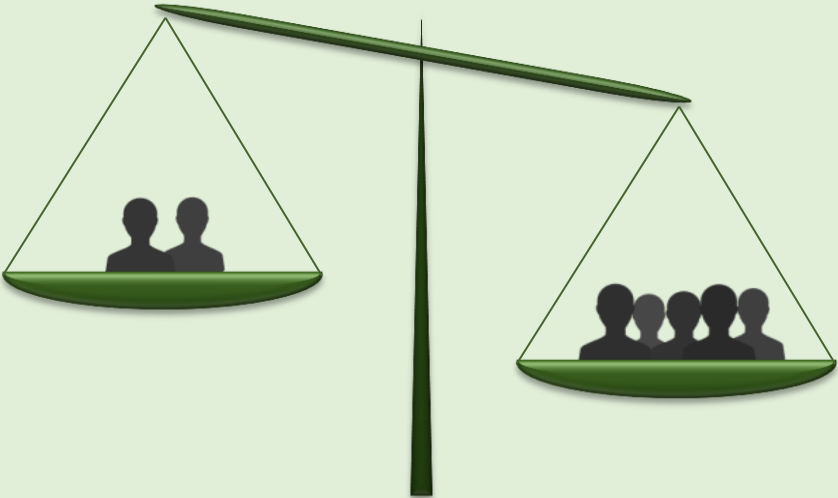



# Involvement

Approaches from governance:

Participatory democracy	Deliberative democracy
EXEMPLAR: REFERENDUM	EXEMPLAR: ROUND TABLE
	
Voting → majority rule	Deliberation → consensus

# Involvement in planning

Involvement: the fact or process of including stakeholders and the general public in the process of preparing and taking decisions.

	Participatory approach	Collaborative approach
Basic idea	Making <b>concessions</b> to stakeholders → Power is <b>yielded</b>	<b>Equal rights</b> for stakeholders → Power is <b>shared</b>
Scope	Involvement to <b>create support</b>	Involvement to <b>create a plan</b> itself
Period	Involvement only <b>at certain points</b>	<b>Continuous</b> involvement
Information flow	<b>Bilateral</b> between power holders and stakeholders	<b>Unilateral</b> among stakeholders
Formalism	Rather <b>formal</b> input methods	Rather <b>informal</b> dialogue
Deciding	Compromise or majority rule	Deliberation and consensus

# Arnstein's ladder

	Arnstein's ladder		Modern terminology	
<b>Participation</b>	Citizen power	Citizen control	Delegated decision-making (delegation)	<b>Deliberation</b>
		Delegated power		
		Partnership		
Tokenism	Placation	Collaborative planning (deliberation)	Interactive planning (consultation)	
	Consultation			
	Informing	One-way exchange (information)		
Non-participation	Therapy			
	Manipulation			

Arnstein, Sherry (1969): A ladder of citizen participation

# Collaborative planning

## Characteristics of collaborative planning

- Inclusiveness, diversity and interdependence
- Authentic dialogue
- Mutual gains negotiation style

## The two faces of collaborative planning

- **Technical side:** Planning decision expected as outcome
- **Social side:** Acceptance of the technical result expected as outcome