



CITIES AS ARENAS OF POLITICAL INNOVATION
IN THE STRENGTHENING OF DELIBERATIVE AND
PARTICIPATORY DEMOCRACY

MID-TERM REPORT

Summary of the case study data gathering process

DECEMBER 2022

EUARENAS investigates the ways in which social movements coupled with local government reform initiatives, manifesting themselves in local-level experiments, create momentum for political change that include more inclusive and participatory forms of governance.



For more information:

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INTRODUCTION



Introduction

The scope of research and analysis carried out within WP3 is primarily designed for understanding and explaining processes and mechanisms conditioning innovative democratic experiments. WP3 will contribute to learning from the past—i.e., gaining insight into the existing and already applied methods, processes, and tools to support citizen participation in local democracies. This will provide a detailed knowledge on how specific groups of citizens engage with specific approaches and the impact of these approaches in their local contexts.

WP3 is based on the analysis of case studies of eleven European cities of different rank and size. Experiences in the use of particular methods and tools of building and strengthening participatory and deliberative democracy gathered in the examined cities create a panoramic perspective of the investigated issues. The approach combines the macro perspective of structural regularities, which is mainly constructed from material gathered in the desk-based research phase (RT 3.2.1), and the micro perspective of everyday practices that was identifiable by field research (RT 3.2.2). This combination of perspectives poses challenges in terms of comparative analysis. However, by the same token it provides the unique possibility to identify the structural features and reveal how they are negotiated in the particular everyday environments of studied cities. The approach allows to better understand an interplay between the broader structural context, its changes, and the local practices and activities relational to the place and time. The synthesis of individual cases will provide a deeper understanding of and will help to explain mechanisms responsible for the success or failure of innovative democratic experiments.

Further to the suggestions made in the first EC evaluation report, special attention will be paid to the impact of crises on the functioning of local democracy.

The role of WP3 is thus to gather expertise from diverse local settings where innovations in participatory and deliberative democracy (i.e., concrete governance practices) have taken place. The analysis is guided by the basic research questions of the EUARENAS project, which, in relation to the scope of works carried out under WP3, may be reformulated as follows:

1. How do local democratic governance innovations emerge and to what extent they are the product of learning from other local governance contexts?
2. What concrete agendas, actor constellations and strategies characterise these governance experiments?
3. What are the circumstances that trigger the decisions to implement governance innovation?
4. Which are the key drivers (economic, political and cultural) that influence or bias local outcomes of democratic governance experiments?
5. In what ways are local forms of deliberative and participatory democracy influenced by multilevel governance relationships with regional and national levels?
6. How universal for implementation in other places and to other levels of governance successful local governance innovations can be?
7. To what extent do the new technologies and digital platforms support participatory/deliberative governance technics or deteriorate them?
8. What is the added value of substantive provided by participatory/deliberative means?
9. Which governance practices and institutional arrangements best facilitate citizen engagement and co-governance and democratize the local governance?

The key objective of WP3 is not only to reconstruct trajectories of governance innovation based on a comparison of contextual and structural drivers of innovation and indicators of institutional change. Likewise important is comprehension of learning processes that occurred in the case study cities and how these have affected the evolution of collaborative governance.

To achieve these objectives, the following Research Tasks have been/are to be performed under WP3 (Figure 1):

RT 3.1 Review and final selection of the case studies (M01-M05)

RT 3.2.1 Desk-based research of existing knowledge on the case studies (M06-M14):

- review of secondary sources
- media content analysis

RT 3.2.2 Field research of the case studies (M10-M18):

- community reporting – citizen experiences
- focus interviews with stakeholders

RT 3.3 Data analysis of individual case-studies (M19-M30)

RT 3.4 Cross-case analysis of case studies (M19-M30)

RT 3.5 Synthesis and conclusions (M31-M37)

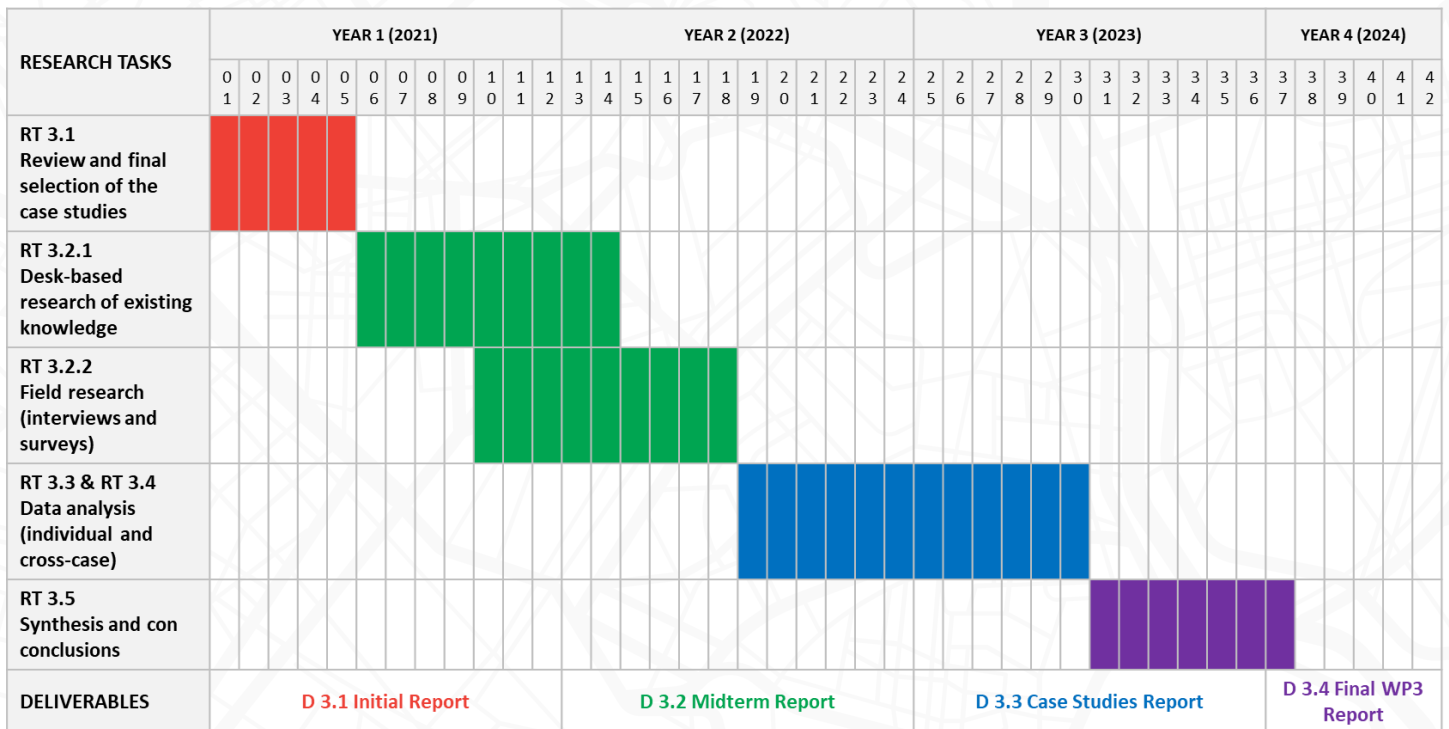


Figure 1: Timeline of the research tasks under WP3 (Source: Own elaboration).



SECTION 1

Point(s) of departure:
Recapitulation and readjustments

State of the art after the first year of the project

During the initial 12 months of the project, our case-study research advanced from final selection of participatory and deliberative processes intended for investigation to completion of desk-based research of existing knowledge on how they have worked in practice. By the end of the year 2021, all research teams involved in WP3 (Figure 2) had delivered summary reports for Research Tasks 3.1 and 3.2.1. At the same time, arrangements were made for the first phase of field research (RT 3.2.2), including preparation of guidelines and report templates for Community Reporting (Appendix 1). These accomplishments are summed up in the [Deliverable 3.1 Initial Report](#).

Participatory/ Deliberative process	City/ Town	Country	Research team
The Deal for Communities	Wigan	United Kingdom	PVM
Citizen- Jury	Galway	Ireland	UEF
Quartiersmanagement Pankstraße	Berlin	Germany	CRN
Borough Liaison Officers*	Helsinki	Finland	UEF
Citizens' Assembly	Copenhagen	Denmark	UEF
Quartiere Bene Comune	Reggio Emilia	Italy	CRN
Community Balance	Barcelona	Spain	LUISS
Participatory Budgeting	Gdańsk	Poland	UG
Citizens' Assembly	Wrocław	Poland	SWPS
The Office for Community Participation	Budapest	Hungary	CRN
Social Hackathon	Voru	Estonia	CRN
Increasing social participation in cultural policy	Wrocław	Poland	SWPS

* the name of the process was changed to conform to the official English version used by the City of Helsinki

Figure 2: List of case studies examined under WP3 (Source: Own elaboration).

The first half of the year 2022 was to be devoted to implementation of Community Reporting sessions, followed by planning and organisation of Focus Interviews. However, due to impediments listed in the next section, this phase of work under WP3 extended until October 2022.

Effects of the current events and project review on development of the case-study research

The research on the case studies undertaken during the second year of the project encountered three major challenges. Two of them were related to external adversities, caused by the COVID-19 pandemic and the escalation of the Russian military aggression in Ukraine on 24th February 2022. The third one was of a more internal character, pertaining to the local conditions of case studies under investigation. Moreover, the coordinators of WP3 committed to implement the recommendations of external reviewers following

the Project Review in March 2022. Altogether, these four implications amounted to a few modifications of the research schedule, as well as affected the research in a more qualitative way.

Firstly, the pandemic restrictions presented logistical obstacles to the researchers. Field research, relying on qualitative methods of data gathering, entails direct contacts between the researchers and respondents, as well as between respondents themselves. Research teams found it either more difficult or less effective to conduct the research in digital environment, through sessions organized online. Despite additional trainings and adjustments (see Section 2), some of the planned activities thus had to be postponed.

Secondly, the process of data collection was impacted, although to varying degrees, by the aftermath of 24th February 2022. Especially in cities located in countries neighbouring with Ukraine, the following refugee crisis engaged citizens and other urban actors, rendering them understandably unavailable for the researchers at the time of the planned Citizen Experience sessions and Focus Interviews. For instance, in Gdańsk the turnover for the Citizen Experience sessions was very low and the situation prompted the research team to postpone the third session of Citizen Experience workshops, dedicated to experiences of Ukrainian immigrants, until July. This caused a further delay in the delivery of the Focus Interviews.

Thirdly, the research activities planned in some cities—particularly the ones in which none of the partners were currently based in, encountered unexpected complications. For this reason, some of the methods of data gathering had to be adjusted and some case studies were investigated only partially, which is explained in more detail in Section 2.

Finally, the project review, which took place in March 2022, provided the coordinating team with some constructive feedback, regarding the inclusion of monitoring criteria for analyzing democratic innovations in different cultural, social and governance contexts and the accommodation of the effects of the current situation in Ukraine in WP3. The first suggestion resulted in the addition of a case-study summary report linking Research Tasks 3.2.1 and 3.2.2 (desk-based and field research) with Research Task 3.3 (analysis of individual case studies) to the body of research on case studies. It is described in more detail in Section 3. The second suggestion led to the development of a research paper on local responses to the Ukrainian refugee crisis in two case-study cities, i.e., Võru and Gdańsk (see Section 4). Furthermore, as Ukrainian immigrants had been an increasingly large population group in Gdańsk since the beginning of the Russian-Ukrainian conflict in 2014, the field research of the local case study planned back in autumn last year, already envisaged including this group of citizens in one of the Community Reporting sessions scheduled for early spring. For obvious reasons, these plans could not be implemented in time, however we managed to organize such a session in July. We hope that the findings will allow us to reach and address the needs of both the more longstanding Ukrainian immigrants and newcomers within the EUARENAS project.



SECTION 2

Data collection:
Implementation of field research on case studies

Overview of the field research process

Field research of the case studies, complementing the undertaken desk-based research, consisted of two phases based on two research methods—Community Reporting and Focus Interviews. The former served to better explore experiences of regular citizens with the participatory and deliberative processes under investigation. This method was also used in WP5 (Foresight), and to distinguish the two research activities, the Community Reporting workshops under WP3 were named Citizen Experience sessions¹. The aim of the latter method was to cover the issues absent from the existing documents and media content analyses, as well as to engage different urban stakeholders in discussions over topics relevant for the researched processes while capturing interrelations and dynamics between the participants.

The implementation of the **Citizen Experience sessions**, according to the guidelines outlined in the Initial Report (Deliverable 3.1), was preceded by two support workshops held online in December 2021 and January 2022. They were organised by PVM as an additional training to familiarise the research teams with the method, initially presented and rehearsed during the EUARENAS Project Workshop in Helsinki in November 2021. The first support workshop was dedicated to general organisational issues and the second one offered the research teams training on how to carry out the Citizen Experience sessions online, as a way to overcome the seasonal pandemic peaks of late winter/early spring.

According to the guidelines, each case study team would have to deliver at least two Citizen Experience sessions and gather at least 12 lived experience stories to produce a summary report.

Despite of the opportunity to conduct the Citizen Experience sessions online, most of the research teams decided to postpone them until late spring in order to perform them in the form of live events. This contributed to delays in the delivery of RT 3.2.2 and affected the whole schedule of WP3. Other impediments, related more closely to local conditions and limitations, are presented in detail in the next subsection. They mostly either concerned the inability of the research teams to organise the Citizen Experience sessions due to lack of sufficient networks and contacts in the case-study cities or followed from the nature of the investigated participatory or deliberative process.

The draft version of the guidelines for the **Focus Interviews** was prepared in early 2022 according to the framework agreed upon by the consortium during the project workshops in Helsinki. It was next discussed at an online meeting with leaders of the research teams and the final version of the guidelines and report template (Appendix 2) was issued in February. The deadline for delivery of the report and transcriptions was set to the end of May, however, due to the postponement of Citizen Experience sessions and other conditions described in this section, the time frame became considerably extended.

To complete this second and final phase of field research, all teams working on the case studies were asked to deliver at least two Focus Interviews with at least six participants each. Ideally, the participants were to represent six different types of urban stakeholders identified in [Deliverable 1.1](#) (Ufel et al. 2021: 23-25), i.e., political institutions, social actors, economic actors, knowledge hubs, media, and citizens. Each focus interview had to cover the following “obligatory” issues: (1) inclusiveness and accessibility of the case-study process, (2) stakeholders’ impact on the case-study process, (3) evaluation of the process in terms of good and bad practices/advantages and disadvantages, (4) discussion based on the outcomes of the Citizen Experience sessions. Moreover, each research team could come up with additional questions which would allow them to fill in the missing information concerning their case study, obtain different perspectives on issues critical for the analysed processes, as well as discuss anything the research team working on the case

¹ In WP5, the Community Reporting workshops went by the name Storytelling and Future Thinking.

study found valuable, interesting, and/or important from the point of view of the case study specifics.

In seven out of twelve case studies the field research proceeded fully as planned, in one—Community Balance in Barcelona—it was not conducted at all, while in the remaining four the task was accomplished partially and/or the methodology had to be adjusted (Figure 3).

Participatory/ Deliberative process	City/ Town	Citizen Experience	Focus Interviews	Scope
The Deal for Communities	Wigan	completed	completed	full
Citizen- Jury	Galway	completed	completed	full
Quartiersmanagement Pankstraße	Berlin	completed	completed	full
Borough Liaison Officers*	Helsinki	completed	completed	full
Citizens' Assembly	Copenhagen	not applicable	completed (replaced with ind. interviews)	partial/ adjusted
Quartiere Bene Comune	Reggio Emilia	completed	completed	full
Community Balance	Barcelona	not applicable	not applicable	n.a.
Participatory Budgeting	Gdańsk	completed	completed	full
Citizens' Assembly	Wrocław	completed (replaced with interviews)	completed	full/ adjusted
The Office for Community Participation	Budapest	not applicable	completed	partial
Social Hackathon	Voru	completed	completed	full
Increasing social participation in cultural policy	Wrocław	completed (adapted)	completed	full/ adjusted

Figure 3: Final configuration of field research (RT 3.2.2) (Source: Own elaboration).

The research teams working on Citizens' Assembly in Copenhagen, the Office for Community Participation in Budapest, and Community Balance in Barcelona failed to deliver Citizen Experience sessions because of inadequate resources or lack of sufficient social networks and personal contacts. The latter condition was also the cause of failure regarding organization of the focus interviews in Barcelona and replacing the previously planned focus interviews in Copenhagen with individual interviews.

As for other adjustments, they were mostly related to the specifics of the processes under investigation. For instance, despite the fact that reaching citizens who had participated in the Citizens' Assembly in Wrocław turned out to be impossible after the process came to an end, the research team were able to extract a similar type of information—personal stories about individual experiences with the deliberative process—from anonymized interview transcripts available from pilot research conducted during the process by the same team several months before the official start of the EUARENAS project. Another impediment, encountered during field research on Socializing Cultural Policy in Wrocław. Although several

thousand citizens voted in the elections to the Social Culture Council, not many inhabitants of Wrocław seem to be aware of its existence or the scope of tasks. The pilot research conducted for Citizen Experience with randomly selected citizens proved that this method needed to be reformulated. Eventually, six sessions were conducted with two participants at a time exchanging their own experiences with the deliberative process. The formula was therefore a hybrid of Community Reporting and individual interviews, with moderator sometimes interrupting the conversation asking for details. What also made the interviews different from other Citizen Experience sessions conducted under WP3 was their length, as they lasted on average about 1.5 hours. Nevertheless, although the research methodology had to be adapted to the specific conditions of the Wrocław case studies, it is consistent with other WP3 analyses.

Challenges and solutions

The overall reflection on the entire process of field research is that it occurred to be far more demanding than the previous phases of desk-based research. However, the lessons drawn from tackling the arising challenges appear to be instructive for future research. Therefore, two key conclusions may be drawn.

Firstly, both Citizen Experience and Focus Interviews were much easier to conduct in case-study cities where research teams were based or had developed extensive networks and know-how to approach relevant urban stakeholders. In contrast, despite repeated efforts, urban arenas outside the consortium's reach were onerous to explore. This condition was perhaps foreseeable, yet the additional encumbrance related to the still active COVID-19 pandemic made it all the more burdensome. Community Balance in Barcelona presents an extreme example here, in which none of the two planned forms of field research could be effectuated. This will probably result in excluding the case study from further analysis, since the gathered material is incomplete for the planned analyses. The recommendation for future research is thus to make a more careful selection of the case studies in terms of their locations and the related logistical implications.

Secondly, due to the wide selection of participatory and deliberative processes the designed research process sometimes failed to fit the proposed “one-for-all” formula and had to be tailored to the local specifics or needs. Flexibility in this respect was key to reach the desired outcomes. The resulting discrepancies between the research results will be ultimately verified during the analytical stage (RT 3.3. and 3.4) but for the moment nearly all the research teams seem to have succeeded in completing the Research Tasks to a satisfying effect.

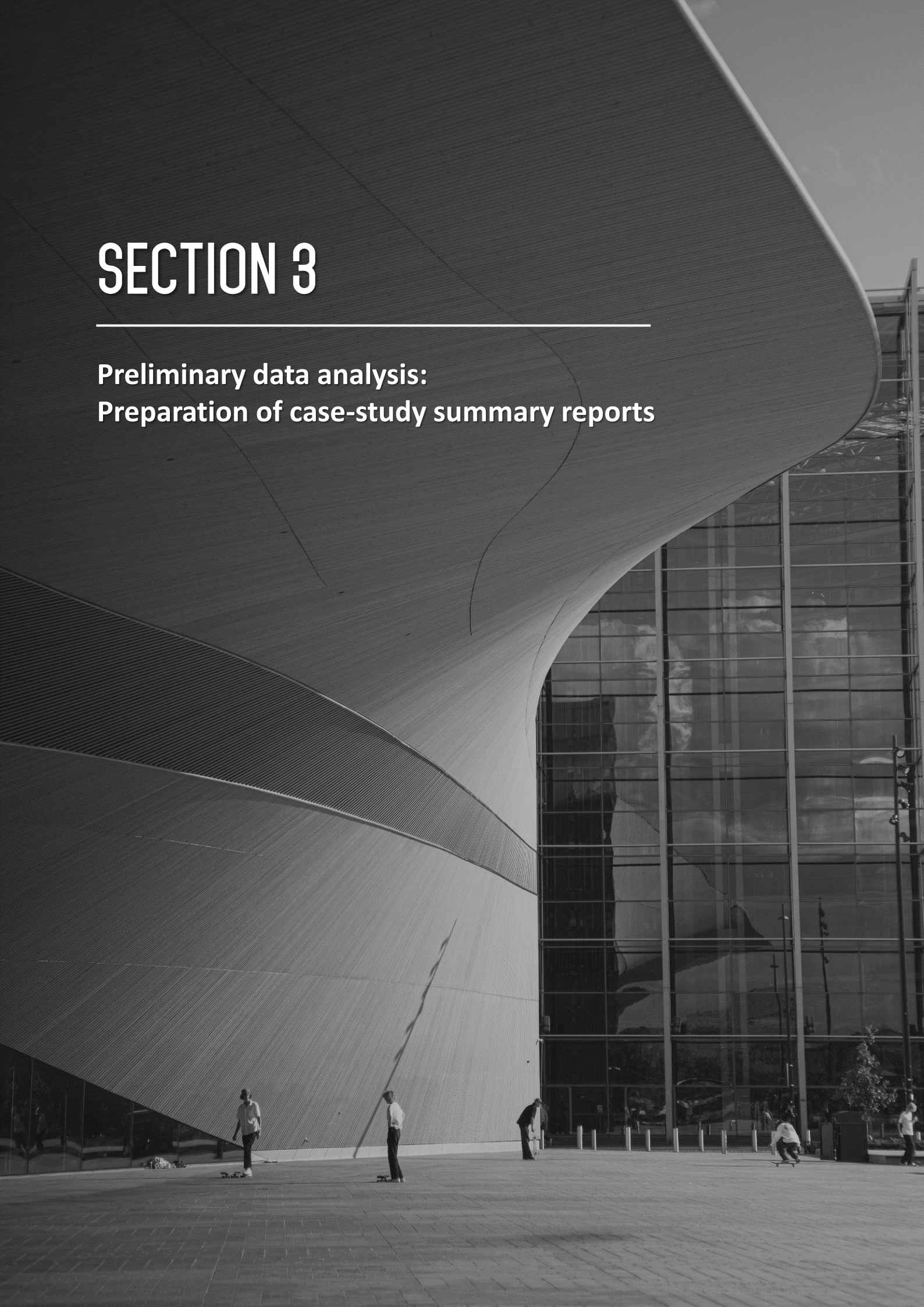
Additional outcomes

Apart from answering the nine research questions set out in the Introduction and feeding the WP4 toolbox (Deliverable 4.1. (Toolbox of Participatory Methods)), the obtained research outcomes have been or will be employed for other purposes. For instance, the gathered empirical material has already found additional use in publication joint ventures (see also Section 4). Some of the research activities also produced unexpected results. In Gdańsk, both the Citizen Experience sessions and Focus Interviews were occasions for citizens and other urban stakeholders to meet and discuss essential issues of local democracy but also provided opportunities for knowledge exchange and social networking. The feedback received after these events—via emails from participants' featuring their additional reflections, or even in the form of published pieces in the local media—proves that the research activities have some potential for boosting local

participation and deliberation. Moreover, the analysis of the participatory budgeting as one of case study in the EUARNAS project contributed to city-wide debate on the advantages and disadvantages of the currently used procedure in this process. Inspired by the meetings and activities conducted under WP3 the authorities of the city of Gdańsk are planning to update and improve the current rules of participatory budgeting. In addition, one of the findings from the Citizen Experience session which involved representatives of the Ukrainian community inspired creation of a small community project going under the name *Sąsiedowanie w Bramie*, consisting of artistic activities for children and informal meetings of their caretakers over coffee and cake to build and strengthen neighbourly bonds. While it is difficult to accurately assess all of these impacts, they certainly account for generating added value to WP3.

SECTION 3

**Preliminary data analysis:
Preparation of case-study summary reports**



Case-study summary reports as a way of bridging data collection and analysis

As the data collection stage of field research has been completed, the work under WP3 moves on to the analysis of individual case studies (RT 3.3). At this stage, the work package coordinators will work with the collected data to produce narratives of the participatory and deliberative case-study processes, complementing the development of the toolbox applied in WP4 and feeding into the overall cross-case analysis provisioned as Research Task 3.4.

To obtain a holistic view of the case-study processes, the research teams were asked to come up with short summary reports conveying the main findings from the desk-based and field-research together with any relevant side observations collected along the way. These reports should not require any additional research, but rather involve own reflections and recapitulations of researchers, grounded in what they have learned and understood while researching the case studies. Such an initial phase of analytical work, based on the entire knowledge on the case-studies acquired so far, will provide a liaison between RT 3.2 and 3.3².

To make the summary reports comparable, as well to address the project reviewers' suggestion concerning the development of criteria for analyzing democratic innovations in different cultural, social and governance contexts, we have elaborated a list of four issues characterizing the processes under investigation and emerging as the critical factors of success (or failure) of participatory and deliberative innovations. They were briefly discussed during a CoP meeting in November and updated accordingly

Four critical factors of success (or failure) of participatory and deliberative innovations

According to our preliminary review of the material gathered during desk-based and field research and in accordance with research results in other work packages, in all case studies, four issues tend to cut across the main categories under investigation. They are:

1. Power relations between the stakeholders in the process:
 - Inclusiveness (ensuring diversity, engagement, inclusion, and influence—see Deliverable 7.1, pp. 7-8),
 - distribution of control over the process between the stakeholders (see Deliverables D1.1 and D1.2) and the level of transparency of the process,
 - transfer of knowledge between the stakeholders, including the potential expert bias,
 - citizens' agency in the process.
2. Potential of change/adaptation of the process to the changing conditions:
 - evolution of the process, including its innovative promise/edge (how it started? how it functions now?); is the evolution desired and if so, by whom is it desired?,
 - is there any evaluation embedded? if yes, are the results of evaluation taken into account and for what purpose: for justifying the costs of the initiative or for learning and developmental purposes? if no, why not?,

² At this point, the data tables filled during desk-based research will be updated with the data gathered via Citizen Experience sessions and Focus Interviewing by the coordinating team.

- does the process learn from past experiences and to what extent is it open to new ideas/change?,
- does the process embrace conflict as a critical factor for motivating change? are diverging interests of and conflict between the stakeholders used to motivate the process forward?,
- resilience and responsiveness to situations of crisis/big changes with special focus on the effect of the COVID-19 pandemic and the 2022 Ukrainian refugee crisis (see Deliverable 1.2, p. 39)—how the crisis affects the process? how the process responds to the crisis?

3. Effectiveness of the process / impact assessment:

- did preparation of the process involve setting clear goals and communicating them well on the outset? was there a common agreement on these goals among the stakeholders?,
- ability to produce the expected results across different dimensions (the social, the political, the urban/environmental—see Table 2 in Deliverable 8.2, pp. 10-11),
- internal and external perception of the process as valid and useful and potential differences between stakeholders,
- evaluation of the level of involvement of stakeholders.

4. General performance of the process in the context of local specifics concerning the governance culture and social diversity:

- key observations regarding the quality of the process against the local institutional background, i.e., existing regulations, other ongoing processes of participation and deliberation, culture of (mis)trust, etc.,
- key observations regarding the quality of the process against the local social background, i.e., diversity, integration, inclusiveness, social cohesion, etc.

The final results of this phase of research on the case studies will be compiled and presented in the Final Report, due in December 2023 (Month 36). Before then, some of the preliminary results, together with a selection of Citizen Experience stories, will be posted on the EUARENAS project website, in collaboration with PVM.

SECTION 4

Research publications:
Supplementary use of the gathered empirical material



The quality and quantity of the empirical material gathered under WP3 inspired the consortium members to follow some of the research threads in follow-up academic publications. By mid- December 2022, three ideas had crystallized enough for formation of three co-author teams which commenced work on the research papers briefly outlined below.

Deliberative democracy and inclusiveness: Research papers on inclusion of elderly and neurodiverse citizens in citizens' assemblies

Working title: Cognitive barriers and the inclusion of the Elders in deliberative setting. Comparison of Wrocław and Galway

Authors: Agata Tokarek (SWPS), Stan Domaniewski (UEF), Wojciech Ufel (SWPS)

Working title: Neurodivergence and deliberation. Are citizens' assemblies inclusive?

Authors: Agata Tokarek (SWPS), Maja Grabkowska (UG), Michał Jaśkiewicz (UG), Tomasz Gondek, Wojciech Ufel (SWPS)

The papers investigate the problem of inclusiveness with regard to a specific deliberative innovation, i.e., citizens' assembly. Provoked by the outcomes of field research on the case studies in Wrocław and Galway, they indirectly address one of the WP3 research questions (4): *which are the key drivers (economic, political and cultural) that influence or bias local outcomes of democratic governance experiments?* Inclusiveness is an issue especially pronounced in the EUARENAS project. It accounts for one of the centrepieces of desk-based and field research, as well as it is broadly discussed in Deliverables 1.2 (State of Democracy Debate) and 7.1 (Stakeholder Inclusion Guidelines). The first paper tackles the challenges resulting from the age-related limitations experienced by elderly citizens participating in deliberative processes and offers a comparative analysis of the two case studies. The second paper proposes a rethinking of the notion of a "neurodiverse city", from one in which urban design and spatial planning acknowledge neurodivergent needs and preferences to one in which both decision making and city making processes are neuroinclusive (neurodiverse citizens as both users and co-creators of urban space).

Case-study cities in the context of crisis: Research paper on local responses to the Ukrainian refugee crisis in Võru and Gdańsk

Working title: Uncovering hidden citizen energies? Local responses to the 2022 Ukrainian refugee crisis in new democracies of CEE

Authors: Iwona Sagan (UG), Kadri Kango (UEF), Klaudia Nowicka (UG), Maja Grabkowska (UG), Stan Domaniewski (UEF), Wojciech Ufel (SWPS)

The Ukrainian refugee crisis has caused widespread civil society activity in countries affected by the influx of migrants. During the period of the intensive immigration, similarly to the peak time of other crises, an extraordinary scale and forms of civil society activity could be observed. They had the features of innovative democratic experiments that support governance processes analyzed in the project. The analytical tools of the project and its multinational partnership made it possible to undertake a publication initiative aimed at

discovering hidden citizen energies and the possibilities of using them in the everyday practices of local democracy. The paper will thus help to answer another of the WP3 research questions (9): *which governance practices and institutional arrangements best facilitate citizen engagement and co-governance and democratize the local governance?*



SECTION 5

Further steps

Further steps to be followed within WP3 in the final twelve months include implementation of individual and cross-case analysis (RT 3.3. and 3.4), preparation of a synthesis of results (RT 3.5) and writing-up the final conclusions (D3.3. and D3.4). Collaboration with other work packages and development of the research papers will be continued. The coordinating team will put extra effort into catching up with the originally planned schedule.

References

Deliverable 1.1 (Conceptual Framework)

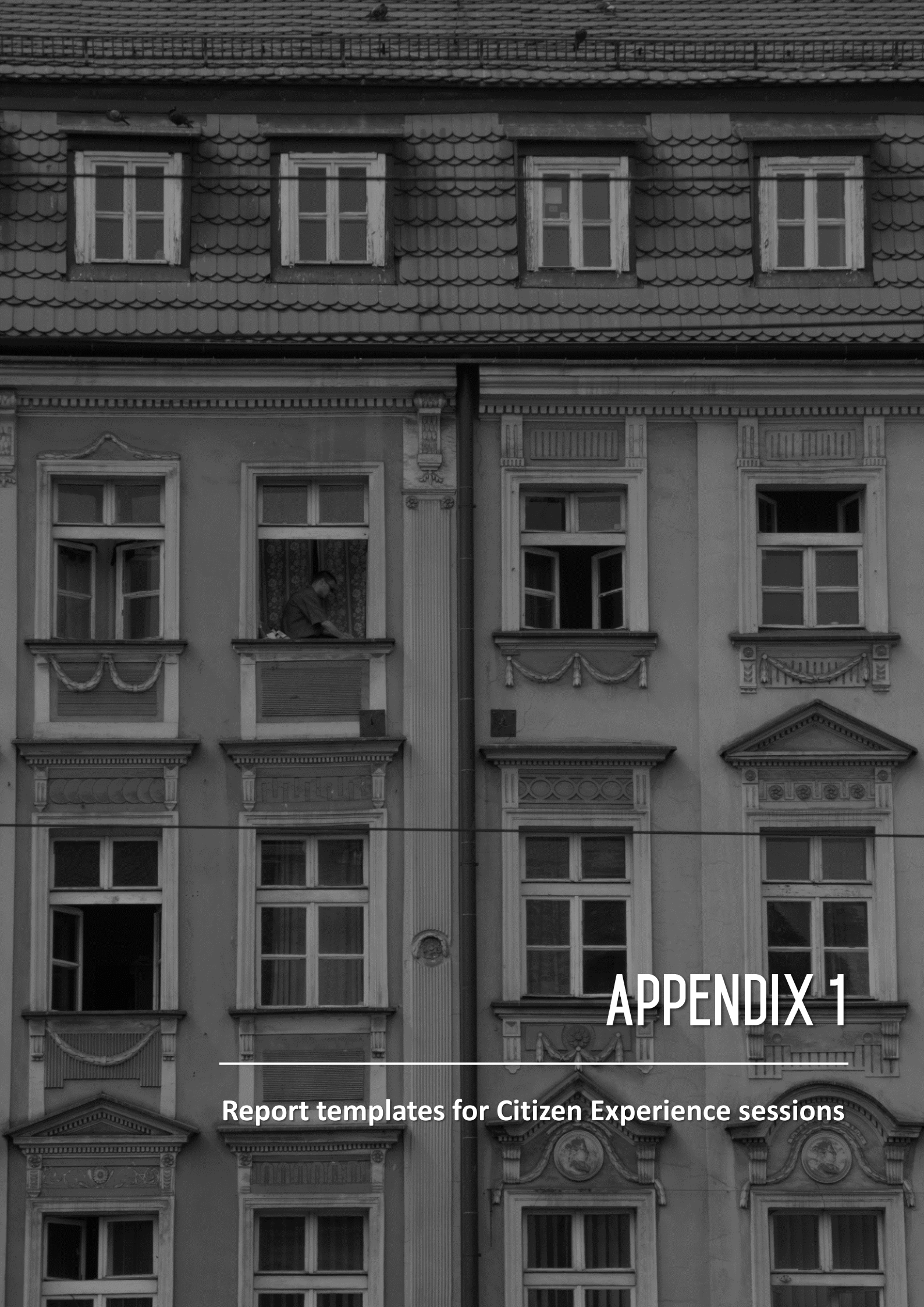
Deliverable 1.2 (State of Democracy Debate)

Deliverable 3.1 (Initial Report)

Deliverable 4.1. (Toolbox of Participatory Methods)

Deliverable 7.1 (Stakeholder Inclusion Guidelines)

Deliverable 8.2 (EUARENAS Index Impact Assessment)



APPENDIX 1

Report templates for Citizen Experience sessions

Citizen Experience - Story review sheet template

File Name of Story	
Level of Consent See bullet point 2 on consent form	

Overview of Story

Write approximately 5 - 8 sentences that describe what the person says in their story. Try to give the overall picture of what they are describing, how they feel and any key opinions. Write it in chronological order - i.e., the order in which people say things in their story.

Extract and Key Quotes

Select an extract or extracts from the story that highlights its key message(s)/point(s).

Timecode		Description	
Minutes and Seconds		1 - 4 sentences	
Timecode		Description	
Minutes and Seconds		1 - 4 sentences	

Source: Own elaboration of the WP5 research team

Citizen Experience - Summary Report Template

CORE DETAILS

Case Study	<i>Insert Case Study title</i>
Citizens	<i>Insert description of citizens involved in your workshop</i>
Number of Stories	<i>Insert number of lived experience stories gathered</i>

KEY LEARNINGS

Characteristics of actors involved in the case study

Based on the stories, what did you learn about the people who were involved in the case study? Please bullet point the key insights and supporting quotes

The trajectory of the process

Based on the stories, what did you learn about the process of the case study and how it was implemented? Please bullet point they key insights and supporting quotes.

What worked well

Based on the stories, what worked well in the case study? Please bullet point the key insights and supporting quotes.

Source: Own elaboration of the WP5 research team



APPENDIX 2

Report template for Focus Interviews

Case study:	Date of interview:	Research team responsible:
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LIST OF PARTICIPANTS		
No.	Participant's identity (type of urban stakeholder)	General characteristics of participant
1.	<i>e.g., Activist</i>	<i>e.g., representative of NGO opposing the idea of implementation of the researched method</i>
2.	<i>e.g., Citizen 1</i>	<i>e.g., citizen who took part in the researched process</i>
3.	<i>e.g., Citizen 2</i>	<i>e.g., citizen who did not take part in the researched process</i>

SUMMARY OF RESULTS	
General purpose of the focus interview (incl. reasons behind choice of participants)	
Issues discussed	
Results concerning the obligatory questions	...relating to the outcomes of Citizen Experience sessions
	...referring to the problem of inclusiveness of the case-study process
	...relating to the impact of stakeholders on the case-study process
	...relating to what worked well/wrong in the case-study process
	...on the identification of the turning points in the case-study process and their consequences for the process
Results concerning the additional questions	
Assessment of power relations between participants	
Assessment of the most conflictual issues	<i>Please specify, which of the discussed issues generated the most conflicting opinions</i>
Other remarks, if you have any	