

Landscape and Climate Change

11th July 2012
Olot

Governance and participatory democracy

Public participation and landscape

Xavier Sabaté

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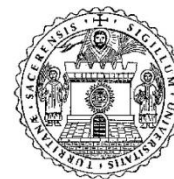
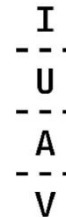
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Collaborators



*fundació
privada:
Girona,
Universitat
i futur*

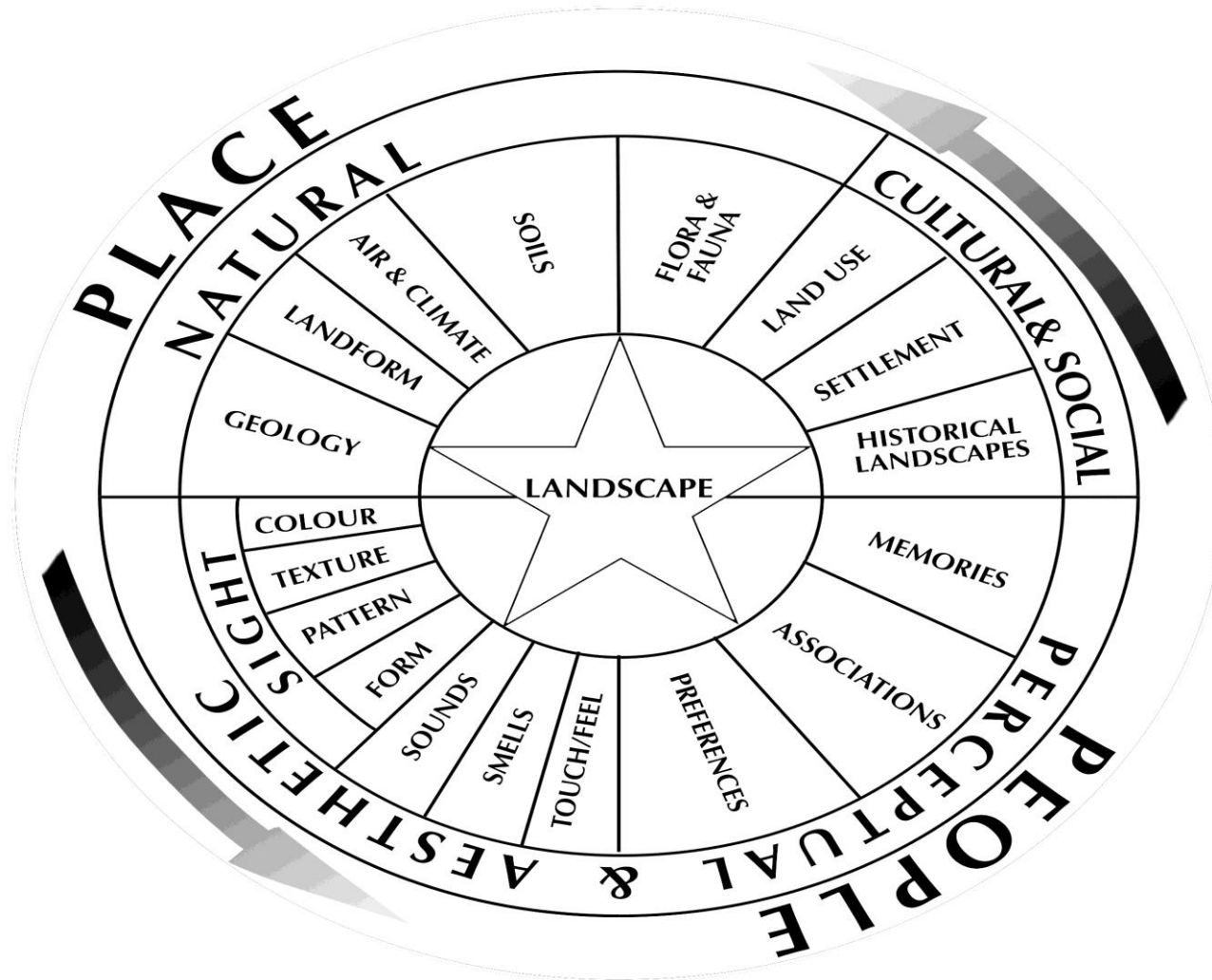


IP Erasmus Program funded by European Union



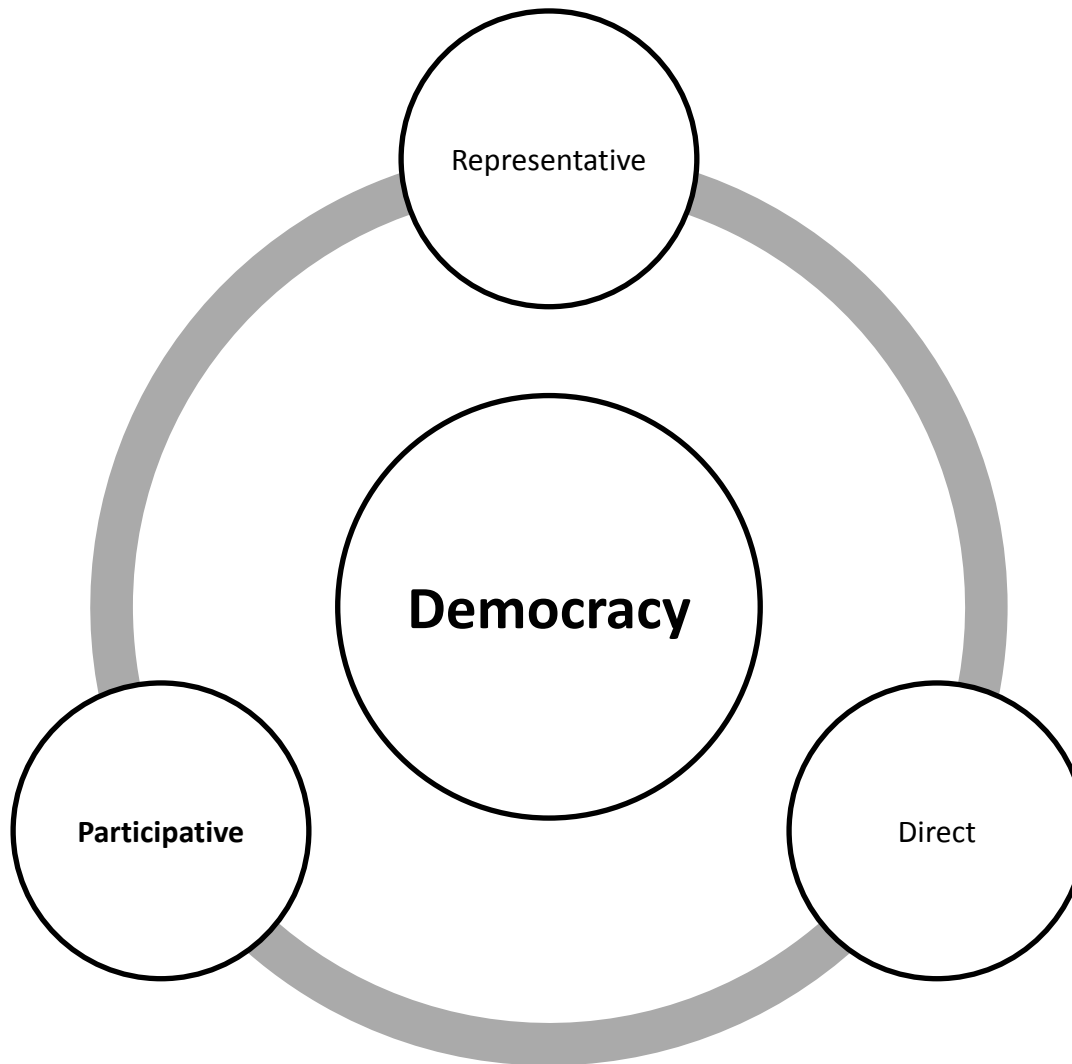
"Landscape" means an area, as perceived by people, whose character is the result of the action and interaction of natural and/or human factors;





“Only people can turn land into landscape”

David Mount, University of Sheffield



Legislation and Policy

Plenty of International Drivers including:

Aarhus Convention – access to environmental information, public participation in decision making and access to justice

European Landscape Convention - Each party undertakes to: establish procedures for the participation of the general public, local and regional authorities, and other parties with an interest in the definition and implementation of the landscape policies

Faro Convention on Cultural Heritage

Other **landuse legislation** requires consultation including EIA, SEA, Habitats Directive Assessment

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Justification of participation

1. Democratisation
2. Legitimacy
3. Information exchange
4. Tackling of conflicts
5. Heterogeneity and Social Justice
6. Reinforcement of local and regional identity



Why participation?

Objetivos Medios	Claros, compartidos	Poco claros, no compartidos
Conocidos	Planes estandarizados, previsibles, aproximaciones "de experto" (- participación necesaria)	Aproximaciones facilitadoras, negociadoras (+ participación necesaria)
No conocidos	Procesos innovadores, pragmáticos, experimentales (+ participación necesaria)	Aprendizaje social, construcción colectiva de problemas y soluciones (+ participación necesaria)

Font: Subirats, 2009.

Participación ciudadana para una Administración deliberativa

Fuente: Elaboración pròpia a partir de Thompson, J.D. y Tuden, A., *Comparative Studies in Administration*, Pittsburgh, University of Pittsburgh Press, 1959

Virtuous and vicious cycles

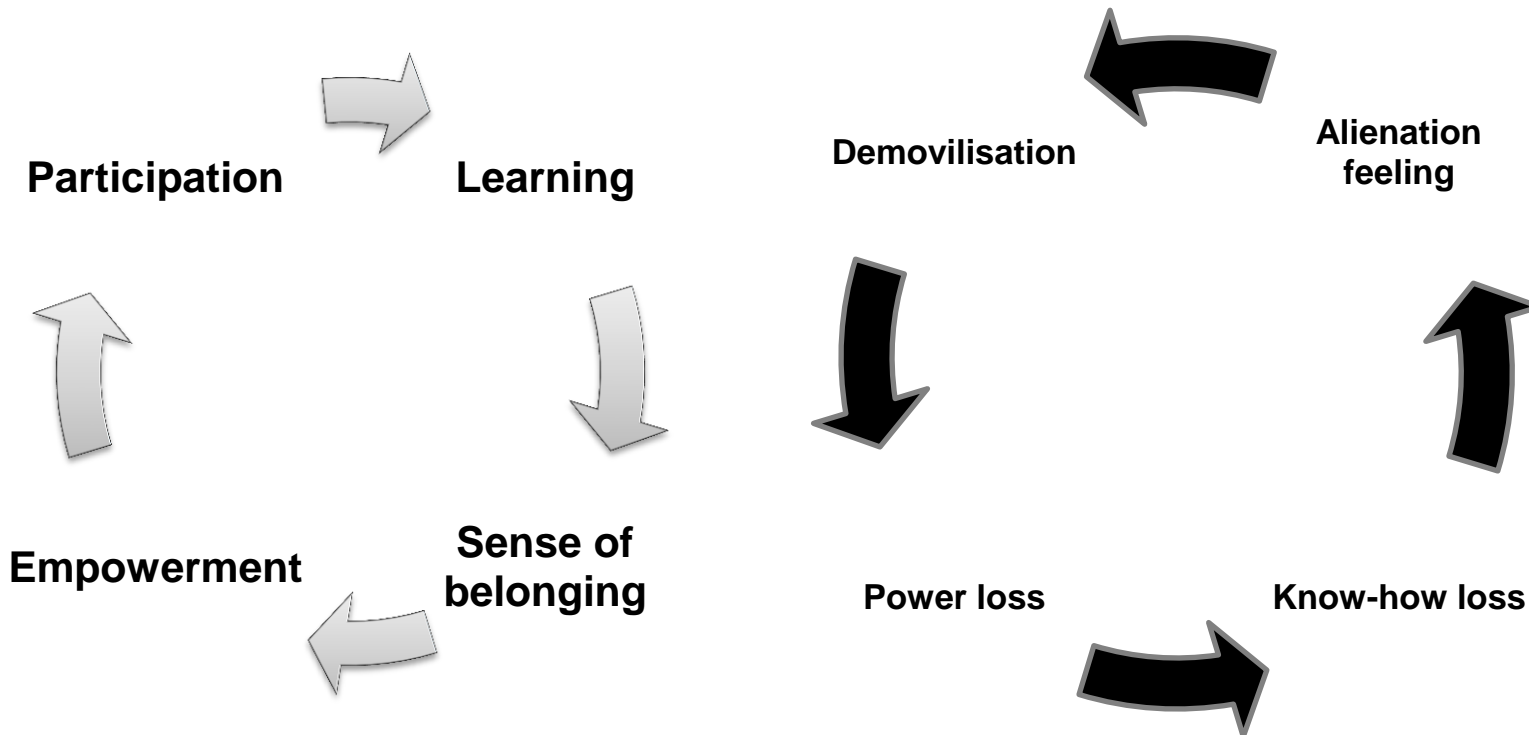
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Font: Heras, 2002

Participation can not be improvised

BUT

There are no magic recipes



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To plan a participation process we must set:

- The **goals** of the process
- The desired **participation level**
- The **number and kind** of participating stakeholders
- The **moment** when participation takes place

...and let it know to participants

...and when finished, evaluate it

Levels of participation

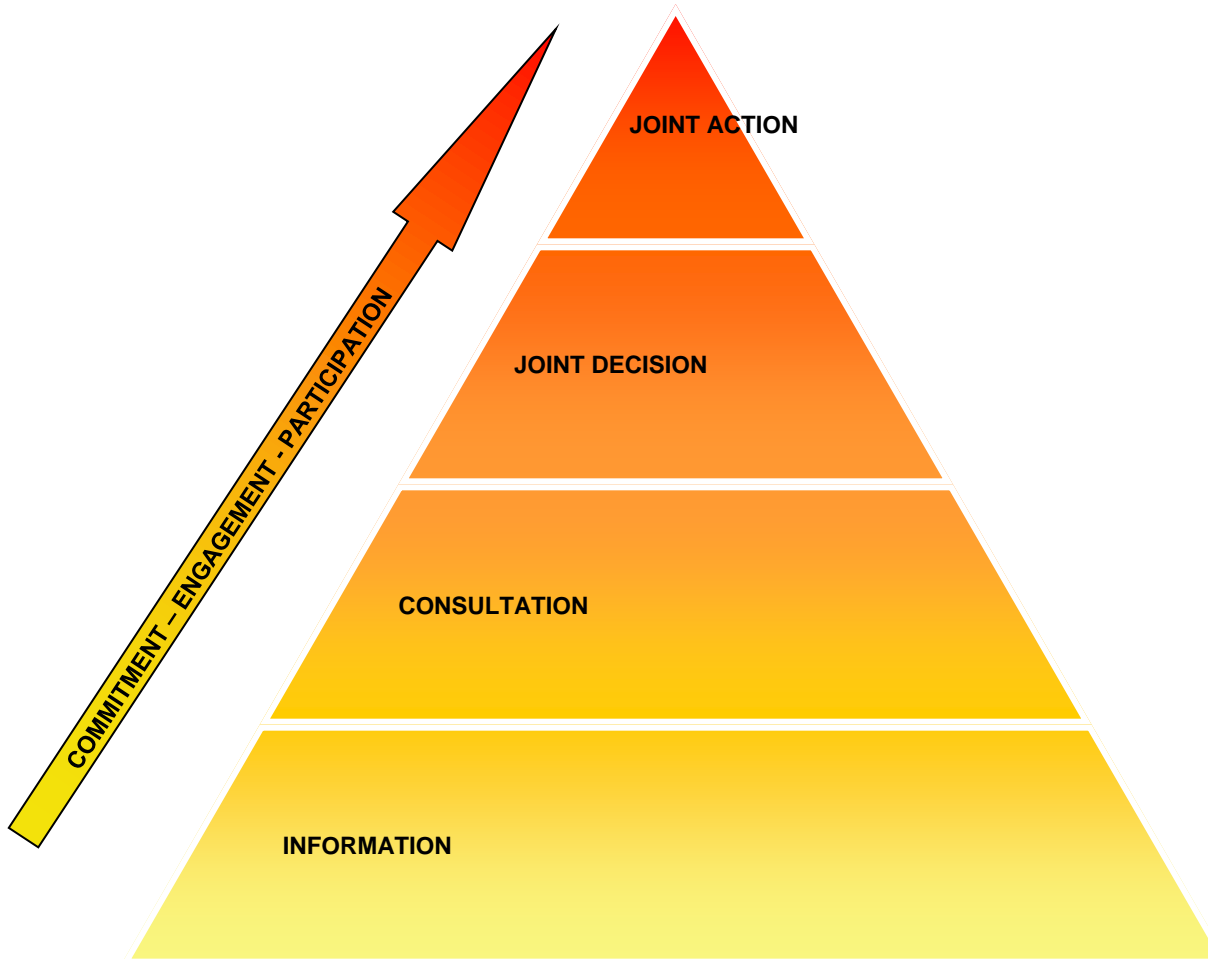
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Font: New Economics Foundation, 1998

Who participates?

Stakeholders

Organisations, institutions and entities with a certain incidence in landscape planning and management: groups of farmers, professional associations or conservationists. Based on the **inventory of landscape stakeholders of Catalonia**.

Citizens

Picking up the opinion of the citizens is one of the main concerns in the elaboration of landscape catalogues. It also allows to identify concerns about landscape of a wider group of people.

Experts

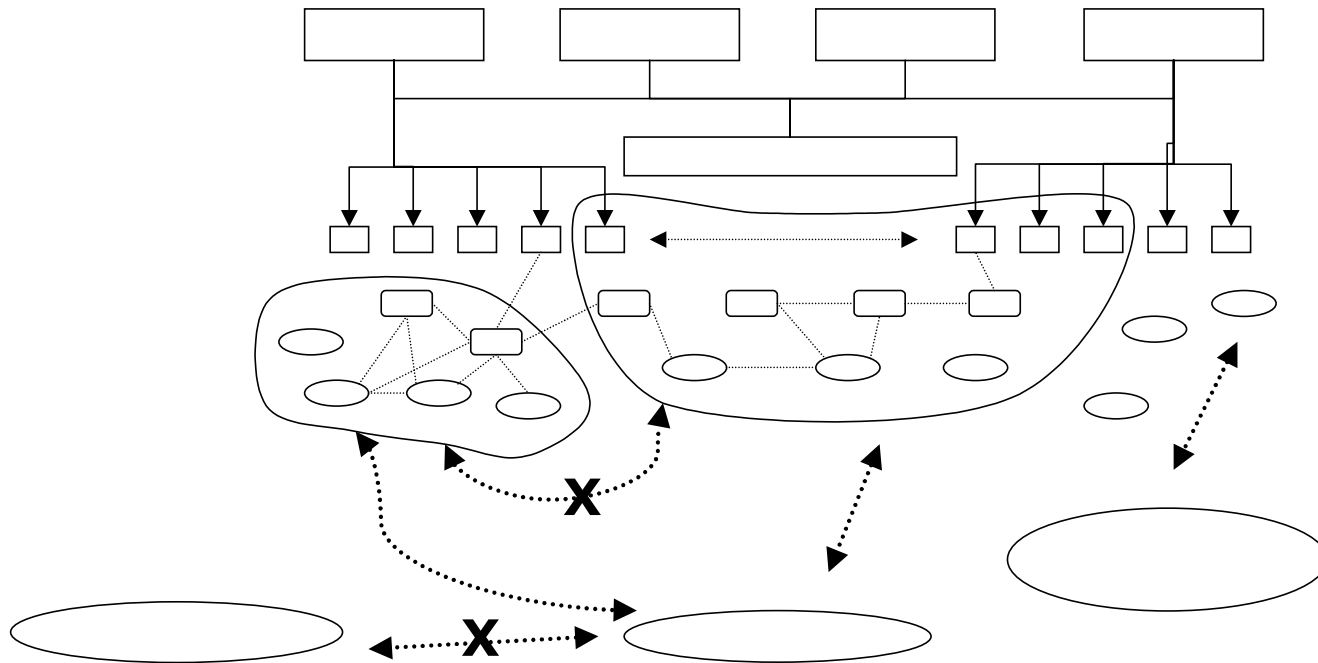
Experts in landscape are also summoned to the participation process, although their participation is usually done through other means (direct consultation, ...)

But also bear in mind...

- Local politicians
- Visitors
- Media



The sociogram



Icones i llegenda

- ▲ Espai formal de i amb poder
- Organització formal
- Grup, col·lectiu informal

Relacions

- Bona relació estable
- Absència de relació
- ✕ Relació negativa
- ↔ Interrelació
- ⋯ Relació feble i/o puntual



Àrea d'opinió, de discurs, visió

Font: PINDADO, F. (COORD); REBOLLO, Ó.; MARTÍ, J. (2007). *Eines per a la participació ciutadana 19; Participació ciutadana: bases, mètodes i tècniques (versió actualitzada)*. Barcelona: Diputació de Barcelona.

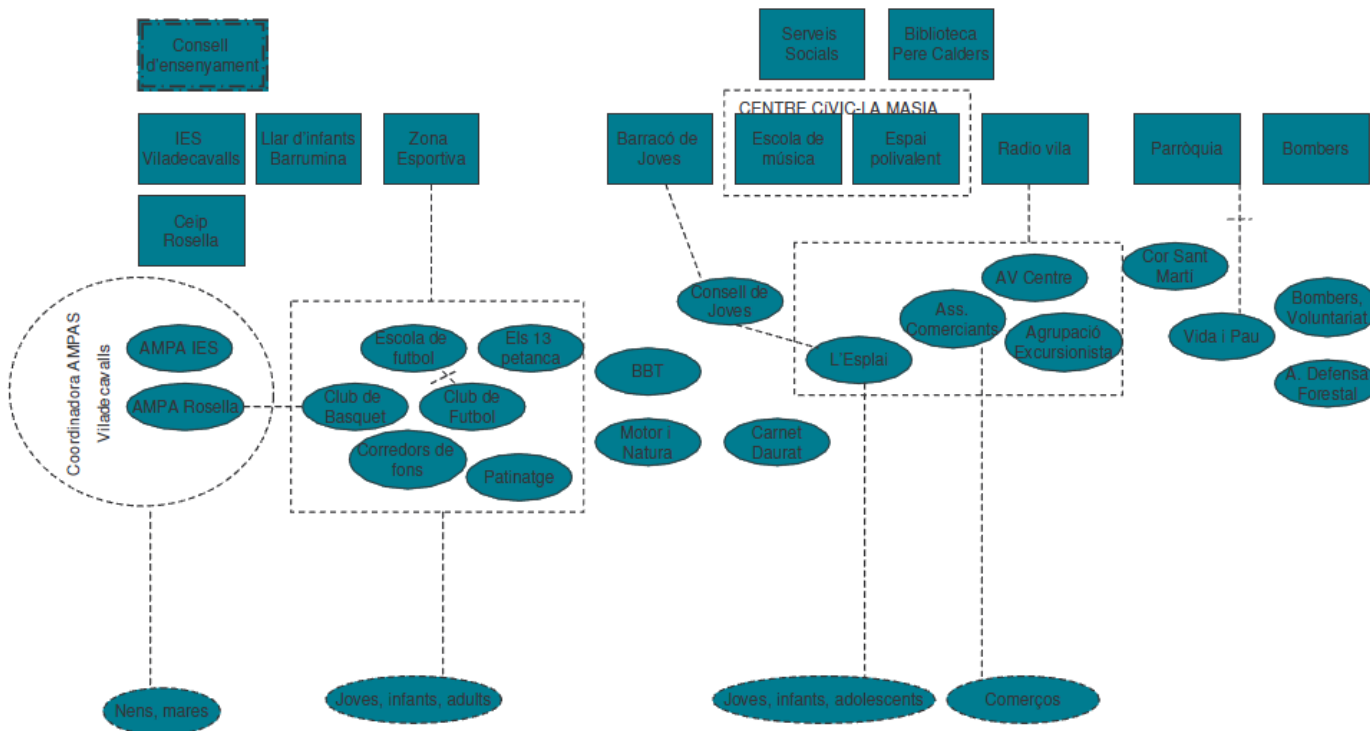
The sociogram



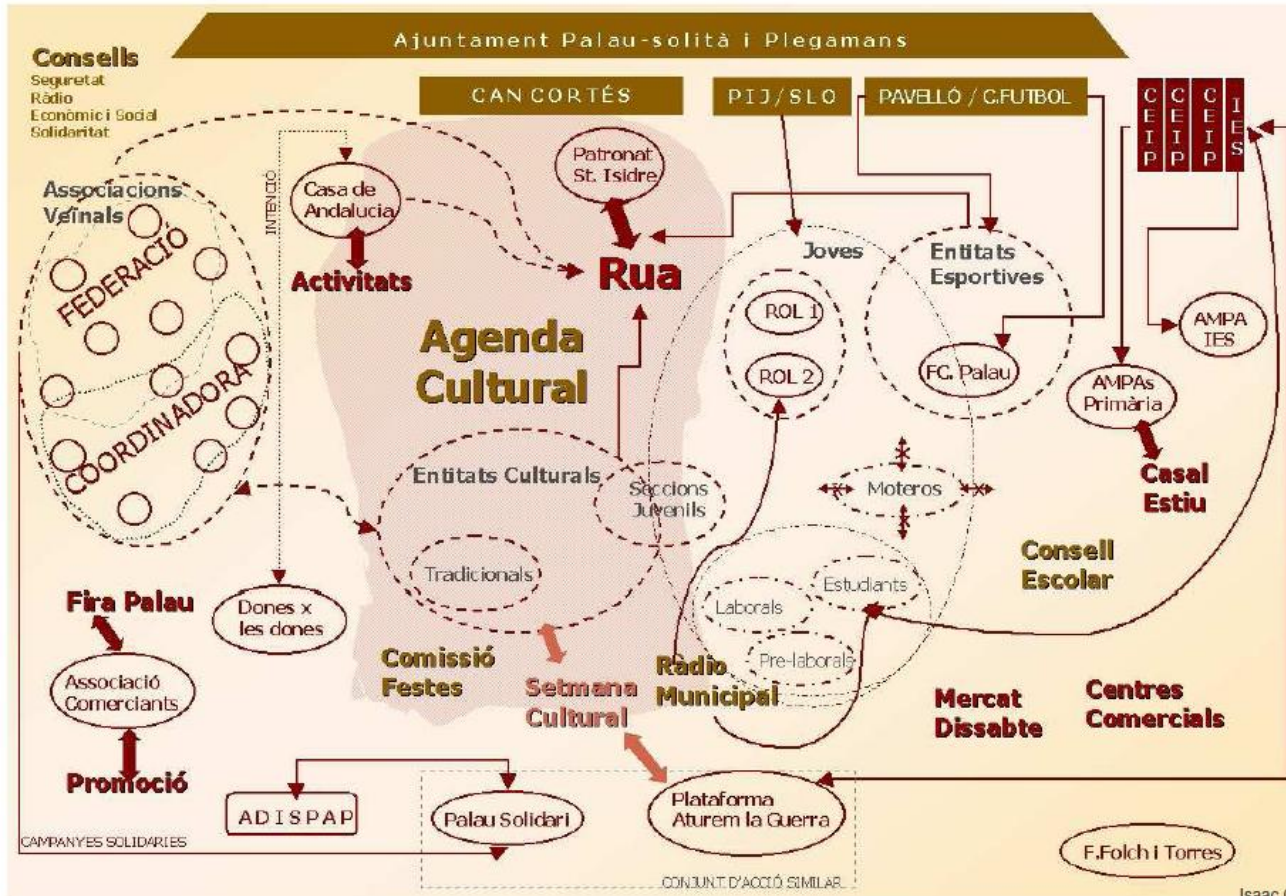
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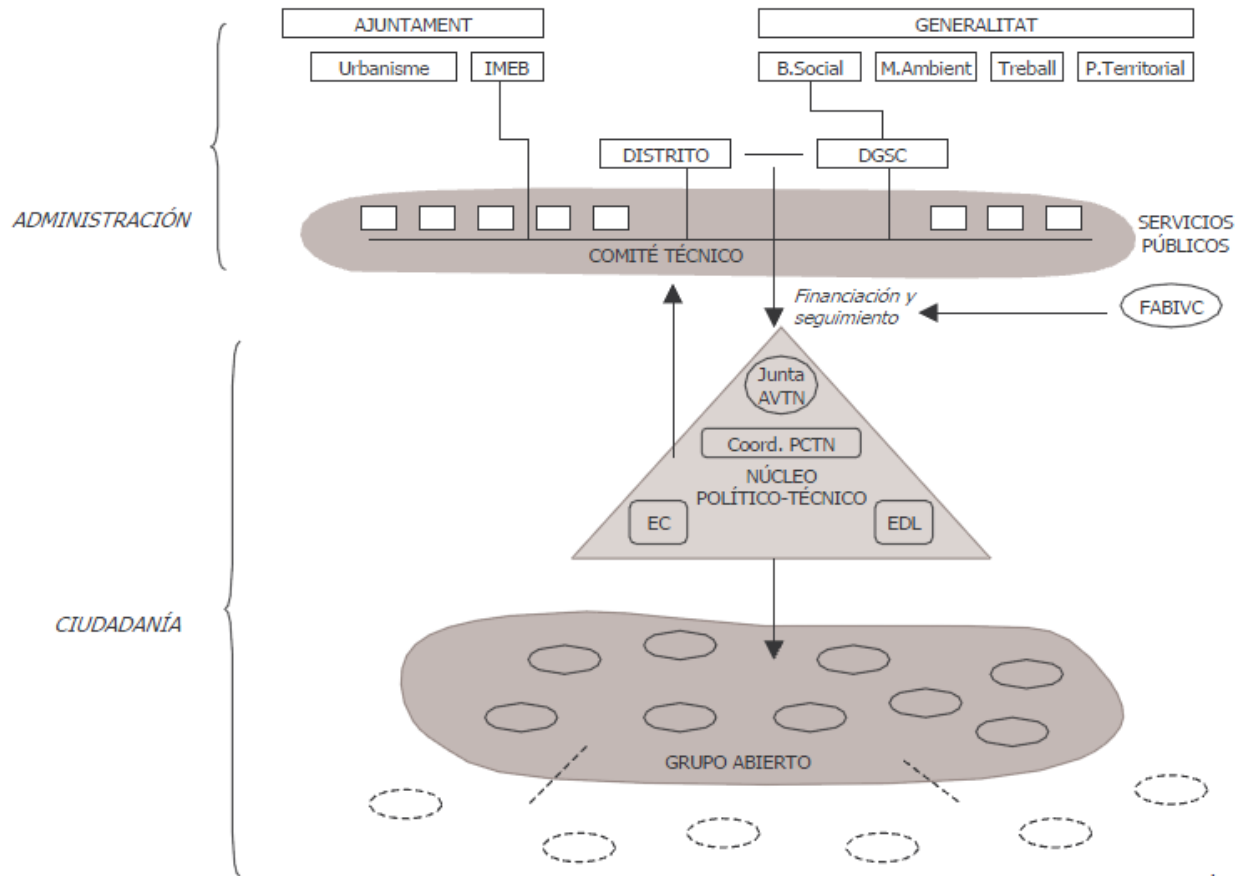
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The sociogram



The sociogram



Isaac Comas.2007

Moments when participation takes place

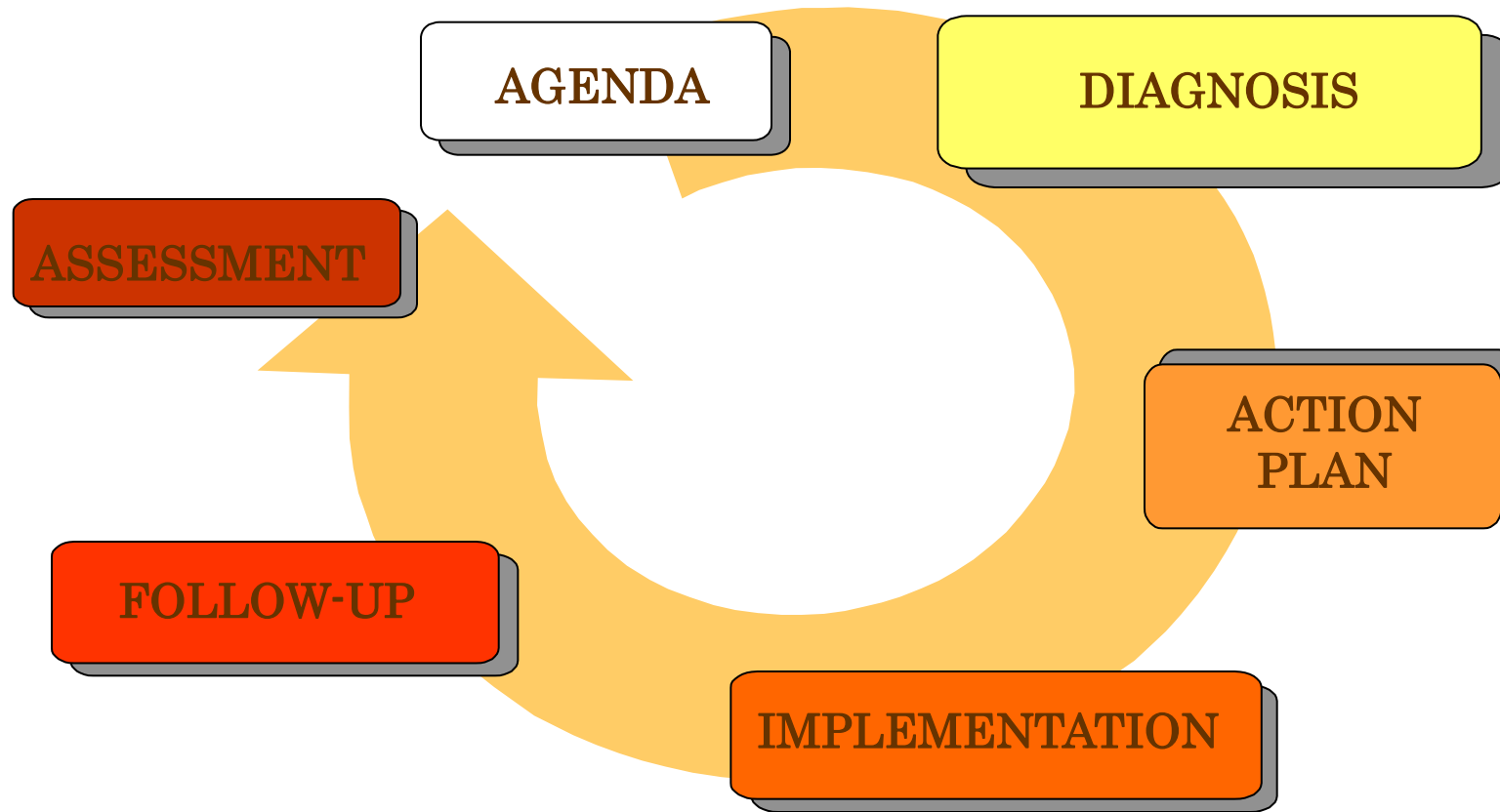
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Exercise – participation barometer

Stand up please.....

Aim of this exercise is to prompt discussion and encourage you to think about participation.....no right or wrong answers.....

Question One

**Participation is all talk and no
action**

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Question Two

**Participation for landscape should
be restricted to local
communities**

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Question Four

**Participation: a method of
obtaining data or a real social
empowerment tool?**

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Question Five

Virtual processes versus presence-requiring processes

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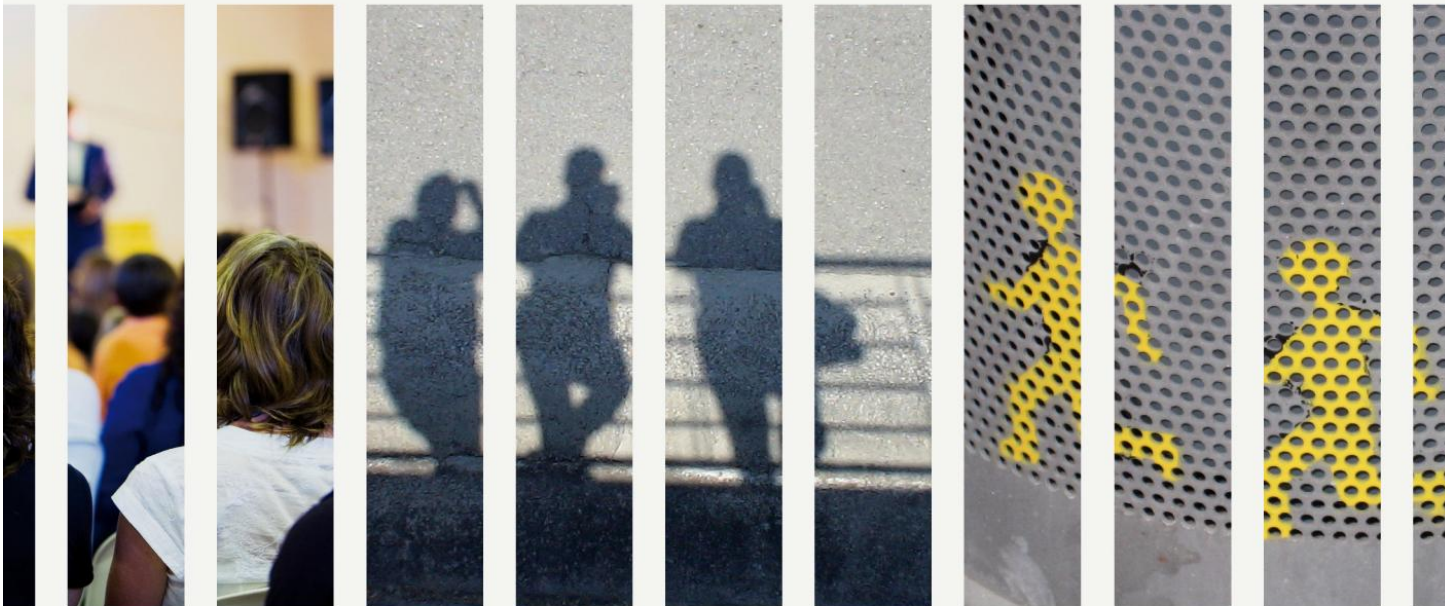
Landscape and Public Participation



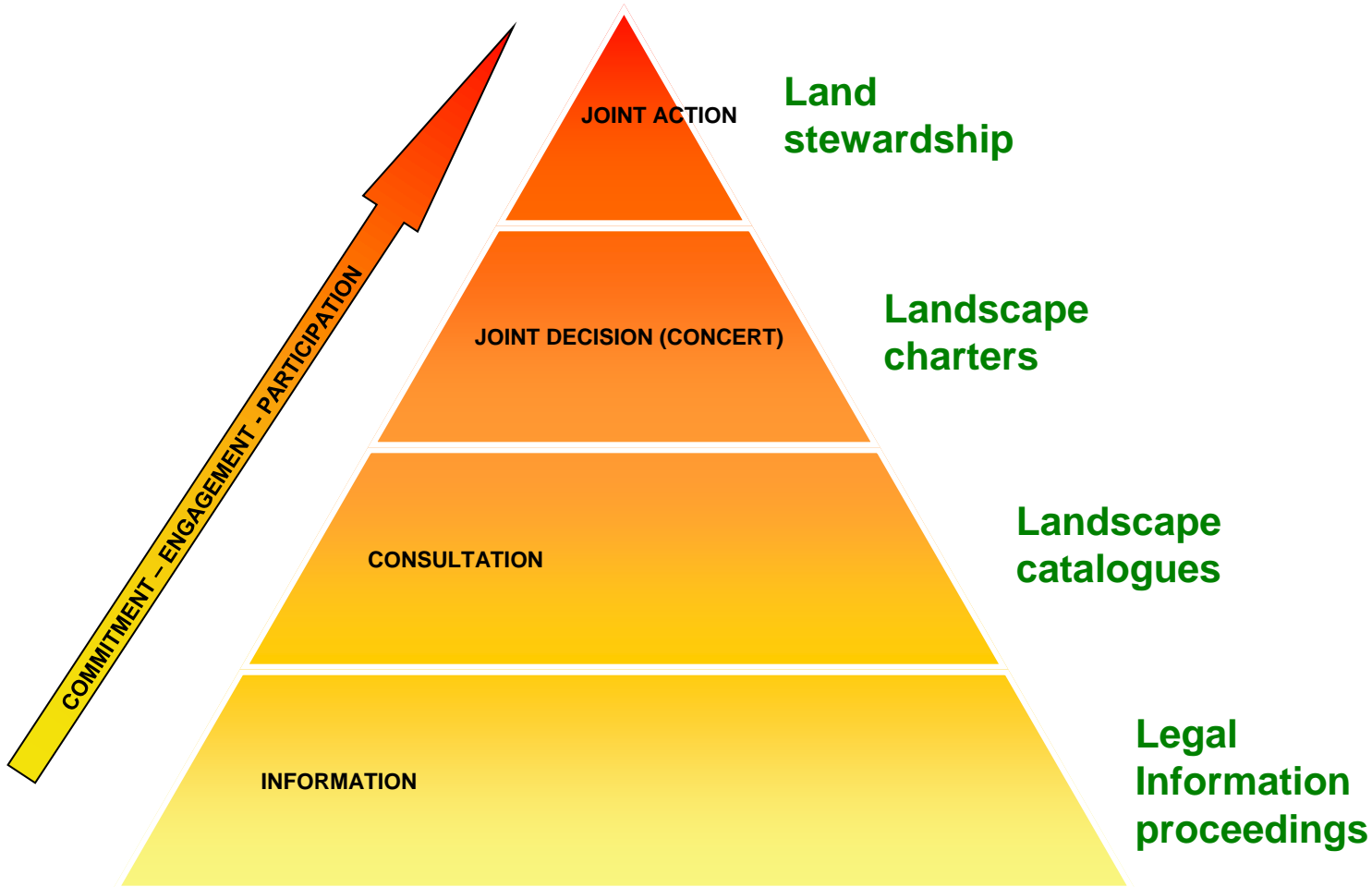
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Levels of participation



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Font: New Economics Foundation, 1998

Land stewardship

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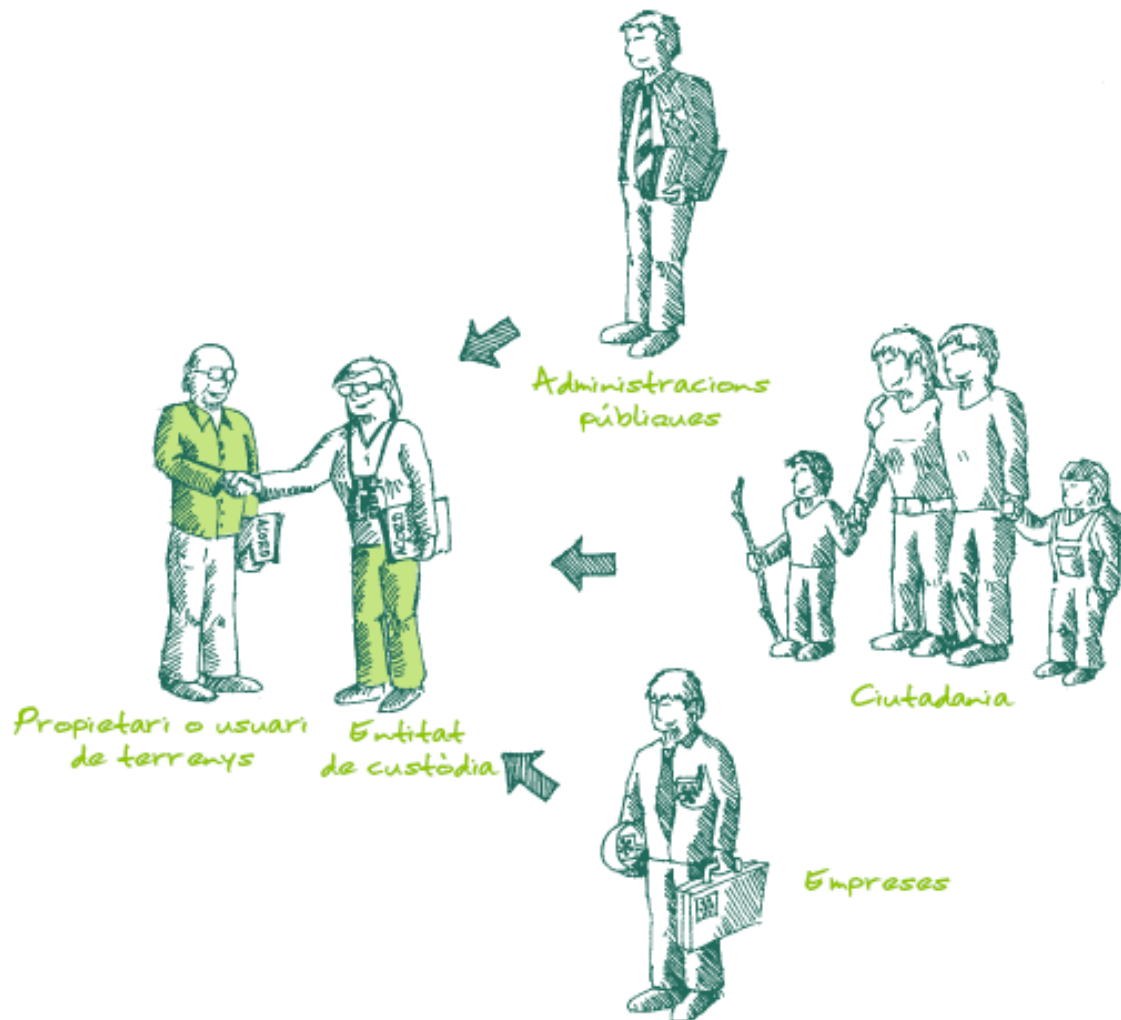
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Land stewardship



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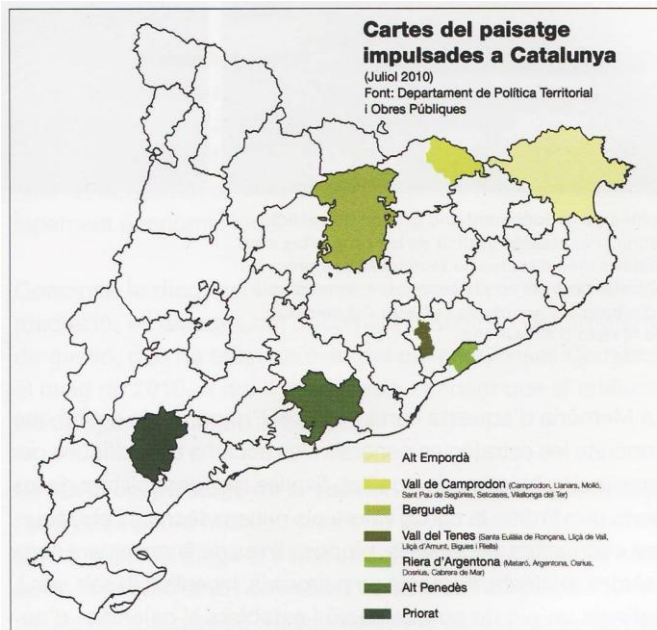
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More information: www.xct.cat & www.landstewardship.org

Landscape charters

Instruments of coordination of strategies between public and private stakeholders to carry out actions addressed to the maintenance of landscape's values. (Catalan Landscape Act)



- A **volunteer tool** provided by the Landscape act
- A **local initiative** to promote landscape protection and care
- A **shared commitment** between public and private stakeholders
- An **action-oriented tool**.

Landscape charters

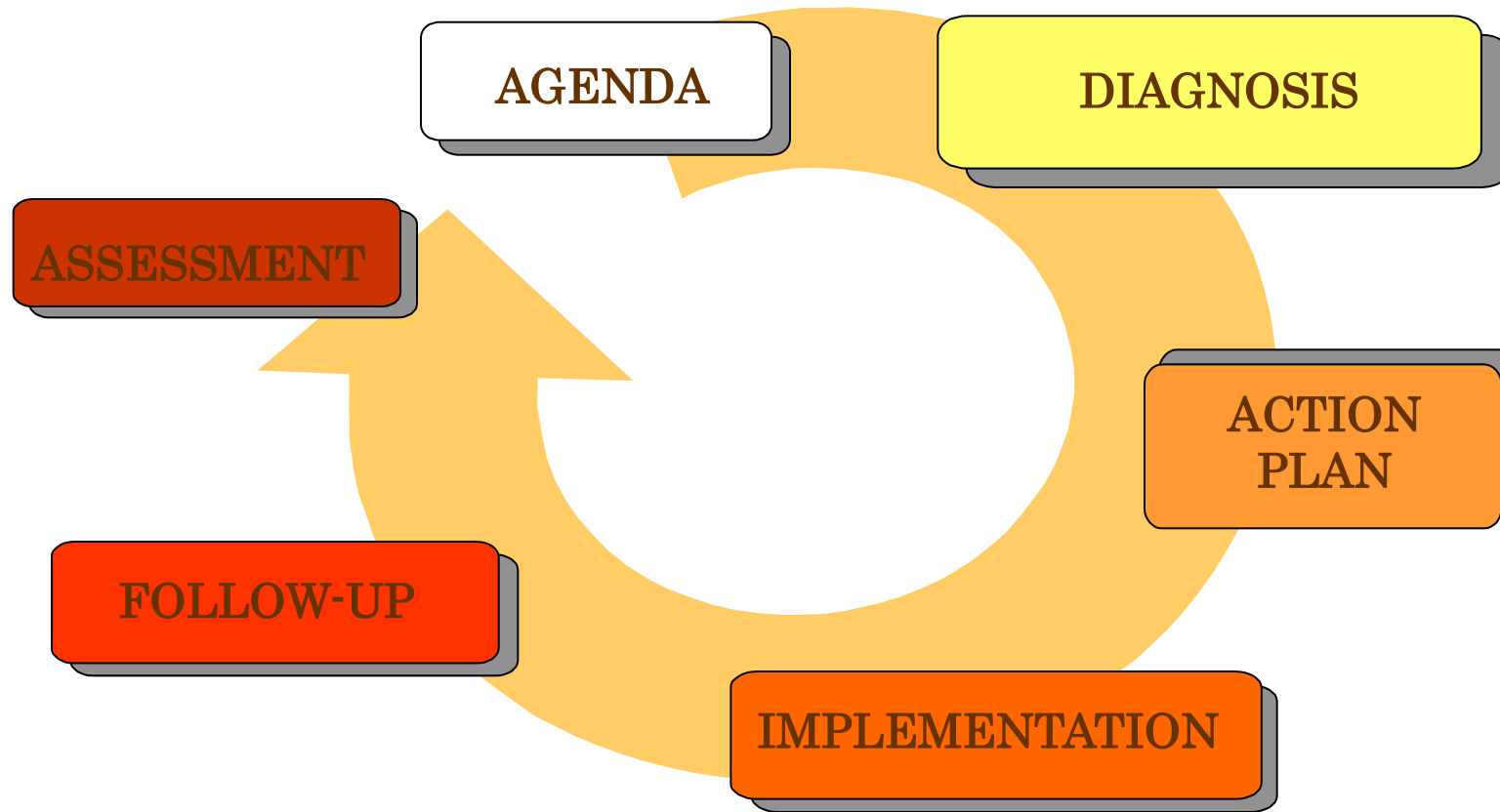
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Context



European Landscape Convention



Catalan Parliament's
adherence
(December 2000)

Catalan
Landscape Act and
Decree
(2005, 2006)



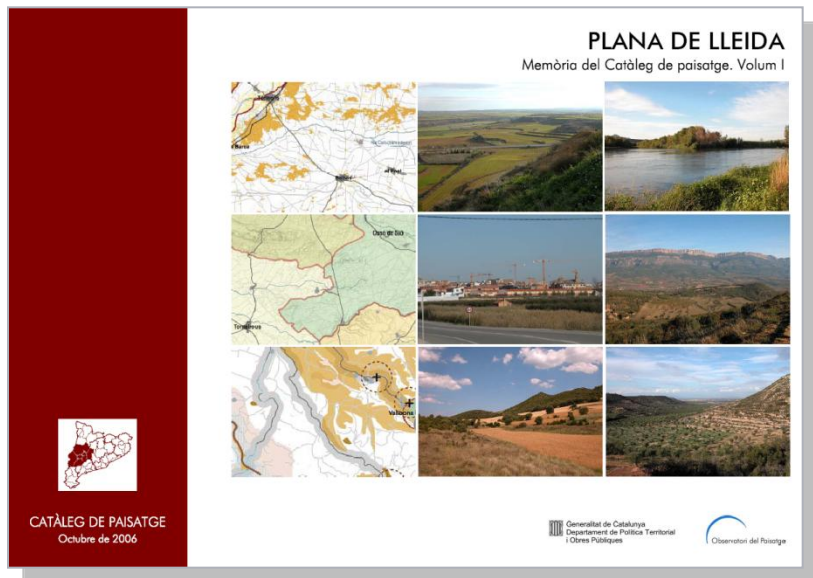
Creation of the
Landscape Observatory
of Catalonia (2005)



Development of
Landscape Catalogues
(2005-2010)



Landscape catalogues of Catalonia



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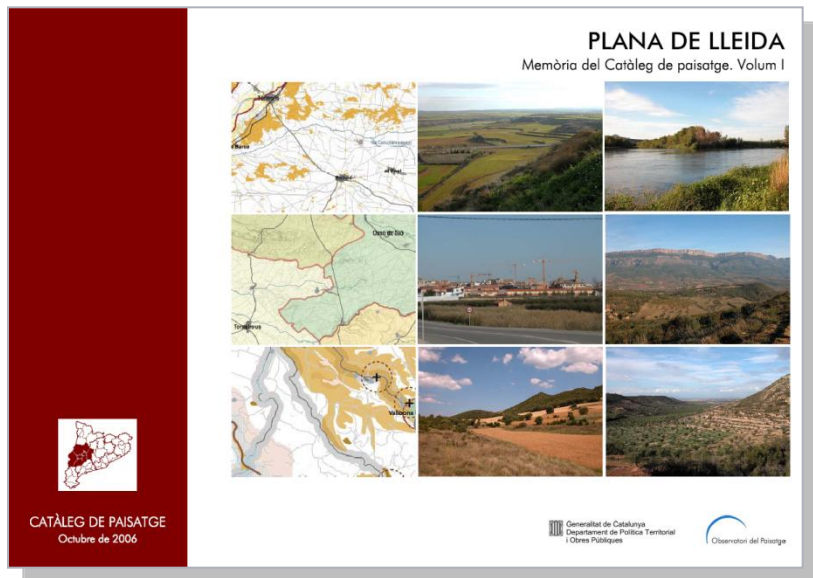
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Landscape Observatory of Catalonia

Catalan university teams

Participation teams

Landscape catalogues of Catalonia



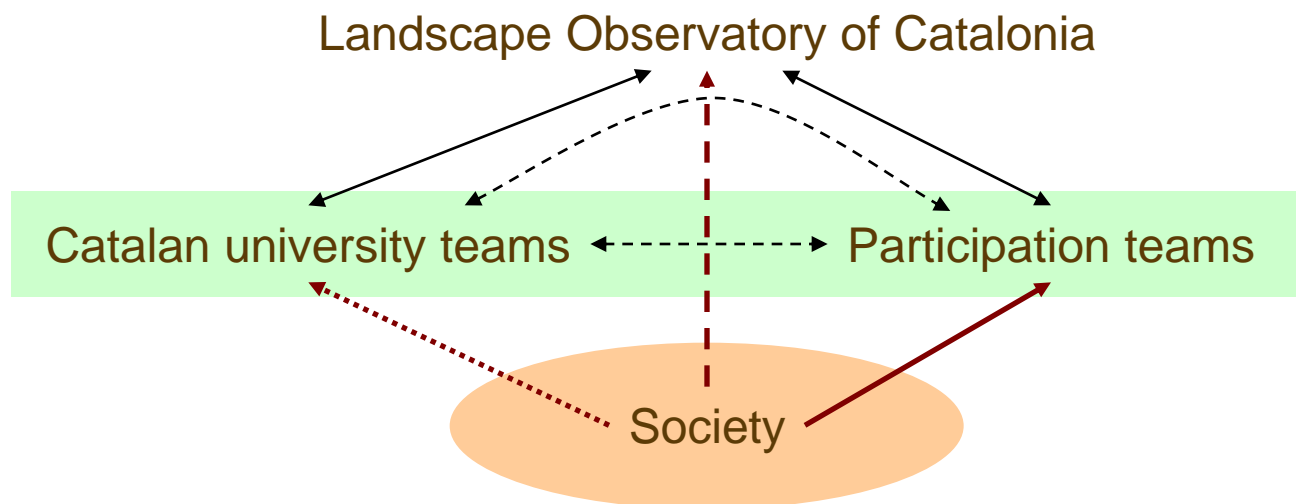
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Landscape catalogues of Catalonia

Application

Seven Landscape Catalogues for seven Territorial Zoning Plans



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Participation in Landscape catalogues

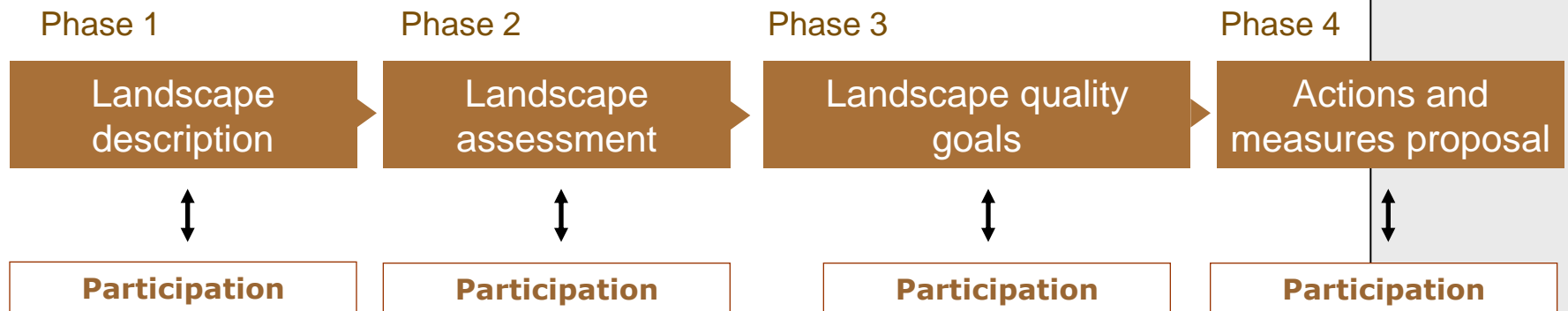
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Participation in Landscape catalogues

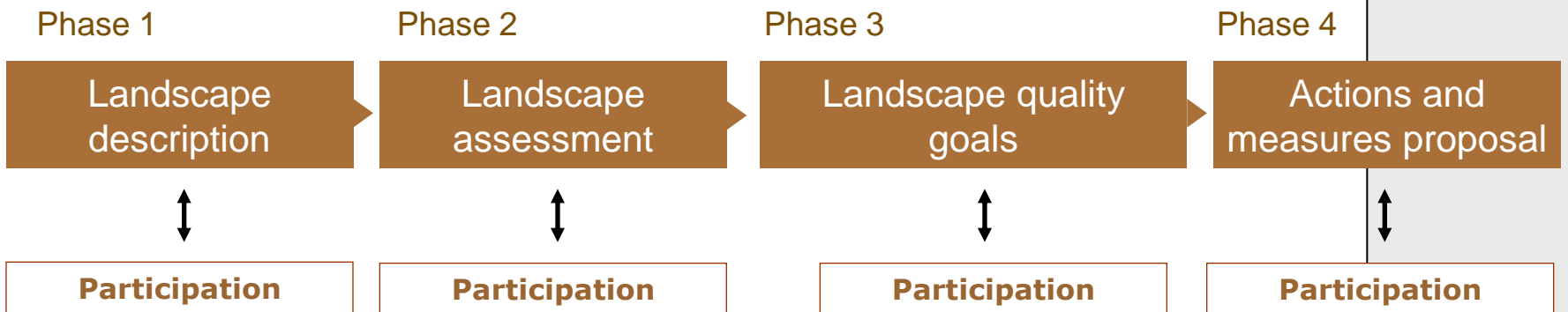
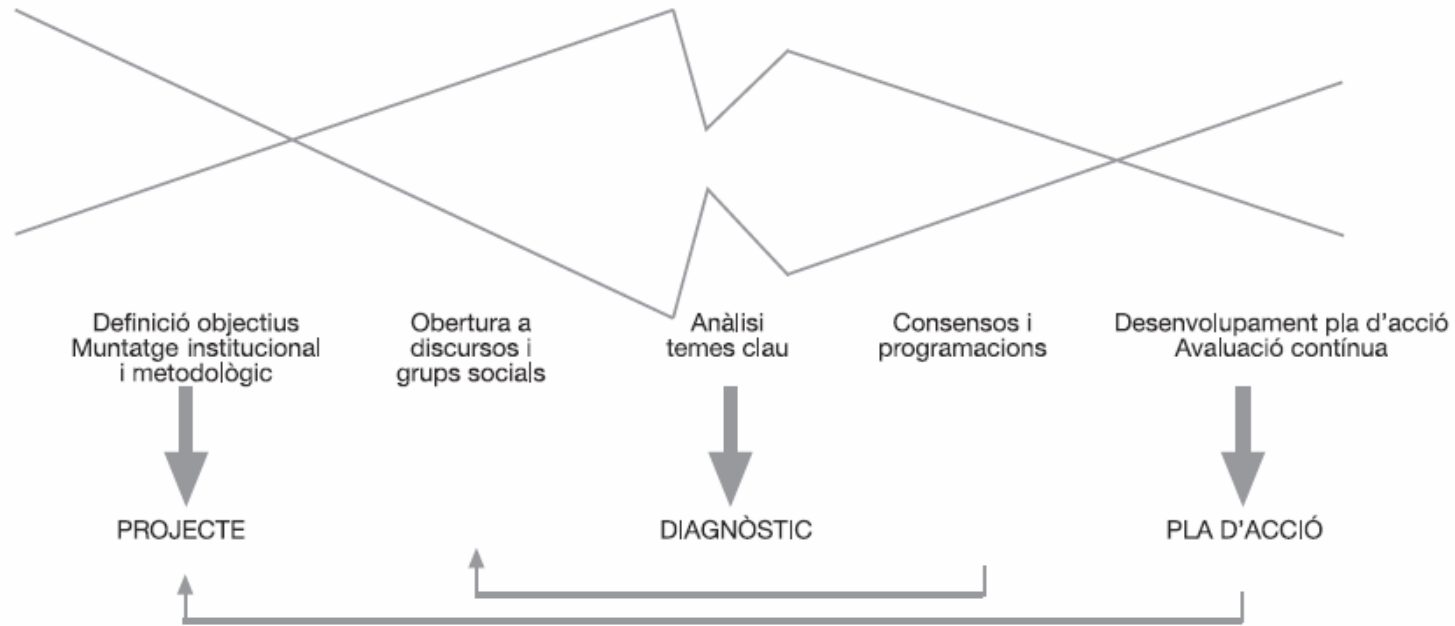
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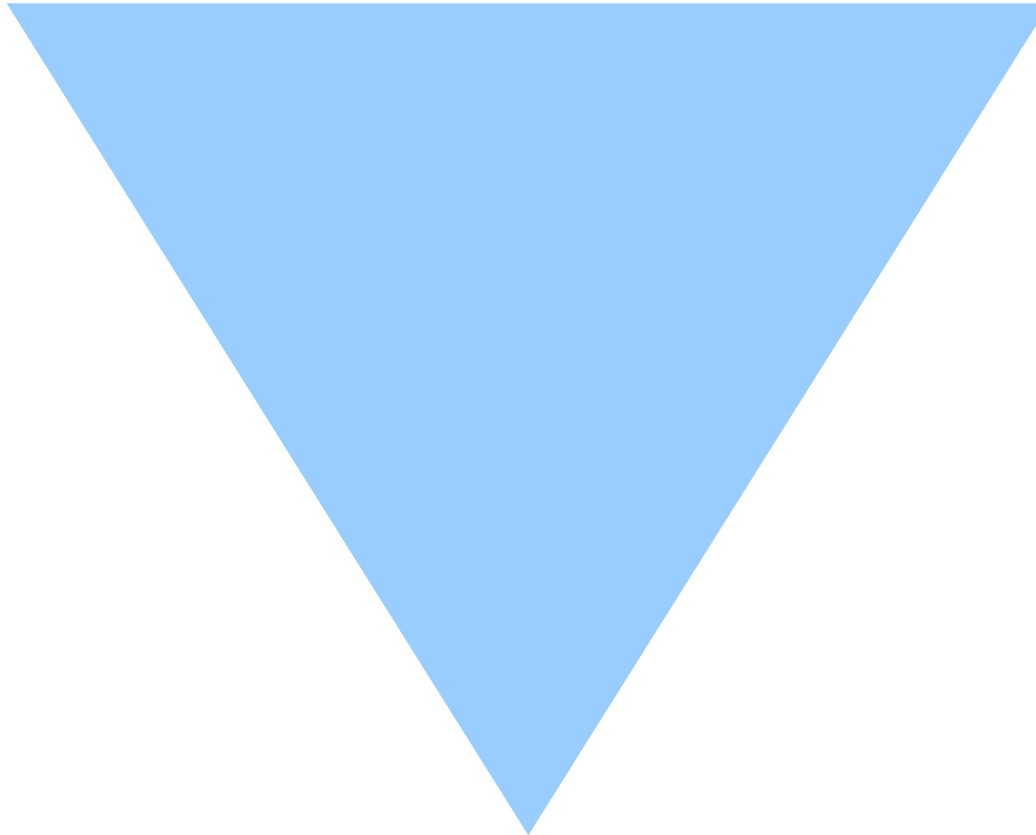
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Participation techniques

**Quantitative
techniques**

**Qualitative
techniques**



**Deliberative
techniques**

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Participation techniques

Quantitative techniques

Telephone/personal survey

Qualitative techniques

Interviews to stakeholders

Internet survey

Focus groups

Workshops

Deliberative techniques

+ Information techniques

- Information meetings
- Participation mailbox

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Telephone/personal survey

Realisation of telephone or personal surveys on a sample of representative population. Allows making inferences about reality.


Número de qüestionari



Observatori del Paisatge



Generalitat de Catalunya
Departament d'Interior,
Relacions Institucionals i Participació
Direcció General
de Participació Ciutadana



ierm

Estudi d'opinió sobre la percepció i vivència del paisatge a la Regió Metropolitana de Barcelona, 2007

EMPLENAR ENTREVISTADOR		
Comarca	<input type="text"/>	____
Municipi	<input type="text"/>	____
EMPLENAR PER CODIFICACIÓ		
Districte (només a Barcelona)	<input type="text"/>	____
Barri (només a Barcelona)	<input type="text"/>	____
EMPLENAR ENTREVISTADOR		
Gènere	<input type="checkbox"/> Home <input type="checkbox"/> Dona	__
Edat	<input type="text"/>	__
Lloc de naixement	<input type="checkbox"/> Espanya <input type="checkbox"/> Fora d'Espanya	__
Data de realització (dia i mes)	<input type="text"/>	__ / __
Hora i minuts d'inici	<input type="text"/>	__ / __
ENTREVISTADOR/a	<input type="text"/>	____





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Telephone/personal survey

Realisation of telephone or personal surveys on a sample of representative population. Allows making inferences about reality.

Objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none">⇒ To contact a representative sample of society⇒ To approach the perception and the experience of landscape⇒ To identify units of landscape⇒ To identify (intangible) values of landscape⇒ To detect attitudes and desires about landscape⇒ To recruit people for further participation mechanisms		
Participants	Residents over 18 y.	Number of participants	Around 1.000 people
Strengths	<ul style="list-style-type: none">⇒ A lot of inputs in a short span of time⇒ Allows to carry out inferences about a bigger population group due to the representativeness of the sample of study⇒ Allows the participation of persons who would had not participated by other ways⇒ Allows a high control over the answers thanks to the structured questionnaire		
Weaknesses	<ul style="list-style-type: none">⇒ There is no exchange and debate amongst participants⇒ Does not allow a high degree of depth in the participants' contributions⇒ Structured questionnaire limits the range of realities recording⇒ It is hard to capture the emotional dimension of landscape⇒ Costly technique		

Internet survey

Consultation on-line from the website of the Landscape Observatory, open to the participation of all citizens, and structured according to the provisional proposal of landscape units.



Observatori del Paisatge

1 Presentació de la consulta

2 Dades d'usuari

3 Selecció d'unitat de paisatge

4 **Qüestionari d'unitat de paisatge**

5 Final de consulta + obtenció d'obsequi

El Catàleg de paisatge de les Comarques Gironines ha estat elaborat per la Universitat de Girona (UdG) i la Universitat Politècnica de Catalunya (UPC) sota la supervisió i coordinació de l'Observatori del Paisatge de Catalunya.





PARTICIPACIÓ CIUTADANA EN ELS CATÀLEGS DE PAISATGE

Comarques Gironines

4. Qüestionari d'unitat de paisatge: Valls d'Olot

Les valls d'Olot ocupen l'espai central de la comarca de la Garrotxa, articulades pels rius Fluvià i Ser. Els cons volcànics recoberts per una densa vegetació forestal i les petites valls i planes agrícoles caracteritzen aquest paisatge. Els nuclis d'Argelaguer, Sant Jaume de Llierca, Castellfollit de la Roca, Sant Joan les Fonts, Santa Pau, les Preses, Sant Privat d'en Bas, Sant Feliu de Pallarols i Olot se situen en aquesta unitat.



Conexiu aquest paisatge?

Reconeixeu aquest indret?



(seleccioneu) ▼

El nom escollit per a aquesta unitat de paisatge és Valls d'Olot. En proposaríeu un altre?

Sí

No

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www.catpaisatge.net



www.catpaisatge.net/cat/catalegs/G/enquesta1.php

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Internet survey

On-line consultation from the website of the Landscape Observatory, open to the participation of all citizens, and structured according to the provisional proposal of landscape units.

Objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ⇒ To grasp the perception and opinion that citizens have of landscape. ⇒ To contrast some of the results obtained (limits and names of landscape units, evaluation of landscape, etc) ⇒ To identify values in the landscape, or prioritising values previously identified. 		
Participants	Individuals	Number of participants	300 - 800 per catalog
Strengths	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ⇒ Allows to pick up a great number of contributions at a relatively low cost ⇒ Allows the use of pictures and maps, which help to illustrate the catalog, and to facilitate the answer of the consultation. ⇒ Allows an easy distribution of the link to the consultation. ⇒ Access is simple, from any computer with internet. ⇒ Structuring the consultation out of landscape units allows a smaller scale of work (closer to the citizens). 		
Weaknesses	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ⇒ There is no exchange and debate amongst participants ⇒ Does not achieve a representative sample from the citizenship of the area. ⇒ Does not allow a high degree of depth in the participants' contributions 		



Interviews to stakeholders

“In-depth” interviews with stakeholders, especially during the first stages of the catalog, to know their opinion about the problems, values, characteristics and challenges of the landscape.



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Interviews to stakeholders

“In-depth” interviews with stakeholders, especially during the first stages of the catalog, to know their opinion about the problems, values, characteristics and challenges of the landscape.

Objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ⇒ To know the opinion of the interviewees about the problems, values, characteristics and challenges of the landscape. ⇒ To pick up the perception of stakeholders about their environment. ⇒ To recruit people for further participation mechanisms 		
Participants	Stakeholders/experts	Number of participants	20 - 30 per catalog
Strengths	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ⇒ Allows hearing the most significant speeches of the area. ⇒ Allows obtaining deepened information ⇒ Allows obtaining information about hardly identifiable values from other means 		
Weaknesses	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ⇒ Does not allow to generate debate among stakeholders ⇒ Does not reach a great number of persons and stakeholders ⇒ Does not allow to deepen in personal appraisals of landscape 		



Focus groups

Groups of discussion brought up to produce a "speech of group" qualitatively different to the sum of individual speeches.





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Focus groups

Groups of discussion brought up to produce a "speech of group" qualitatively different to the sum of individual speeches.

Objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none">⇒ To determine, the characterisation and evaluation of the landscape of the area.⇒ To generate objectives of landscape quality.⇒ To describe a map of speeches about characterisation, evaluation and definition of landscape goals for the construction of measures and actions in subsequent participative workshops.		
Participants	Stakeholders	Number of participants	About 30 people
Strengths	<ul style="list-style-type: none">⇒ Promotes the advantages of the individual interviews, as long as it allows the construction of speech through the dialog and the debate among people.⇒ Applied in the central phase of the participative process -and once carried out the individual interviews- it facilitates the work in the subsequent workshops, to enlarge the range of recorded speeches and the discussion for consensus building.		
Weaknesses	<ul style="list-style-type: none">⇒ Complexity of directing the group sessions:<ul style="list-style-type: none">⇒ easy loss of the role of interviewer⇒ difficult control about determinate personal roles⇒ problems to keep a constant motivational intensity⇒ Working with a group entails increasing efforts in the programming of the sessions		

Workshops

Thematic debates with a selection of representatives, public and private entities, economic sectors or experts in the subject. Unlike the interviews, several stakeholders coincide bringing different visions about a same subject.



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Workshops

Thematic debates with a selection of representatives, public and private entities, economic sectors or experts in the subject. Unlike the interviews, several stakeholders coincide bringing different visions about a same subject.

Objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ⇒ To discuss the work already elaborated ⇒ To propose, to argue and to prioritise objectives of landscape quality. ⇒ To propose measures for the catalog of landscape. 		
Participants	Stakeholders/experts/individuals	Number of participants	From 10 to 100
Strengths	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ⇒ Allows the debate among agents ⇒ Achieves rich inputs ⇒ Allows to pick up a high number of contributions in little time 		
Weaknesses	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ⇒ Demands knowledge from the participants ⇒ Does not guarantee the contribution of shy persons or afraid to speak in public ⇒ Not everybody has availability for attending the session ⇒ Some people is not used to some dynamics 		



Information, communication & feedback

The whole process is accompanied by information and communication efforts:

- Calls for participation
- Publicity of internet participation
- Information meetings in several towns
- Participation mailbox catalegsdepaisatge@catpaisatge.net
- Feedback of the results of the process



De	Fecha	Asunto
<input type="checkbox"/> ESCUELA DE SEGURIDAD RANGER SWAT	3/01/2008	✉ CURSO INTERNACIONAL ESCOLTAS FEBRERO 2008 EN BOGOTA ...
<input type="checkbox"/> Jaume Moya, Procurador	27/12/2007	✉ Paisatge Terres de Ponent
<input type="checkbox"/> josep tarrat	23/12/2007	✉ Propostes paisatge Barcelona
<input type="checkbox"/> Eva Farré	19/12/2007	✉ comentari del cataleg
<input type="checkbox"/> cherrero@bcn.cat	13/12/2007	📧 Opinió oberta sobre el futur d'equilibri mediambie...
<input type="checkbox"/> Gabinete del Color	29/11/2007	📧 colors urbans
<input type="checkbox"/> David Mauri Hierro	17/11/2007	📧 Càtaleg de les Terres de l'Ebre
<input type="checkbox"/> XAVIER SANCHEZ	14/11/2007	📧 Aportació futur catàleg paisatge Regió Metropolita...
<input type="checkbox"/> ADV	12/11/2007	📧 Alerta y sugerencia.
<input type="checkbox"/> Jaume Sans	2/11/2007	📧 Els Paisatges del Baix Llobregat
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Cambia todos		

Viendo mensajes: del 1 al 10 (total 10)



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Results obtained

- **New contributions:** intangible values, symbolic and identitarian features...
- **Corroborating findings:** matching the technical work
- **Contradictory contributions:** opposed to technical work
- **Weighted contributions:** nuances in technical work
- **Not applicable contributions:** not related to landscape

Landscape units

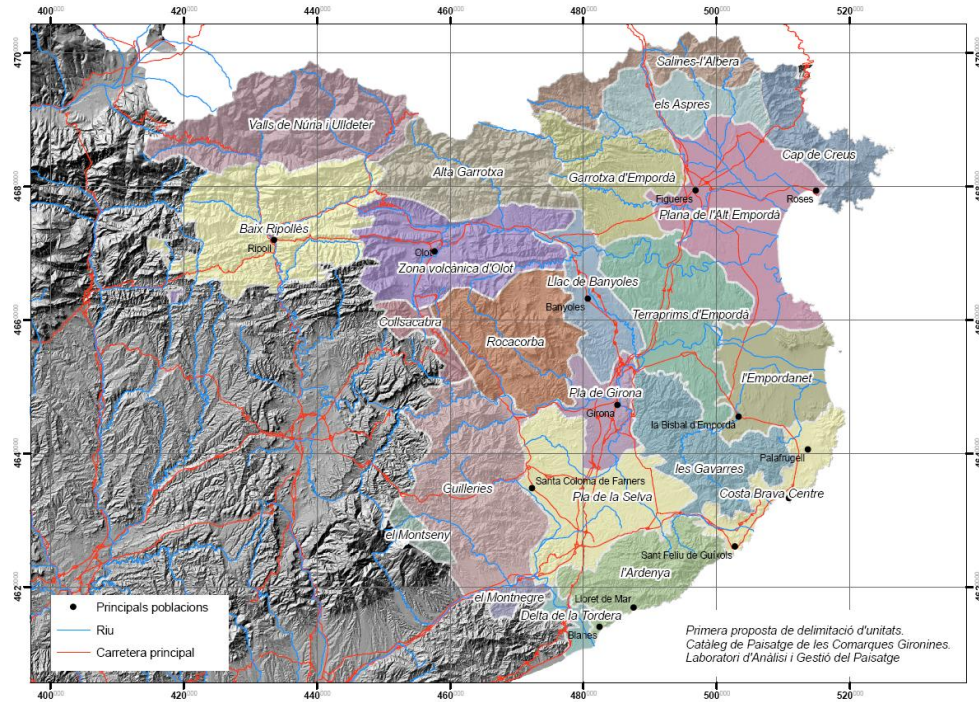
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Landscape values

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Viewpoints and routes

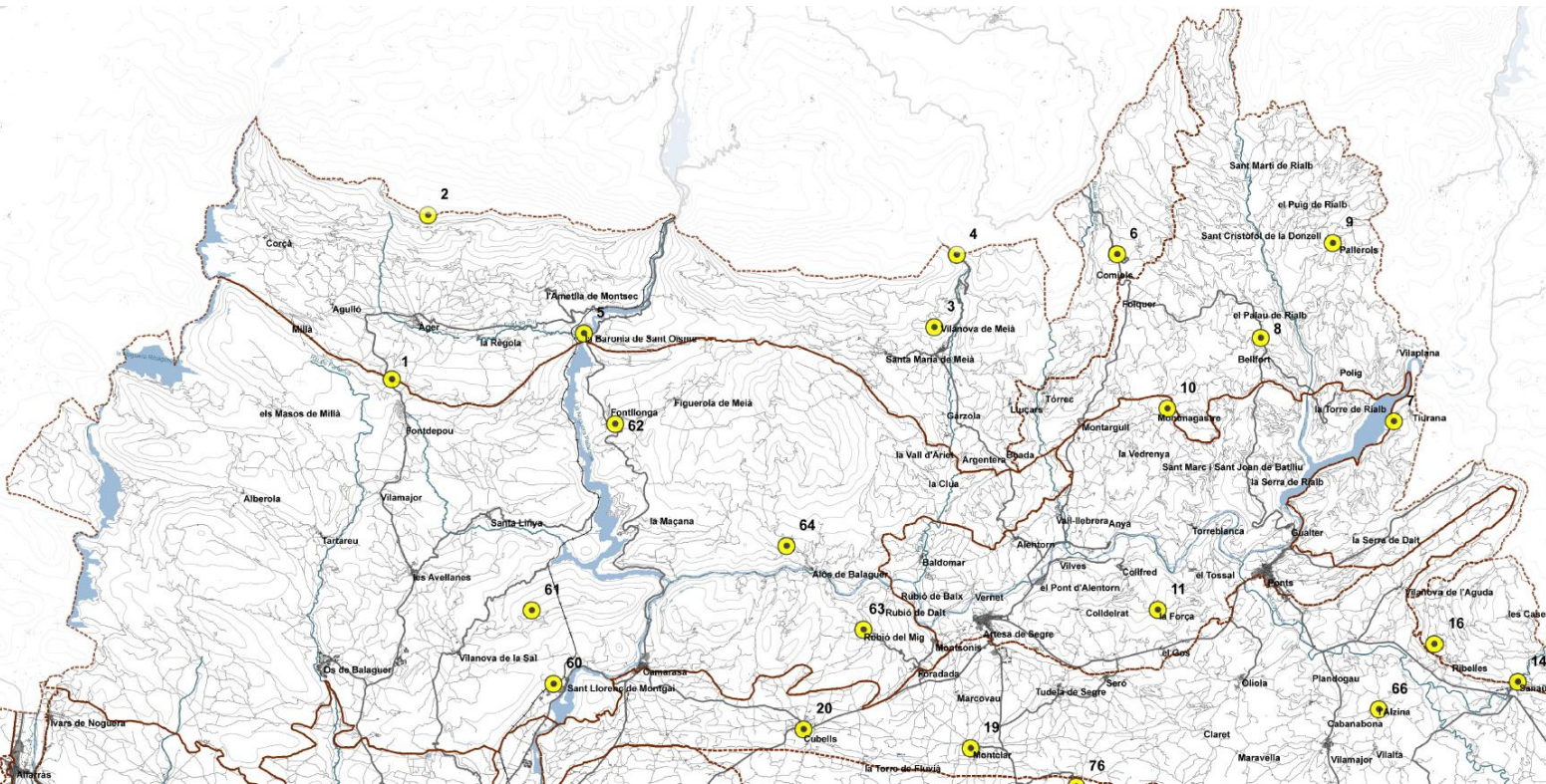
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Landscape dynamics

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Landscape quality objectives

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Lessons learnt

- Participation cannot be improvised. Must have a clear idea of our objectives and therefore, of our target groups (participants)
- Participation helps reassure the “technical” work, and it also generates new information
- Representativeness is reached through the use of several techniques (process designing)
- Everyone knows their landscape – participation can give people confidence to talk and have input to landscape management



**Governance and
participatory
democracy**

**Landscape and
Climate Change**

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Lessons learnt

- Resources are needed, and coordination between participation and the rest of the work
- Scale is crucial. The more “local” is the scale, the “deeper” and “easier” participation gets
- Need of proper information & communication... and feedback of the process!
- Relying on the direction of a team of specialists or professionals with experience in participation processes



**Governance and
participatory
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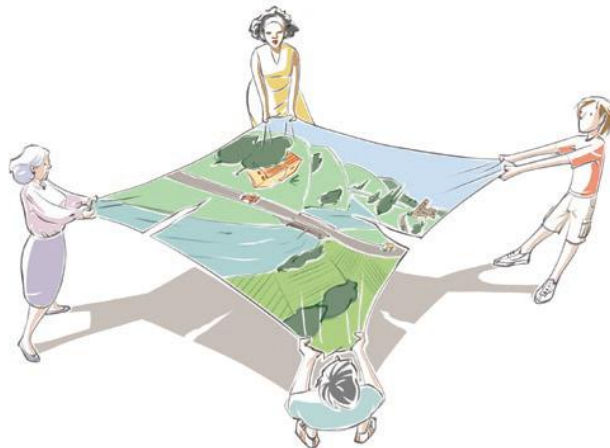
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Participation, landscape and Climate Change

- Climate Change: uncertainties, values at stake, changes foreseen... it makes sense to promote participation!
- Climate Change and landscape are both a shared responsibility.
- Climate Change and landscape are both quite abstract issues. People may not feel attached to it.
- In a context of crisis (even worse with Climate Change), landscape may not be given priority.

Main challenges

- Guaranteeing the real impact of participation
- Ensuring a return for participants
- Preventing participative fatigue
- Fostering a participative culture in society and within the administration
- Making the most of the potential of 2.0 and ICT





**Landscape: a concept under construction...
...a methodology under construction.**