

Planners' roles in collaborative processes

FACILITATOR

Make possible what others have conceived

ADVISOR

Contribute your knowledge when asked

TEACHER

Enable others to compete with you

ADMINISTRATOR

Guide the process, do not impose the details

DESIGNER

Find the optimum solution

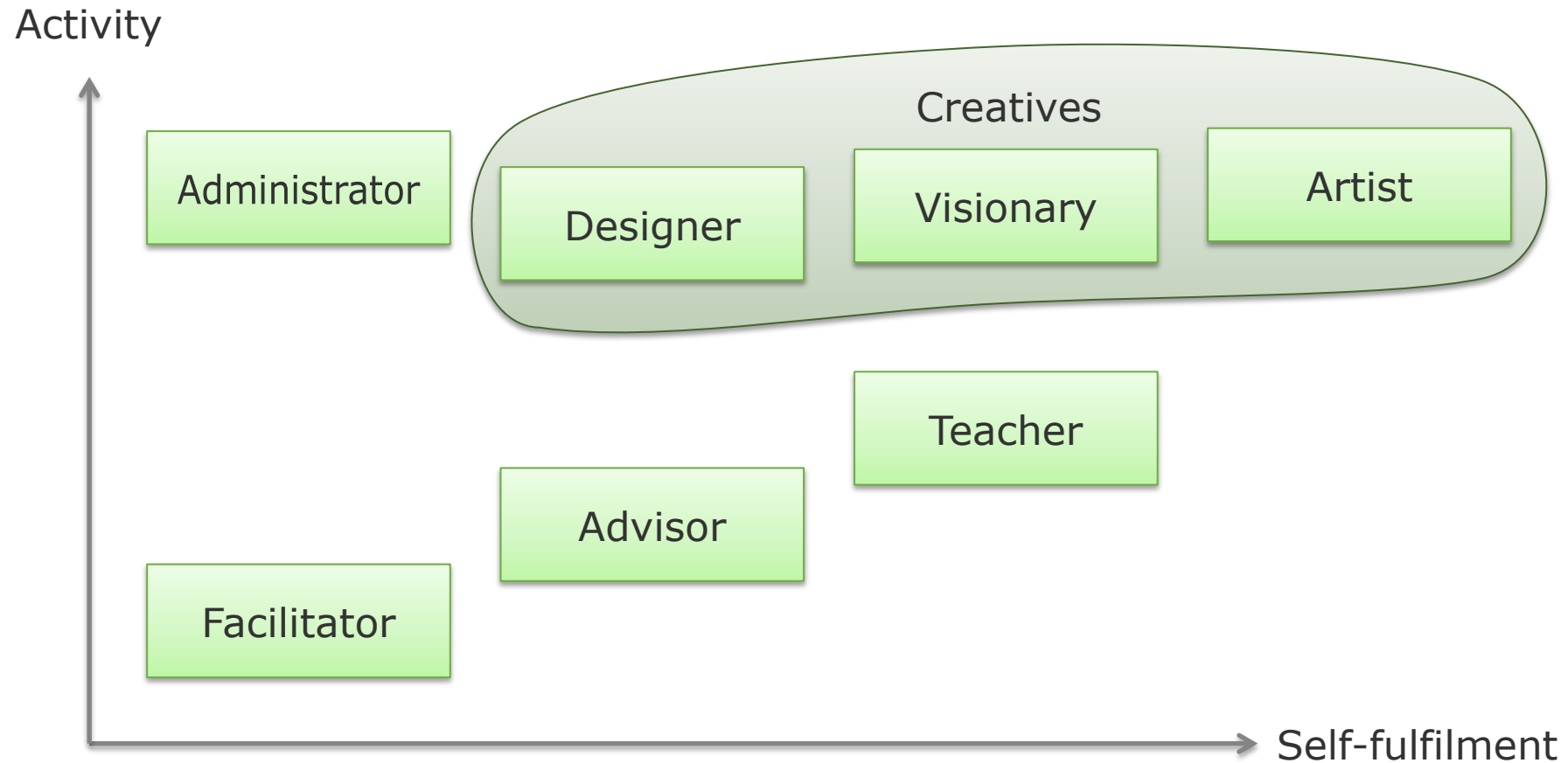
VISIONARY

Explore new paths and carry others away

ARTIST

It's your turn – realise yourself

Which type are you?



Ethics of decision-making

A case study

Shall people be permitted to enter a certain protected area or not?

Alice: Our duty is protection, end of story. We cannot allow people to damage these biotopes.

Bob: But can we forbid the locals to enter the grounds they've been using for centuries? They are few, so they won't do much harm. **Let's find what's best for everybody.**

Carol: I've always been a stickler for justice. No privileges for anybody. **I couldn't justify that kind of decision.**

Normative ethics – three major schools

- **Virtue ethics:** How should a decision-maker be? (**Carol**)
- **Deontological ethics:** What should a decision-maker do? (**Alice**)
- **Consequentialist ethics:** What should a decision-maker achieve? (**Bob**)

Virtue ethics

Based on **individual properties** of the decision-maker.

Traditional virtues in Western societies:

- Prudence
- Justice
- Temperance
- Fortitude

Deontological ethics

Based on **rules and duties** for decision-making.

Act only according to that maxim whereby you can, at the same time, will that it should become a universal law.

(Categorical Imperative, Immanuel Kant)

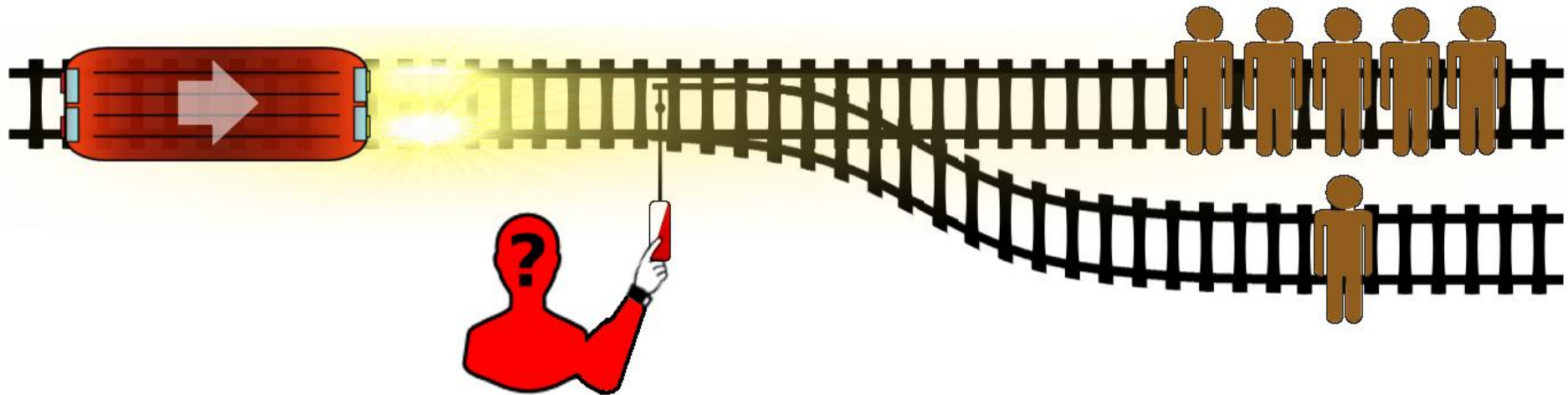
Consequentialist ethics

Aimed at a certain **outcome** of decision-making.

'the greatest happiness of the greatest number'

(Utilitarian principle, Jeremy Bentham)

The Trolley Problem – a classic ethical dilemma



Switch the point?

Virtue approach	Deontological approach	Utilitarian approach
?	?	?