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# Call for Papers Winter Issues 2023 Journal of Environmental Management and Tourism

**Journal of Environmental Management and Tourism** is an open access, peer-reviewed interdisciplinary research journal, aimed to publish articles and original research papers that contribute to the development of both experimental and theoretical nature in the field of Environmental Management and Tourism Sciences. The Journal publishes original research and seeks to cover a wide range of topics regarding environmental management and engineering, environmental management and health, environmental chemistry, environmental protection technologies (water, air, soil), pollution reduction at source and waste minimization, energy and environment, modelling, simulation and optimization for environmental protection; environmental biotechnology, environmental education and sustainable development, environmental strategies and policies.

Authors are encouraged to submit high quality, original works that discuss the latest developments in environmental management research and application with the certain scope to share experiences and research findings and to stimulate more ideas and useful insights regarding current best-practices and future directions in Environmental Management.

Also, this journal is committed to a broad range of topics regarding Tourism and Travel Management, leisure and recreation studies and the emerging field of event management. It contains both theoretical and applied research papers and encourages obtaining results through collaboration between researchers and those working in the tourism industry.

The journal takes an interdisciplinary approach and includes planning and policy aspects of international, national and regional tourism as well as specific management studies. Case studies are welcomed when the authors indicate the wider applications of their insights or techniques, emphasizing the global perspective of the problem they address.

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## The Essence of Green Participatory Budgeting

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**Abstract:** This paper presents a pioneering bibliometric analysis of the literature surrounding green participatory budgeting (GPB), examining research trends from 2002 to October 2024. Utilizing various keyword combinations, a total of 90 relevant articles were extracted from the Web of Science database. The analysis reveals a significant rise in publications beginning in 2017, with peak activity in 2019, indicating growing interest from researchers and policymakers. Key thematic categories identified include Environmental Studies, Urban Studies, and Public Administration, reflecting the interdisciplinary nature of the field. Keyword co-occurrence analysis highlights terms such as 'participatory budgeting,' 'democracy,' and 'governance,' while co-authorship analysis uncovers collaboration networks among researchers across countries. The findings underline the integration of sustainability into participatory budgeting processes and provide a foundation for future research in this important area of public finance. The originality of this study lies in its comprehensive approach to exploring the complexities of GPB and its practical implications for enhancing public engagement and policy development toward sustainable budgeting practices.

The objective of this study is to conduct a bibliometric analysis of the literature on green participatory budgeting and identify research trends, key themes, and co-authorship networks in the field.

Data were extracted from the Web of Science database using various keyword combinations related to GPB. A total of 90 articles published between 2002 and October 2024 were analyzed. The annual publication frequency was recorded, and the data were further analyzed using VOS viewer software to perform keyword co-occurrence and co-authorship analyses.

The analysis reveals a notable increase in publications starting in 2017, peaking in 2019. The leading categories identified include Environmental Studies (23 publications), Urban Studies (16), and Public Administration (15). Keyword co-occurrence analysis indicated that the most frequently occurring terms are 'participatory budgeting,' 'democracy,' and 'governance.' Co-authorship analysis revealed three clusters of collaboration, including countries such as England, Finland, the USA, and China.

The comprehensive analysis of trends and publication frequency provides policymakers with a clearer understanding of the evolving narrative surrounding green participatory budgeting. This insight can drive evidence-based decision-making, allowing them to allocate resources effectively toward sustainable projects that engage citizens.

This paper is pioneering in its systematic bibliometric analysis of green participatory budgeting (GPB) and related topics within academic literature. By synthesizing diverse research outputs over more than two decades, it establishes a foundational understanding of the field, which has previously been overlooked.

**Keywords:** green participatory budget; green participatory budgeting; participatory budget; bibliometric analysis.

**JEL Classification:** H72; Q56; R58.

## Introduction

In recent years, the urgent need to address environmental challenges has prompted a reevaluation of traditional budgeting processes in public governance. Green participatory budgeting (GPB) emerges as a powerful framework that integrates environmental considerations into participatory budgeting practices, enabling communities to influence how public funds are allocated toward sustainable initiatives (Siemionek-Ruskań *et al.* 2022). By engaging citizens in the decision-making process, GPB not only enhances transparency and accountability but also empowers communities to prioritize projects that align with their environmental and social values (Burchard – Dziubińska 2016).

The concept of participatory budgeting has gained traction globally, facilitating direct participation of citizens in financial planning and expenditure. This democratic approach aims to create more inclusive governance by allowing residents to voice their needs and preferences regarding community projects. (Siemionek-Ruskań *et al.* 2024). However, as concerns about climate change and environmental degradation escalate, there is a growing acknowledgement of the need to incorporate sustainability into these processes. GPB seeks to bridge this gap by emphasizing environmental objectives and encouraging the allocation of resources toward initiatives that promote ecological health (Klemens 2022).

Despite the increasing significance of GPB in public finance and governance, there has been a relative lack of comprehensive studies that assess its development and impact within the academic literature. This paper aims to fill this gap through a bibliometric analysis of research on green participatory budgeting, exploring the evolution of scholarly discourse from 2002 to October 2024. The study utilizes the Web of Science database to extract relevant publications and employs VOS viewer software for keyword co-occurrence and co-authorship analyses, providing a thorough understanding of the academic landscape surrounding GPB.

The originality of this paper lies not only in its focus on that area of research but also in its methodological approach, which highlights the complexities and interdisciplinary nature of GPB. By identifying key research trends, themes, and collaboration patterns, this analysis aims to stimulate further inquiry into the intersection of environmental governance and participatory budgeting practices.

This paper seeks to contribute to the understanding of green participatory budgeting, advocating for its expanded implementation as a vital tool for achieving environmental sustainability in governance while promoting active citizen participation. Through this bibliometric analysis, we aim to pave the way for future research that continues to explore the potential of GPB in fostering resilient and sustainable communities.

## 1. Literature Review

Based on the academic articles published so far, Milosavljevic *et al.* (2023) were the first to conduct a bibliometric analysis on the topic of participatory budgeting research. However, their study only covered papers published up to 2023 that were indexed in the Web of Science database. They used combination of word: 'participatory budgeting' OR 'participatory budget in their research.

The concept of participatory budgeting (PB) began in the late 20th century as a democratic innovation aimed at enhancing citizen engagement in public governance and financial decision-making processes. (Kimic *et al.* 2024). Originating in Brazil, particularly in Porto Alegre, participatory budgeting has since been adopted in various forms across the globe, demonstrating its ability to empower communities and foster transparency in governance. The integration of participatory budgeting within environmental and sustainability frameworks, termed green participatory budgeting (GPB), has emerged as a critical development in this field, reflecting the pressing need for sustainable solutions in public finance (Bednarska-Olejniczak *et al.* 2020).

Research on PB highlights its potential to democratize fiscal decision-making, where citizens can directly influence budget allocations and project selections, resulting in increased accountability and trust in local governments. As awareness of socio-environmental issues has increased, scholars have begun to explore how PB can serve as an instrument for sustainable development in urban areas (Bassoli 2012).

## 2. Method

The bibliometric analysis was performed in October 2024 by extracting data from Web of Science using the following keyword combinations: (green and 'participatory budget\*') or (green and 'citizen budget\*') or (sustainable and 'participatory budget\*') or (environmental and 'participatory budget\*') or (climate and 'participatory budget\*') or ('green participatory budget\*') or ('environmental budget\* in participatory processes') or ('participatory budget\* and sustainability') or (climate and 'participatory budget\*'). The variety of combinations of key words were used to show the best the complexity of term green participatory budget as well as green participatory budgeting.



1. The originality of this paper stems from the fact that its authors are the first to perform a bibliometric analysis of green participatory budget and green participatory budgeting.
2. By selecting the Web of Science database, researchers guarantee that the insights and evidence gathered from the literature come from reputable and reliable studies. A total of 90 articles were retrieved from the years 2002-2024, and these were exported with full records and cited references. Once the data was collected, it was further analyzed using VOSviewer software.

### 3. Case Study

Participatory budgeting (PB) represents a transformative approach to governance, allowing citizens to directly influence how public funds are allocated. Originating in Porto Alegre, Brazil, in 1989, it has set a global precedent for citizen engagement and fiscal transparency (Baicocchi 2005). With the rise of environmental consciousness, cities like Lisbon have adopted and adapted this model to address sustainability challenges through green participatory budgeting (GPB). This case study explores the evolution and impact of participatory budgeting in Porto Alegre and its transformation into green participatory budgeting in Lisbon.

Porto Alegre, a city with a population of 1.3 million, serves as the most cited example of participatory budgeting. Introduced in 1989, PB in Porto Alegre was designed to empower local citizens and improve transparency in public spending. At its peak in 2002, the process engaged 17,200 citizens who collectively decided the allocation of approximately \$160 million of public funds. The PB process not only facilitated community participation but also significantly impacted socioeconomic conditions in the city. The allocation of funds was guided by criteria that prioritized marginalized communities, creating powerful redistributive impacts that helped to address inequalities in access to public services and infrastructure (Owsiak 2017). The successful implementation of participatory budgeting in Porto Alegre embedded the practice within the institutional framework of municipal governance, drastically changing how the local government interacted with its citizens (Sintomer *et al.* 2008).

In 2008, Lisbon became the first European capital to adopt participatory budgeting on a municipal scale, replicating the principles established in Porto Alegre. By empowering citizens to decide how certain parts of the municipal budget should be spent, Lisbon aimed to strengthen community ties and improve public services. Recognizing the importance of sustainability in urban development, Lisbon transitioned to green participatory budgeting following its recognition as the European Green Capital in 2020. The city's decision to focus its participatory budgeting efforts on environmental proposals was implemented in response to increasing climate change impacts and the need for sustainable urban solutions. The new GPB framework ensures that community-driven projects are geared towards creating a more resilient and environmentally friendly city (Falanga *et al.* 2023).

The GPB process in Lisbon emphasizes not only environmental stewardship but also inclusivity, allowing citizens to propose and vote on initiatives related to sustainable development. This has led to the funding of various projects, including urban green spaces, energy-efficient public buildings, and initiatives aimed at reducing waste.

The transition from participatory budgeting to green participatory budgeting in Lisbon highlights the dual goals of fiscal responsibility and environmental sustainability. By involving citizens in the decision-making process, Lisbon has fostered a culture of engagement and accountability, while also addressing pressing environmental concerns.

In Porto Alegre, the legacy of participatory budgeting continues to offer lessons about the transformative power of citizen engagement. The significant redistributive impacts and institutionalization of the process demonstrate how participatory governance can effectively respond to community needs. In contrast, Lisbon's experience illustrates the adaptability of participatory budgeting principles in addressing contemporary challenges like climate change. The successful integration of environmental goals within the participatory budgeting framework in Lisbon serves as a model for other cities aiming to adopt GPB practices.

The cases of Porto Alegre and Lisbon demonstrate the evolution of participatory budgeting into a tool for environmental governance through green participatory budgeting. By empowering citizens to influence budget allocations, both cities have made significant strides towards creating more equitable and sustainable communities. The lessons learned from these experiences underline the potential of participatory budgeting to reconcile fiscal responsibility with environmental stewardship, encouraging other municipalities worldwide to adopt similar approaches in response to pressing global challenges. As cities continue to grapple with issues related to sustainability and citizen engagement, the frameworks established in Porto Alegre and Lisbon will undoubtedly serve as guideposts for innovation in public governance (Baicocchi 2005).

#### 4. Research Results

The annual publication frequency provides valuable insight into how research in the field is progressing. Table 1 shows the publication frequency in green participatory budgeting and green participatory budget from 2002 to October 1st, 2024.

Table 1. Frequency of articles about green participatory budgeting by year

Year	Number of articles	Year	Number of articles	Year	Number of articles
2024	5	2016	6	2008	0
2023	10	2015	4	2007	1
2022	5	2014	0	2006	0
2021	11	2013	3	2005	1
2020	9	2012	1	2004	0
2019	12	2011	2	2003	1
2018	8	2010	1	2002	2
2017	7	2009	1		

Source: Authors' own research.

Year 2017 marks the beginning of a rise in publications on green participatory budgeting, with 2019 being the most productive year to date. A growing number of papers were published in 2019 and 2023, indicating increasing interest in the topic from both researchers and policymakers. Publication output in 2020 and 2021 was lower, probably because of the COVID-19 pandemic. It is expected that year 2024 will end with a significant increase in publications number.

Table 2 highlights the top 5 leading categories in the green participatory budget and green participatory budgeting literature. It is noteworthy that environment-related, as well as business and economic categories, dominate, which is to be expected since 'green' is associated with environmental issues, while 'participatory budgeting' and 'participatory budget' are linked to economic and financial themes in public sector.

Table 2. The list of selected city GBP projects in Gdansk for year 2024

Category	Number of publications
Environmental Studies	23
Urban Studies	16
Public Administration	15
Environmental Sciences	14
Green and Sustainable Science Technology	13

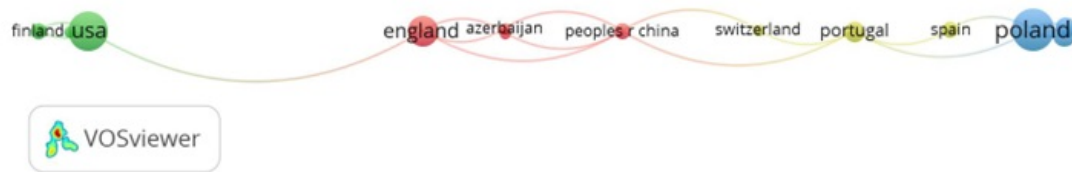
Source: Authors' own research based on Web of Science database, access date: 1<sup>st</sup> October 2024.

The authors of this paper first explored the key subjects and topics related to green participatory budgeting by conducting a keyword co-occurrence analysis which was presented in Figure 1. The criteria indicated in co-occurrence analysis was 'minimum number of occurrences of a key word is 2'. Out of 244 keywords only 38 met the given criteria.





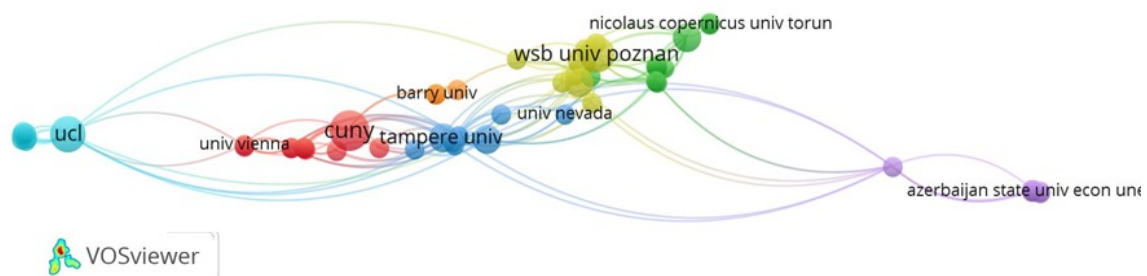
Figure 3. Co-authorship analysis



Source: Authors' own research.

The criteria indicated in co-authorship analysis was: 'minimum number of documents by a country is 2'. And the results were displayed in figure 3. There were 9 countries which fulfilled the above-mentioned criteria divided in 3 clusters namely: cluster 1 (England, Finland, USA, China), cluster 2 (Portugal and Spain), cluster 3 (Czech Republic, Poland, and Ukraine).

Figure 4. Citation analysis



Source: Authors' own research.

The top seven most cited organisations were: Tampere University (total link strength =18), UCL (17), Cuny (16), Univ Utrecht (12), WSB Univ Poznan (12), Univ Lodz (12).

## 5. Discussions

The bibliometric analysis of green participatory budgeting (GPB) presented in this paper offers valuable insights into an emerging and vital area of research that intersects environmental sustainability, public finance, and participatory governance. The significant increase in publications since 2017, particularly the peak in 2019, reflects the growing recognition of GPB as a crucial tool for addressing environmental challenges through public finance mechanisms. This trend suggests that stakeholders, including local governments and civil society, are increasingly aware of the importance of integrating sustainability into budgeting processes. Despite the positive trends, there are challenges associated with GPB implementation that warrant further exploration. The paper identifies gaps in the literature, particularly regarding effective practices in diverse cultural contexts and the impacts of GPB on actual environmental outcomes. Future research could focus on longitudinal studies that track the effectiveness of GPB initiatives over time, providing empirical evidence of success or areas for improvement. The practical implications drawn from the findings emphasize the need for policymakers to consider the role of GPB in fostering sustainable development. Incorporating environmental considerations into participatory budgeting processes not only aligns with global sustainability goals but also enhances local governance by engaging communities in meaningful ways. Policymakers are encouraged to leverage the insights from this study to implement GPB initiatives that reflect community priorities and environmental concerns. This paper contributes significantly to the field of green participatory budgeting by providing a thorough analysis of existing literature and identifying critical trends, themes, and collaborative networks. As GPB continues to evolve, ongoing research and practice must prioritize inclusion, sustainability, and community engagement to navigate the complexities of contemporary environmental and governance challenges.

## Conclusions and Further Research

This study highlights the increasing interest in green participatory budgeting over the past two decades, particularly in the context of sustainability and governance. The findings suggest a complex interplay between environmental policy and participatory budgeting, underlining the need for continued research to promote

sustainable practices in public financial management. Further exploration of collaboration patterns can enhance interdisciplinary approaches in this field.

#### Credit Authorship Contribution Statement

**Małgorzata Siemionek-Ruskań:** Conceptualization, Investigation, Methodology, Project administration, Software, Formal analysis, Writing – original draft, Supervision, Data curation, Validation, Writing – review and editing, Visualization, Funding acquisition.

**Anna Siemionek-Lepczyńska:** Conceptualization, Investigation, Methodology, Project administration, Software, Formal analysis, Writing – original draft, Supervision, Data curation, Validation, Writing – review and editing, Visualization, Funding acquisition.

#### Declaration of Competing Interest

The authors declare that they have no known competing financial interests or personal relationships that could have appeared to influence the work reported in this paper.

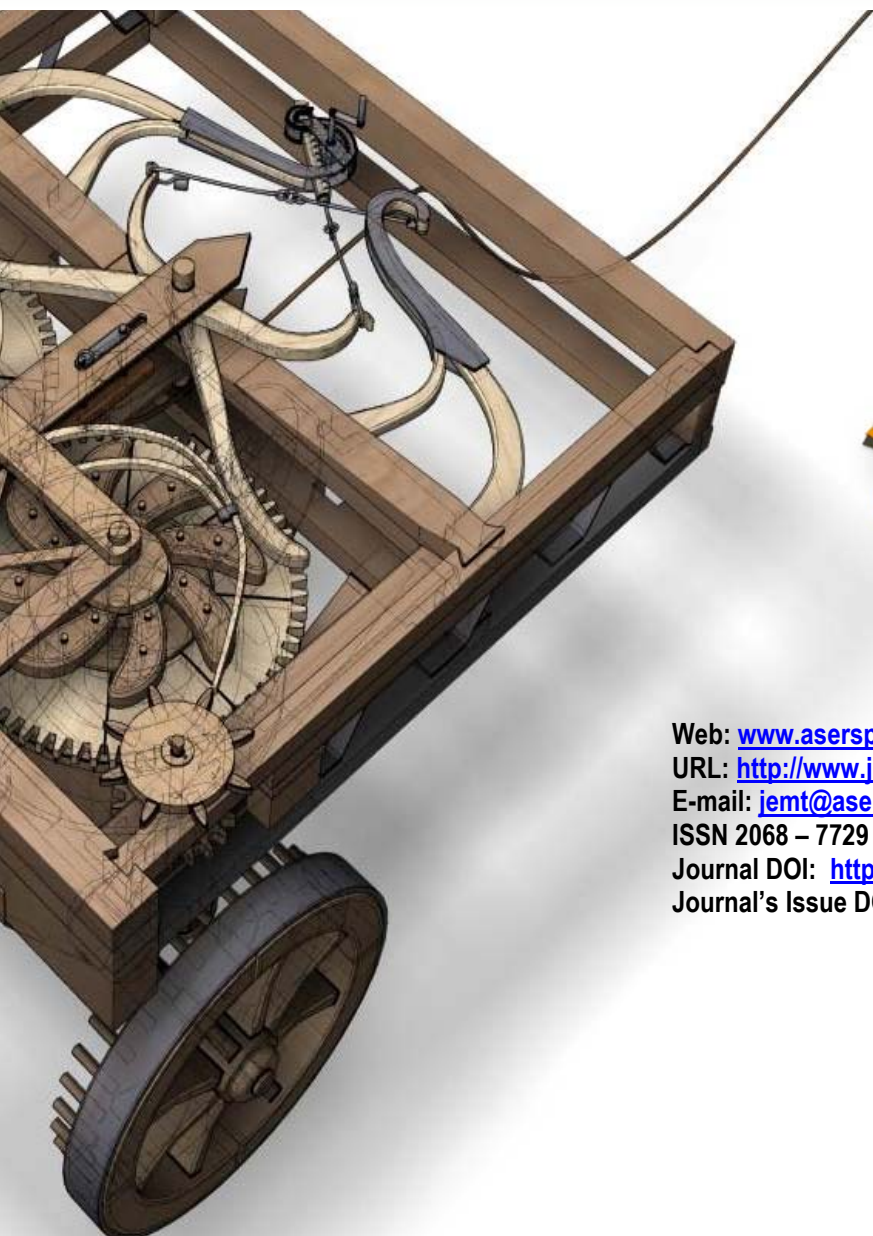
#### Declaration of Use of Generative AI and AI-assisted Technologies

The authors declare that they have not used/ generative AI.

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