

1. On Arnstein's Ladder, which category includes Manipulation and Therapy?

- A) Degrees of Citizen Power
- B) Degrees of Tokenism
- C) Non-participation
- D) Advocacy

Correct answer: C) Non-participation

2. What is the key difference between Tokenism and Partnership on Arnstein's Ladder?

- A) Tokenism gives citizens a voice without guaranteeing it changes anything; partnership involves real, negotiated power-sharing
- B) They are essentially the same
- C) Partnership ranks lower than Tokenism
- D) Tokenism always leads directly to Citizen Control

Correct answer: A) Tokenism gives citizens a voice without guaranteeing it changes anything. Partnership involves real, negotiated power-sharing

3. What is the main value of Arnstein's Ladder in post-conflict contexts such as BIH?

- A) It shows whether participation genuinely gives citizens influence or only creates an appearance of inclusion
- B) It assumes that all public consultations lead to equal citizen power
- C) It focuses on technical procedures in urban planning
- D) It measures participation based on number of people attending

4. According to Forester, what should planners do when facing distrust, anger, strategic behaviour, limited information, or power imbalances?

- A) Stop the participatory process
- B) Focus only on technical solutions
- C) Reconstruct possibilities and look for ways to move the process forward
- D) Avoid engaging with conflicting stakeholders

Correct answer: C) Reconstruct possibilities and look for ways to move the process forward

5. What is an ethical responsibility of a moderator in a participatory process?

- A) Giving more influence to powerful participants
- B) Remaining impartial, inclusive, transparent, and accountable

- C) Avoiding discussion of how decisions are made
- D) Allowing dominant participants to control the discussion

Correct answer: B) Remaining impartial, inclusive, transparent, and accountable

6. How can moderators mitigate the influence of their personal backgrounds and identities on the moderation process?

- A) reflect of their own position and biases and make sure they don't privilege participants or viewpoints
- B) rely on personal opinion when deciding whose contribution matters
- C) support the group whose views are most similar to their own
- D) share their personal opinions and use their authority to convince everyone to agree

Correct answer: A) reflect of their own position and biases and make sure they don't privilege participants or viewpoints

7. What makes facilitation in post-conflict settings different from other participatory contexts?

- A) Conflict avoidance is the main priority in facilitation
- B) Greater attention is needed to trust, diversity, safety, emotional recognition, and constructive disagreement
- C) Technical planning issues are the main focus and citizens' opinions are disregarded
- D) Marginalized groups participate separately to avoid tension

Correct answer: B) Greater attention is needed to trust, diversity, safety, emotional recognition, and constructive disagreement

8. According to Innes and Booher (2004), what makes public participation more meaningful?

- A) Relying mainly on formal public hearings
- B) Allowing experts to make decisions without stakeholder involvement
- C) Creating direct dialogue and knowledge exchange among different stakeholders
- D) Collecting citizens' opinions without further discussion

Correct answer: C) Creating direct dialogue and knowledge exchange among different stakeholders.

9. Question: According to Healey (2003), who should be involved in planning processes?

- A) Only government authorities
- B) Only professional planners and experts
- C) Different stakeholders, including citizens, communities, institutions, businesses, and

civil society

D) Only elected representatives

Correct answer: C) Different stakeholders, including citizens, communities, institutions, businesses, and civil society

10. What is an important role of a facilitator in Bosnia and Herzegovina?

A) To represent only the interests of citizens

B) To connect citizens, professional stakeholders, and different levels of government

C) To make decisions instead of public authorities

D) To avoid involving institutions with overlapping responsibilities

Correct answer: B) To connect citizens, professional stakeholders, and different levels of government