

URBAN REGENERATION

Urban development decisions are complex and technical. However, it is possible to create new urban settings while promoting community building.



“PARTECIP@”



WHERE?

Municipality Centre-East of the City of **Genova**, Liguria (ITALY)
ca. 89.300 inhabitants (2015)

WHICH METHOD?

E-democracy and urban regeneration method

WHY?

The goal was to involve residents in the shaping of their city districts.

HOW?

Phases of the participatory path:

1. every citizen could advance his/her project of urban renewal on an online platform;
2. a technical committee established by the municipality evaluated the feasibility of the projects;
3. the admissible projects were voted offline and through an online platform;
4. the most voted projects were implemented.

More info at:

<http://www.urbancenter.comune.genova.it/group/1576>

TIP: The Municipality collaborated with experts of online forms of democracy (Association Open Genova).

“HDJ”

YOUTH



WHERE?

City of **Heidelberg**, Baden-Württemberg (GERMANY)
ca. 156.000 inhabitants (2015)

WHICH METHOD?

E-democracy and urban regeneration method

WHY?

The goal was to involve young adults in the renovation planning of their youth center.

HOW?

Kids and young adults shared their ideas in a kick-off event with local administrators and youth representatives. The flows of ideas continued online through the WhatsApp platform. The results of the online participation flowed into the subsequent public architectural contest.

More info at:

<https://hausderjugend-hd.de/beteiligungsverfahren/#abschluss>

TIP: The best way to involve young adults is through their own communication networks.

SPATIAL PLANNING

Participatory urban planning allows citizens to act as agents of change shaping their city according to their individual and collective needs.



“MY WO DO + 24”

YOUTH



WHERE?

Municipality of Wolkersdorf, Lower Austria (AUSTRIA)
ca. 7.000 inhabitants (2016)

WHICH METHOD?

Youth participatory urban planning

WHY?

The goal was to involve young people in the planning of their municipality's spatial use.

HOW?

Phases of the participatory path:

1. participants, provided with a participatory starter kit, gathered their thoughts on spatial use through pictures and symbols; 2. participants were then divided into smaller groups to further develop the results of the previous phase; 3. a general discussion on the results of the youth participation process and on the elaboration of common actions concluded the process.

TIP: A conclusive multigenerational discussion is an effective follow up instrument.

More info at:

<http://www.stadt-umland.at/themen/beteiligung/mywodo-24.html>

“MÉTAMORPHOSE”



WHERE?

5 city districts of the Municipality of Lausanne, Vaud (SWITZERLAND)
ca. 135.600 inhabitants (2015)

WHICH METHOD?

Citizens' participation in the city's urban planning (from 2008 until 2016)

WHY?

The goal was to accompany every step of the urban planning project with participatory processes.

HOW?

The participatory process started in 2008 and envisaged various stages and degrees of participatory democracy, from information, consultation, negotiation, concertation to co-construction in each step of the urban planning project. The process was realized through different methods such as the collection of ideas, urban design contests, round tables, public consultations and workshops. The participation regarded different areas of the citizens' urban life: mobility, use of public spaces, environment, redevelopment of green areas and the creation of sports facilities.

TIP: The municipality collaborated with the independent association “Oui Lausanne Avance!” (OLA) and with experts in urbanism.

More info at:

<http://www.lausanne.ch/lausanne-en-bref/lausanne-demain/projet-metamorphose/demarche-participative.html>

PUBLIC EXPENDITURES



Citizens can be actively involved in municipal or regional budget decisions that will affect their lives, contributing to the transparency and efficiency of public expenditures.

“BÜRGERHAUSHALT MALS”



WHERE?

Municipality of Mals/Malles, Autonomous Province of Bolzano/Bozen-South Tyrol (ITALY), ca. 5.100 inhabitants (2016)

WHICH METHOD?

Participatory Budgeting, E-Democracy and Citizens Council

WHY?

The goal was to enable citizens to decide how a certain portion of the municipality's budget should be allocated.

HOW?

Phases of the participatory path:

1. each participant may advance a maximum of three budget or saving projects;
2. the municipality proofs the projects' (legal, technical and financial) feasibility in collaboration with a council of 15 randomly selected citizens;
3. the admissible projects are published and put to an online vote;
4. the political institutions of the municipality will implement the most voted projects.

More info at:
<http://www.gemeinde.mals.bz.it>

TIP: The involvement of citizen also in the phase of feasibility assessment increases the overall consensus of the final output.

PARTICIPATORY BUDGETING IN MARIBOR



WHERE?

Municipal District Radvanje, The City Municipality of Maribor (SLOVENIA) ca. 95.500 inhabitants (2016)

WHICH METHOD?

Participatory budget pilot project

WHY?

The goal was to render the city's expenditure policy more transparent directly involving citizens.

HOW?

Citizens had the right to co-decide over 20% of the municipality's budget divided between different municipal districts. Each citizen proposed a project and gave his/her vote to a maximum of 5 projects. The most voted projects underwent a feasibility check by the municipality and will now be implemented.

More info at:
<http://mariborpp.si/>

TIP: The involvement of citizens in budget decisions enables them to build their trust in political institutions also enhancing the overall transparency.

ENVIRONMENT

Citizens' participation is crucial to the development and enforcement of sustainable environmental policies, as citizens are the first implementation agents of these policies.



"ENERGIEWENDE"



WHERE?

Municipality of Weyarn, Free State of Bavaria (GERMANY)
ca. 3.700 inhabitants (2016)

WHICH METHOD?

Citizens' working group (Arbeitskreis)

WHY?

The goal was to involve citizens in the municipality's energy development.

HOW?

The municipality initiated this process consisting of several phases by organizing a participatory workshop (Energiewerkstatt) on environmental topics. As a result of this workshop a citizens' working group was established for the purpose of achieving the transition to renewable energy by 2025. Successively, the working group organized citizens' workshops by its own initiative, and it gathered information on energy relevant habits through questionnaires.

More info at:
<https://www.energiewende-weyarn.de/>

TIP: The involvement of citizens in different stages of participation promotes the collective sense of responsibility while benefitting from different existing know-hows in the municipality.

"BEKO"



WHERE?

State of Baden-Württemberg (GERMANY)
ca. 10,8 million inhabitants (2015)

WHICH METHOD?

E-democracy, discussion tables and Citizens' Council

WHY?

The goal was the development of a consensual regional energy concept.

HOW?

100 citizens were randomly selected to establish four discussion tables (in each regional district) on energy supply, households, and traffic. In parallel, regional associations and stakeholders also engaged in discussion panels. At a second stage, citizens and stakeholders - elected from each discussion table - met in "reflections-sharing sessions" to develop common policy recommendations for the regional government. Furthermore, citizens could share their opinions on the development of the regional energy concept by participating through an online platform.

More info at:
<https://beteiligungportal.baden-wuerttemberg.de>

TIP: The region benefitted from the scientific support of the University of Stuttgart, which gathered evaluations through questionnaires and interviews.

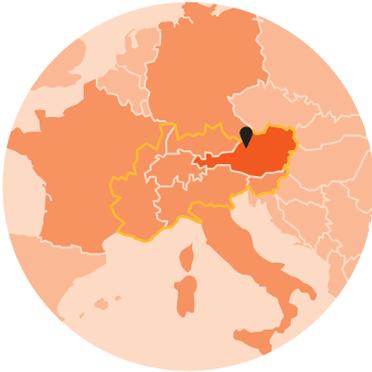
YOUTH POLICIES

Young people know best how policies affecting them need to be shaped.



“YOUTH REGION – JUGEND IN DER TRAUNSTEINREGION”

YOUTH



WHERE?

Traunstein consortium of municipalities, Upper Austria (AUSTRIA)
ca. 46.000 inhabitants

WHICH METHOD?

Municipal youth councils and youth cafés

WHY?

The goal was to allow young people to actively participate in the development of municipal and regional policies and projects.

HOW?

The municipalities of the Traunstein consortium established municipal youth councils on specific topics selected by the youth themselves. Members are randomly chosen from the register of residents. The councils operate according to the consensus-building method of “dynamic facilitation”. The outputs are then publicly presented and discussed in youth cafés. A so called “resonance group” accompanies the whole participatory process offering professional and financial support to participating municipalities.

More info at:
<http://www.youthregion.at/timetable.html>

TIP: Through participatory youth involvement, decision- and policy makers get insights into what really matters for young people.

“RENDERING TRENTO GIOVANI”

YOUTH



WHERE?

Municipality of Trento, Autonomous Province of Trento (ITALY)
ca. 117.300 inhabitants (2016)

WHICH METHOD?

Multi-phase youth participation process

WHY?

The goal of the participatory process was to involve youth in the development of the municipality’s youth policy plan 2017-2020, guaranteeing the compliance with actual needs.

HOW?

Phases of participation:
1. in the opinion sharing phase young people could share their opinions, visions and needs for the future; 2. the collected items were analyzed and organized in 4 macro categories (jobs, culture, participation and inclusion); 3. focus groups, consisting of young people, administrative staff and associations prioritized the overall outputs; 4. the resulting guidelines will undergo the process of institutional approval.

More info at:
<http://www.trentogiovani.it>

TIP: The added value of participatory processes in policy development is the inclusion of those directly affected.

MOBILITY

Develop consensual transport policy through citizens' participation by reaching viable solutions for mobility questions.



"STEP 2025" URBAN MOBILITY PLAN



WHERE?

City of Vienna, Vienna (AUSTRIA)
ca. 1, 8 million inhabitants (2016)

WHICH METHOD?

Citizen council,
district fora,
citizens' cafés

WHY?

The goal was to involve different stakeholders and the citizens in the development of a sustainable mobility plan.

HOW?

Different actors were brought together: A mobility group composed of administrative staff collaborated with working groups on different mobility related topics. Vienna's 23 districts were invited to rounds of districts fora. Finally, a citizens' council on the mobility concept was created. Members were chosen randomly from the residents' register. The first 14 to reply were selected. The council developed six messages on mobility related topics. These messages were later discussed in citizens' cafés.

TIP: The close collaboration among administrative staff, politicians, and the civil society encourages mutual understanding.

More info at:

<https://www.wien.gv.at/stadtentwicklung/strategien/step/step2025/fachkonzepte/index.html>

THE BERNESE MODEL



WHERE?

Canton Bern (SWITZERLAND)
ca. 1 million inhabitants (2015)

WHICH METHOD?

A model of participatory planning in mobility projects

WHY?

The goal is the early citizen involvement in the planning process, in order to solve potential conflicts before the project's approval.

HOW?

Under the motto "existence and not dominance" the population is involved at the early stages of the planning. Hearings are held with representatives of neighboring associations, workshops, and discussion tables with concerned groups follow, so that possibly every individual need is taken into account. A key role in this planning process is played by the planners, who are experts in the field, acting as moderators between the different interested groups.

TIP: The Bernese model is a legally foreseen form of citizens' participation that increases the level of acceptancy of the executive's decisions.

More info at:

<http://www.bve.be.ch>