



Be Part of the Green Transition

Step-by-step guide for co-production and co-creation of NBS

Developed by DuneWorks, 2017

Steps for the co-creation and co-production of NBS



The step-by-step guide is a process support tool to:

- ☐ Manage complex projects
- ☐ Coordinate work with multiple actors; experts, researchers, stakeholders and citizens
- ☐ To reflect and monitor processes

The guide is based on:

- ✓ Placemaking principles
- ✓ 5 pillars of the Environmental Justice Framework

Premises:

- Participation is considered a **transversal aspect** of the planning process
- The planning and implementation are understood as an **iterative process**
- **Learning, monitoring and evaluation** are a core element of the process
- Projects can be initiated by various **public** and private actors (mostly public)
- **Flexibility** regarding the expectations, views and contextualization is key for the success of the process
- The proposed steps are a framework for **dialogue, negotiation and learning in which diverse perspectives and types of knowledge are acknowledged and recognized**, where there is room to discuss the distribution of costs (including risks) and (co)benefits, and whereby an effort is done to enable and support all participants in the process to express their views



Steps for the co-creation and co-production of NBS



1. Internal Alignment
2. Contextualize the problem
3. Strategize a multi-stakeholder approach
4. Plan with local stakeholders
5. Implement NBS
6. Maintenance

Overarching:

- Monitor, evaluate and learn
- Timing

Set-up Guide

- General description
- Why is this important/ why do we need to address this?
- What does it entail?
- How is it best addressed and by whom? Useful tools

Step 2 Contextualise your problem(-s)

This step aims to address the context of the interventions, which can be of the social-economic, political, institutional, cultural, physical (e.g. infrastructural, technological) or ecological nature. with explicit attention to challenges that relate to climate change like e.g. drought, heat islands, water flooding and with attention to how things have become the way they are today (legacies; path dependencies). Relevant information shall be collected and documented about these issues, but also about stakeholders (past, present, future) that are relevant in relation to the initial problems identified (and, if possible, in relation to their expectations and ambitions). This step results in an assessment of the starting situation, that is, an understanding of the local circumstances in which the environmental impacts occur and how they are coupled to social and economic issues. In this regard, the starting situation in terms of the distribution of environmental, social and economic impacts shall be assessed, which can contribute to the subsequent development of a socially inclusive strategy that aims to positively affect this distribution.

In case project preparations have already started, an assessment of crucial moments in the process (e.g. decisive moments in which path dependencies are created) is useful so that on the basis of this and additional information collected (e.g. external to the project), the initiators reflect on the potential challenges and opportunities ahead.

Step 2: Contextualise the problem(-s)			
Process steps	Why is this important/why do we need to address this?	What does it entail?	How is it best addressed and by whom?
2.1 Localize the problem(-s)	The NbS is considered a solution, so clarity is needed about what the problem(s) is (are)	This step entails an exploration of the problem/ s) to be addressed in this project	The project organisation (initiator) can organize internal dialogue sessions



1. Internal Alignment

- Alignment of **expectations and ideas** (about the goals)
- Internal discussion and agreement about the **aim and scope of stakeholder participation** and the resulting mandates for those organising the participation and communication
- Initial ideas about **what success means** and how to **evaluate it**



Participation and co-creation:

- Level and character of participation and interactions
 - To *make* or to *learn* together
 - Long or short term engagement(-s)
 - Phase of the project
- Recognition of diversity



2. Contextualize the problem

Localize the
problem

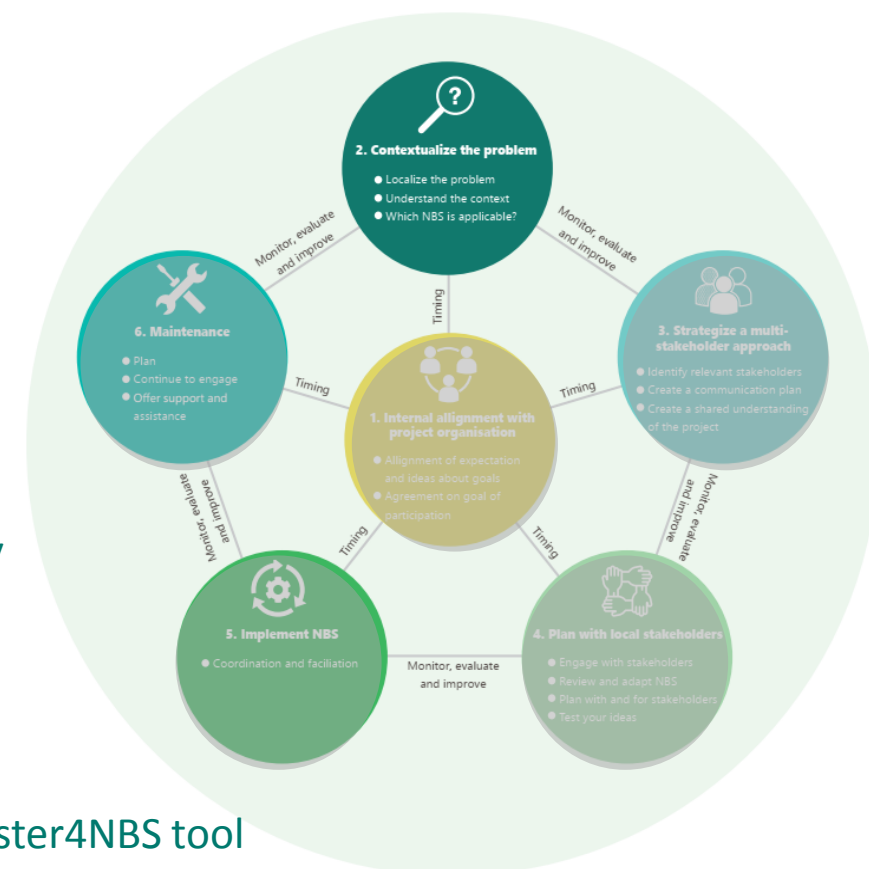
- Citizen Say (polling)
- EQoL
- Mind map

Understand
the context

- Urban assessment tools
- Environmental impact assessment tools
- Quick scan
- Societal Acceptance tool/ EQoL

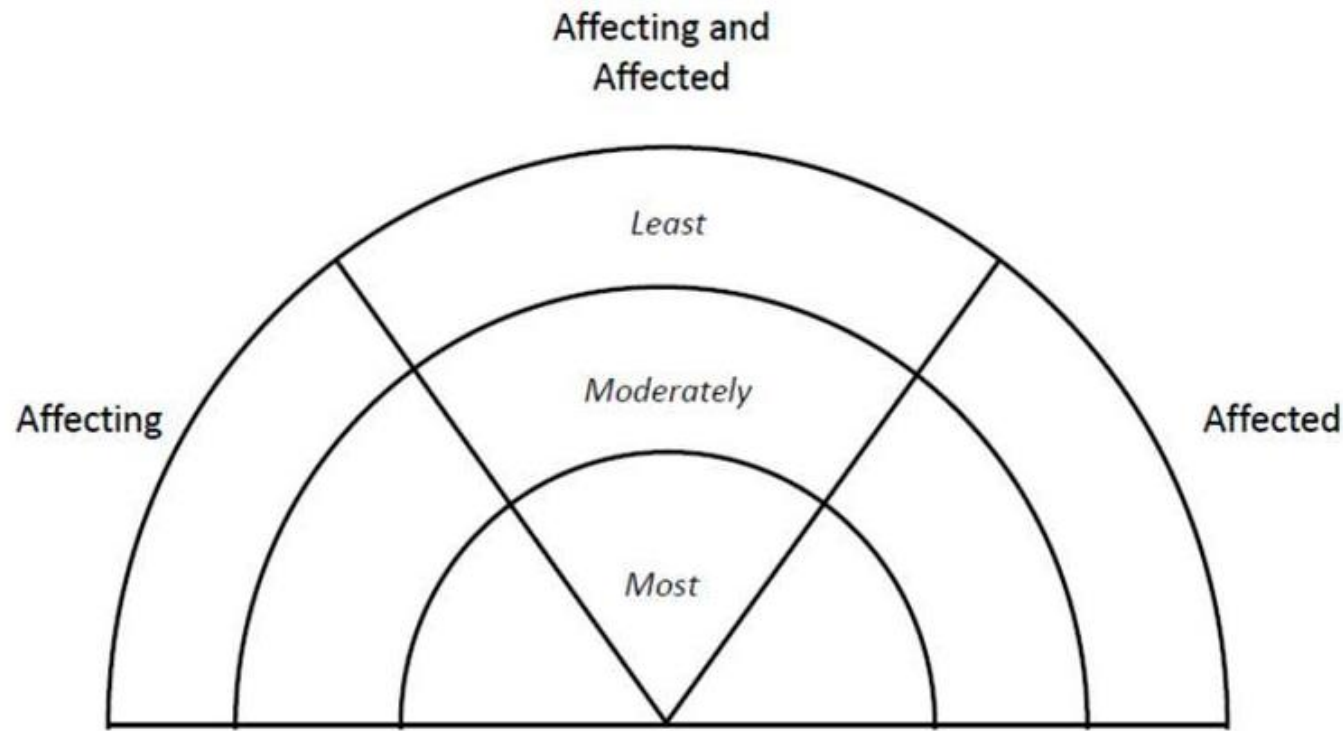
Choose
NBS

- Geocluster4NBS tool
- Nbenefit\$
- IM pre-selection tool



3. Strategize a multi-stakeholder approach

- Identify relevant local stakeholders
- Create a communication plan
- Create a shared understanding



(Figure: Chevalier and Buckles, 2008)








4. Plan with local stakeholders

- Engage stakeholders
- Review and adapt planned NBS
- Plan with and for stakeholders
- Test your ideas/ experiment



Plan with local stakeholders: managing expectations

Reflect on:	Questions:
 Responsibility	<input type="checkbox"/> What are the different expectations with regards to roles and responsibilities among the diverse stakeholders (including citizens/ local residents)? <input type="checkbox"/> What responsibilities are other stakeholders willing to take and under which conditions? <input type="checkbox"/> To what extent are participants willing to hand over responsibilities?
 Participation	<input type="checkbox"/> How can participants indicate how they want to be involved? <input type="checkbox"/> How are participants engaged during the planning and implementation process?
 Recognition	<input type="checkbox"/> What sort of problems are addressed and whose problem definitions are being used? <input type="checkbox"/> Is there a wide diversity in perspectives and stakeholders? If not, how can misrepresented (groups of) citizens and stakeholders become engaged? <input type="checkbox"/> How are the residents of the neighbourhood recognized in their diversity?
 Distribution	<input type="checkbox"/> Who is affected by the impacts of climate change in the area where the NbS will be implemented? <input type="checkbox"/> Who will be affected by the NbS? <input type="checkbox"/> Trade-offs?
 Capabilities	<input type="checkbox"/> What capabilities are needed for residents to participate in the process in a meaningful manner? <input type="checkbox"/> What do stakeholders need to participate meaningfully?

5. Implement NBS

- Depends on the aim and scope of the participation
- Coordination and/ or facilitation



6. Maintenance

- Plan
- Continue to engage with stakeholders
- Offer support and / or assistance



Overarching: Monitor, evaluate and learn

- Monitor and Evaluate
- Improve
- Develop a learning culture
- Use Nature4Cities tools
 - Urban assessment tools
 - Environmental impact assessment tools
 - Citizens' Say



Overarching: Timing

- Align with ongoing processes and initiatives
- Use window-of-opportunity



Timing: Capacity Building

Internal support system:

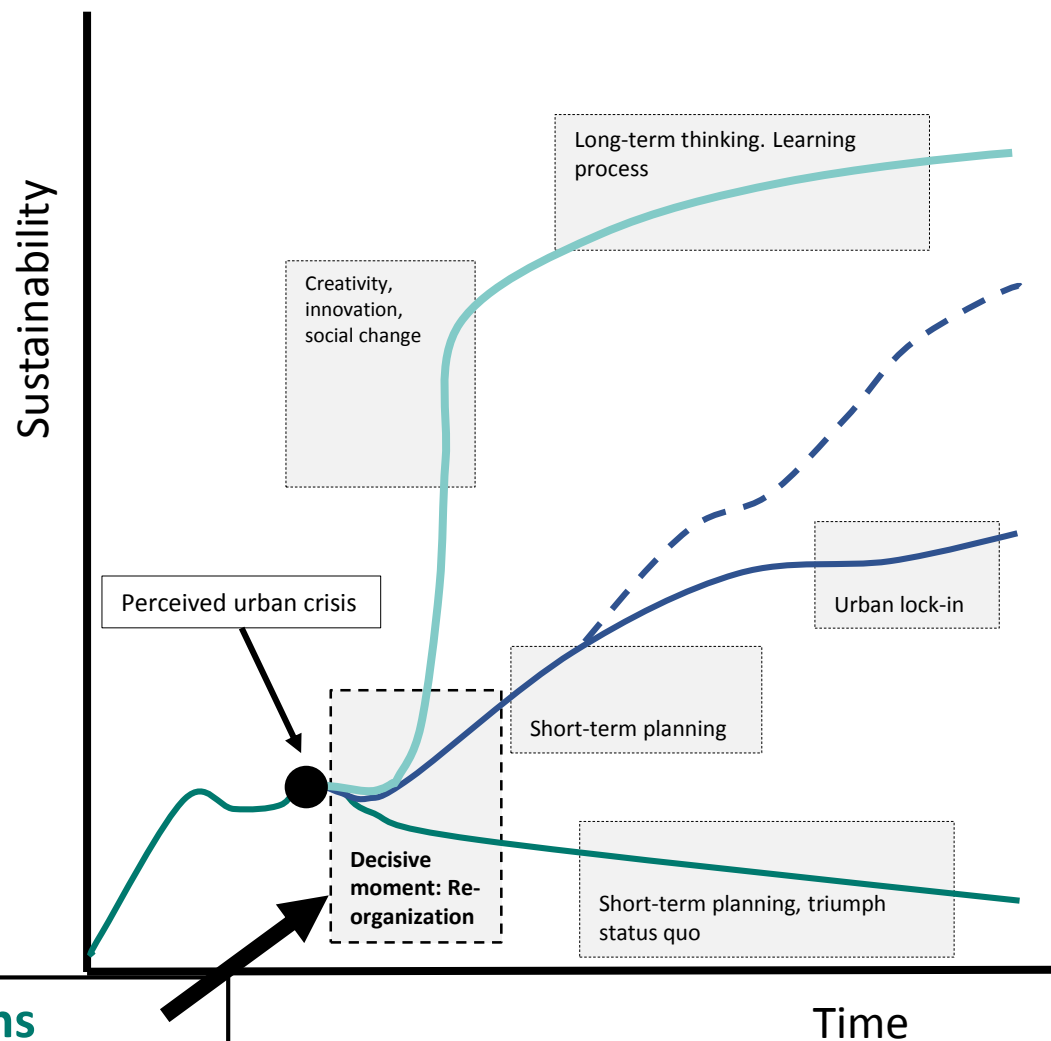
- Identify and **establish new networks within the organization**
- Internal **knowledge exchange**
- Find colleagues **experienced in community engagement** and learn

External support system:

- Map **local initiatives** and **grass roots activity**
- Establish **local networks**
- Governmental **network building** (“glocal”)



Where we are at: transition pathways



Path 1: Easy and natural process to sustainable city based on long-term planning and participative learning (ideal scenario)

Path 2a: Sustainable and resilient city achieved through longer term process and with higher costs

Path 2b: medium sustainable city. Minor adaptations to maintain environmental quality. No fundamental changes

Path 3: Policy-making on short term planning. No acceptance or willingness to change. Potential collapse of existing system. Resulting in environmental degradation, inequity and poverty

Source: Potential transitions pathways in sustainable cities, Olazabal, M. and Pascual, U. 2013 (with minor adjustments)



Transition support system (recap):

- **Decision support tools:** Nature4Cities platform
- **Process support tools:** Step-by-Step Guide
- **Internal support:** capacity building within the organization
- **External support:** local (and global) networks and community initiatives



● ● ● ● Thank you for your attention!



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