# Participation in Strategy Processes

-Training Session

February 2011
Involve







## Aim of Training

- 1. Understand the *reason* for public and stakeholder participation
- 2. Understand the *planning skills* required to deliver good participation
- 3. Hands on experience of *delivery skills* for good participation (including moderation/facilitation skills)
- 4. Identify and develop the skills required to train others
- 5. Learn about participation experiences from UK and beyond
- 6. Develop skills in *evaluating* participation







## Agenda

| Start | Activity                          |
|-------|-----------------------------------|
| 10:00 | Introductions                     |
|       | Understanding the reasons         |
|       | Good practice examples            |
|       | Scenario I                        |
| 13:00 | Lunch                             |
|       | Decision Points for participation |
|       | When to do participation          |
|       | Purpose                           |
|       | Participant types                 |
|       | Stakeholder analysis              |
| 17:00 | Day Ends tonay inv                |

## Agenda

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|-------|--------------------------|
| 10:00 | Methods of participation |
|       | Methods exercise         |
|       | Deliberative workshop    |
| 13:00 | Lunch                    |
|       | Embedding participation  |
|       | Evaluation skills        |
|       | Next steps               |
| 17:00 | Day Ends                 |







## About involve

- Registered Charity
- Focus: Public and stakeholder participation
- Works with: Central & local government.
   Health organisations, NGOs and International Organisations
- www.involve.org.uk







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The site provides practical information for those working to involve people. By registering you can upload case studies, ask questions of our experts and add events. This is a 'beta' site, which may change in response to your feedback. Click on a link below to get started.

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What is Participation?

Who is this site for?

How can this site help me?

How can
I contribute?

## Background and outcomes –







## **Group Introductions**

#### Introduce yourself to the table:

- Name,
- Institution,
- Your personal experience of participative working.







## Reasons for participation

- In pairs develop ideas for why participation of citizens and stakeholders might be beneficial to your institution and to citizens. Also develop risks of participation.
- Discuss at the table level.
- Each table group present their results to room.







## Benefits of participation

- Tapping into wider resources
- Evidence based policy making
- Improved governance/accountability
- Better targeted/accountable services
- Increased trust in government
- Better informed public opinion
- Cohesive communities
- Outcome improvements (health, crime etc)







## Policy Loop

goals

futures

public and user feedback consultation and engagement High level **Outcomes** Strategic Direction **Policy Design** Delivery Trends and Measurement and analysis Context and constraints testing, piloting and continuous learning









## Best Practice Examples

- Pensions Debate
- NICE Citizens Panels
- Department of Health –Expert Patients
- MyEstonia
- New Orleans Strategic Plan







## Good examples

- National Pensions Debate
- Worries about the future of the state pensions
- Independent pension commission
- Large public consultation
  - Raising awareness of the pension challenges
  - Understanding public views
- 6529 people contributed







## Participation Scenario

- Please read through the scenario outline
- Taking on the role of policy makers please use the cards on the table to come up with a strategy you think will benefit the Island.
- You must choose 10 policy cards.





## Scenario Options

#### You must choose 10 cards in total. Options are:

- Raise corporate taxes
- Raise income taxes
- Raise sales taxes
- Raise pension age
- Cover deficit with loans
- Allow more immigration
- Cut public spending -Justice
- Cut public spending -Environmental
- Cut public spending -Education
- Cut public spending -Health
- Cut public spending –Social Security







## Scenario scoring

- Public attitude
- Political attitude
- Life Quality
- Equality
- Economy

 If any of these criteria reach zero the strategy will fail.







## Scenario: Stakeholders

- Now take on the role of a stakeholder (information on card)
- Look at strategy and decide if you will support, oppose or be neutral
- Add up results on table and pass on to facilitator







#### Scenario

- What have you learnt about policy making and participation?
- Why did some stakeholders vote yes and others no?
- What can be done to persuade stakeholders to support the policy?
- What would you do differently next time?







## **Decision points**

4 Questions you need to ask:

- 1. Is participation appropriate?
- 2. What do you want to achieve?
- 3. Who are you participating with?
- 4. How should you engage with participants?







#### Questions to ask...

- 1. What level of participation is sought?
- 2. What stage of the policy cycle does it contribute to?
- 3. What are the outcomes or objectives?
- 4. Who are you seeking to engage with?
- 5. How will you identify/map/segment them?
- 6. What participation methods are used?
- 7. How was the participation followed up?





## Methods are only part of the picture



#### Before deciding what method to use:

- Why are you consulting? (Purpose)
- Who are you consulting? (People)
- Where are you consulting? (Context)





## Decision points

- 1. Is participation appropriate?
- 2. What do you want to achieve?
- 3. Who are you engaging with?
- 4. How should you engage with participants?







## Is participation appropriate?







#### Participation is inadvisable when...

- Nothing can change as a result
- There is no demand for participation
- Resources are insufficient
- When key decisions have already been made







## What do you want to achieve?







## Establishing purpose

Most important step for success

#### Important to know:

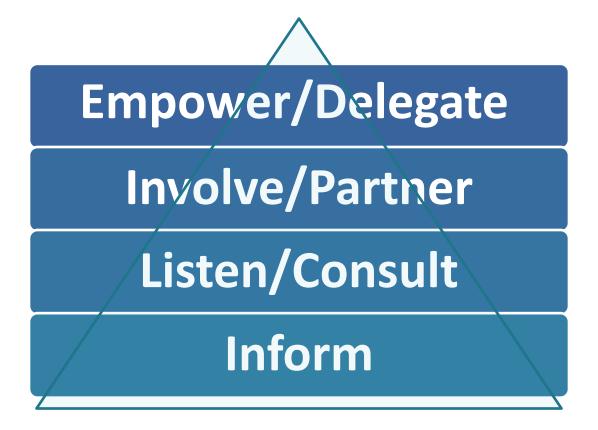
- 1. Depth of participation
  - Arnstein's Ladder
- 2. Timing of participation
  - Policy cycle







#### A more useful version



(Engage Wales Model and Engagement Triangle -John May, 2005)

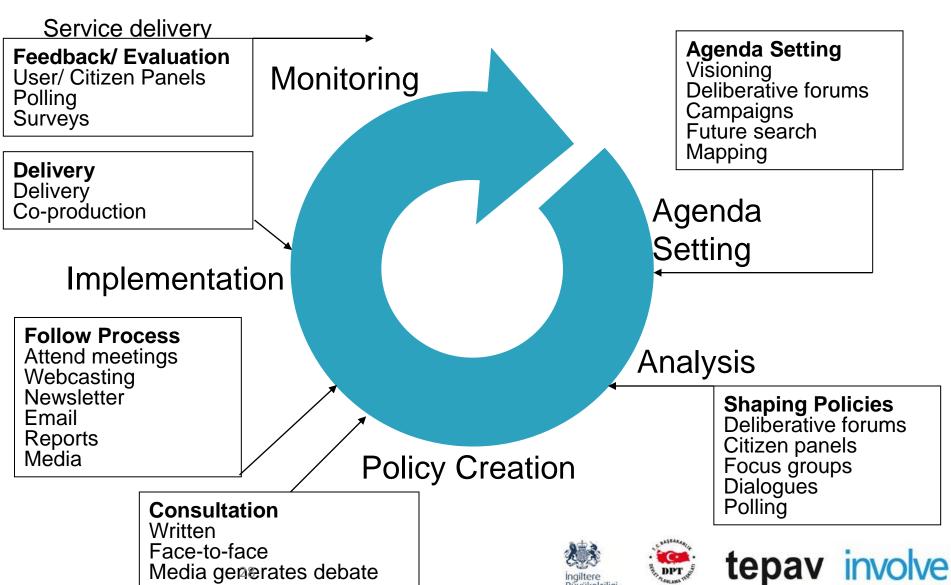
Number of people involved







## **Policy Cycle**



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## A good purpose should be:

- Focussed and clear
- Have buy in internally
- Understood externally
- Use appropriate language







## Scenario example

 What might the purpose of participation in the scenario be?
 From the organisation's perspective?
 From the stakeholder perspective?





## Who do you want to reach?







#### Three basic recruitment choices:

- Open access process
- Selective process -Interest based
- Selective process –Demographically based







#### **Open Access**

Anyone can attend

- + No-one feels excluded
- + Can build popular support and energy

- Risk of 'hijacking'
- Unlikely to give a representative sample





#### Interest based selection (Stakeholders)

Part. represent the views of wider interests groups

- + Those who can hinder or help decisions in room
- + Expertise and knowledge

- Risk of excluding powerless majority
- May seem undemocratic from the outside







#### **Demographic based selection**

Part. represent a cross section of relevant group or society

- + Rarely heard groups
- + Seen as more 'scientific'
- Important groups may feel excluded
- Costly and time consuming

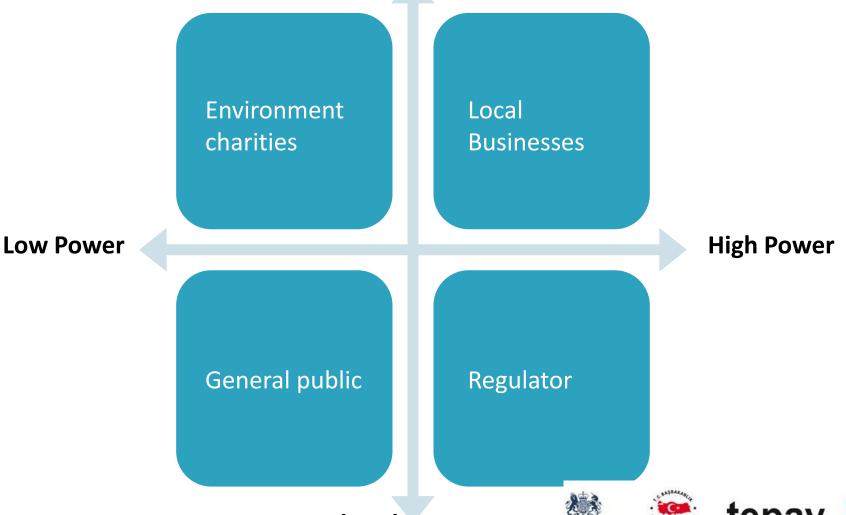






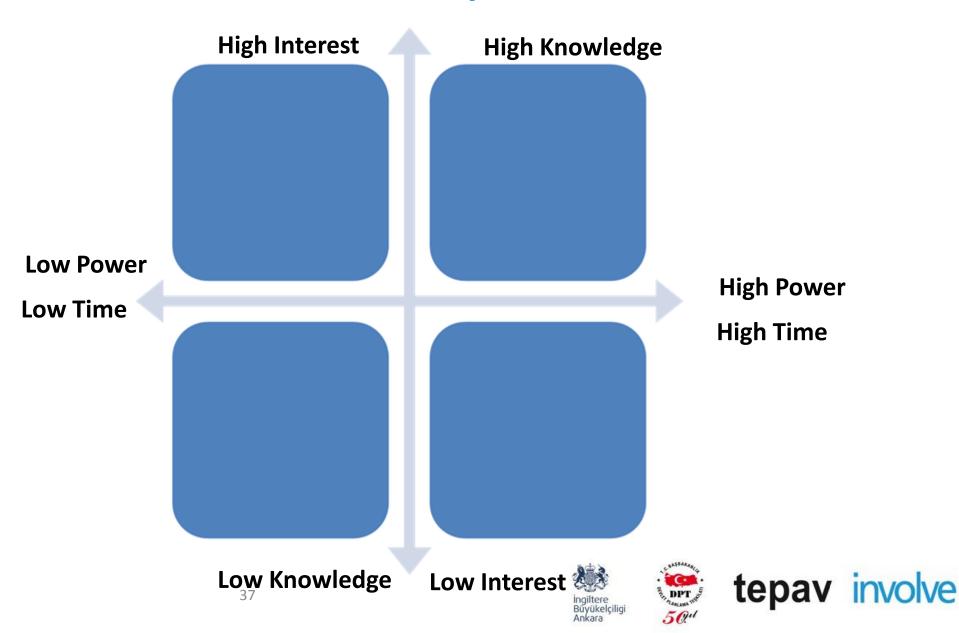
### Stakeholder Analysis

High Interest





### Stakeholder Analysis



# Stakeholder mapping

In three groups work on the scenario:

- 1. Identify possible stakeholder groups
- 2. Map them according to these metrics:
  - Power/Interest
  - Confidence/Time available
  - Level of benefit/level of organisation







### Survey

 Please vote on which scenario option you are most and least likely to support from a stakeholder perspective







### **Tomorrow**

| Start | Activity                 |  |
|-------|--------------------------|--|
| 10:00 | Methods of participation |  |
|       | Methods exercise         |  |
|       | Deliberative workshop    |  |
| 13:00 | Lunch                    |  |
|       | Embedding participation  |  |
|       | Evaluation skills        |  |
|       | Next steps               |  |
| 17:00 | Day Ends                 |  |







# Agenda Today

| Start | Activity                 | Activity |  |  |
|-------|--------------------------|----------|--|--|
| 10:00 | Methods of participation |          |  |  |
|       | Methods exercise         |          |  |  |
|       | Deliberative workshop    |          |  |  |
| 13:00 | Lunch                    |          |  |  |
|       | Embedding participation  |          |  |  |
|       | Evaluation skills        |          |  |  |
|       | Next steps               |          |  |  |
| 17:00 | Day Ends                 | Day Ends |  |  |







### Methods of Participation







### Methods

**User Panels** 

Citizens' juries

**Future Search** 

Open Space

Deliberative Polling™

Neighbourhood Forums

Participatory Appraisal

Local involvement Networks

Focus Groups

**E-Petitions** 

Planning for Real™

Participatory Budgeting

Citizens' Summits

Online forums

Wikis

World Cafe

Forum Theatre

Democs™

Citizens' Panels

**Opinion Polls** 







### Origin of methods

- Direct democracy
- Market research
- Social research
- Community Development
- Organisational Change
- Online







### theory

social research

market research

conflict resolution

practice

citizens' juries

focus groups

dialogue







impact

option assessment

understand people

build relationships





### Methods differ according to

- Where from
- Number of participants
- Time/cost
- Level of participation
- Intensity of discussion







### Not just about methods

- Don't forget:
  - Purpose
  - Context
  - Participants
- Methods can be combined
- Elements of methods can be incorporated into others





#### Methods Exercise

- Quantitative Research -Citizens Panel
- Qualitative research -Consensus Conference
- Deliberative participation -Future Search
- Online participation -Online Forum
- Decision making tools -User Panel







#### Exercise: Methods exercise

#### Small groups

- Look at one method
  - Basic Info
  - Strength
  - Weakness
  - Time
  - People
- 2. Pitch your methods to group
- 3. Group discussion







#### **Deliberative Exercise**

- Deliberative workshop on the ageing society
- Return to your stakeholder roles
- One person acts as policy maker/facilitator







#### **Ground Rules**

- Do not interrupt others
- Keep your comments short and to the point
- Encourage quiet participants to contribute
- Show respect for others and their views







### **Deliberative Questions**

- What kind of society do we want in future?
- Which of these options do you support? Why?
- Which of these options do you object to?
   Why? Are there changes to make?
- Which of these options can you live with?
- What combination of options gives the Island as a whole the best future?
- Are there any missing options?







### Developing a Strategy

- Please select ten option cards as a table group
- Majority voting if need be but aim for consensus
- Facilitator takes results to top table to agree a joint strategy







### Results







### Scenario replay

- Please return to your stakeholder role and decide if you want to support, oppose or be neutral towards the proposed strategy.
- Please add up results on the table and pass to facilitator.





### Scenario Results







### Longer Term Challenges

- Culture
- Politics
- Resources

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### Response

#### Consider:

- How to take outputs forward
- What's been promised (explicitly or implicitly)
- What are the internal and external expectations
- Communicate the results of the process
- Integrate outputs into decision-making







#### **Actions**

What actions can you take after training:

- Training colleagues
- Advising
- Building the business case
- Acting as a critical friend

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### Evaluation –Why?

- clarifying objectives
- improving project & programme management
- improved accountability
- improving future practice
- requirement







#### Evaluation –What?

- Learning Evaluation or Audit or both?
- Defining you objectives
- Quantifiable or qualitative objectives?
- Content objectives/Process objectives







#### Evaluation –When?

- No good evaluating after events
- Start with end in mind
- Evaluator input in scoping phase
- Plan evaluation alongside project







#### Evaluation -How?

- Monitoring
- Interviews/questionnaires
- Profiling
- Response rates
- Trust/confidence questions
- Log frame







# **Evaluation Logframe**

| Goal/purpose                   | Indicators   | Data  | Assumptions   |
|--------------------------------|--|---|---|
| What you are trying to achieve | How you will know if this is happening             | How you can gather data on this             | What you are assuming   |
| Community cohesion             | More people from different backgrounds interacting | Questionnaires<br>before and after<br>event | Honest responses, that any contacts will be sustained long term |







### Evaluate scenario

| Goals/Purpose | Indicators | <b>Getting data</b> | Assumptions |
|---------------|------------|---------------------|-------------|
|               |            |                     |             |
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### Reminder

### Your expectations







### Methods are only part of the picture



#### Before deciding what method to use:

- Why are you consulting? (Purpose)
- Who are you consulting? (People)
- Where are you consulting? (Context)





#### Own action commitments.







# Final questions







#### **Evaluation**

- Please take 10 minutes to fill out the evaluation sheets in your information materials.
- Leave them on the table.

Thank you!







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