust, strategic alliances, and support of public projects between stakeholders