

Draper et al. (2010) Continuum of process scores of participation, across discrete categories: leadership, planning/ management, women's empowerment, external support, M&E

Hickey & Kipping (1998) Mental health participation continuum (consumerist-democratisation) - information, consultation, partnership, user control

Farmer (2017) Community participation is "collective action to influence outcomes" (communities of interest / communities of place). Co-production, involvement, engagement, partnership, citizen influence, empowerment, consumer, public. Typology for service developers. Typologies—who, means, outcomes, outcome indicators. What is done, power / civic element.

Pretty (1995) Participation as opportunities for the poor / vulnerable to express self and gain benefits. 7 stages: *manipulative to self-mobilization*. Aimed at those using participatory approaches.

Farrington and Bebbington (1993) Breath/depth. **Deep** = involved at all stages including design / identification of problem, to decisions. **Wide (vs. narrow)** = range of different participants from the community, representative

Continuums

Rifkin & Kangere (2002) (Chilaku, 2005 who added a 'process score' mean): "active involvement in decision making and accountability for programmes". Form and process of 'participation'. Spider diagram 1-5 "participation" in: needs assessment, leadership, organisation, resource mobilisation, management.

Zakus & Lyzack (1998) 'Participation' difficult to translate to real practice. Process-based, contextual, political, communities as power-based and dynamic.

Arnstein (1969) Ladder of citizen participation ('power-over' relationship), 8 steps from *manipulation* to *citizen control*. Participation as involvement in developing plans and programs. Participation = power, those excluded from political / economic processes to be included in the future.

Ocloo & Matthews (2016) Category / continuum based on Arnstein's ladder consultation, engagement, partnership & leadership. Policy → organisation → direct care.

Typologies

Eyben (2003) Rights-based 6 rung ladder (*instrumental participation, to participatory rights*) International development. 'Right to participation' to access other rights.

White (1996) Typologies of power. Dynamic and relational, based on function. **Power, interest,** participation as process and form. Power facilitated by outsiders, not created.

Kagan et al. (2011) community psychology. Intersecting axis: collective/individual, and directive/emancipatory. 'Utilitarian' benefits the organisation.

Rudqvist (2002) Participation as state engagement with citizens - *consultation, presence and representation, influence* (tangible impact on policy and service delivery)

Political/Civic

Roura (2020) Power - 'social ecology' - structural and interpersonal, dialogue, relationships. Both explicitness / subtleties of power crucial. Model of how wider political power feeds into interpersonal level.

Wilcox (1994) UK between power holder (state) and citizen. Ladder of stages: information, consultation, deciding together, acting together, initiatives

Nominal: Legitimacy for powerful, less powerful may be involved through a desire for inclusion.
Instrumental: Means to an end; 'efficient' use of skills/ knowledge, costs to the community.
Representative: Gives communities a voice and leverage. For outsiders, participation functions as a voice and allows sustainability.
Transformative: Empowerment: alters structures that lead to marginalisation and exclusion.

Development example: **Oakley (1989)** - marginal—substantive—structural participation. Transfer of power, sustainability, self-reliance.

Capacities and capabilities

Example - Cohen and Uphoff (1977) Typologies of participation in development: 1) Contribution; 2) Organisation; 3) Empowering/transfer of power

Goodman (1998) community capacity : citizen participation, leadership, skills, resources, social / organisational networks, community power/ values / history, sense of community. Who does and does not participate in the community? Participation as means to empowerment.

George (2015) review— capacity-building, capability, empowerment, participation (no clear definition)

WHO Alma Alta Declaration (1978) participation "in the planning, organization, operation & evaluation" of primary healthcare. Empowerment and sustainability.

Pragmatic

Crawford et al. (2002) "[T]he active participation in the planning, monitoring and development of health services" - user involvement, client, consumer, patient, service user. HIC not LMIC

Relational

Chambers (1994) Three levels: cosmetic labelling, co-opting (local buy-in), empowering (doing for self). "Paradigm of people" vs. paradigm of things. Attitudes / behaviour of "uppers" is crucial.

Dialogical

Natasi et al. (2012) Testing acceptability of psychological interventions. Local—mutual learning, ownership, empowerment, sustainability. Local cultural context.

Example of transformative approaches to 'development' - **South Asia Perspective Network Association Wignaraja (2005)** 1) Participatory Action Research - critical dialogue with poor communities; 2) Pro-poor strategies; uncovering knowledge of the poor / social mobilisation, 'long revolution' → social transformation

Bennetts et al. (2010) Consumer participation, involve perspective in service planning, delivery and evaluation. Power and change. Consultation. HIC not LMIC

Cornwall (2010) Overview of participation. Translating 'voice' to 'influence', communities as dynamic, participation as process. Participation 'in what'? Different levels of engagement. Participation is political. Equality & justice.

Campbell & Jovchelovitch (2000) Transformative dialogue, participation as enactment of community (shared identity/ power/interests) - empowerment, social capital, reciprocal learning. Power needs to be legitimised by the powerful.