

**PlastiCircle**

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**Methodology, planning and results of co-creation activities**

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# Factsheet

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## Abstract

The present report has as its objective to set the methodological guidelines for the implementation of co-creation actions by the pilot cities in order to better tailor the design both of technical and communication actions. Although it is up to each pilot city (Valencia, Alba Iulia and Utrecht) to adapt the best strategy adapted to their needs, in this document they will find a methodological framework and practical information about how to carry out co-creation actions.

The implementation of this methodology in every city is, however, not a process where each city acts independently, but where the cities learn from each other. Thus, the document includes the first experience carried out thus far concerning the pilot in Valencia's Sant Marcel·lí district.

The report includes all actions carried out in the Valencia pilot until 30/04/2019. The rest of the actions will be included in the update to this deliverable to be submitted in M48.

## Abbreviations

- DPD: Distributed Participatory Design
- MPD: Mass Participatory Design

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## 1. Introduction

## 1.1 Co-creation in PlastiCircle

PlastiCircle is an innovation project whose objectives involve different areas of plastics packaging disposal and sorting management with the objective of transforming urban plastic packaging waste into valuable products.

This comprehensive approach demands the engagement of multiple stakeholders in the design and testing process(es). Hence, one of the key elements of this approach is the inclusion of design by the stakeholders in order to search for an effective solution to a given problem. This means a different method of governance within the design process. This path towards a more democratic design is an evolution from an intuitively driven design. It is a transformation from the idea emanating from some public policy makers of “we know best”.

In this case, the design and testing process will be carried out for the duration of the project with an open-ended mind set. Design encompasses stakeholders' inputs within the creation process, and it is an evolving design which come to an end at the end of the project.

The characteristics of the PlastiCircle project require an effective and practical participatory methodology to involve stakeholders in multiple cities throughout different time lines. Despite the fact that stakeholders have different interests and contexts, basic concepts need to be clear for all parties, as does the goal of the PlastiCircle project itself.

## 1.2. Methodological framework

Participatory methodologies are an effective tool in the process of detecting the real and diverse needs of different users of the public space, and work as bridges that lead to truly inclusive environments that can be enjoyed by all people on equal terms.

These processes lead to both the training and empowerment of the people as well as the recognition of these urban inequalities, in order to show that new alternatives, actions, processes and initiatives with broad and inclusive perspectives can contribute to mitigate or reverse this inequality in favour of a more egalitarian city, demonstrating that another kind of city, a fairer one, is possible.

To achieve this, municipalities should open institutionalised channels and spaces for the broad, direct, equitable and democratic participation of citizens in the process of planning, elaboration, approval, management and evaluation of public policies. Conferences, consultations, public debates and the correct functioning of collegiate bodies must be guaranteed, and processes carried out by people's initiatives must be allowed, recognised and taken into account when proposing new legislation and urban development plans.

Citizen participation experiences have had and still have a collective dimension. There is no doubt that participation is a fundamental pillar of territorial processes. But participation must be directed and guided by professionals in the field, it must

be a dialogue between the people who live in the territory, the people who manage it, researchers and professional associations that ensure the implementation of good practices and politicians who manage public policies. All the agents get together in a participative process, and this comprises the totality that the equal right to our territory means today.

Among the tools to channel participatory actions, we can find two modalities:

- Classic participatory face-to-face actions. Direct contact with stakeholders is a classic approach by means of participatory workshops.

- Distributed Participatory Design (DPD) and Mass Participatory Design (MPD). Both are an evolution to a more dynamic context from the classic modality, which allows a decentralised and large-scale citizen participation effort using web-based tools. In this case, the objective is to gather multiple inputs in a cost-effective manner.

PlastiCircle combines both approaches to obtain best results.

## 2 Methodology

The fundamental objective of this project is involving citizens in a global process of evaluation and proposal of strategies aiming to improve the integral cycle of plastic; based on experiences in their everyday lives, contemplating their diverse and real needs. We mean to obtain useful technical information, both for citizens and for administration, which will be used to plan public policies that can have an impact on the quality of life of our cities and the people who live in them.

Each process of citizen participation is unique, and must arise from the specificities of its social and urban network. The organisation of a participation process must take into account that it will have a life of its own, and constant re-evaluation will be necessary – so strategies proposed at first will have to be reformulated.

The proposed methodology for all city pilots is composed of three main actions:

- Preliminary phase: socio-economic report
- Pre-pilot workshop
- Pilot co-creation platform

### 2.1 Preliminary phase: socio-economic report

The socio-economic report is a quantitative and qualitative approach to the urban reality of the neighbourhood and its surroundings.

In order to obtain an exhaustive knowledge of the social, environmental and economic reality of the studied neighbourhood, the report should include at least the following topic areas of knowledge:

Summary of Contents	
<p><b>1 Characterisation of urban environment.</b> This analysis provides valuable data/ the neighbourhood profile that will allow us to understand its behaviour.</p> <p>1.1 Socio-economic profile of the population, evolution and horizons</p> <p>1.2. Geographical and administrative data</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">1.2.1. Historical developments</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">1.2.2. Urban information</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">1.2.3. Public and private resources in the neighbourhood</p>	<p><b>2. Neighbourhood model and urban planning.</b> The objective is to gather information on the urban action plans impacting the pilot district. The assessment of such plans will allow an understanding of the city vision and the strategy involving the pilot district.</p>
<p><b>3. Environmental information.</b> The objective is to know how waste management is being carried out in the district.</p> <p>3.1 Urban furniture for the collection of solid waste</p> <p>3.2 Number of collection points per type of waste</p> <p>3.3 Type of containers</p>	

## 2.2 Pre-pilot workshop

Citizen participation is a collective act that involves the intervention of citizens in the decision-making processes that have an impact on the development of their communities (thanks to specific mechanisms that allow the population to intervene without necessarily belonging to the sphere of politics or public administration). There are many other definitions, all of them revolving around a common idea: citizens' influence on public policies to transform a given reality.

Having said that, the first step in undertaking any participatory process is the precise identification of the agents involved (stakeholders). Although this identification is part of the preparatory tasks, it is usually adapted and modified as the process progresses, incorporating new agents and taking advantage of naturally occurring synergies.

Working with local associations as a starting point undoubtedly has many advantages: communication is more agile, summoning groups is easier than individuals and, moreover, associations are already present through the common interests of their members and associates. This makes mobilisation of people around a particular issue easier because they feel it concerns them, or at least there is someone representing their collective interests.

In addition to the association's participation, it is very important to provide channels allowing individuals to exercise their rights as citizens, that is to say, that neighbours must feel free to get involved in the process on an individual basis, thus preventing them from being marginalised because they do not belong to any collective group or do not feel represented by it.

Here are guidelines to achieve the expected results related to these areas:

- Preparatory tasks
- Workshop dynamics
- Organisational tasks
- Workshop agenda
- Publication of results
- Other scenarios and alternative approaches

### Preparatory Tasks

The following are the most important steps that the participatory process will follow in order to have a broad impact on the neighbourhood:

- Stakeholder mapping: The mapping of social agents – both environmental associations in the city involved in recycling and environmental issues, as well as generic associations within the neighbourhood – is essential for the communication of the project (online and offline).

The models on which the current design of our towns and cities are based have often excluded the specific and diverse needs of various social groups in their daily use of the public space (women, children, the elderly or people with functional diversity, among others).

In other words, our goal is to promote a more plural and diverse participation, to empower citizens and to favour greater effectiveness of urban or territorial actions, measures and policies resulting from these processes. The problem we may face then is that of a lower participation rate. The profiles of the participants will presumably be heterogeneous, thus not very representative of the social structure.

If we want to diversify profiles and thus guarantee a greater plurality, it will be necessary, on the one hand, to inform and sensitise (by training and empowering) the rest of the social groups, convincing them that their opinion is equally valuable and necessary, so that the changes that we want to promote respond to the real needs of the people in their diversity, and therefore benefit the citizenry as a whole.

On the other hand, we need to diversify the options enabling participation in order to make it more accessible to the people, and in particular, to social groups such as women, adolescents or migrants, who are not used to participating, or are not receptive, who tend to delegate, or simply are not easily available.

In order to guarantee free access to participation and, consequently, the right to exercise active citizenship, we need to study the baseline conditions of the various social groups called upon to participate: resources related to time or conciliation possibilities, access to technologies, etc. We can then propose appropriate strategies, channels and formats that will make participation accessible to diverse stakeholders in a more global and inclusive way.

- Instruments for information, registration and prior diagnosis: The questionnaires on the habits of production and management of urban waste, and especially plastic, are the first step to introduce the project in the neighbourhood.

- Previous information analysis: The analysis of the results of the neighbourhood questionnaires will denote the main topics to be discussed in the co-creation workshop, as well as its methodological development according to the profiles of the participants.

### **Workshop dynamics**

These three steps provide very valuable information to properly design the dynamics of the participatory workshop. It is important to note that each workshop is to be adapted to the information previously gathered, but they should have following objectives:

- Analysis of relevant data and recycling habits of the pilot district, especially plastic packaging containers.
- Collection of subjective perceptions and groups of how recycling is lived among the different profiles of people in the neighbourhood.

- Education and awareness of the population on the importance of the selective separation of rubbish and specifically of plastic.
- Discussion on possible improvements and collection alternatives, studying the suitability of establishing a compensation system.
- Discussion on possible compensation systems in the neighbourhood.
- Presentation of the PlastiCircle programme to the population and introduction of the pilot project.

### Organisational Aspects

Likewise, organisational aspects such as duration, material, personnel, etc. are to be assessed and adapted. The following table shows some guidelines and recommendations:

<b>Location</b>	A room placed in the pilot area, preferably belonging to a public entity.
<b>Duration</b>	Maximum 2 hours.
<b>Required space</b>	Room with tables where different groups of 5-6 people can work separately at the same time.
<b>Attendants</b>	Participation open to all neighbours, including local associations. Operative number of participants 20-30
<b>Material</b>	Basic audio-visual material, work material (markers, post-its and boards)
<b>Staff</b>	Minimum of three coaches and one person in charge of the dissemination (social media, pictures/video)

### Workshop agenda

Regardless of the inputs obtained in the technical report and in the preparatory actions of the workshops, they should follow this basic structure:

1. Introduction and explanation of the workshop dynamics
2. Brief presentation of the PlastiCircle Project
3. Brief presentation of socio-economic neighbourhood information and survey results
4. Identification of the topics to be dealt with in working tables and group formation. The topics are selected taking into account the survey results, the socio-economic analysis and the objectives set by the PlastiCircle programme.
5. Group formation and assignment of topics. The groups will be formed by:
  - 1 dynamiser
  - 1 representative of the company involved in PlastiCircle project
  - 1 member of an association or group involved in environmental protection
  - 2 persons belonging to district associations
  - 2 neighbours of the district pilot

#### 6. Work in groups and reflection tables focus groups

A theme will be assigned to each group, which will have a table at which different aspects can be analysed reflected upon.

The idea is to reflect on the proposed topic, starting from the current situation exposed in the presentation and nuanced by the personal experience of the residents in the neighbourhood and discussing possible improvements and solutions to implement current processes, as well as the feasibility of actual implementation.

7. Common pooling: presentation of the main reflections of each working group and open debate pointing out the new contributions and ideas arising during the group work.

### Publication of results and return to the citizens

Identifying conflicts and proposals related to the project will be key in order to include them in reporting, and the feedback obtained will enable these results to be added to the appraisal of the participation process. This is essential, but it is also key to be able to broadcast these results through press releases and emails or communications sent to the associations and people who attended the workshop.

## 2.3 Co-creation platform

In essence, the DPD approach aims at facilitating the engagement of different kinds of stakeholders in the participation process. Thanks to the advances in communication platforms, the DPD model is expanding by means of online platforms where all parts can interact.

In the case of PlastiCircle, this kind of action is planned to be active mainly during the life of the pilots with a double aim:

- Encourage the participation of the citizens in the pilot actions
- Raise awareness among citizens about those aspects identified in previous phases as weak points: typology of waste, benefits of the circular economy, etc.

Therefore, an online participatory platform is to be implemented in every pilot city in order to obtain two valuable kinds of information (which have specific tools):

Information	Tools
Individual information: opinions, data or impressions from individuals	Online questionnaires, individual comments to a specific topics.
Collective information: information <u>emerging</u> from the <u>collaboration</u> , collective participation, and/or competition of many individuals seeking a <u>consensus decision making</u> .	Social networks, asynchronous forums, debate panels

## 3 Co-creation experiences and planning

Valencia, as the first pilot action to be run, has already implemented the methodology previously explained. In this section we will explain the work done, the conclusions obtained, and the upcoming co-creation actions for each pilot city.

### 3.1 Valencia

#### 3.1.1 Socio-economic report

The socio-economic report of the Sant Marcel·lí District was drafted before the organisation of the workshop. It followed the structure outlined in previous sections and it provided valuable information about the neighbourhood profile that helped to tailor the objectives and tools of the upcoming co-creation activities.

The report is included as Annex I, available on request.

#### 3.1.2 Pre-pilot workshop

Following the described methodology, the following tasks were carried out:

- Preparatory tasks: stakeholder mapping, event dissemination and questionnaires
- Workshop event

##### 3.1.2.1 Preparatory Tasks

Stakeholder mapping and dissemination activities.

The workshop was designed as a free participation workshop, even if previous registration by telephone or e-mail was required.

After an identification of main local stakeholders, the participants' recruitment was carried out by telephone and e-mails sent to neighbourhood associations and to local environmental entities involved in plastic recycling. Posters and flyers placed in representative shops and spaces have also been used as communication tools, as well as stickers on the plastic packaging containers of the pilot neighbourhood,



Figure 1: Dissemination in local associations

### Questionnaires

Online questionnaires were sent to registered participants to gather information and opinions about their habits concerning domestic waste management, district waste management and compensation systems. The whole questionnaire and results can be consulted in Annex II, available on request. Here the main conclusions:

- Waste sorting

The results show that, although people know the right container in which to deposit the most common objects (such as Tetra bricks, cans and plastic packaging) there are major general knowledge deficiencies about some lesser-known objects and materials.

Citizens' diagnoses are based on the assertion that: "there is a general lack of knowledge about the correct solid urban waste separation, and necessary actions in order to improve recycling are needed".

- Plastic packaging containers

This topic focused on the plastic packaging container design, its location on the streets, its quantity and its distribution in the public space of the neighbourhood. The results show that there is a good number and distribution of containers, thus offering a good service even if the design is clearly not as efficient as it should be.

Citizen diagnosis: based on the assertion that: "the design (dimensions, mechanisms, information about deposit, orifice, etc.) and the location of plastic packaging containers is likely to impact on its use and make it more difficult to deal with".

- Incentives or rewards systems

Under this area we find the possibility of an immediate introduction of citizen incentives and rewards in the neighbourhood selected for the PlastiCircle pilot project implementation.

Citizen diagnosis: based on the assertion that: "rewarding people who recycle" would increase good habits in this area. PlastiCircle in Sant Marcel·lí is a

pilot project that has a particular duration and could offer discounts in public services, consumer goods, community benefits and discounts on municipal fees for citizens".

It also involves the possible introduction of long-term citizen incentives and rewards in Valencia.

Citizen diagnosis: based on the assumption that: "rewarding people who recycle on an ongoing basis" would reinforce good recycling habits. Long term citizen reward systems could generate discounts in municipal fees for or community benefits in the whole area of Valencia.

Another important point of the questionnaire focuses on possible citizen incentives and rewards management methods.

Citizen diagnosis: We depart from the premise that: "in order to identify the people who are recycling and to follow up on their rewards, the most valued methods would be the personal identification cards and the use of mobile applications and corporative website to check the acquired points.

### **3.1.2.2 Workshop**

The session, opened to the general public, was held in classroom nº 3 on the 3rd floor of the County Centre of Social Services of Sant Marcel·lí (located in c/Salvador Perales s/n. of Valencia), on 23 October 2018 from 18:00 h to 20:00 h. The classroom, with capacity for 30 people, was equipped with a table, computer and projector, walls in which to hang the necessary documentation and material for the workshop and chairs for the people attending it.

The workshop comprised 28 participants: representatives from ITENE and LAS NAVES – members of the PlastiCircle project –, members of the SOSTRE team – in charge of the workshop management and the previous participation process –, representatives from local entities, residents of the Sant Marcel·lí district and a representative of the City Council.

Annex III (available on request) shows specific information of the whole process. Here, however, the deliverable includes the main information about the process and conclusions.

### **Description of the workshop dynamics and organisation of the work tables**

Following the agenda proposed in the methodology, and after a brief introduction on the dynamics and schedule of the participation Workshop carried out by the dynamisers of the SOSTRE team, LAS NAVES introduced the main objectives of PlastiCircle project. A summary of the results of the plastic recycling surveys carried out in the pilot neighbourhood was then presented to the attendants of the workshop. This synthesis and previous considerations based on the results of the evaluation process led to the choice of the basic five main themes and hypotheses to be reflected and debated in the co-creation workshop, based on the guidelines of the PlastiCircle project and the most frequent answers shown on the questionnaires.

Most of the attendees (90%) had previously completed the questionnaire and therefore they were fully aware of the topics to be discussed, having reflected on

the real situation of the neighbourhood. This fact made the introduction of the different topics easier.

After the presentation of the previous results, mixed working groups were formed to deal with these key aspects. The groups were asked to reflect on the five topics proposed, to be chosen by each group according to their affinities and preferences.

Through the onsite experience of the neighbours and the assessment of the experts involved, the work process aimed at debating possible improvements and solutions for improving the current plastic recycling processes, and the viability of its implementation.

Each of the 3 groups had the following profile:

- 1 SOSTRE representative, responsible for the participation process and previous socio-economic study.
- 1 LAS NAVES representative, project partner
- 2 ITENE representatives (Instituto Tecnológico de Investigación de Embalaje, Transporte y Logística), project partner
- 2-3 people from the neighbourhood association of the Sant Marcel·lí district
- 2-3 people (individual residents)

Each group had to deal with the topics identified through the questionnaires, and for each topic a set of questions were to be answered.

The following table shows topics and questions:

Topic	Questions
1 Waste sorting	<p>1. What is the current situation in the district?</p> <p>2. How could it influence the efficiency of the recycling process?</p> <p>3. Which benefits could it generate?</p> <p>4. What problems could it generate</p> <p>5. Which aspects are key to waste management?</p>
2 Plastic packaging container	
3 Incentives or reward systems for citizens in the district	
4 Incentives or long-term reward systems for citizens in Valencia	
5 Citizen rewards management methods	





to all audiences in the different media, emphasising the possibilities of the container as an information point (visual information on the correct content, mobile applications that identify each waste, identifying QR codes, etc.) and temporary campaigns for recycling specific objects.

- Information and awareness-raising from childhood is considered a key factor, especially in educational centres.

- Shops, companies and restaurants produce large amounts of waste and do not usually recycle, so specific campaigns from the administration for their training, involvement and receipt of incentives are necessary.

- The use of plastic packaging has grown alarmingly in recent years and the use of packaging made from organic and biodegradable materials should be encouraged. Reducing the use of plastics in the first instance should be the main objective of all projects because of the environmental, urban and personal benefits that would be achieved in the long term. As well as favouring the use of containers with less environmental impact, such as reusable bags or materials with a lower ecological footprint. In addition to encouraging - and rewarding for - correct recycling, the administration must also control and sanction persistent and continuous bad habits with drastic measures.

## **2. Plastic packaging containers**

- The design of waste containers (dimensions, mechanisms, information on the items to be deposited, orifices, etc.) does not allow an inclusive and equal use for all people (children, people in wheelchairs, people of a lower height, etc.), and is uncomfortable for most users and makes its use difficult for many people who want to contribute.

- It is necessary to overcome these obstacles in order to promote effective changes in the habits of recycling and urban solid waste separation, especially plastic.

- The main design deficiencies are: the high dimensions and height, which make access difficult and prevent visibility; the pedal system, the height of the hole and its reduced dimension (where the bags do not enter if they are full).

- Some alternatives that are valued by citizens include: underground containers and systems for returning plastic packages in shops, supermarkets or vending machines. These actions would increase the accessibility and cleanliness of the environment.

- The number and distribution of containers in the neighbourhood is correct and sufficient for good service. In fact, a possible reduction of containers is proposed to facilitate pedestrian traffic in some points.

- The location of containers is considered inopportune in some main streets, which causes reduced walkability and visibility for people. The common location of containers at street crossings hinders visibility between people and motor vehicles.

- In an innovative sense, a possible design improvement would be to include clear, simple and attractive information in the containers, explaining what and how to recycle.

- Companies involved in the collection and management of urban waste need to play an active role in terms of inclusive design for all citizens.

### **3. Incentives or reward systems for PlastiCircle in Sant Marcel lí**

- The introduction of incentives and citizen rewards in the neighbourhood immediately according to the implementation of the PlastiCircle pilot project in April 2019 would presumably have a positive impact on the increase of good habits in plastic recycling.
- The most effective incentives and rewards to be implemented by the PlastiCircle project in the neighbourhood for people who do not recycle could be those based on generating commercial discounts on public services (EMT, leisure and shows, services, etc.) or on consumer goods (supermarkets, products, etc.) because they are more attractive, easier, agile and can be obtained directly and immediately.
- Incentives and rewards such as benefits that revert to the community level or reduction and discounts in municipal waste taxes, would be more effective for people already aware of the correct separation of plastic waste and recycling in general.
- One of the possible aspects of negative impact, to be assessed by technical staff in the preliminary phase of implementation of the pilot project, is the need for greater control over what is deposited in the container to obtain the rewards. There is a risk of an increase in unsuitable waste inside plastic bags to obtain the rewards, and this can have a negative impact on both the correct recycling and separation of waste and on the reduction in the production and use of plastics.
- The installation of containers and a pilot in the educational centres of the neighbourhood is valued as a positive aspect to favour the awareness of the youngest people.
- The installation of PlastiCircle "*smart containers*" only in some points of the neighbourhood is valued as a positive aspect, which would facilitate the management and monitoring of the pilot project, so that motivated people would go to these points increasing the efficiency of the monitoring system.

### **4. Incentives or long-term reward systems for citizens in Valencia**

- The possible introduction of incentives and long-term citizen rewards in the city of Valencia are valued as actions that will positively continue and increase plastic recycling, benefits at community level and discounts on municipal fees (IBI, garbage, etc.) and individual or personal benefits.
- Using information campaigns on rewards, but those that simultaneously inform about the separation of plastic waste and recycling, is fundamental.
- Although incentive proposals are necessary in a positive sense, the administration can and should intervene in the long term by establishing control systems and sanctions for people, businesses and companies that carry out bad practices in waste management.

## 5. Citizens reward methods

- The system most valued by citizens for the identification of people who recycle – and the monitoring and management of their rewards or incentives – are personal identification cards. The idea for these cards is to accumulate points exchangeable for different types of direct rewards and to offer a variety of incentives to be chosen for each person's profile according to their personal choice. The *MOBILIS* or *TUIN MetroValencia* combined transport cards, which are adapted to each person, or the "purse cards" such as the "*Consum supermarket cheque-crece*" would be options with some value.

- Although the use of mobile or digital applications for the management of incentives or rewards is valued and understood, it is also considered important that the system chosen to reward good plastic recycling does not discriminate against people who do not master or even use new technologies.

- The importance of rewarding both the amount of waste placed in the container and its correct separation is notable. The publication of the results and the follow-up of the PlastiCircle pilot project is necessary to make the process visible and to serve as training for positive actions in favour of recycling and to continue economic investments.

### 3.1.3 Co-creation platform

The Valencia pilot foresees the implementation of an on-line platform with two different modules:

- Online questionnaires so that participants can answer specific questions related to their grade of awareness, concern and engagement in circular economy topics.

- A debate forum: specific and more general topics will be launched during a defined period to gather the opinions of the participants. This forum will be hosted by technical staff of Las Naves whose role will be to redirect the debate and find consensus.

The on-line platform will be integrated into the pilot's dedicated web site, so it will be co-ordinated with the project's communication strategy.

## 3.2 Utrecht and Alba Iulia

The Utrecht and Alba Iulia pilots will start after Valencia's. Co-creation actions related to the identification phase are currently being designed.

The description of the actions and its findings will be included in the update of the current report forecast in month 48.

## 4 Conclusions and future actions

Thus far, the co-creation activities carried out have provided valuable information for the purpose of the design of the pilot in Valencia:

- The socio-economic report has contributed to better understanding of the pilot district in terms of identifying the general profile of the neighbours. The study of the statistical and administrative information has allowed us to categorise the district in terms of demography, investments, employment and urban planning, among others. This information has been crucial to define not only the tools to be used in the participatory process but also for the communication campaign.
- The questionnaires have provided information about the domestic habits and level of awareness about plastic waste management of the population within the district. The results have mainly shown that the problem is not a lack of interest, but a lack of information about how to deal with domestic sorting. The assessment of the interest of participants in the different topics in question has served to better tailor workshop topics.
- The co-creation workshop has helped to design the pilot actions of Sant Marcel·lí, allowing also to have first-hand information about the main problems and concerns of the citizens concerning urban plastic waste management and the circular economy more broadly.

The pilot actions will take place in upcoming months – therefore more results from co-creation actions are to come.

After obtaining all results, the conclusions of all the pilots will be assessed to identify those issues with a more local dimension and those sharing common results, so that we can draft a general summation of the co-creation strategy.



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