

# Participation

The image features a solid blue background. A thin white curved line starts from the top left and arcs towards the right. On the right side, there is a white triangular shape that points towards the center, partially overlapping the blue background.

## Group work

- What is “Participation“ ? (right)
- Why “Participation” ? (left)

# What is Participation ?

- **FAO**

A process of equitable and active involvement of all stakeholders in the formulation of development policies and strategies and in the analysis, planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of development activities

- **Political**

A process through which stakeholders influence and share control over development initiatives, and the decisions and resources which affect them (World Bank)

- In development projects

With regard to rural development...participation includes people's involvement in decision-making processes, in implementing programs, their sharing in the benefits of development programs and their involvement in efforts to evaluate such programs (Cohen and Uphoff1977)

# Conventional benefits of participation

- Effectiveness
- Efficiency
- Sustainability
- Appropriateness
- Transparency
- Ownership
- **‘End in itself’**

# Who participates

- **Government**

- Local government
- Public enterprises

- **Directly affected**

- Individuals beneficiaries (users, clients, affected groups)
- Community organizations

- **Indirectly affected**

- Intermediary NGOs
- Academic institutions
- Private sector firms
- Other interest groups (unions, co-operatives, etc.)

# Level of participation (FAO)

range from.....

- Simple consultation
- Joint decision making
- To- self management by stakeholders

The specific participation of different stakeholders is determined through a negotiation process

## Level of participation (UNDP)

- **Passive participation:** beneficiaries basically welcome the project proposals and support them but are generally cautious (and even suspicious) in relation to the project management
- **Increasing involvement:** beneficiaries begin to develop more trust in the project and more contact with its activities and staffs; they may also begin to take on some responsibilities



- **Active participation:** beneficiaries play the role of active partners in the project's implementation and development and assume increasing responsibilities
- **Ownership/empowerment:** beneficiaries are both willing and able to sustain and further develop initiatives begun by project

# Risk/Contrast

- **Costs time & money**
- **No chance to deny**
- **No guaranteed impact upon the end product**
- **Loosing time for “talking”**
- **Destabilization of social organization**
- **Danger of shifting the burden to the poor**

## Kuis 2

1. Mengapa pemahaman mengenai karakteristik masyarakat menjadi poin yang sangat penting dalam komunikasi pemberdayaan masyarakat?
2. Tidak ada definisi yang mutlak mengenai partisipasi. Bahkan tingkat partisipasi yang khusus pada stakeholder yang berbeda ditentukan dalam proses negosiasi. Mengapa demikian?