



UNITED NATIONS

الاسواق
ESCWA

Regional Training Workshop on Human Settlement

Indicator 11.3.2
Civic Participation in Urban
Planning and Management
for Arab States

Global Urban Observatory Unit
Research and Capacity
Development branch
UN-HABITAT

3-5 July 2018
Cairo, Egypt

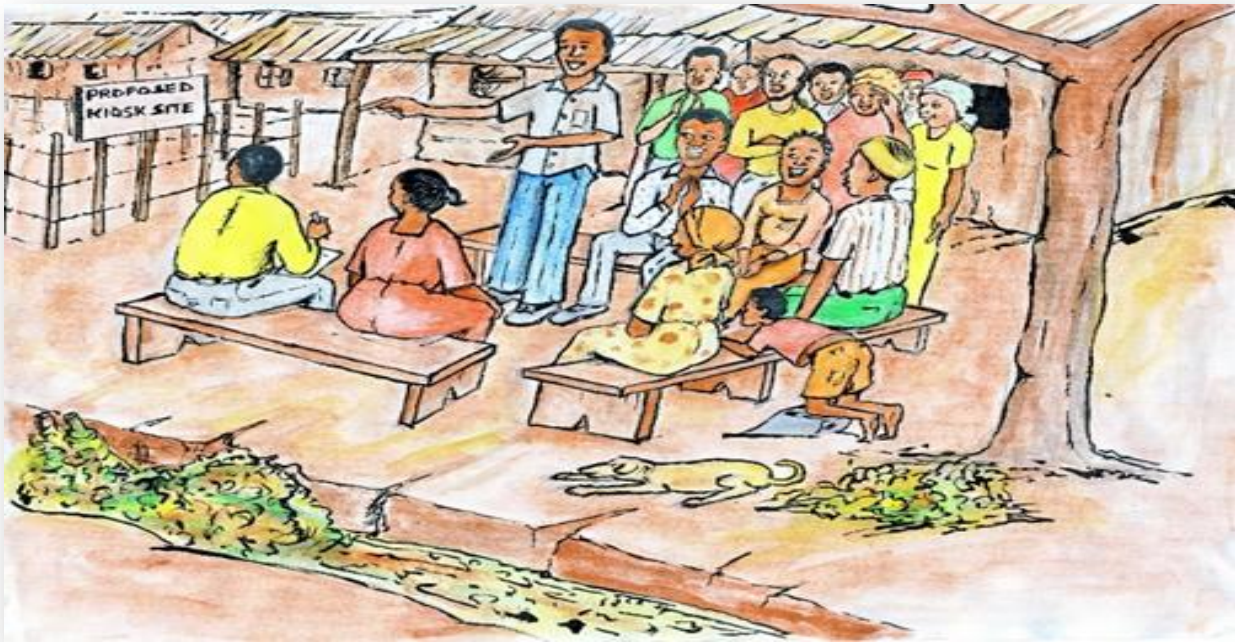
Overview

TARGET 11.3

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

INDICATOR 11.3.2

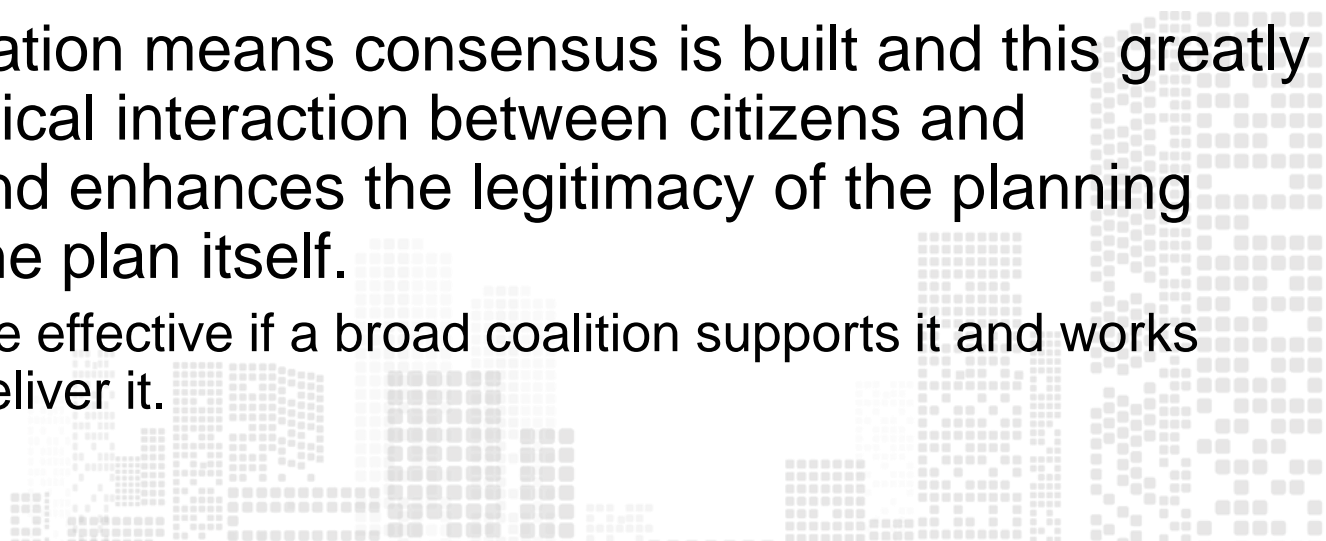
Proportion of cities with a direct participation structure of civil society in urban planning and management that operate regularly and democratically



Tier III

Rationale

- Public participation fosters a positive relationship between a government and the public.
- Ensuring that wide varieties of opinions are considered helps decision makers in better understanding the interlinkages and nature of problems facing the city.
- Public participation means consensus is built and this greatly enhances political interaction between citizens and government and enhances the legitimacy of the planning process and the plan itself.
 - A plan is more effective if a broad coalition supports it and works together to deliver it.



Rationale

- Development of sustainable human settlements calls for the active engagement of civil society organizations
- City governments should strive to:
 - Facilitate and protect people's participation and civic engagement .
 - Promote civic and human rights education and training programs.
 - Remove the barriers that block participation of socially marginalized groups.



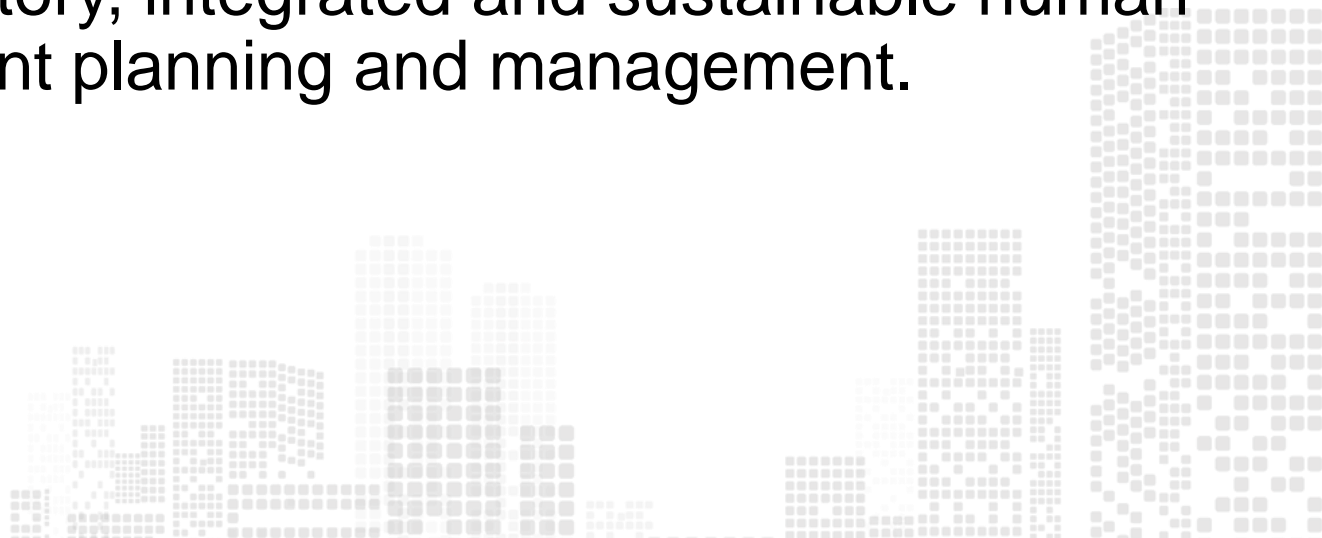
Rationale

- Indicator 11.3.2
 - Assess whether city managers and planners provide opportunities for citizen participation at various levels of decision-making.

- Value of residents' participation in strengthening the planning processes **RECOGNIZED** by Local Authorities and Governments, and international community
 - This people-centred approach is used in planning and implementation of community projects
 - Remains one of the key methodologies being developed to address priority development issues at city and other local levels (e.g. civic ward).

Monitoring and Reporting

- Monitoring progress helps provide necessary and timely information to decision makers and stakeholders
 - To make informed decision to accelerate progress towards enhancing inclusive and sustainable urbanization and capacity for participatory, integrated and sustainable human settlement planning and management.



Monitoring and Reporting



Capacity Development

- UN-Habitat



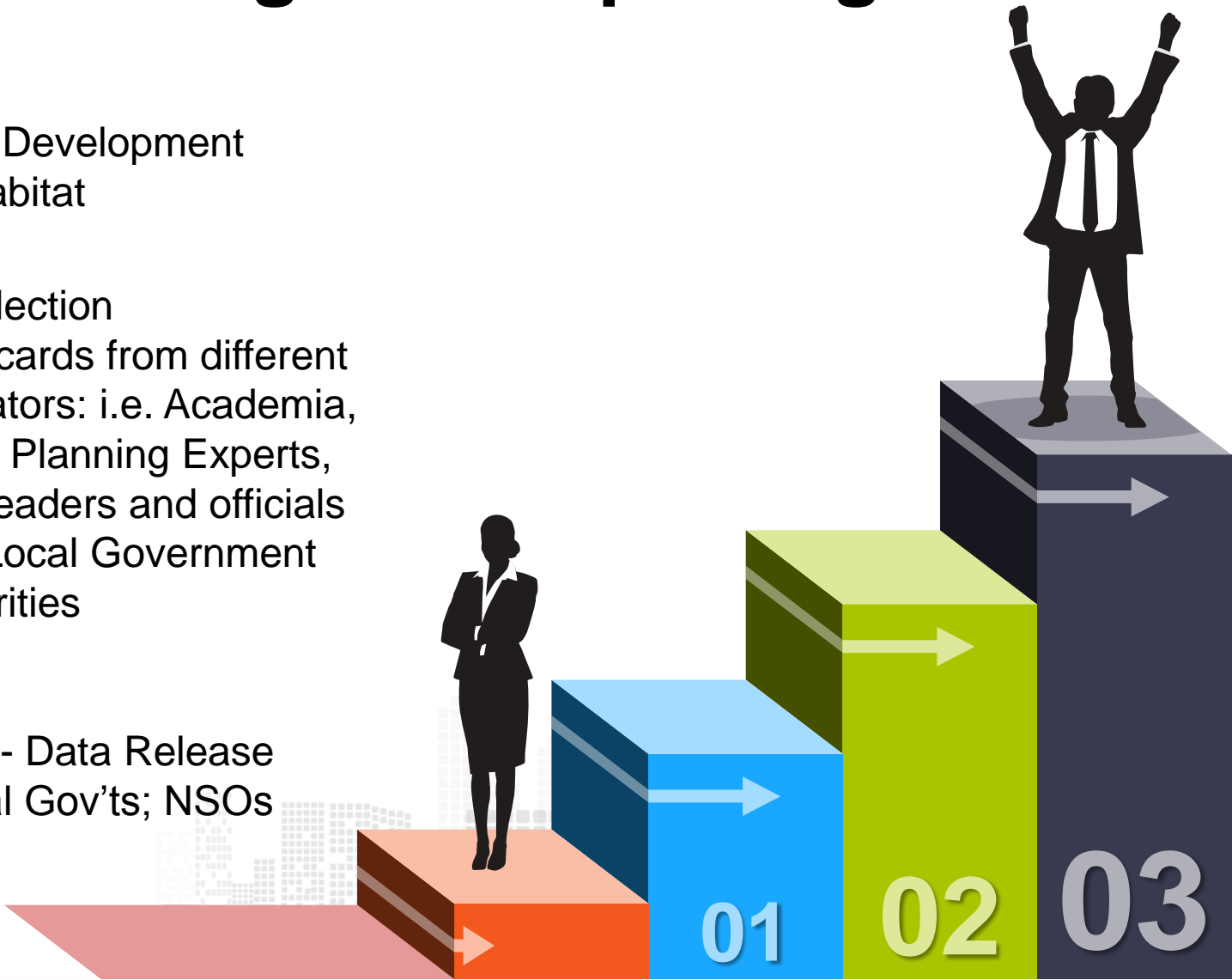
Data Collection

- Scorecards from different evaluators: i.e. Academia, Urban Planning Experts, City Leaders and officials from Local Government Authorities

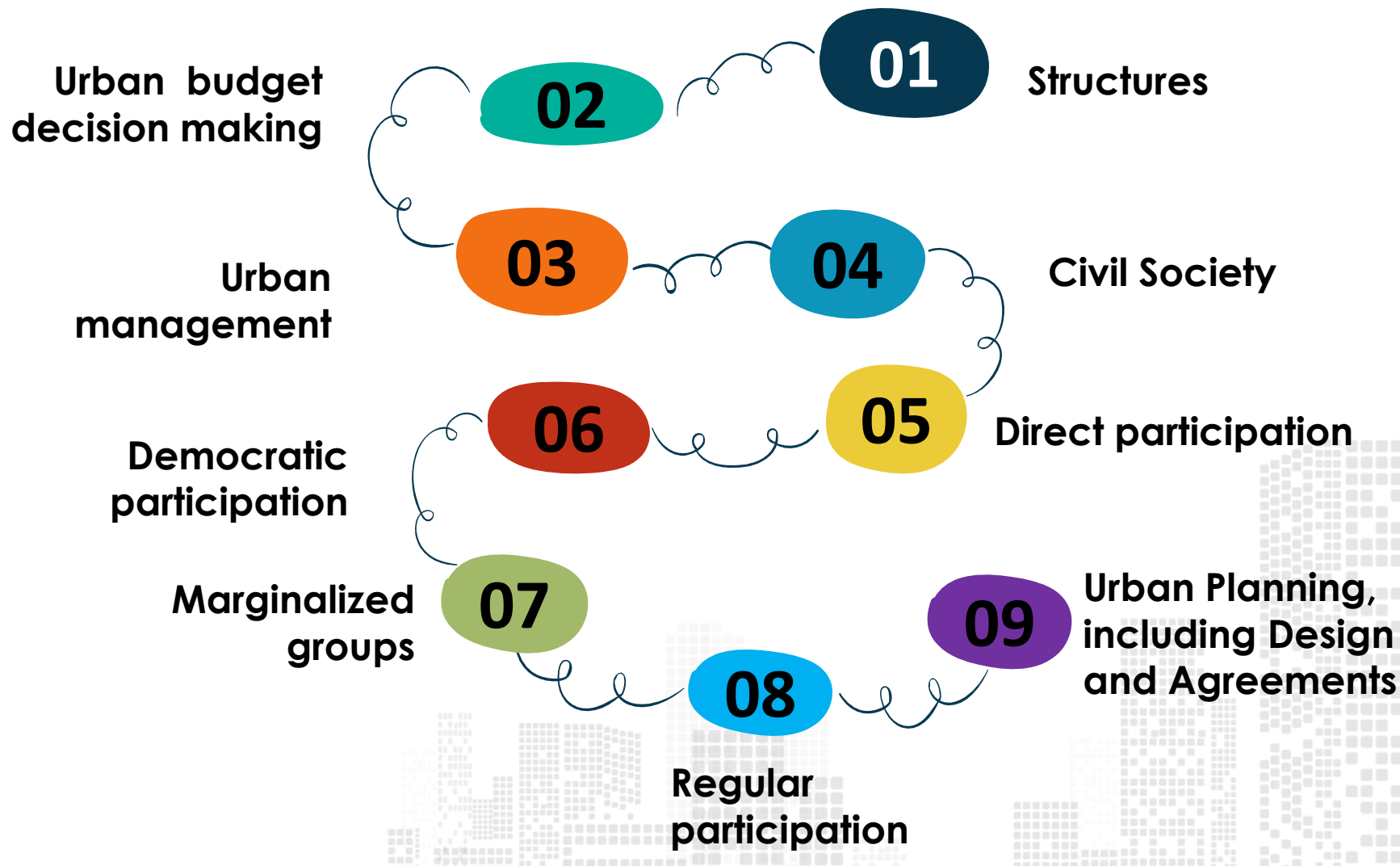


Reporting - Data Release

- National Gov'ts; NSOs



Concepts & Definitions



Concepts & Definitions

Structures: Any formal body or platform that allows for participation of civil society.

- E.g. national or local legislation, policy, town council meetings, council committees, websites, elections, suggestion boxes, appeals processes, notice period for planning proposals, online surveys, mediation processes, etc.

Civil Society: NGOs, community groups, CBOs, regional representative groups, unions, research institutes, think tanks, professional bodies, non-profit sports and cultural groups, and any other groups that represent the interests and will of their members and wider community.

Democratic participation: Existence of structures allow and encourage participation of civil society representing a cross-section of society that allows for equal representation of all members of the community.

Concepts & Definitions

Direct participation: Structures allow and encourage civil society accessing and actively engaging in decision-making at every stage of the urban planning and management process.

- Engagement must be with key decision-makers or staff, not third parties or other stakeholders.

Regular participation: Structures allow and encourage civil society participation at every stage of the urban planning and management process, and at least every six to nine months.

Marginalized groups: Groups of people that are not traditionally given equal voice in governance processes.

- E.g. women, young men and women, children, low-income communities, ethnic minorities, religious minorities, people with disabilities, the elderly, sexual and gender identity minorities and migrants.

Concepts & Definitions

Urban Management: Officials, including elected officials and public/civil servants, that are responsible for city-management, across all sectors (roads, water, sanitation, energy, public space, land management, urban planning, etc).

Urban Budget decision making: Process by which funds are allocated to various sectors of urban management, including planning, roads, roads, water, sanitation, energy, public space, land title, recreation, etc.

Urban Planning, including Design and Agreements: Technical and political process that concerns the development and use of land, how the natural environment is used, etc.

- Design includes over-arching and specific design of public space, as well as zoning and land use definitions.
- Agreements refer to specific contract/arrangements made with various groups concerning their land, e.g. indigenous groups, protected natural environments, etc.

Methodology

Use of scorecards for evaluation

- A [questionnaire with 4-point Likert scale](#) (Strongly Disagree, Disagree, Agree, and Strongly Agree) to measure and test the level of participation in urban governance and management using the following criteria:

	Strongly Disagree (1)	Disagree (2)	Agree (3)	Strongly Agree (4)
Are there structures for civil society participation in urban planning, including design and agreements that are direct, regular and democratic?				
Are there structures for civil society participation in urban budget decision making that are direct, regular and democratic?				
Are there structures for civil society evaluation and feedback on the performance of urban management that are direct, regular and democratic?				
Do the structures promote the participation of women, young men and women, and/or other marginalized groups?				

The evaluators will score each of the questions on the Likert Scale below, categorized as:

- 1-Strongly Disagree,
- 2-Disagree,
- 3- Agree,
- 4- Strongly Agree

Methodology

- A number of cities are selected
 - For each city, the evaluators will score each of the questions on the Likert scale as
- Urban Planning

	Evaluat or (1)	Evalua tor (2)	Evalua tor (3)	Evaluato r (4)	Evaluato r (5)	Average respondent score
1. a) Are there structures for civil society participation in urban planning, including design and agreements, that are direct?	X1	X2	X3	X4	X5	$Qx_2=(X1+...+X5)/5$
1. b) Are there structures for civil society participation in urban planning, including design and agreements, that are regular?	Y1	Y2	Y3	Y4	Y5	$QY_2=(Y1+...+Y5)/5$
1. c) Are there structures for civil society participation in urban planning, including design and agreements that are democratic?	Z1	Z2	Z3	Z4	Z5	$QZ_2=(Z1+...+Z5)/5$

Overall average score: B1

Methodology

Urban budget decision making

	Evaluat or (1)	Evalu ator (2)	Evalu ator (3)	Evaluat or (4)	Evaluat or (5)	Average respondent score
2. a) Are there structures for civil society participation in urban budget decision making, that are direct?	X1	X2	X3	X4	X5	$Qx_2=(X1+...+X5)/5$
2. b) Are there structures for civil society participation in urban budget decision making, that are regular?	Y1	Y2	Y3	Y4	Y5	$QY_2 =(Y1+...+Y5)/5$
2. c) Are there structures for civil society participation in urban budget decision making, that are democratic?	Z1	Z2	Z3	Z4	Z5	$QZ_2 =(Z1+...+Z5)/5$

Overall average score: B2

Methodology

Evaluation and feedback on the performance of urban management

	Evaluat or (1)	Evalu ator (2)	Evalu ator (3)	Evaluat or (4)	Evaluat or (5)	Average respondent score
3. a) Are there structures for civil society evaluation and feedback on the performance of urban management, that are direct?	X1	X2	X3	X4	X5	$Q_{x3}=(X1+...+X5)/5$
3. b) Are there structures for civil society evaluation and feedback on the performance of urban management, that are regular?	Y1	Y2	Y3	Y4	Y5	$Q_{y3} =(Y1+...+Y5)/5$
3. c) Are there structures for civil society evaluation and feedback on the performance of urban management, that are democratic?	Z1	Z2	Z3	Z4	Z5	$Q_{z3} =(Z1+...+Z5)/5$

Overall average score: B3

Methodology

Participation of marginalized groups

	Evaluat or (1)	Evaluator (2)	Evaluator (3)	Evaluato r (4)	Evaluator (5)	Average respondent score
4. a) Do the structures allow and promote the participation of a diverse group of women?	X1	X2	X3	X4	X5	$Q_{x4} = (X1+...+X5)/5$
4. b) Do the structures allow and promote the participation of young men and women, aged between 15 and 24?	Y1	Y2	Y3	Y4	Y5	$Q_{y4} = (Y1+...+Y5)/5$
4. c) Do the structures allow and promote the participation of elderly men and women?	Z1	Z2	Z3	Z4	Z5	$Q_{z4} = (Z1+...+Z5)/5$
4. d) Do the structures allow and promote the participation of groups of low income women and men?	U ₁	U ₂	U ₃	U ₄	U ₅	$Q_{u4} = (U_1+...+ U_5)/5$
4. e) Do the structures allow and promote the participation of women and men with disabilities?	V ₁	V ₂	V ₃	V ₄	V ₅	$Q_{v4} = (V_1+...+ V_5)/5$
4. f) Do the structures allow and promote the participation of children under 15 years of age?	W ₁	W ₂	W ₃	W ₄	W ₅	$Q_{w4} = (W_1+...+ W_5)/5$
4. g) Do the structures allow and promote the participation of other marginalized groups? Including but not limited to: ethnic, religious, racial, sexual and gender identity minorities.	T ₁	T ₂	T ₃	T ₄	T ₅	$Q_{t4} = (T_1+...+ T_5)/5$

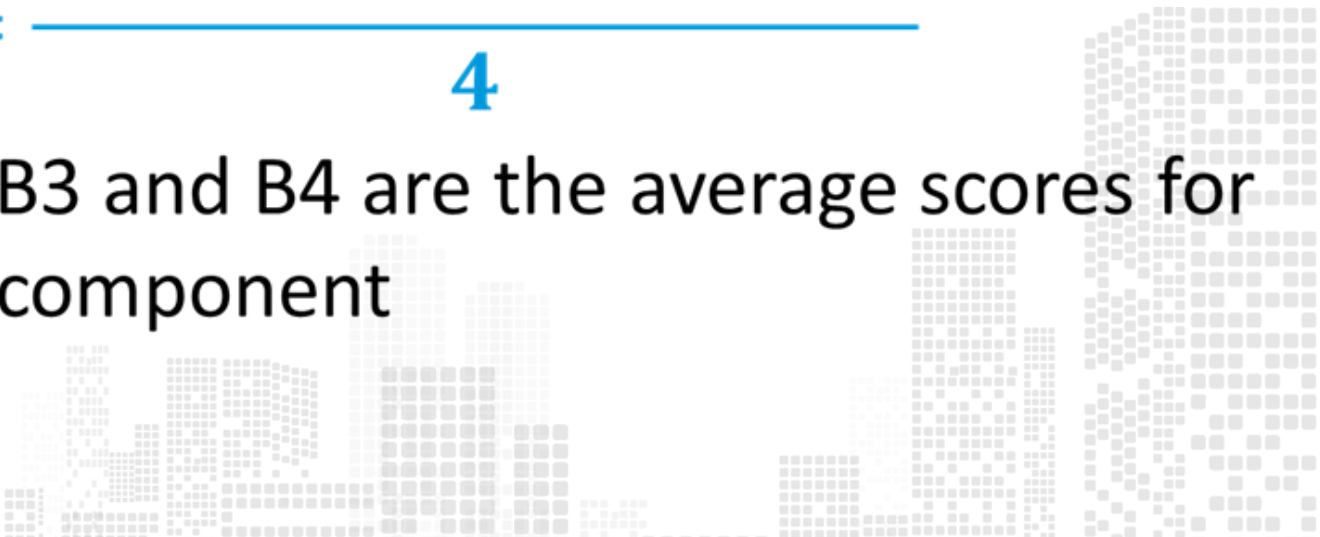
Overall average score: B4

Methodology

Once these values are calculated for the 4 questions, the overall final value of the assessment will be derived as follows:

$$B = \frac{B1 + B2 + B3 + B4}{4}$$

Where B1, B2, B3 and B4 are the average scores for each question/component



Methodology

If we have N cities selected for the evaluation in a given country, and n is the number of cities with scores that are higher than the mid-point, the value of the indicator will be calculated as:

$$\textit{Value of Indicator} = \frac{n}{N} \text{ (in \%)}$$

Where

- n =number of cities with scores higher than the mid-point
- N = Total number of cities selected for the evaluation in the country

Example

Example: Country X with 3 cities

Final scores for all the questions (1 to 4) and final overall scores for each city in Country X.

Questions	City A	City B	City C
B ₁	2.2	3.5	4
B ₂	3	4	2
B ₃	2	3	2.5
B ₄	1.5	2	3.5
Overall score	2.2	3.1	3.0

Only two out of the three cities are above the midpoint (2.5) i.e. City B and City C.
 ➔Proportion of cities in Country X with a direct participation structure of civil society in urban planning and management that operates regularly and democratically is derived as follows:

$$\frac{2}{3} = 0.67 \text{ or } 67\%$$

General Limitations

1. The indicator measures the level of participation **based on the perception of informed representatives from cities** and might not be comparable across all cities. **Cultural expectations, biases or lack of information** may influence perceptions by these informed representatives.
2. The wording of the indicator is also a challenge as some of the concepts such as **'regularly' and 'democratically' is open to subjective definition**.
3. Different countries have **different perceptions of civil society participation in urban planning and management**. This leads to lack of **uniformity globally in the data collection and process**.

