COMPARATIVE STUDIES ON THE PUBLIC PARTICIPATION IN URBAN PLANNING BETWEEN BEIJING AND PORTLAND

北京与波特兰城乡规划公众参与的比较研究

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2011.12.08
1、Overview
2、Public participation in Portland
3、Public participation in Beijing
4、Comparative studies between Portland and Beijing
   1) Purpose
   2) Program
   3) Techniques and tools
5、Summary and Future
The public participation in urban planning in people-oriented age becomes more and more important. The public participation in Portland’s urban planning was held from the 1970’s, now it has developed maturely. The public participation in Beijing is still at the primary stage, but in recent years of fast development also made some experience.

How to study from each other and serve for future?

We should do comparative studies to summarize problems and experience as a guide.
1. Overview
2. Public participation in Portland
3. Public participation in Beijing
4. Comparative studies between Portland and Beijing
   1) Purpose
   2) Program
   3) Techniques and tools
5. Summary and Future
Background in Portland

- The public participation in Portland’s urban planning was held from the 1970’s. It is the pioneer of urban planning in American cities. And now it has developed maturely. Public participation is regarded as the planning regulations system of “framework”.

- In 1973, state government passed laws to protect landscape. They also wanted to explore new ways to develop economy while protecting landscape and environment. One year later the LCDC asked people all over the state for their ideas.

  - What did they value about their land and their environment?
  - Could the state have a healthy economy while protecting the environment?
  - Where should people live and work as the state’s population continued to grow?

- The answers to such questions became the goals, and the Citizen Involvement became the first Goal of 19 state goals.

- This is the basic rule of public participation in urban planning.
What Is Citizen Involvement?

“Citizen involvement” means participation in planning by people who are not professional planners or government officials. It is a process through which everyday people help create local comprehensive plans and land use regulations, and use them to answer day-to-day questions about land use. It is citizens participating in the planning and decision-making which affect their community.

- **What is a Citizen?**
  corporations, government agencies, interest groups, individuals.

- **What is “participation”?**
  To “participate” is to express one’s self at the proper time and in the proper forum.

- A key part of any citizen involvement program is to inform citizens about how, when, and where they may participate.

**Handbook: Putting the People In Planning**
Why get the public involved in planning?

1) **Law require**: our system of government gives citizens the right to have a strong voice in all matters of public policy, including planning. The law requires that citizens get that opportunity.

2) **Information for comprehensive plan**: only citizens can provide the information needed to develop, maintain, and implement an effective comprehensive plan.

3) **In turn leading to better planning**: citizen involvement educates the public about planning and land use. It creates an informed community, which in turn leads to better planning.

4) **Sense of ownership create cooperation**: it gives members of the community a sense of ownership. It fosters cooperation among citizens and their government reduce conflicts and less litigation.

5) **Enforcing our land use laws**: citizen involvement is an important means of enforcing our land use laws. Informing citizens close to the planning process ensures that the laws are applied properly.
What steps in the planning process are open to public involvement?

Planning is a process made up of many steps:

- Gathering the technical data and facts needed to make sound policies and decisions;
- Evaluating community needs, values, and goals;
- Adding new policies to the plan or amending existing ones;
- Adding items to the plan’s inventory of community resources;
- Periodically reviewing and revising the plan;
- Applying the plan’s policies to specific land use decisions;
- Developing, maintaining, and applying the ordinances used to carry out the plan; and
- Creating a new element of the comprehensive plan, such as a transportation plan.

In all steps, but some of them offer more opportunities.
Components of Citizen Involvement Program

Citizen Involvement Program contains 6 components:

- 1, Citizen Involvement – Provide for widespread citizen involvement.
- 2, Communication – Assure effective two-way communications between local officials and citizens.
- 3, Citizen Influence – Provide the opportunity for citizens to be involved in all phases of the planning process.
- 4, Technical Information – Assure that technical information is available in an understandable form.
- 5, Feedback Mechanisms – Assure that citizens get responses from policy makers.
- 6, Financial Support – Ensure adequate funding for the citizen involvement program.

Refer to Oregon Statewide Planning Program.
The Framework for Citizen Involvement

Who is to design such programs?
- A combination of local and state committees, commissions, and agencies. The most important committee is the local Committee for Citizen Involvement, or “CCI”, who plays a vital role as a watchdog.
- The planning commission has been designated as the CCI.

Who carry citizen Involvement programs (CIP) out?
- Usually, the local planning staff is responsible for carrying out. The planners manage the citizen involvement budget, staff the program, and choose tools to use in a particular situation.
  - Larger cities and counties have a special office or section for citizen involvement. (Portland, Salem, Multnomah, Washington)
  - Smaller ones have a citizen involvement coordinator supervised by the city manager. (Gresham)
The Framework for Citizen Involvement

Who carry citizen Involvement programs (CIP) out?

- Citizen Advisory Committees (CAC) ---- help to carry out the program, the most common is the standing neighborhood committee.
- In the early 1990s, Oregon’s laws were amended to give a stronger role to citizen advisory committees. Many types of land use decisions must be provided to local community organization recognized by the governing. The property is the subject of the decision.
- Neighboring cities, counties, and special districts need to have an opportunity to participate in them.
An example of a local framework for citizen involvement
The Framework for Citizen Involvement

The state framework for citizen involvement

- The Land Use Board of Appeals (LUBA)
- LCDC
- DLCD
- CIAC
- LOAC
- The Citizen Involvement Advisory Committee
- The Local Officials Advisory Committee

The Governor

The state framework for citizen involvement
Agencies in Different Levels

**State level:** Oregon Statewide Planning Program (19 Goals)
Gov: DLCD
Org: Land Conservation and Development Commission
    Oregon’s Citizen Involvement Advisory Committee

**Metro level:** Landuse planning and transportation
Gov: Metro government

**City or County level:** zonings and conditional use permits, and other land use decisions
Gov: BPS/PDC/ONI  Public Involvement Advisory Council
Org: ONI Bureau Advisory Committee/City Boards and Commissions

**Community level:** everyday events
Gov: District Coalitions
Org: Neighborhood Associations
Basic: Office of neighborhood Involvement with District Coalitions and Neighborhood Associations ---continuous.

-- involvement in democracy
-- train neighborhood leaders

Current planning: BDS

-- decide on specific buildings
-- permitting: open land use hearings / neighbors comments
-- mandatory, affected groups

Planning: PDC/BPS/BES

-- project-based: zonings and prepare to a plan
-- short-term: specific goals, many techniques

Master plan: Metro and City government

-- Comprehensive plan and directs plan
Participating in the Different Phases of Planning

Planning process

- Gathering the technical data and facts needed to make sound policies and decisions;
- Evaluating community needs, values, and goals;
- Adding new policies to the plan or amending existing ones;
- Adding items to the plan’s inventory of community resources;
- Periodically reviewing and revising the plan;
- Applying the plan’s policies to specific land use decisions;
- Developing, maintaining, and applying the ordinances used to carry out the plan; and
- Creating a new element of the comprehensive plan, such as a transportation plan.
Participating in the Different Phases of Planning

Should in all of them. But for convenience in three main phases.

- Plan development: Building the Community Plan
  - creative phase. Gathering ideas and information.
  - few procedural rules: say what/when/how they want.
  - few limits. It’s a time of numerous public meetings, free-wheeling discussion, and brain-storming. Also including writing letters, testifying at hearings, participating in public workshops, and so on.

- Plan implementation: Putting the Plan into Play
  - most difficult phase.
  - limited by procedural rules on matters such as standing, notice, and appeals, and those rules often are complex and frustrating.
  - rules protect the plan. Ensure efficiency in a timely, cost-effective way.
  - give citizens opportunities otherwise be denied to them. keep citizens from participating when they might like.

- Plan Revision: A Tale of Two Processes
## Plan Revision: A Tale of Two Processes

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Who initiates the process?</th>
<th>Periodic Review</th>
<th>Plan Amendment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>The local government</strong></td>
<td>per state laws about how often such reviews must be done</td>
<td>Anyone can request a plan amendment. Usually, amendments are sought by individual landowners.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Does state law require this?</th>
<th>Periodic Review</th>
<th>Plan Amendment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Maybe.</strong> It depends on the community. Larger cities and certain counties are required to conduct periodic review. Smaller cities and counties are mostly exempted.</td>
<td>No. State law generally doesn’t require communities to propose plan amendments. But the state sometimes passes new laws that require communities to amend plans.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>How long does it take?</th>
<th>Periodic Review</th>
<th>Plan Amendment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Several years. The time will be specified in a local periodic review “work program.”</strong></td>
<td>Several months at the very least. A complex proposal might take a year or more.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>How broad is the scope of review and revision?</th>
<th>Periodic Review</th>
<th>Plan Amendment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Broad.</strong> The entire plan may be reviewed. Those parts that most need work are updated.</td>
<td>Narrow. Only a small part of the plan is involved. Many plan amendments deal with just one parcel of land.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Do review and revision occur on a regular cycle?</th>
<th>Periodic Review</th>
<th>Plan Amendment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Yes. Periodic reviews typically are scheduled every 5 to 15 years.</strong></td>
<td>No. Plan amendments occur whenever a person requests one or when a local government initiates one.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Does the process allow for widespread citizen involvement?</th>
<th>Periodic Review</th>
<th>Plan Amendment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Yes. There usually are multiple public workshops and hearings over a period of months or even years and few limits on who can participate.</strong></td>
<td>No. Citizen involvement is limited, in time and scope. A simple map amendment may have just one hearing. More complex proposals get more review.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Ways To Put The People In Planning

Techniques and Tools can be used for each process.

- Planning for effective citizen involvement
- Getting information to the public
- Getting information from the public
- Exchanging ideas and information with the public
- Working with the media.

In different processing, there are different techniques to help involvement. They are alternative but necessary.
Plan For Effective Citizen Involvement

- Manage citizen involvement in the same way as code administration or long-range planning.
- Draw up a citizen involvement plan for each major legislative action and land use decision that involves important community issues.
- Use the CCI!
- Separate the citizen involvement program from the planning department.
- Contract for citizen involvement services.
- If the planning department runs the citizen involvement program, make sure the responsibility clearly assigned to staff persons.
- ......
Public Involvement Toolkit Process Overview

**APPENDIX A**
PUBLIC INVOLVEMENT TOOLKIT, PROCESS OVERVIEW

**LEAST IMPACT** (light bulb change)
- Course Corrections
- Early Alerts

**MOST IMPACT** (Ice Rink)

**Spectrum of Involvement**
- Inform
- Consult
- Involve
- Collaborate
- Decide

**INCEPTION OF PROJECT**
- Questions
- Exercise
- Project Assessment
- with Stakeholders, see Guidelines

**After Analysis**

**Characteristics:**
- Origin of the project (its history & prior decisions)
- Timeline
- Cost/Budget
- Scope
- Policy background
- Precedent/Mandate
- Urgency *
- Level of community interest

* perhaps hardest to identify due to limiting factors

**PUBLIC INVOLVEMENT PLAN:**
- Audience
- Stakeholder(s)
- Tool(s)
- Timing
- Goals
- Evaluation

**NOTES:**
- This model should apply to any project, no matter where it comes from.
- Assumption: process should be able to deal with 90% of the issues that come up.
# Public Participation Spectrum

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Level</th>
<th>Public Participation Goal:</th>
<th>The City will:</th>
<th>Tools* to Consider</th>
<th>The Community:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Decide</td>
<td>To place final decision-making in the hands of the public.</td>
<td>Implement what the public decides.</td>
<td>#5 Committees #6 Feedback Mechanisms #8 Community Driven &amp; Organized #9 Techniques &amp; Methods</td>
<td>Decides</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Collaborative</td>
<td>To partner with the public in each aspect of the decision including the development of alternatives and the identification of the preferred solution.</td>
<td>Partner with public in each aspect of decision.</td>
<td>#6 Feedback Mechanisms #8 Community Driven &amp; Organized #9 Techniques &amp; Methods</td>
<td>Partners</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Involve</td>
<td>To work directly with the public throughout the process to ensure that public concerns and aspirations are consistently understood and considered.</td>
<td>Work with the public to ensure that their concerns are directly reflected in the alternatives developed and provide feedback on how public input influenced the decision.</td>
<td>#5 Committees #6 Feedback Mechanisms #7 Formal Hearings/Forums #8 Community Driven &amp; Organized</td>
<td>Participates</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Consult</td>
<td>To obtain public feedback on analysis, alternatives, and/or decisions.</td>
<td>Keep the public informed, listen to and acknowledge concerns and aspirations, and provide feedback on how public input influenced the decision.</td>
<td>#3 Events/Meetings #5 Committees #6 Feedback Mechanisms #7 Formal Hearings/Forums</td>
<td>Contributes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inform</td>
<td>To provide the public with balanced &amp; objective information to assist them in understanding the problem, alternatives, opportunities, and/or solutions.</td>
<td>Keep the public informed.</td>
<td>#1 Information/Notification #2 Publications #3 Events/Meetings #4 Community Education</td>
<td>Learns</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
# Public Involvement Tools

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>#1 Information/Notification</th>
<th>#2 Publications</th>
<th>#3 Events/Meetings</th>
<th>#4 Community Education</th>
<th>#5 Committees</th>
<th>#6 Feedback Mechanisms</th>
<th>#7 Formal Hearings/Forums</th>
<th>#8 Community Driven &amp; Organized</th>
<th>#9 Techniques &amp; Methods</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Advertisements</td>
<td>Brochures</td>
<td>Community Fairs</td>
<td>Briefings to Neighborhood &amp; Community Organizations</td>
<td>Advisory Committees</td>
<td>Community Forums</td>
<td>Coffee Klatches/House Parties</td>
<td>Consensus Building Techniques</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Advertisements, Newspaper Inserts</td>
<td>Fact Sheets</td>
<td>Community Forums</td>
<td>Citizen Juries</td>
<td>Community Feedback Board</td>
<td>Comment Cards</td>
<td>Community Facilitators</td>
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<tr>
<td>Advertisements, Transit Ads</td>
<td>Issues Papers</td>
<td>Design Charrettes</td>
<td>Commissions &amp; Boards</td>
<td>Deliberative Dialogue</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bill Stuffer</td>
<td>Mailings</td>
<td>Door to Door</td>
<td>Established Groups &amp; Committees</td>
<td>Design Charette</td>
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<tr>
<td>Clerical Information</td>
<td>Newsletters</td>
<td>Door to Door/Canvass</td>
<td>Expert Panels</td>
<td>Future Search Conference</td>
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<tr>
<td>Contact</td>
<td>Reports</td>
<td>Field Trip</td>
<td>Task Forces</td>
<td>Network with Leadership (esp. cultural groups)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Email</td>
<td>Review Drafts</td>
<td>Groundbreaking Ceremonies</td>
<td></td>
<td>Open Space Technology</td>
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<tr>
<td>Info Centers &amp; Field Offices</td>
<td>Websites</td>
<td>Meetings with Existing Groups</td>
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<td>Outside Consultant/Facilitator</td>
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<tr>
<td>Information Hot Line</td>
<td>Community Fairs</td>
<td>Meetings, Virtual</td>
<td>Media: Feature Stories &amp; Editorials</td>
<td>Popular Education</td>
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<tr>
<td>Information Repositories</td>
<td>Neighborhood Walks/Strolls</td>
<td>Neighborhood Tours</td>
<td>Speakers Bureau</td>
<td>Role-playing</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Media: Comics, Community Media/Cable Access, Feature Stories, Podcasting, Radio, TV</td>
<td>Open Houses</td>
<td>Open Houses</td>
<td>Staffed Displays</td>
<td>Samoan Circle</td>
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<tr>
<td>News Conferences</td>
<td>Roadshow</td>
<td>Virtual Open Houses</td>
<td>Tabling</td>
<td>Study Cycles</td>
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<tr>
<td>Postcards</td>
<td>Summits</td>
<td>Web-based Meetings</td>
<td>Trainings</td>
<td>Technical Information</td>
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<tr>
<td>Press Releases</td>
<td>Tours</td>
<td>Workshop, Computer-Facilitated</td>
<td></td>
<td>Contact</td>
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</tbody>
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Background in Beijing


  *In Article 26, it is said that the organ establishing the plan shall announce the draft and collect opinions from experts and the general public by way of argumentation, hearing or other. The draft shall be announced for at least 30 days.* 
  *In Article 28, 46, 48 it is required that organ should collect public opinions by argumentation, hearing or other ways.*

- In 2008, Planning Committee of Beijing raised in its annual working deployment that focus on planning mode and method innovations to descend a basic level and serve for neighborhoods and communities directly.

- In November, formally issued “guidance” on establishing platform for community planning public participation.

- IN December, the report about “practicing scientific concept of development, connecting public participation in planning channel, and establish community services mechanism” issued.
Purpose in Beijing

In the past: developing is first

- Higher cost in economic and time: “GDP is first”, so it is difficult to take public participation into public decision-making.

-Beijing: In central district of financial street, planning and demolition were completed in 2001-2003 without a public participation. In 2005 construction of central district was complete, and in 2007 all left construction completed. It greatly promote local economic development. In 2007 this area contributed 28.1% revenue of all district, accounting for 19.3% of the taxes in Beijing.

- Publicity, fairness is limited. With a lower democratic and imperfect legal it is hard to take public participation, certainly there will be a part of poverty and people on edge.
Present: harmoniousness is first.

- Real Right Law of the People's Republic of China issued in March 16th 2007. Social relationship began to established based on personal property rights and interests in form of basis.

- The establishment of the scientific development view-only in the "people-oriented" guiding ideology, public participation can become the necessary procedures of public policy formulation.

- Even citizens are not satisfied with what we do, but we are taking public participations now, according to China's situation we are make great efforts to explore, and more and more.

- It will be better.
Growing in the study and practice

- Mastering theory knowledge, learning scientific methods.

Workshops:
The public participation about urban and rural planning in Shenzhen.

Lecture:
Public participation in the theory and practice in BICP.
Case 1: Publicity of Regulatory detailed planning in downtown of Beijing

- The first batch of open houses - from August 3rd 2007, publicly show the plan in 8 street offices with mature conditions from 8 different districts for 15 working days.
- The second batch of open houses – from early to middle 2008.
Case 1: Downtown regulatory detailed planning in Beijing

Show the boards of the planning drawing
Contents: Including landuse, transportation system, infrastructure systems, public service, green system.
Citizen feedback forms (BICP Made)

- Basic information: Your career, gender, age
- How to know: online/office notice/Friends told
- Can you understand the planning and drawings for publicity? All / Partly / Don’t understand
- What is your opinion on the planning? satisfied / No scene / Not satisfied
- Please write down your suggestion to improve the planning and construction of your community
Case 1: Regulatory detailed planning in downtown of Beijing

- During the first open house received: 2500 people and 470 feedback sheets

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Opinion of the action itself</th>
<th>Opinion of the planning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>-more difficult</td>
<td>-concern content related to their own interests</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-not enough detailed</td>
<td>-concern the policy and move back plan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-propaganda insufficient</td>
<td>-emphasize strict law enforcement</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-time don't fit</td>
<td>-programming should be informed in advance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>-corrections</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The public participation is not successful. It is only on the surface and in formal.
Case 2: Activity center’s effective reuse in JuEr Community

Current problem: Lack of space activities and uncomfortable environment. Such as too small table tennis room, too slippery ground, poor air circulation, etc.
Case 2: Activity center’s effective reuse in JuEr Community

- **Organizers** – District planning bureau, street office, JuEr neighborhood
- **Technical support** - BICP
- **Executives** – Shining stone consulting center (commercial company)……core professional agency of public participations
- **Participants** - community residents (locals, the tenants)
- **Volunteers** - the CCTV staff
Case 2: Activity center’s effective reuse in JuEr Community

- Carefully prepared
  - How to coordinate activities time and participants schedules
  - How to create a comfortable environment for participants
  - How to design the game to relax according to the characteristics of the participants
  - How to describe a principle in common language

- Technique: open space meeting
  Different types of tasks use different ways of working.
Case 2: Activity center’s effective reuse in JuEr Community

Principles

- Specific one theme to talk.
- Various types of participants to take part in.
- Different point permitted around main topic.
- The same right to speak.
- All speech are effective and printed.
- Common responsibility and obligation for plan.
Case 2: Activity center’s effective reuse in JuEr Community

- Result: Outstanding achievement, established the basis of trust people. Now it is used as residents planned.

*During the conference, no one exits.*

*Make plans, assume responsibility respectively.*

*The meeting ended, participants are unwilling to part.*
Techniques of public participation in China

- **Workshops** - government departments, trade agencies
- **Experts committee** - experts or administrator primarily
- **Hearing** - gather the public comments of the plan (lack of common technical knowledge)
- **Online publication** - government website, open access.
- **Onsite publication** - the fixed place, fixed date (more for government office and go to work time)
- **Public Open Day** - the fixed place, fixed date (ditto)
- **Hotline** - usually run or not, turned around
- **People‘s Suggestions solicitation system** – only on form
- **Public involved exchange meeting** – organized by government and face to face, participate in high degree
Characters and problems

- **Top-down and passive participation** - not to reflect legal rights, more like the government’s Charity, because of China's political system.
- **Limited participation** - professionals mainly, with right to take part in but not to choose or make decision.
- **After-event participation** - not to participate in the whole event, especially not in advance.
- **Formal participation** - only in symbolic form or on the surface because at an early stage, further work is only in some pilot launched, grope experience.
- **Lack of methods and techniques** - less professional organizations and agencies to support and could not reach the expected effect.
- **Few of feedback and solution** - The public participations have few feedback and solution, and lost trust in the people, leading later work is difficult to carry out.
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Purpose

Portland

- It helps maintain the vitality of democracy.
- It leads to better solutions.
- It’s the law.

Beijing

- Law require
- Harmonious community require reduce conflict

Active

Passive
Program

Portland

- Planning for effective citizen involvement
- Getting information to the public
- Getting information from the public
- Exchanging ideas and information with the public
- Working with the media.

Beijing

- Have the same contents, but not clear.
- Without a standard process, different project use different
- Usually ignore a part of them

Standard

Freedom
Techniques and tools

Portland

- A full list of all kinds of techniques
- In different process can use different tools
- For different level can use different tools

Beijing

- Limited tools and forms
- All tools mix together
- Each tool without specific purpose
- The form is not standard

Systematic

All-sided

Separated

Scattered
Portland

- In each government of different level, have the government agency. Such ONI is in city level.
- In each department they will organize citizen involvement.
- District coalitions / Neighborhood Associations work for day-to-day events.
- Non-profits and commercial organizations also can do.

Beijing

- No special government is for citizen involvement.
- Not every department has the office to make public participation
- Non-profits and commercial organizations are discouraged.

Regulatory

Initial

Continuous

Occasional
1. Overview
2. Public participation in Portland
3. Public participation in Beijing
4. Comparative studies between Portland and Beijing
   1) Purpose
   2) Program
   3) Techniques and tools
5. Summary and Future
In China

- Don’t fear and refused to public participation.

  *If the government doesn't let the citizen participation, citizens will also look for the government, but not actively contribute ideas, but complain. Use the knowledge, skills, enthusiasm from residents and reach consensus through communication, mutual cooperation, build trust, reduce confrontation.*

- Don’t try to finish everything for everybody.

  *The government ability of providing public goods and service is limited. Sometimes when people do things for themselves the effect will be better. So we should organize citizens effectively to participate in public affairs, in interaction share the responsibility.*

- Carrying educations and trainning in the basic community.
Challenge

1. **Variant problems**
   - Use different methods and techniques when facing different problems

2. **People’s consciousness**
   - Have residents the desire and ability to bear rights and obligations?

3. **Stakeholders**
   - Mutual respect for each other and get good cooperation?

4. **Methods**
   - Study scientific methods and techniques

5. **Mechanism**
   - How to keep the process going on?
Principles

- **Tone of language**: in participation but not one-way to decide.
- **Rights of Speak**: Listen and encourage everyone to share ideas and knowledge.
- **Attitude to participants**: respect, to see their strengths, appreciate their suggestions.
- **Information**: actively communicate to the public, let them know the truth, and understand what they have obligations and responsibilities.
- **Methods**: there are a good method as a fun activity, and let the public participation feeling is a kind of long-term obligations.
- **Response**: From seeking truth, starts with clear response. Sometimes a small change will bring the new changes.
How to do next

- we should **found the platform** for public participations, and **form the institutionalization**. Sincerely invite people to take part in public participation and let them know the benefits. **The process that government understand people’s demands is more important than the law.**

- (1) **Working methods** need to improve.

- (2) For different types object, **the content** of the public participation should be more specific and pertinent.

- (3) **Organization ways** of public participation activities should be more professional and various.

- (4) **Strengthening public participation in depth during planning process.**

- (5) **Strengthening public participation in different periods** such as implementation of the plan, supervision and management.
Building community participation platform for urban planning

Organizations
City planning committee and district government

Space
Street offices and neighborhood committees

Support
Nonprofit organizations
BICP
Experts
Public
Local People‘s Congress
Political consultative conference
The relevant government departments
Developer

community participation platform for urban planning

Office platform
Communication platform
Publicity platform
Technique platform
Building community participation platform for urban planning

- Workshops
- Platform maintenance by public welfare institution
- Community class
- Site visit
- Community exchange activities
- Cooperation discussion
- Period question answering

BICP
Matters needing attention

- **Careful selection of content.** Not all things can be for public participation. Public participation in not only should represent the interests of the majority, but protect minority rights in law.

- **Public participation is not making decisions by people.** It is still the government's decision by optimization scheme according to public opinion. Advertise the process, results and reason, whether or not to accept.

- **At this stage we still can't do all things by public participation.** It should based on cultivation of consciousness and education of planning knowledge.
In the future

Portland
- Balance between efficiency and fairness
- Cost-controlled
- More purpose-guided
- New technology use
- ......

Beijing
- Complete the toolkit
- Specify different purpose in different process
- Training and educations
- Make special plan for involvement
- New technology use
- ......
Thank you!

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