

Capacity Development on SDGs Indicators' Monitoring and Reporting

Indicator 11.3.2: Civic participation in urban planning and management

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FOR A BETTER URBAN FUTURE

11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES



Tier I indicator

Goal 11

Sustainable cities and communities

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

Rationale

Indicator 11.3.2

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

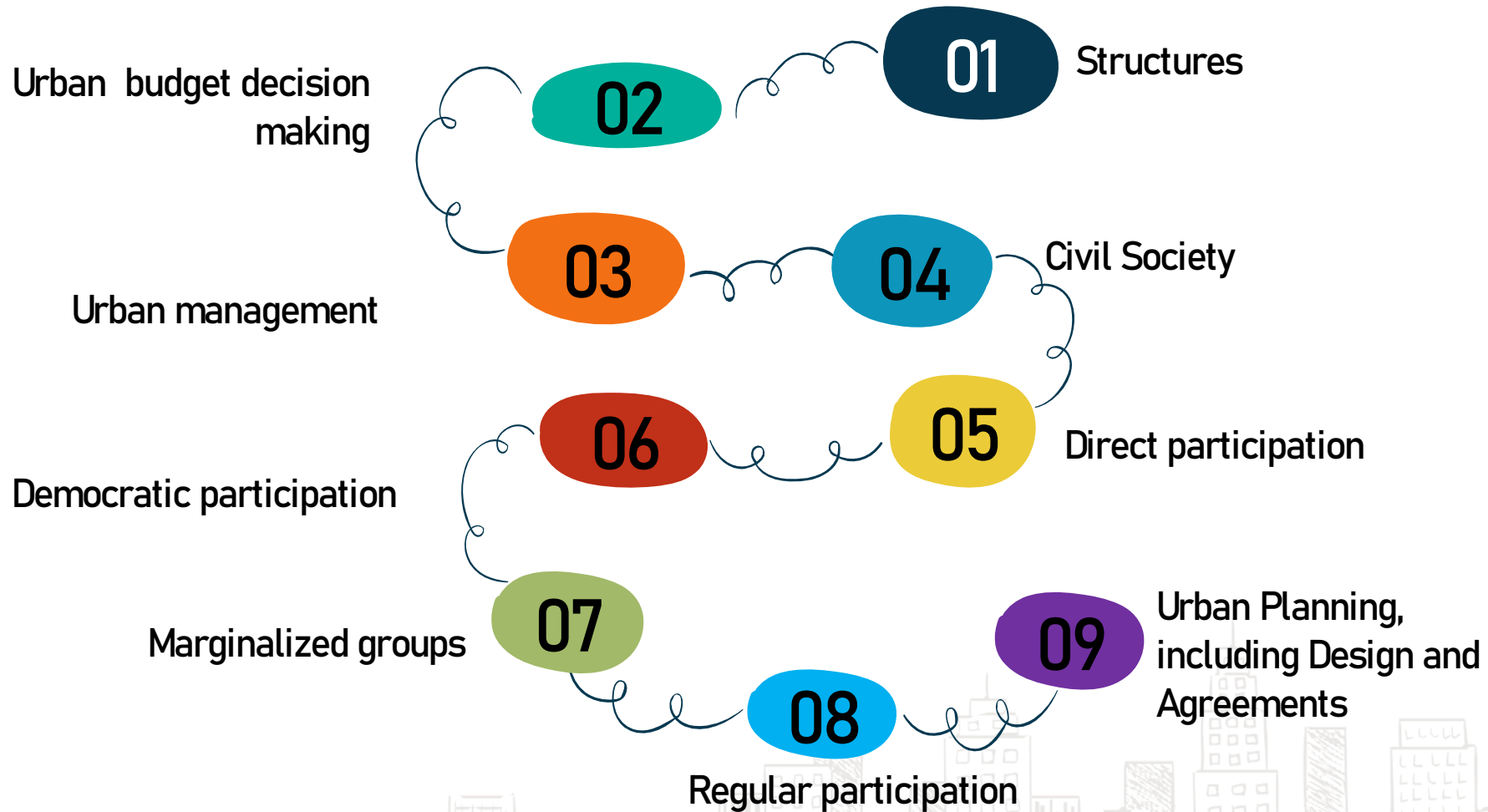


Value of residents' participation in strengthening the planning processes RECOGNIZED by Local Authorities and Governments, and international community

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).

Concepts & Definitions



Concepts & Definitions

Structures:



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

- Eg. 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.

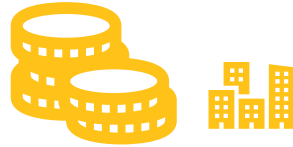
Concepts & Definitions

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:

Questions	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, which 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, categorized as:

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



Methodology

- A number of cities are selected (e.g. through the national sample of cities approach)
 - For each city, the evaluators will score each of the questions using the Likert scale
- Urban Planning

	Evaluator (1)	Evaluator (2)	Evaluator (3)	Evaluator (4)	Evaluator (5)	Average 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	$Qx_2 = (X1 + \dots + X5) / 5$
1. b) Are there structures for civil society participation in urban planning, including design and agreements, that are regular?	Y1	Y2	Y3	Y4	Y5	$QY_2 = (Y1 + \dots + Y5) / 5$
1. c) Are there structures for civil society participation in urban planning, including design and agreements that are democratic?	Z1	Z2	Z3	Z4	Z5	$QZ_2 = (Z1 + \dots + Z5) / 5$

Overall average score: B1



Methodology

Urban budget decision making

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

Overall average score: B2



Methodology

Evaluation and feedback on the performance of urban management

	Evaluator (1)	Evaluator (2)	Evaluator (3)	Evaluator (4)	Evaluator (5)	Average 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	$Q_{x3} = (X1 + \dots + X5) / 5$
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	$Q_{y3} = (Y1 + \dots + Y5) / 5$
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	$Q_{z3} = (Z1 + \dots + Z5) / 5$

Overall average score: B3

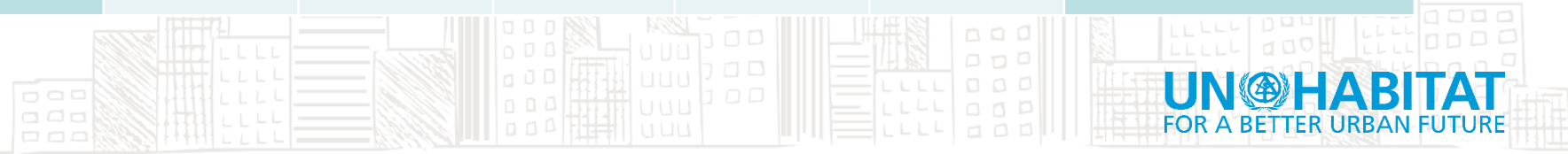


Methodology

Participation of marginalized groups

	Evaluator (1)	Evaluator (2)	Evaluator (3)	Evaluator (4)	Evaluator (5)	Average 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 set of 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:

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

Where

n = number of cities with scores higher than the mid-point

N = Total number of cities selected for the evaluation in the country

Online questionnaire until Kobo toolbox - <https://ee.humanitarianresponse.info/x/sh3jEDMr> that NSOs can administer to stakeholders on public participation in urban planning and management.

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. Measurement based on the perception of informed representatives from cities and might not be comparable across all cities.
 1. Cultural expectations, biases or lack of information may influence perceptions
2. Some of the concepts such as 'regularly' and 'democratically' are open to subjectivity.
3. Different countries have different perceptions of civil society participation in urban planning and management => Lack of uniformity at the global level?
4. **Situation of countries where civil society engagement is covered within the law as a requirement and legally enforced**
 - o Provide a direct national level assessment of the practice?
 - Confirm whether there is an established legal requirement that civil society must be involved in urban planning and management of cities or municipalities THEN assess whether this is being practiced in the country



Thank You

