

Participation

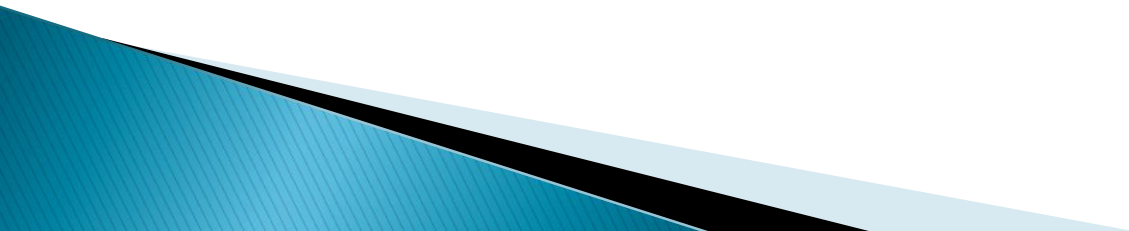
by Shinta Prastyanti



Group work (kuis 2)

- ▶ What is “Participation“ ?
 - ▶ Why “Participation” ?
- 

What is Participation ?



▶ Oxford dictionary

The active involvement of member of a community or organization in decisions which affect their lives and work

▶ 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
- organized effort within institutional or organization to increase stakeholder access and control over resources and related decision making that contribute to sustainable development

▶ In development projects

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 Uphoff 1977)

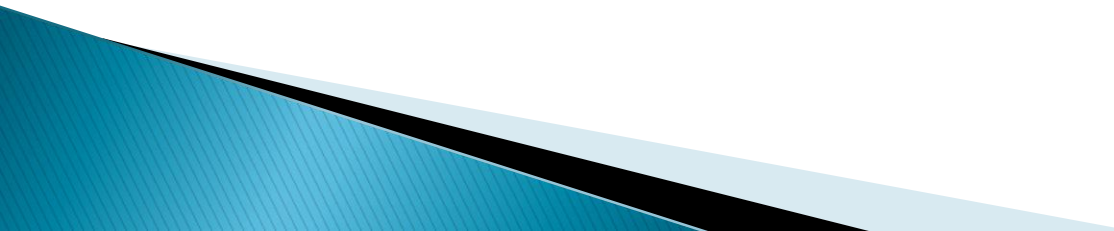
▶ Political

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

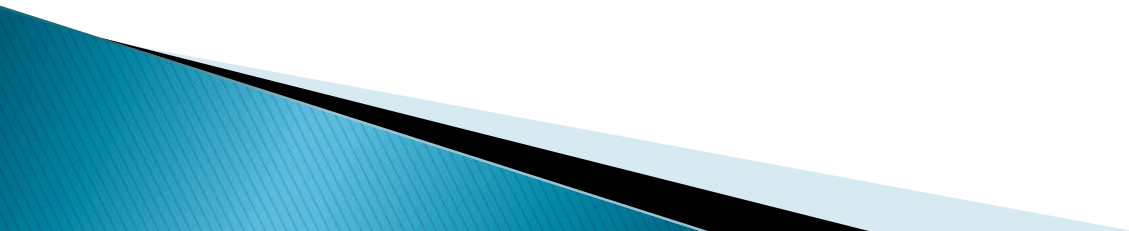
- ▶ Participation can be seen as a process of empowerment. This view is based on the recognition of differences in political and economic power among different social groups and classes

Synopsis?

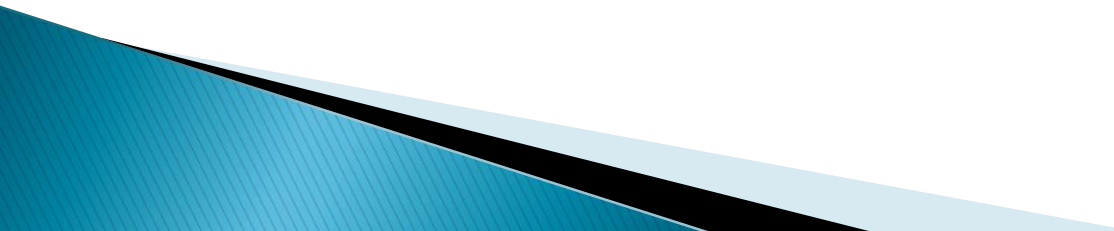


- ▶ **A lot of definitions**
 - ▶ **There is a certain evolution.....**
 - from “involvement” to “control” and
 - from an “operational” to a “political” understanding
 - ▶ **Two general levels of understanding**
 - Participation is a mean to achieve spesific goals
 - Participation as an end in itself, in the sense of enhancing the influence and power of resource user
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THE PHILOSOPHY.....



The essence of the participatory approach
is
change and reversal
of
Role, behavior, relationship and learning



Level of participation (FAO)

- ▶ Range from.....
 - simple consultation
 - to joint decision making
 - to self management by stakeholders
- ▶ The specific degree of participation of different stakeholders is determined in negotiation process

UNDP

Project dynamic.....

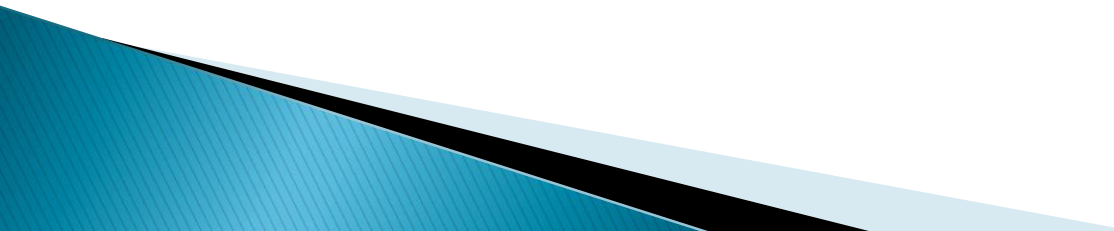
- ▶ **Passive participation:** beneficiaries basically welcome the project proposals and support them but are generally cautious (and even suspicious) in relation project management
- ▶ **Increasing involvement:** beneficiaries begin to develop more trust in the project and more contact with its activities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

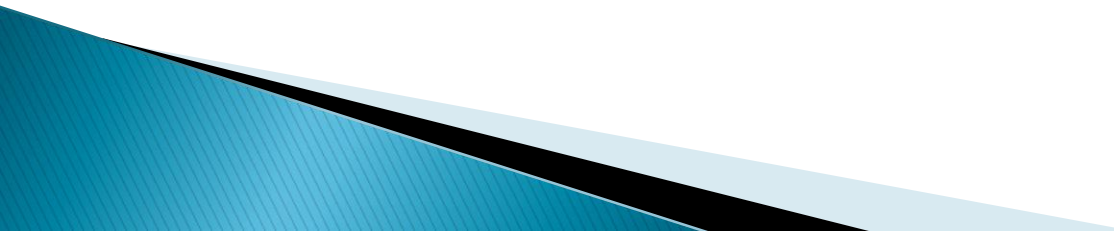
- ▶ **Active participation**: beneficiaries play the role of active partners in the project's implementation and development and assume increasing responsibilities
 - ▶ **Ownership/Empowerment**: beneficiaries are both willing and able to sustain and further develop the initiatives begun by the project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

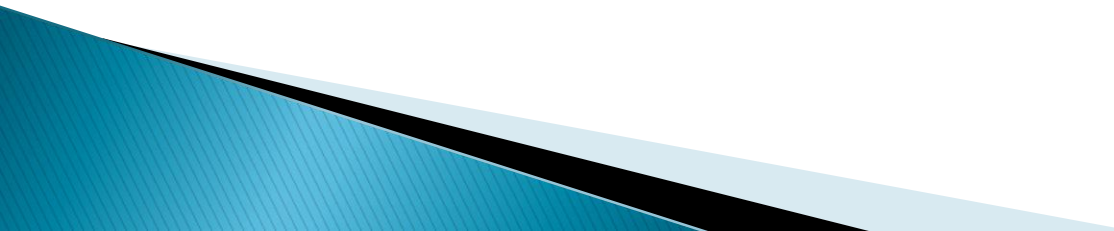
- ▶ Effectiveness
 - ▶ Efficiency
 - ▶ Sustainability
 - ▶ Appropriateness
 - ▶ Transparency
 - ▶ Ownership
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contrast

- ▶ Cost time and money
 - ▶ No guaranteed impact upon the end product
 - ▶ Destabilization of social organization
 - ▶ Danger of shifting the burden of the poor
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- ▶ **Hidden interest**
 - ▶ **Selections of stakeholders/ representatives inappropriate**
 - ▶ **Influence of financial resources on the process**
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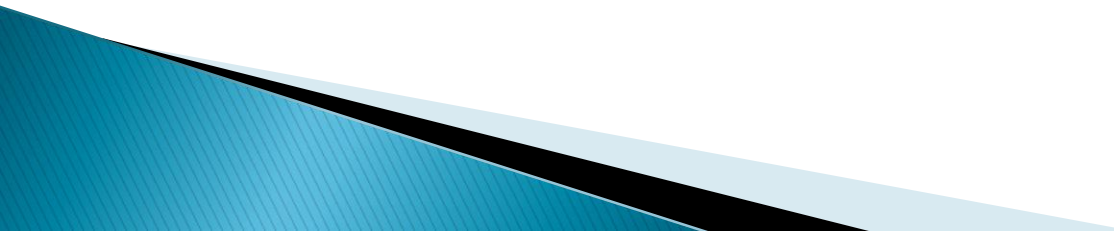
Three dimensions of participation

- ▶ **Who** participates ?
 - ▶ **To what degree** do they participate ?
 - ▶ **When** do they participate ?
- 

Who participates ?

- ▶ **Government**
 - Local government
 - Public enterprises
- ▶ **Directly affected**
 - Individuals beneficiaries
 - Community organizations
- ▶ **Indirectly affected**
 - Intermediary NGOs
 - Academic institutions
 - Private sector firms

What degree of participation ?

- ▶ **Exchange of information**
 - ▶ **Consultation**
 - ▶ **Shared analysis**
 - ▶ **Shared decision making**
 - ▶ **Collaboration**
 - ▶ **Empowerment**
- 

When ?

- ▶ **Identification :**
 - Discuss project objectives
 - Identify, analysis and contact principle stakeholder
 - Explain methods for disseminating information
- ▶ **Preparation :**
 - Agree project
 - Ensure voice for marginal groups
 - Establish mechanisms for participant of stakeholders in implementation

Appraisal :

Are the proposed participatory mechanisms are consistent with the analysis, and are appropriated, feasible, and equitable ?

Implementation :

- Follow the implementation of participation plan and assuring the viability of participatory mechanisms

▶ Evaluation :

- Are the mechanisms for participation established to take account of all stakeholders ?
 - Are there sufficient resources to interpret ?
- 