

W2 Waterdrive

Copenhagen Meeting

Local Participatory Toolbox
By Franziska Kruse

Local participatory toolbox: Application definition

“A Participatory toolbox with “focus in the sociological context” will “help to identify joint objectives, facilitate cooperation and prepare action- and investment plans.”

“First ABC handbook for cross-sector local implementation in the region”

Local participatory toolbox: Working definition

Local:

- from, existing in, serving, or responsible for a small area, especially of a country (Cambridge Dictionary)
- a) of, relating to, or applicable to part of a whole
b) primarily serving the needs of a particular limited district (Merriam Webster Dictionary)



Local participatory toolbox: Working definition

Participatory:

- allowing people to take part in or become involved in an activity: (Cambridge Dictionary)
- characterized by or involving participation especially : providing the opportunity for individual participation (Merriam Webster)
- allowing or providing for the participation of all members of a group (Collins Dictionary)



Local participatory toolbox: Working definition

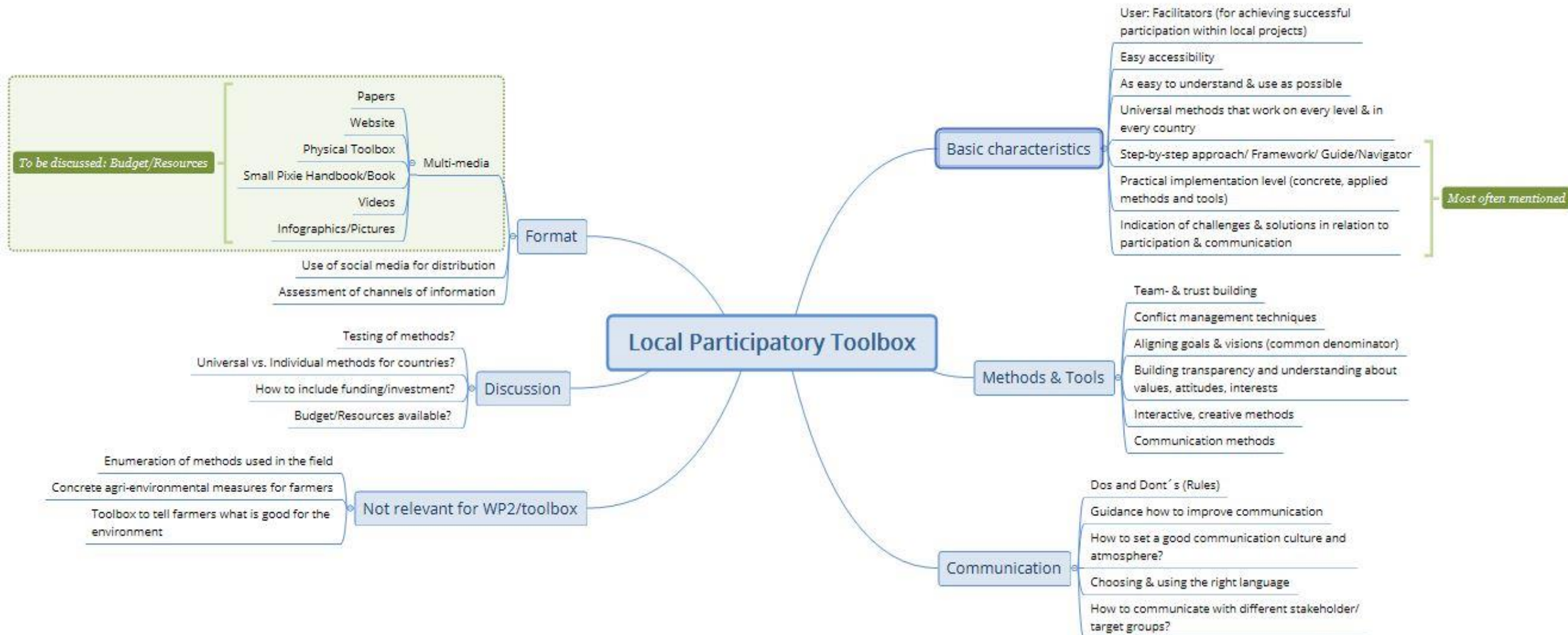
Toolbox:

- a container in which you keep and carry small tools, especially those used in the house or for repairing a car (Cambridge Dictionary)
- a box or chest, usually compartmentalized, in which tools are kept (Collins Dictionary)

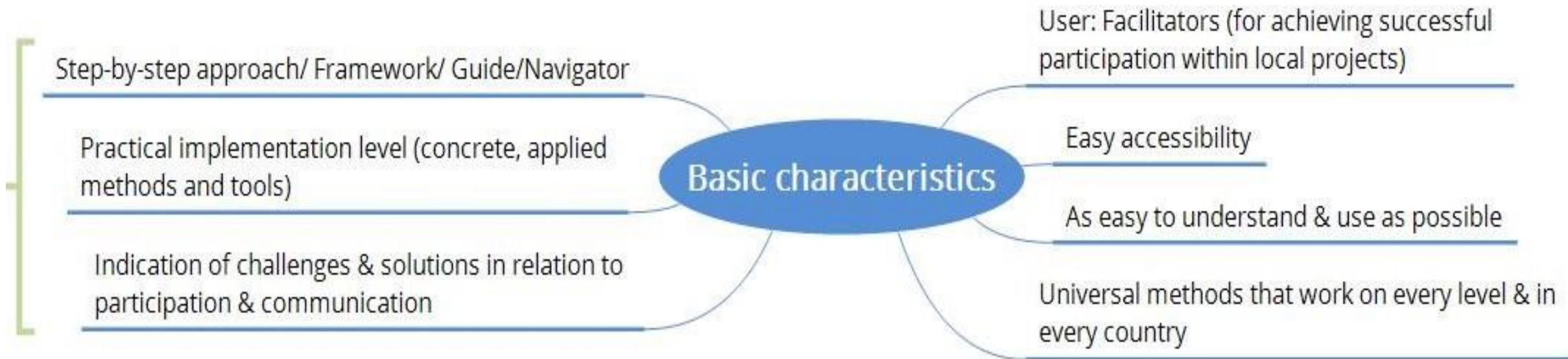
→ We have to fill these terms with life and content in a bottom-up process!



Local participatory toolbox: Results from Vilnius



Local participatory toolbox: Results from Vilnius



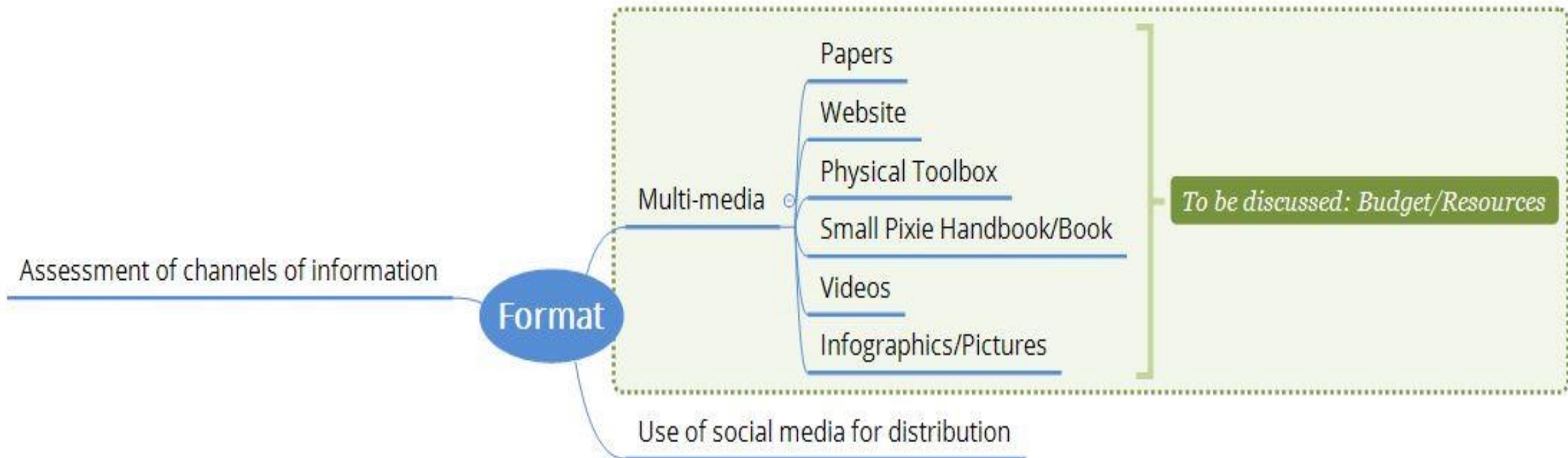
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Local participatory toolbox: Application definition

“A Participatory toolbox with “focus in the sociological context” will “help to identify joint objectives, facilitate cooperation and prepare action- and investment plans.”

Background for work on local participatory toolbox

Where is the LLUR coming from and where does it want to go?

		2010			2021
		Baltic Compass	Baltic Compact	Benefit4Regions	WaterDrive
Content		- Farmers & Nature protectors - Communication barriers - Bottom-up principle to give farmers back responsibility	Ways to overcome role and communication barriers	- Intercultural understanding - Organisational differences - Communication & participation Methods	- Success stories Interviews - Cooperation with Kiel University: Research on ecosystem services in relation to participation/communication
Tools		➤ Communication Concept	➤ Communication Toolbox	➤ Communication and participation strategies ➤ Glossary ➤ Planning School ➤ Method Toolbox	➤ Local Participatory Toolbox ➤ Extended Communication Toolbox ➤ Extended Planning School Concept





Breadcrumb: EN > Timeline Steps

Timeline of an agri-environmental project

agri-enviro-solutions.eu offers a timeline of a project planning process. Start with **Step 1** and carry on as noted ...

- Home
- Introduction
- Timeline Steps
 - 1. Definition
 - 2. Participants
 - 3. Data
 - 4. Evaluation
 - 5. Definition II
 - 6. Solutions
 - 7. Background
 - 8. Solutions II
 - 9. Build
 - 10. Check



Breadcrumb: [EN](#) > [Timeline Steps](#) > [1. Definition](#)

Timeline: 

Step 1: Problem definition or solution proposal

- [Home](#)
- [Introduction](#)
- [Timeline Steps](#)
 - [1. Definition](#)
 - [2. Participants](#)
 - [3. Data](#)
 - [4. Evaluation](#)
 - [5. Definition II](#)
 - [6. Solutions](#)
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 - [8. Solutions II](#)
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 - [10. Check](#)

WHAT IS THIS STEP FOR?

I have an agri-environmental problem I want to solve or I have already a solution for an agri-environmental problem that I want to put into praxis by applying a bottom-up approach
→ And what now?

Find a start: A preliminary first definition of the problem or the solution should be formulated.

Consider

- What is the (environmental) problem I want to address?
- For which aspect of this problem do I have an idea or a possible solution?

If you haven't already read the introductions to bottom-up and top-down project structures and communication problems we suggest you follow these links and do so now, this will give you a basic understanding on the driving forces behind communication problems.

- [What is a bottom-up or top-down project?](#) 
- [Why communication problems occur and why they are important?](#) 

WHAT ARE ITS COMMUNICATION CHALLENGES?

Define the project aims; Making sure you are Understood

Project aims need to be clearly defined.

Your project may include stakeholders from different professions like farmers, farmer's advisors, scientists, local politicians and policy makers.

If everyone understands your project aims then:

- there are fewer damaging misunderstandings
- there is a strong foundation to build professional relationships
- it is easier to allocate each stakeholder their project role
- collaboration within the project will be easier

Think about what language to use.

✓ **COMMUNICATION CHALLENGE – Language barriers between different professions**

✓ **COMMUNICATION SOLUTIONS – Eliminate Language Barriers**

⬆️ COMMUNICATION CHALLENGE – Language barriers between different professions

Every profession has its own working language.

This means each of your project stakeholders:

- use different terminology and jargon
- use different basic words
- have different styles and ways of communicating

It is no wonder everyone has trouble understanding each other.

Common example: farmers find information from different sources than scientists, and describe problems in different ways.

Different stakeholder groups also have different priorities, based on their jobs.

Common example: farmers need practical new technology, which is ready for implementation on the farm. But scientists produce theoretical new ideas and designs for technology with practical testing on a much smaller scale, under controlled conditions.

Different stakeholder groups also have different kinds of knowledge.

More information on:  [Language barriers](#), the challenges they pose, and real project examples.

✅ COMMUNICATION SOLUTIONS – Eliminate Language Barriers

✓ COMMUNICATION CHALLENGE – Language barriers between different professions

⬆ COMMUNICATION SOLUTIONS – Eliminate Language Barriers

Be aware of these language barriers, this is the first step to eliminating them.

Here are some ways to combat language barriers:

- **Two-way communication** – By making sure communication always allows for the participation of both or all parties, important feedback and valuable opinions will be heard, all perspectives should be valued. 📄 [Two-way communication](#)
- **Target-audience based communication** – Keep in mind who you are talking to, and adjust the way you convey your message accordingly. Different stakeholder groups have different interests and field of expertise. A message should be simple and concise when aimed at individuals who don't share your background. 📄 [Target-audience based communication](#)
- **Bridging Role Gaps** – Having an individual or organisation with a diverse background who works as a communicator and translator can bridge the gaps between different stakeholder groups, making communication smoother. 📄 [Bridging Role Gaps](#)
- **Education** – Raise your own awareness, find out more about how other stakeholder groups work, and what their work entails. Knowing what is required of an individual within their job will help you decide what information would be most relevant to them, and those areas in which they may need a more basic explanation. 📄 [Education](#)

Local participatory toolbox: Suggestions

- Use of a planning framework as a step-by-step framework/guide/navigator
- Adapt it to the experiences in WaterDrive
- Extend it with potential challenges and solutions for achieving local participation
- Add cross-links to appropriate methods and tools
- Add individual methods and tools → hints given by success stories, interviews



Local participatory toolbox: Results from Vilnius

