

The Tools

Toolbox for empowering just transitions in cities

Vol. 02/04

FEM. GREEN

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THE GENDEREDCITY *crea*rqció.

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01

THE TOOLS

The FEM.GREEN toolbox is a curated set of methodologies aimed at empowering local communities and enhancing the practices of professionals working in urban transformation

Collective mapping

⚠ To analyze and assess

⌘ Short Term ⚡ Bottom-up

○ Consultation 🗺 Small group



Crearqció

About

Collective mapping is a participatory methodology for interpreting dominant territorial narratives, focusing on personal experiences and community knowledge. Through visual and graphic tools, socio-ecological and gendered urban problems are identified, tracing their causes and linking their impacts to a specific territorial scope.

Collective mapping serves as an analytical methodology and allows the documentation of space. It also gives communities the tools to rethink the boundaries, meanings, and spatial relations of the cities in which they live.

Importance

- Reveals invisible structures from a feminist and environmentalist epistemology
Facilitates inclusive and participatory processes that prioritise the voices of women and historically excluded groups to understand their territories better and promote transformative change. This ranges from unpaid care routes or affective landscapes, to biodiversity loss or lack of green spaces.
- Evidences spatial inequalities from an ecofeminist perspective
It points out on the maps those elements that hinder fair and sustainable development. In doing so, it connects individual and community experiences with broader structural dynamics, such as patriarchy or the dominant economic system, revealing how these influence the territory.
- It makes intersectional realities understandable to foster collective action
It creates clear and empowering tools to make visible interconnected challenges linked to gender inequality, social exclusion, and ecological crisis. It supports communities in developing proposals for more equitable futures based on shared knowledge and collective experiences.

Benefits

- It promotes the collective creation of new narratives about the city. Through shared experiences and creative methodologies, it enables communities to critically reflect on gender and ecological issues and identify and analyse socio-environmental inequalities.
- It encourages new forms of visual expression that challenge dominant territorial representations and promotes sustainable and inclusive change.

Steps

1. Delimit the territorial scope and establish a common basis to serve as a spatial or conceptual guide for all participants.
2. Determine the thematic axes and analytical categories to work on, prioritising dimensions such as needs, resources, relationships, emotions, or flows.
3. Design a visual coding system using colours, iconography, shapes, or relevant labels, seeking clarity and intuition for collective understanding.
4. Record the interventions and evaluate their relevance, location, and meaning, leaving space for clarification or further development.
5. Carry out a collective reading of the map, confronting the visual result with the participants' interpretations, seeking validation.
6. Document the final product through photographic records and explanatory notes that summarise the group's main findings and reflections.

Key Aspects

Duration and timing of workshops

Workshops should be structured in sessions of 3-4 hours maximum, including breaks, to facilitate concentration and sustained participation. Shorter and more focused sessions may be useful for complex issues such as in-depth analysis and action planning.

Materials needed for implementation

Participation requires visual and accessible materials such as large-format maps, markers, or stickers.

Foreseeable difficulties during the process

The challenge stems from the difficulty of representing abstract concepts visually. Another main challenge is sustaining participants' commitment and involvement over time

Methodological recommendations for inclusive participation

Simple, visual, and interactive methodologies should be used to allow non-expert to participate. In addition, the facilitator's role is essential to ensure fairness and a bias-free environment. When faced with divergent perspectives, it is advisable to document them as a legitimate expression of a plural reality, allowing for their treatment in subsequent sessions or their inclusion in the mapping process's record.

Outcomes

- Development of critical awareness and collective analysis
Their elaboration favours a deeper understanding of socio-environmental and gender inequalities, as well as the identification of power dynamics present in the territory. At the same time, they contribute to the strengthening of collective capacities to analyse spatial gaps and propose transformative alternatives.
- Generation of action-oriented community maps
Through the creation of fairer territorial narratives, actors, infrastructures and deficiencies in urban space are visualised. It also proposes actions for more sustainable and fairer city planning.
- Political advocacy and empowerment
Collective knowledge feeds public policy proposals based on lived experience and participatory research. Thus, communities's capacity to influence urban decisions and promote a more sustainable and just governance is strengthened.

Resources

- <https://iconoclasistas.net/4322-2/>
- https://civics.cc/media/files/resources/Guia-Como_hacer_un_mapeo_colectivo.pdf

Collective monitoring

⚠ To analyze and assess

- ⌘ Short Term
- ↕ Bottom-up
- Consultation
- 👥 Small group



About

Collective monitoring is an ongoing participatory evaluation methodology that engages diverse stakeholders to assess the performance, equity, ecological, and gender impacts of urban initiatives, services, and policies over time. This methodology aims to transform the paradigm from vertical audits to community-based monitoring that integrates lived experiences, local knowledge, and institutional accountability.

This approach ensures that actors with the capacity to decide and manage resources are accountable to historically marginalised groups, making collective monitoring a process of mutual learning and governance transformation.

Importance

- It makes marginalised knowledge and work visible
This transparency allows the environmental work carried out by women, community organisations and grassroots networks to be recognised and given visibility. Thus, it begins to change a common logic in which large international organisations receive most of the recognition, leaving the valuable contribution of those who act directly in the territories in the background.
- Demand equity in power structures
Comparing the amount of funding actors in the territory receive from different institutions helps feminist and environmental networks demand that equity commitments be met. This comparison makes it clear who really supports local and intersectional initiatives and who only talks about equality without backing it up with resources or real change in power structures.
- It co-responsibilises all actors involved in urban public policy
Instead of divided and competitive control, collective monitoring follows feminist principles of mutual care, collaboration and joint vision. This leaves behind the logic of top-down control and builds relationships based on trust, shared responsibility and real commitment to change.

Benefits

- This approach strengthens transparency and institutional trust and amplifies the voices of historically excluded groups such as women, carers, and marginalised communities. From a feminist and environmentalist perspective, this is critical to ensuring that policies respond to diverse and territorial needs.
- Establishing real-time monitoring mechanisms provides tools to adjust strategies, redress structural inequalities and improve public service delivery. This responsiveness is key in contexts of high climate uncertainty and social inequality.
- Integrating official data with community knowledge and lived experiences allows for more nuanced assessments of policies's effects on different social groups.

Steps

1. Define monitoring objectives and indicators aligned with the needs identified by the community.
2. Map stakeholders and clarify roles in collection, analysis, validation and response.
3. Create recurring forums or working groups where communities jointly review data and agree on proposals for action
4. Analyse and synthesise findings and incorporate a feminist and environmental perspective as a method of interpretation
5. Share results publicly through accessible reports and visual tools.
6. Institutionalise monitoring cycles into formal governance processes.

Key Aspects

Design continuous, flexible and inclusive monitoring systems.

Monitoring should be carried out regularly, with the flexibility to respond to critical or seasonal moments. These systems should be connected to existing governance bodies and include spaces for exchange, such as public hearings or policy feedback loops.

Strengthen co-responsibility through co-governance mechanisms.

Faced with the risks of tokenistic participation, it is essential to create monitoring structures that include multiple actors with real capacity to influence. Establishing monitoring boards with shared power and clear decision-making processes allows for progress towards horizontal accountability, which is aligned with feminist principles of collaboration, care, and territorial justice.

Incorporate intersectional indicators and adaptive protocols.

For monitoring to be effective and transformative, indicators that reflect the realities of women and other historically invisible communities must be used. It is essential to include community verification mechanisms to contrast official data with experiences from the territory, as well as to train both community leaders and local authorities in feminist evaluation methodologies and eco-social impact analysis.

Outcomes

- Co-created performance frameworks grounded in justice, care and sustainability.
- Institutional changes in the way governments and partners inform, reflect and act.
- Increased transparency, with community members actively influencing the allocation and evaluation of resources.
- Longitudinal learning systems that grow over time and adapt to emerging needs.

Resources

- UN Women – Gender-Responsive Indicators for Urban Planning <https://data.unwomen.org>
- Global Platform for the Right to the City – Monitoring Tools <https://www.right2city.org>
- Feminist City Scorecards Toolkit (Cities Alliance) <https://citiesalliance.org>
- CIVIC SQUARE's Radical Monitoring Frameworks <https://civicsquare.cc>
- Habitat International Coalition – Community-Led Monitoring Tools <https://www.hic-net.org>

Participatory walks

⚠ To analyze and assess

⌘ Short Term ⚡ Bottom-up

○ Active participation 🗺 Small group



Placemaking Europe

About

A participatory walk is a field observation methodology carried out by a group within a previously defined area. Its main objective is to identify both the positive aspects of public space and those needing improvement, addressing deficiencies in the urban environment through an ecological and gender-based lens.

This tool combines environmental observation with informal dialogue among participants. It enables a deeper understanding of the social and spatial dynamics within local communities while fostering interaction among the various actors involved in the analysis process—thereby strengthening community networks.

Importance

- It fosters intersectional approaches to urban analysis
Promotes an intersectional perspective in urban space analysis by advocating for integrated approaches that link social justice, ecological transition, and gender equity in city-making processes.
- It makes visible the tensions and synergies between ecological and feminist perspectives
This perspective can help surface tensions between dimensions, such as the need to ensure safety through night-time lighting while mitigating light pollution impact.
- It functions as a tool for free expression and empowerment
It allows women and diverse communities to express their everyday urban experiences. This will enable participants to question conventional urban planning, highlighting “invisible walls,” avoidance strategies used by women, or reflecting on the city’s impact on residents’ health.

Benefits

- Engages residents in actively exploring and observing their public spaces, encouraging a critical and attentive view of their environment.
- It offers a comprehensive understanding of the territory while empowering residents by positioning them as key actors in the walk, recognising them as holders and transmitters of situated knowledge about their environment.

Steps

1. Define the purpose and specific objectives of the participatory walk.
2. Determine the territorial scope, the participants, and the activity schedule.
3. Provide participants with the necessary materials, including guiding questions, observation sheets, or maps.
4. Carry out the participatory walk with the support of the technical team.
5. Facilitate a group discussion after the walk to reflect on key observations and potential areas for improvement.
6. Compile and analyse all documents produced during the process.

Key Aspects

Optimise time and provide adequate materials

Walks should not exceed one hour. They require base maps, clipboards, pens or pencils, and, optionally, printed evaluation sheets with pre-established observation criteria.

Promote local leadership and group diversity

Residents or people with ties to the territory should be actively involved and they should be encouraged to participate throughout the process. Groups should ideally consist of 6 to 8 people to ensure inclusive and diverse perspectives.

Turn collective findings into tools for planning and urban transformation

At the end of the walk, bring participants together to share impressions and reflect collectively on the experience. These shared learnings can be valuable for guiding future planning decisions and actions.

Outcomes

- Highlights everyday inequalities in the use of public space
Through a gender-sensitive lens, this analysis reveals how women and historically marginalised groups experience public space differently, particularly regarding safety, accessibility, comfort, and symbolic presence.
- Co-production of knowledge through inclusive participation and dialogue
The methodology promotes horizontal relationships and values lived experience, enabling the collective construction of territorial knowledge. This challenges conventional technical approaches and places residents’ voices at the centre of reflection and decision-making.
- Eco-social and feminist proposals for urban transformation
The learnings gathered go beyond technical fixes, driving forward structural change proposals rooted in equity, sustainability, justice, and care—essential principles for building more just and inclusive urban and territorial planning models.

Resources

- 🔗 Co-designing the active city - Exploratory Walk
<https://participatoryplanning.ca/tools/exploratory-walk>
- 🔗 Gender in Geopolitics Institute - Exploratory walks, a feminist tool for rethinking urban planning
<https://igg-geo.org/en/2022/08/12/exploratory-walks-a-feminist-tool-for-rethinking-urban-planning/>

Participatory observation

⚠ To analyze and assess

⌘ Medium Term ⚡ Bottom-up

○ Active participation 🗺 Small group



Crearqció

About

Participatory observation is a qualitative research method that enables the study of social and urban phenomena through active engagement in the everyday activities of the people inhabiting a given territory. Its purpose goes beyond data collection: it seeks to capture actors' perspectives from within, allowing for more nuanced and reflective interpretations.

This methodology supports a deep and situated understanding of urban dynamics through systemic analysis of behaviours, interactions, and meanings. At the same time, it values collective knowledge, recognises the richness of social relationships and promotes approaches grounded in attentive listening, mutual learning, and solidarity with the communities involved.

Importance

- It unveils power structures and implicit assumptions
The application of this method reveals unspoken norms that sustain gender hierarchies and patterns misaligned with ecological transition. It shows how everyday practices perpetuate inequalities and reproduce behaviours undermining planetary health.
- It fosters inclusive and transformative praxis
Active participation in communities' daily processes not only helps surface implicit norms, but also enables the identification of strengths and the co-creation of collective proposals.

Benefits

- Provides an insider perspective on the practices, values, and relationships that shape the daily life of a group or community, offering a deep and context-sensitive understanding.
- It helps identify gaps between what people say they do and what they actually do, revealing tensions, contradictions, or situational adaptations.

Steps

1. Define the research objectives and guiding questions.
2. Identify the spaces for participation, setting clear boundaries and protocols to minimise information bias.
3. Participate in selected activities, documenting relevant interactions, meanings, or behaviours.
4. Interpret and categorise the data using the proposed theoretical framework and in alignment with the analysis objectives.
5. Critically assess the impact of the researcher's presence on the setting and adjust for any detected biases to ensure the validity of the findings.

Key Aspects

Optimise time and identify specific needs for effective exploration

Observation-based research requires prolonged engagement, as solid conclusions cannot be drawn from limited participation. To ensure the quality of the process, it is advisable to use appropriate materials such as a field diary, audio recorder, camera, area map, and observation guides.

Identify and minimise methodological bias to strengthen result validity

A key challenge in this approach is the risk of introducing bias through active participation. Maintaining a critical and reflective attitude throughout the process is essential.

Define the level of immersion and observation type according to your specific goals

Choosing the appropriate mode of observation is crucial. Structured observation—with predefined variables and units of analysis—is useful when research questions are well-defined. Unstructured observation—more open-ended—is ideal for exploratory phases. In all cases, it is recommended not to interrupt activities with questions but to take note of them and address them at the end.

Outcomes

- Reveals discrepancies between discourse and practice
Highlights the gap between what participants claim to do or value and their actual behaviours, emphasising situational adaptations or contradictions.
- Strengthens researcher reflexivity and awareness
It involves critical self-assessment of the researcher's influence on the environment, which leads to methodological adjustments and ethically sounder interpretations.
- Collects contextual and descriptive data on urban environments
Produces rich, nuanced accounts of everyday activities, interactions and settings, offering grounded insights into social practices in situ.
- Identifies implicit norms and power structures
Discovers tacit rules, informal agreements, and unspoken hierarchies that shape group behaviour and influence decision-making processes.

Resources

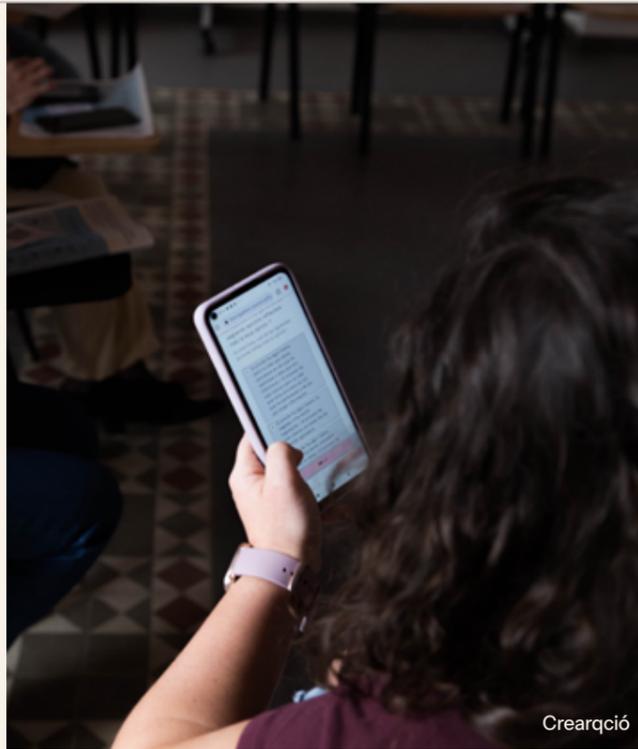
- Forum Qualitative Social Research
<https://www.qualitative-research.net/index.php/fqs/article/view/466/996>
- Better Evaluation Knowledge
<https://www.betterevaluation.org/methods-approaches/methods/participant-observation>

Survey

📌 To analyze and assess

⌘ Short Term ⬆️ Top-down

○ Consultation 👥 Groupless



Crearqció

About

Surveys are structured methodological tools used to systematically gather data on the attitudes, behaviours, experiences, and needs of a predefined population. In the context of feminist ecological urbanism, surveys are essential for bringing visibility to people traditionally excluded from urban planning processes—particularly women, gender-diverse individuals, caregivers, racialised communities, and people with disabilities.

Surveys collect quantitative and qualitative data and support participatory diagnosis, political responsiveness, and the generation of community-based knowledge. They provide evidence to inform decision-making and help build more inclusive and sustainable urban environments.

Importance

- It challenges dominant perspectives and narratives
Surveys shift the focus away from hegemonic narratives and toward the knowledge of those living in marginalised areas—those most impacted by the ecological and gender gap. This perspective supports an epistemology that values alternative ways of knowing, feeling and inhabiting the city.
- It helps trace the links between gender issues and the climate crisis
Surveys gather information on time use, mobility, accessibility and safety in urban spaces. The aim is to analyse cities not in terms of efficiency or productivity but through their capacity to sustain dignified lives, nurture mutual care and support everyday sustainability.
- It diagnoses spatial inequalities in urban contexts
The analysis focuses on gaps in access to basic services, green spaces, adequate infrastructure and safe public environments. With an intersectional and territorial lens, this method advances ecofeminist spatial justice by redistributing the right to the city and territory equitably and sustainably.

Benefits

- Captures realities and urban experiences often hidden by aggregated and neutral data.
- The data can be analysed by categories such as gender or income levels.
- Provides community members with accessible tools to engage in decision-making processes actively.

Steps

1. Design the questions from an ecofeminist perspective, using inclusive and easily understandable language.
2. Run a pilot test with a small group to refine clarity and relevance.
3. Select the sample strategically, according to your goals and ensure participation from diverse profiles.
4. Develop a system for data collection and processing.
5. Use a wide range of distribution channels, both analogue and digital.
6. Analyse and share the results to inform political decisions and community action.

Key Aspects

Set broad and flexible timeframes to encourage diverse participation

Inclusive survey design requires flexible timeframes of two to six weeks, diverse materials (digital, printed and assisted), and an ethic of care that ensures informed consent, anonymity and sharing of results with communities.

Anticipate and address structural barriers with strategies for inclusion and trust.

It is crucial to address common challenges such as low participation from marginalised groups, distrust of surveys, and design bias. Strategies may include co-creating questions, building trust-based relationships, and reviewing the analysis from an intersectional perspective.

Design tools that are sensitive to place, care and active listening

It is recommended to use situated and visual questions that connect with the territory, including indicators related to care work and leaving space for open responses that allow for emergent themes and enrich the analysis iteratively.

Outcomes

- Provides disaggregated and diverse understandings of urban experiences
Inclusive data collection enables a detailed and disaggregated knowledge of how different groups experience and perceive urban environments. This intersectional approach reveals differences in access, use and meaning of space, uncovering exclusion patterns often hidden in aggregated analysis.
- Identifies unmet needs and structural barriers
Analysis reveals structural barriers that limit equitable access to care, safe mobility and urban participation. Highlighting these inequalities generates critical insights for guiding public policy, urban interventions and transformation strategies rooted in gender and territorial justice.
- Strengthens community trust and influence through inclusive data practices
Participatory and ethical processes help build community trust and civic engagement. Additionally, the systematisation of this information supports concrete policy recommendations, context-sensitive design and pilot interventions.

Resources

- Intersectional Data Standards (UN Women)
<https://data.unwomen.org/>
- KoboToolbox for Humanitarian Surveys
<https://www.kobotoolbox.org/>
- Toolkit for Gender-Responsive Urban Mobility and Public Space (ADB, UN Women)
https://www.nitiforstates.gov.in/public-assets/Best_Practices/compendiums_all/Toolkit%20for%20Enabling%20Gender%20Responsive%20Urban%20Mobility%20and%20Public%20Spaces%20Vol%201.pdf

Focus group

⚠ To analyze and assess

⌘ Short Term ⚡ Top-down

○ Consultation 🗣 Small group



About

The focus group is an analytical method based on interviews or group conversations. Its main objective is to foster interaction among participants to generate valuable insights on a previously defined topic.

The exchange of ideas, expression of disagreements and diversity of perspectives are essential elements in the collective construction of knowledge. Within this framework, the focus group technique allows for in-depth exploration of participants' perceptions, attitudes and behaviours, as well as the meanings they attribute to specific experiences or phenomena related to the urban environment.

Importance

- Creates safe spaces that encourage free expression for historically silenced voices
Focus groups are composed of small groups of people that can create supportive environments where sensitive topics, such as gender-based violence, can be expressed. When well-designed, these spaces foster trust, solidarity and collective reflection on complex issues.
- Works well in combination with other territorial analysis tools
This method complements both quantitative and qualitative approaches. It enables a deeper and more relational understanding of social problems, especially those related to gender and ecological dimensions.
- Fosters and values the collective development of transformative proposals
Focus groups stimulate the emergence of transformative ideas through horizontal dialogue. Interaction supports the collective imagination of alternatives to dominant systems grounded in care, equity and sustainability.

Benefits

- Facilitates constructing a broad and nuanced understanding of a specific topic based on participants' opinions, beliefs, reactions, motivations and perceptions.
- Allows for exploring complex, controversial or sensitive issues that require careful handling and a deep understanding of the emotions and meanings they evoke.
- Supports the development of diagnoses that inform the planning, implementation and evaluation of public space programmes and services.

Steps

1. Prepare the session by defining clear objectives and selecting qualified people to moderate the group.
2. Design a flexible discussion guide with clear, accessible questions and carefully select the participants.
3. Choose an accessible, comfortable, distraction-free space to ensure fluid and confident communication.
4. Conduct the session following a structured sequence, from introductions and trust-building to in-depth discussion and a reflective conclusion.
5. Record and analyse the information gathered, integrating verbal content with visual elements or keywords generated during the session.

Key Aspects

Define the length of the session and ensure appropriate conditions

Sessions should not exceed 2 hours. They should be held in a comfortable setting with proper materials such as notepads, whiteboards or visual aids.

Select participants carefully and ensure diversity of voices

Choose participants based on relevant profiles and knowledge. Promote equitable participation by preventing a few individuals from dominating the discussion and encouraging diverse perspectives to avoid hierarchies or silencing.

Capture interactions and non-verbal cues and minimise bias

Include an observer who is not in the room to capture non-verbal communication and group dynamics better. Make an analytical effort to identify whether responses reflect individual viewpoints or socially constructed narratives.

Outcomes

- Reveals discursive gaps among participants
Focus groups help identify areas of consensus and disagreement, emerging collective narratives and contradictions between individual and group discourses on a given topic.
- Fosters new networks and shared concerns among participants
Beyond the explicit content of the discussion, focus groups encourage the creation of new connections, particularly around feminist and ecological concerns.
- Supports collective dialogue to reimagine green spaces with gender inclusion
These dynamics can lead to collaborative proposals for more inclusive urban green spaces with a gender perspective. This demonstrates how group dialogue fosters both valuable data and transformative relationships among participants.

Resources

- The Monitoring and Evaluation Toolkit
<https://thetoolkit.me/123-method/theory-based-evaluation/theory-step-2/focus-groups/>
- Urban Institute - Toolkit for increasing upward mobility in your community
<https://upward-mobility.urban.org/sites/default/files/2025-04/Sample%20Community%20Member%20Focus%20Group%20Discussion%20Guide.pdf>

Stakeholders mapping

⚠ To analyze and assess

- ⊗ Medium Term ⬆ Top-down
- Consultation 🗺 Small group
- 🗺 Medium-big group



About

Stakeholder Mapping is a methodology widely used in public policy analysis to graphically and systematically represent the actors involved in a given initiative, along with their interactions, levels of influence, and interests. This tool provides a comprehensive overview of the political and social landscape in which policies are developed, making it easier to identify alliances, potential conflicts, and power dynamics.

The mapping process involves identifying, analysing, and prioritising stakeholders who may influence or be affected by the formulation, implementation, or evaluation of a public policy. Its primary objective is to understand who the stakeholders are, their level of interest, their capacity to influence, and the most appropriate strategies for engaging them throughout the decision-making process.

Importance

- It supports a gender-sensitive analysis of power and participation within stakeholder ecosystems.
This tool highlights gender inequalities in decision-making. It helps identify gaps in representation and influence of women and gender-diverse individuals in power spaces.
- It connects technical planning with lived experience and community knowledge.
Stakeholder Mapping values local knowledge often ignored by technical approaches. It helps shape policies that are more inclusive, context-specific, and sustainable.
- It strengthens alliances that promote feminist and environmental justice agendas.
It encourages collaboration among actors committed to gender equity and sustainability. This builds stronger networks that drive structural change from an intersectional perspective.

Benefits

- Stakeholder Mapping clarifies which actors should be informed, consulted, or involved, based on their level of influence and interest. It helps identify strategic allies, potential barriers, and underrepresented groups. It also brings visibility to marginalised communities and promotes more inclusive decision-making.
- This tool helps design tailored engagement strategies that fit the realities of different stakeholders. It also supports expectation management, goal alignment, and conflict prevention.

Steps

- 1. Define the scope and objectives**
Start by clarifying the purpose of the mapping. Objectives may vary—from climate plans to community development projects. Also, determine who will lead the process.
- 2. Identify stakeholders in the policy process**
Conduct a joint scoping exercise. List individuals, groups, institutions, and networks affected by the initiative. Include informal actors as well.
- 3. Classify stakeholders**
Group them by type (public sector, private sector, civil society, grassroots organisations, academia, etc.) and by level (local, regional, national, etc.).
- 4. Analyse their influence and interest**
Assess each actor's power and level of engagement. Create a power-interest matrix to visually represent the findings.
- 5. Map relationships and dynamics**
Identify connections, dependencies, tensions, or opportunities for collaboration among stakeholders.
- 6. Design engagement strategies**
Use the analysis to decide how and when to involve each stakeholder in the policy process.

Key Aspects

- Start early and update regularly**
Begin mapping in the early stages of the project. It should guide the planning process from the start. However, treat it as an evolving tool. Update it as contexts and relationships change.
- Watch for common risks and bias**
Avoid overlooking informal or marginalised actors. Don't underestimate power imbalances. Be careful not to turn the process into a formal exercise without real engagement. Recognise hidden agendas and take an inclusive and critical approach.
- Encourage co-production and use qualitative tools**
Involve diverse community members in creating the map. This helps highlight voices that are often excluded. Combine technical tools with interviews, stories, or other qualitative methods to better capture the complexity of the context.
- Acknowledge power complexity and apply an intersectional lens**
Don't oversimplify power relations. Consider the many ways power works. Use intersectional analysis to understand how gender, class, ethnicity, and other factors shape stakeholder influence.

Outcomes

- Clear and visual overview of key actors and their roles
The mapping shows who the main stakeholders are. It explains their influence, relationships, and roles in the project.
- Stronger engagement strategies rooted in feminist and environmental values
This approach helps design inclusive strategies that reflect equity, justice, and sustainability. It ensures meaningful participation across communities.
- Lower risk of exclusion, conflict, or misunderstanding
Mapping helps spot overlooked actors and potential tensions early. It reduces the chance of conflict and promotes a more transparent, collaborative process.

Resources

- [Mapping of Stakeholders Engaged in Public Works Programmes \(PWPs\) – Institute of Development Studies](http://www.ids.ac.uk/publications/mapping-of-stakeholders-engaged-in-public-works-programmes-pwps/)
- [Stakeholder Analysis – Sustainable Sanitation and Water Management](http://sswm.info/planning-process-tools/decision-making/stakeholder-analysis)

Participatory budgeting

⚡ To empower and decide

⌘ Medium Term ⬆️ Top-down

○ Active participation 👥 Groupless



Crearqció

<p>About</p>	<p>Participatory budgeting is a democratic tool that engages communities in political decision-making. It allows citizens not only to vote for representatives but also to directly decide on spending priorities and monitor government management.</p> <p>The primary goal of participatory budgeting is to empower communities through direct involvement in decision-making. It also seeks to support projects that promote environmental protection and gender equity while strengthening trust in governance through effective resource allocation.</p>
<p>Importance</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● <u>Promotes inclusion and balances participants' decision-making power</u> Participatory budgeting enables citizens to influence the allocation of public funds directly, ensuring a fair distribution of resources. This method strengthens democratic participation and empowers underrepresented voices, contributing to a more equitable and sustainable society. ● <u>Enhances efficiency in resource allocation</u> Results-based budgeting links resource allocation to measurable social and environmental outcomes, ensuring financial commitments translate into tangible progress on gender equity and sustainability. This strategic approach boosts the long-term effectiveness of public policies and promotes adaptive governance.
<p>Benefits</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Encourages inclusive participation and democratic governance by involving all stakeholders in budget planning and implementation. It also facilitates a collective prioritisation of public space interventions. ● Improves policy effectiveness and legitimacy by enabling data-driven decisions that strengthen links between economic outcomes and gender and sustainability objectives. ● Supports shared and sustainable governance based on civic collaboration and accountability, reinforcing the legitimacy of decisions regarding public space.

<p>Steps</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Plan the participatory budgeting process according to available funding, legal framework and territorial scope. 2. Engage the community in collecting proposals for public space interventions, providing relevant information and participatory methods. 3. Assess the feasibility of proposals, design the voting process and run information campaigns throughout. 4. Conduct the process on the pre-selected dates. 5. Implement the selected projects to transform urban public spaces into inclusive and sustainable environments. 6. Evaluate the success of the participatory budgeting process using clear indicators to measure the impact on urban development.
<p>Key Aspects</p>	<p>Adapt the process to institutional timelines and anticipate possible challenges</p> <p>Align participatory processes with the administrative rhythms of general budget planning. To prevent complications, provide the necessary technical support and minimise barriers to proposal development.</p> <p>Combine in-person and digital participation to reach broader audiences</p> <p>Organise in-person meetings in various locations to ensure accessibility, especially for marginalised or peripheral communities. Set up physical voting points to reduce the digital divide, particularly in low-income areas.</p> <p>Support the inclusion and participation of women and vulnerable groups</p> <p>Provide materials in multiple languages and use simple, gender-sensitive communication. Offer civic education on budgeting processes to promote informed participation. Communicate how and when decisions are made and ensure transparency in the allocation of funds.</p>
<p>Outcomes</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● <u>Supports community empowerment and more inclusive, sustainable urban development</u> Citizens take an active role in public decision-making and gain influence over administrative priorities. Funds are directed toward projects that prioritise gender equity and ecological sustainability. ● <u>Strengthens democratic governance, social cohesion and collective ownership</u> Budget allocation and public spending become more transparent, fostering collaboration among authorities, institutions, and the public. This reinforces a democratic culture where communities share responsibility for the urban environments they inhabit.
<p>Resources</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ PBP - Engaging Communities and Deepening Democracy www.participatorybudgeting.org/ ➤ EIP.SCC - Participatory Budgeting: a tool for Inclusive Smart Cities smart-cities-marketplace.ec.europa.eu/sites/default/files/Presentation%20Webinar%20PB.pdf

Co-creation workshop

⚡ To empower and decide

⌘ Short Term ⬆ Bottom-up

○ Consultation 👥 Small group



About

The co-creation workshop is a methodology that applies non-linear decision-making processes to ideating, implementing and evaluating urban space initiatives. Its goal is to develop projects and knowledge collaboratively through participatory methods, enabling a strong foundation for long-term collaboration.

This tool operates as a structured dialogue space designed to harness collective intelligence and foster horizontal participation. It is especially effective for addressing complex social challenges that require pluralistic and holistic approaches.

Importance

- Encourages participants to take the lead and promotes cooperation
This approach prioritises collaboration over competition, valuing empathy, mutual support and interdependence. By sharing knowledge, lived experiences and diverse worldviews, co-creation becomes a space for horizontal dialogue.
- Highlights emotional labour and ecological awareness.
As a social and urban innovation method with a gender and ecological lens, it emphasises collective intelligence and emotional engagement. It nurtures a broader sense of belonging and shared responsibility.
- Generates creative, place-based solutions
These initiatives address both the needs of involved communities and broader challenges like environmental sustainability, social justice and local resilience, producing creative and deeply rooted solutions.

Benefits

- Promotes context-specific innovation that recognises and values environmental, social and cultural conditions, enabling relevant and sustainable responses grounded in the lived realities of local communities.
- Fosters social cohesion through empathy, trust and mutual understanding while reinforcing democratic ownership by involving citizens in decision-making processes.
- Cultivates long-term collective commitment, increasing the legitimacy of decisions based on innovative citizen-led proposals and accelerating successful implementation.

Steps

1. Clearly define the specific challenge or opportunity to be addressed collectively.
2. Identify the people, groups or organisations who can contribute, ensuring diversity to enrich perspectives and solutions.
3. Design the workshop phases and allocate enough time for deep discussion, iteration and reflection.
4. Create a welcoming environment that encourages creativity and critical thinking.
5. In addition to concrete proposals, analyse power dynamics and decision-making patterns to improve future sessions.
6. Document the process and communicate results in accessible language.

Key Aspects

Plan time for each phase and combine analogue and digital tools.

Ensure each stage has adequate time, using a mix of analogue and digital tools to support inclusive and effective participation.

Build a shared and participatory foundation.

Clearly define objectives from the outset and foster a common understanding of the challenge to align expectations and improve the quality of the collective process.

Facilitate empathy and spark creativity.

Assign facilitation roles, promote active listening and open spaces for creative thinking.

Outcomes

- Collective understanding of challenges and needs
Through shared diagnosis, participants identify causes, needs and opportunities from multiple perspectives, establishing a common basis for action.
- Co-creation and selection of context-sensitive urban solutions
The group generates innovative ideas and prioritises those with the most significant impact and feasibility, integrating diverse knowledge and experiences linked to their territories.
- Alliances are built, and future commitments are strengthened
Bonds between participants are reinforced, collaboration networks are formed, and the next steps are agreed upon to continue the process.

Resources

- Involving societal stakeholders as a source of creativity in research: A co-creation toolkit for researchers and engineers.
https://gonano-project.eu/wp-content/uploads/2020/05/GoNano_Co-Creation-toolkit_DEF.pdf
- Oxfam Quebec Co-creation Toolbox.
<https://oxfamilibrary.openrepository.com/bitstream/handle/10546/621384/gd-what-is-co-creation-220622-en.pdf?sequence=49>
- Siscode Toolbox for Co-creation Journeys.
<https://siscodeproject.eu/wp-content/uploads/2019/09/toolkit-27092019-1.pdf>

Citizen assembly

⚡ To empower and decide

⌘ Short Term ⚡ Bottom-up

○ Consultation 🗣️ Small group



About
Citizen assemblies are a deliberative democratic tool in which a diverse group of individuals from a specific territory comes together to learn about, discuss and develop recommendations on an issue of public relevance.

Participants are selected through a civic lottery that randomly selects individuals who reflect the community's demographic composition. These participants are given the time, information and support they need to understand the issue and engage in constructive dialogue. Together, they develop well-reasoned proposals or solutions to the issue at hand.

The process ends with a set of recommendations agreed upon by consensus or a broad majority. The government or public body initiating the process previously commits to seriously considering and acting on the assembly's conclusions.

- Importance**
- Creates deliberative spaces with a feminist and sustainable perspective
Deliberative democracy provides space for deep reflection and future-oriented decision-making, especially concerning gender equality and ecological issues.
 - Redistributes power and promotes intersectional justice
Random selection and equitable facilitation help overcome biases common in traditional decision-making processes. This ensures effective inclusion of women, gender-diverse individuals and marginalised groups, leading to fairer and more representative outcomes.
 - Democratises urban spaces
It helps reconfigure urban environments based on real community needs, prioritising the common use of space over extractive or market-driven logic.

- Benefits**
- Deliberative processes aim to include a wide range of voices and perspectives in decision-making, overcoming typical divisions based on gender and socioeconomic status.
 - They provide a space where informed citizens can consider public policy options carefully and make well-founded decisions.
 - With built-in feedback, transparency and accountability mechanisms, these processes ensure that citizen contributions are genuinely considered and meaningfully integrated into public decision-making

- Steps**
1. Conduct a random sample of the population to participate in the process.
 2. Select participants who have expressed interest using predefined criteria to ensure representativeness.
 3. Begin the learning phase with introductory briefings, expert presentations and Q&A sessions to address participants' doubts.
 4. Divide participants into small groups supported by independent facilitators. These groups deliberate on the evidence and critically analyse available policy options.
 5. Facilitate a consensus-building process to produce a final recommendations report.
 6. Submit the final report to the relevant government authorities for review and possible implementation.

Key Aspects

Strategically plan each phase of the process.
Citizen assemblies can last from 4 months to a full year, depending on the topic's complexity and goals. Long-term planning and contingency strategies are essential.

Anticipate resource needs to ensure success.
Organising a citizen assembly requires significant financial, human and logistical resources. Ensuring accessibility, fair compensation, expert facilitation and educational materials can exceed initial budget estimates.

Offer fair compensation to encourage inclusive and representative participation.
Participants should be fairly compensated based on available resources to promote equitable involvement and avoid exclusion due to financial barriers.

- Outcomes**
- Empower citizens as drivers of social change.
These mechanisms empower people to act as agents of change, reinforcing civil society's vitality and resilience.
 - Creates opportunities for future idea labs.
Assemblies serve as platforms to explore innovative policy solutions to complex social challenges. They generate new perspectives, imaginative ideas and novel approaches, contributing to political innovation and social progress.
 - Enhances the legitimacy of public space interventions.
The assembly's outcomes are presented to decision-makers and communicated to the broader public, fostering transparency and civic backing for urban planning decisions. As a result, interventions in public space are seen not as top-down impositions, but as the outcome of a participatory and democratic process.

- Resources**
- Asambleas ciudadanas y procesos deliberativos. Lecciones de las Sesiones de Aprendizaje entre Pares OIDP 2024.
<https://www.oidp.net/docs/repo/doc1577.pdf>
 - Assembling an Assembly Guide. Democracy Next.
<https://assemblyguide.demnext.org/>
 - The Practice: The Citizens' Assemblies. Deliberation and Democracy
<https://delibrede.net/en/asambleas-ciudadanas/>

Scenario building

⚡ To empower and decide

⌘ Short Term ⬆ Bottom-up

○ Consultation 👥 Small group



Crearqció

<p>About</p>	<p>Scenario building is a hybrid methodology that combines qualitative and quantitative techniques to anticipate plausible futures, assess territorial implications, and support evidence-based decision-making. The process typically begins with formulating assumptions and constructing narratives that outline different possible trajectories based on strategic variables related to public space or urban policies.</p> <p>This approach supports the projection of future demands in areas such as mobility, urban infrastructure and the availability of public space, providing a rigorous analytical foundation for territorial planning and public policy design.</p>
<p>Importance</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● <u>Visualises urban futures with an intersectional lens</u> Scenario building makes it possible to imagine urban futures where ecological sustainability and gender equality are not only compatible but integrated as complementary goals. ● <u>Promotes active inclusion in urban planning processes</u> This methodology fosters participatory and inclusive spaces where citizens can actively shape urban policy. ● <u>Supports integration between ecological and gender justice</u> Scenario analysis helps anticipate the differentiated effects of ecological transformations on gender equality and vice versa. It highlights the tensions between both approaches, enabling the design of proactive strategies to align them.
<p>Benefits</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Enables participants to use foresight to better understand current urban challenges. ● Helps communities identify internal drivers of change and visualise alternative futures in which they can actively participate. ● Fosters new forms of collaboration, leadership and organisation among urban stakeholders. ● Encourages inclusive and participatory processes where a range of voices contribute to building shared urban visions.

<p>Steps</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Define the objectives, the territorial scope and the time frame for the activities. 2. Identify baseline scenarios and determine the relevant variables for each one aligned with the workshop's goals. 3. Assess uncertainty and conduct structural and cross-impact analysis of the selected variables. 4. Analyse the results and identify incompatibilities to develop coherent scenarios. 5. Link scenarios to potential actions through discussion or backcasting to define a short-term vision and a shared strategy.
<p>Key Aspects</p>	<p>Allocate enough time to ensure an inclusive and deliberative process.</p> <p>Scenario building requires sufficient time to support sustained dialogue, critical reflection and consensus-building among diverse participants. It is essential to plan additional time for explanation and validation, especially when working with communities with varying technical or educational levels.</p> <p>Strengthen local capacities through training and community empowerment.</p> <p>Training community members to lead and facilitate participatory processes is key to enabling empowerment. Involving local facilitators also increases the cultural and linguistic sensitivity of the interventions.</p> <p>Adopt integrative and realistic methodological frameworks.</p> <p>Managing the complexity and uncertainty inherent in foresight analysis requires clear methodological tools and expert facilitation to balance diverse perspectives. This approach helps articulate local aspirations with external structural dynamics, avoid deterministic visions and acknowledge the limits of community control over systemic factors.</p>
<p>Outcomes</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● <u>Development of future urban scenarios grounded in local context</u> Builds scenarios that reflect alternative urban development pathways based on gender and ecological criteria. This diversity supports exploring how various decisions and contextual conditions may shape territorial evolution. ● <u>Scenario comparison to identify challenges and priorities</u> Conducts a comparative analysis of the scenarios to detect critical challenges, structural gaps and priority areas for intervention. This process highlights tensions between objectives and informs evidence-based decision-making. ● <u>Policy formulation aligned with a desired strategic scenario</u> Supports the design of public policies, concrete measures and territorial projects to achieve the desired scenario, prioritising environmental sustainability, territorial justice and gender equity as core principles for the urban future.
<p>Resources</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ ACAPS - Scenario-building methodology https://www.acaps.org/fileadmin/Technical_notes/202202_acaps_technical_brief_scenario_building_methodology.pdf ➤ Our city plans Toolbox - Scenario Building https://ourcityplans.org/toolbox/phase-2-plan/block-e-strategic-development-and-spatial-plan/scenario-building

Cross-sector partnership

⚡ To empower and decide

⌘ Short Term ⬆ Bottom-up

○ Collaboration 🗺 Small group



Creació

About

Cross-sector partnerships bring together diverse actors—governments, civil society organisations, the private sector, and academic institutions—to collectively address complex urban and environmental challenges. These alliances are built on shared goals, mutual trust, respect, and shared responsibility. They foster the exchange of knowledge, resources, and capacities.

Sustained cooperation allows for more comprehensive and systemic responses to deeply interconnected issues such as climate change, urban inequality, and gender gaps. By adopting flexible, long-term governance models, cross-sector partnerships promote innovation, enhance policy coherence, and support fairer, more inclusive urban transformation.

Importance

- It supports the co-creation of solutions by integrating diverse knowledge, perspectives, and capacities.
Cross-sector partnerships enable joint responses to urban challenges. They validate technical, community-based, and experiential knowledge and strengthen decision-making through collaboration.
- It builds trust, transparency, and legitimacy in urban planning and environmental decision-making.
Active participation by a range of actors leads to more open, accountable processes. Decisions become more socially responsive and gain legitimacy through dialogue and collective input.
- It enhances local governance by embedding accountability and shared ownership.
These partnerships promote more democratic and community-rooted governance. Communities move beyond consultation and take ownership of processes and outcomes, increasing sustainability and long-term impact.

Benefits

- They foster multi-level, cross-sector collaboration to challenge entrenched power structures and promote equity. By connecting actors across government levels and sectors, these partnerships create shared spaces for action that can address inequality and enable more just and inclusive solutions.
- They support integrated climate action and gender-sensitive policies grounded in intersectional justice. These partnerships embrace approaches that recognise how gender, class, territory, and other inequalities intersect. This ensures that climate responses are equitable, effective, and centred on the most vulnerable populations

Steps

1. Analyse the programme’s goals and assess whether a cross-sector alliance is the proper mechanism.
2. Engage the right people and ensure diverse, legitimate, and functional representation.
3. Build a shared understanding and common purpose.
4. Formally launch the partnership with a cohesive and committed group.
5. Ensure operational viability and the long-term sustainability of collaboration.
6. Create a clear organisational structure to support participation and decision-making.
7. Learn from the process and continuously improve the partnership’s impact.

Key Aspects

Ensure long-term engagement and set up regular feedback mechanisms.

Cross-sector collaboration needs sustained commitment beyond isolated actions. To build trust and align diverse interests, it’s essential to establish regular feedback cycles and timely processes that strengthen long-term relationships.

Provide suitable materials and shared tools for coordination.

Use stakeholder maps, facilitation guidelines, memorandums of understanding, joint work plans, and collaborative communication platforms to help structure joint work and track progress.

Acknowledge and address challenges related to power imbalances and sustained engagement.

The main obstacles include asymmetries among actors, misaligned agendas, limited resources, and difficulties maintaining engagement. Overcoming them requires a focus on equity, skilled facilitation, and ongoing negotiation.

Co-design joint strategies and monitor progress through participatory methods.

It’s essential to map stakeholders, define problems collectively, agree on solutions, allocate resources fairly, and track progress using shared indicators. Documenting lessons learned, strengthening institutional ties, and exploring replication options helps scale and sustain results.

Outcomes

- Establish lasting collaboration frameworks rooted in shared principles and equitable governance.
Cross-sector partnerships need clear, sustainable structures based on mutual trust, shared decision-making, and fair power distribution. These foundations support long-term, resilient relationships.
- Support co-created interventions with stronger legitimacy, relevance, and impact.
When diverse actors are involved in designing solutions, the results are better adapted to local contexts and enjoy broader social acceptance and transformative impact.
- Strengthen local ecosystems of care, innovation, and collective climate resilience.
Collaborative work fosters territorial dynamics that combine technical knowledge with community wisdom. This promotes creative solutions, mutual support networks, and stronger capacities for climate adaptation.
- Inform policy recommendations and pilot projects through a feminist, cross-sector lens.
Participatory processes generate action proposals that reflect a range of voices and priorities. This alignment between public policy and pilot initiatives advances gender, social, and environmental justice.

Resources

- Multi-stakeholder partnerships - UN Department of Economic and Social Affairs
<https://sdgs.un.org/topics/multi-stakeholder-partnerships>
- Cross-sector and interprofessional collaborations - OECD
https://www.oecd.org/en/publications/cross-sector-and-interprofessional-collaborations_7144c6ac-en.html

Community-based initiatives

⚡ To empower and decide

⌘ Long Term ⬆ Bottom-up

○ Empowerment 🧑 Medium-big group



About

Community-based initiatives are collective action processes that emerge from within communities. They are conceived, led, and managed by community members. These initiatives rely on local knowledge, trust-based relationships, and available resources to generate contextualised, inclusive, and sustainable responses to urban challenges.

This approach focuses on strengthening local capacities instead of depending on external interventions. It is grounded in values such as solidarity, autonomy, and democratic participation and promotes grassroots, collective-driven social transformation.

Importance

- It promotes feminist organising, such as mutual aid, horizontal governance, and collective decision-making.
Community initiatives encourage equity, care, and shared responsibility. They challenge hierarchical structures and foster active participation. These practices strengthen social ties, redistribute power, and support change from a feminist perspective.
- It enables communities to address intersectional issues—such as how climate change impacts vary by gender, class, or ethnicity—from within.
Rooted in the territory and daily experience, community action allows for analysing inequalities from a place-based perspective. This intersectional lens supports responses that address both structural and relational dynamics.
- It supports just transitions by amplifying grassroots ecological practices and resistance.
Local initiatives are essential for testing fair and sustainable ways of living. By recovering traditional knowledge and collaborative practices, they promote more equitable and democratic socio-ecological transitions.
- It creates spaces of belonging, safety, and visibility for historically excluded groups.
These initiatives provide community-based spaces for expression and organisation through participatory dynamics. They empower women, racialised communities, youth, and LGBTQ+ groups, strengthening their political agency.

Benefits

- They promote community ownership, collective initiative, and accountability by valuing local knowledge and lived experience. From these foundations, communities build relevant, grounded solutions that respond to their real needs.
- They strengthen social bonds and collective capacity for action, leading to sustainable and scalable models. Rooted in community perspectives, these initiatives promote equity and social justice and lay the foundation for lasting transformation.

Steps

1. Identify community priorities using participatory methods to capture shared challenges, desires, and aspirations.
2. Co-design objectives by defining goals together and how the initiative will operate.
3. Mobilise resources and capacities by connecting skills, networks, and available support. Seek external backing if needed.
4. Implement the plan by assigning tasks transparently and inclusively.
5. Monitor and adapt using accessible mechanisms to track progress and adjust direction.
6. Document and share the process to spread learning, show results, and inspire other initiatives.

Key Aspects

Promote participatory planning centred on community priorities.

Needs should be identified through participatory methods that reflect shared aspirations and challenges. This foundation allows for collaborative goal-setting and activity planning, strengthening commitment.

Strengthen local autonomy by mobilising internal resources.

Identifying and activating the community's capacities, networks, and materials is key to building sustainable processes. When needed, external support should complement—not replace—the local initiative and must respect its leadership.

Ensure transparency, shared responsibility, and collective learning.

Clear and inclusive role assignment ensures fair implementation. To sustain the process, it's important to set up simple monitoring, reflection, and adaptation mechanisms and to document lessons learned to inspire others.

Outcomes

- They produce tangible impacts in specific contexts.
These projects are rooted in community needs and lead to relevant, sustainable local solutions.
- They strengthen social cohesion and organisational capacity.
They build trust and collective structures for action by fostering leadership and community self-organisation,
- They amplify marginalised voices and foster shared learning.
Active participation of historically excluded groups increases their public visibility. These processes also generate scalable practices that can inspire other territories and movements.

Resources

- Institute of Development Studies – Participatory Methods portal <https://www.participatorymethods.org>
- Degrowth Toolbox – Tools for grassroots-led systemic change <https://degrowth.info/en/degrowth>
- Community-led urban transformation methodologies and practices <https://urbanparticipation.org/>
- FAO Guide - Participatory approaches in planning and implementation of community initiatives <https://www.fao.org/3/i2801e/i2801e.pdf>

FEM.GREEN was created with the aim of aligning two key perspectives and agendas in the definition and management of contemporary European cities: the feminist agenda and the agenda of climate change mitigation and adaptation. The dialogue between these two agendas is a necessary factor for achieving a just urban transition in European cities.

The project addresses this challenge by generating spaces for dialogue, shared learning, and non-formal education among people interested in the FEM.GREEN approach, with the goal of fostering community empowerment and building a more informed and engaged European citizenry. The project has collaboratively gathered, together with professionals, citizens, and administrations, data, facts, good practices, tools, and key aspects for a fairer urban transition.

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