

# What is participation? Or how are people involved?

Any ideas?



Which of these images makes you think of participation?



# Or these?



KETERLIBATAN YANG BERSIFAT SPONTAN  
DISERTAI KESADARAN DAN TANGGUNG JAWAB  
TERHADAP KEPENTINGAN KELOMPOK UNTUK  
MENCAPAI KEPENTINGAN BERSAMA  
(Sastrodipoetra, 1988)

KETERLIBATAN MENTAL DAN EMOSI SESEORANG  
ATAU SEKELOMPOK MASYARAKAT DI DALAM  
SITUASI KELOMPOK YG MENDORONG YBS ATAS  
KEHENDAK SENDIRI MENURUT KEMAMPUAN  
SWADAYA YG ADA MENGAMBIL BAGIAN DALAM  
USAHA PENCAPAIAN TUJUAN BERSAMA DALAM  
PERTANGGUNGJAWABANNYA (Charly, CIT. Ndraha,  
1992)

# Concepts of participation and power



# Citizen Participation

a process in which individuals take part in decision making in the institutions, programs, and environments that affect them (K. Heller et al., 1984, p. 339)

## **Sherry R. Arnstein**

The **redistribution of power** that enables the have-not citizens to be deliberately included in the future.

## **James V. Cunningham**

The **process of exercising power** on decision making in the regional community by non-experts/citizens

# What Citizen Participation *IS NOT:*

- Volunteering (ie: field trip, nursing home)
- Social support or mutual help for individual adjustment (ie: alcoholics anonymous)
- Voting
- Holding the power to control all decisions
- Static characteristic of persons or of organizations

# What Citizen Participation IS:

- A process
- Member input for group decisions
- Occurs in a diversity of forums
- Serving on a community coalition to address prevention of \_\_\_\_\_?
- Means (technique) or end (value) (ie: mandatory community advisory committees)
- Competes with economic efficiency



# Citizen Participation vs. Empowerment

- Participation is a behavior involving actively engaging in decision making within a group, or organization, or environment
- Empowerment is a broader process that includes variables that may lead to citizen participation, accompany it, or result from it

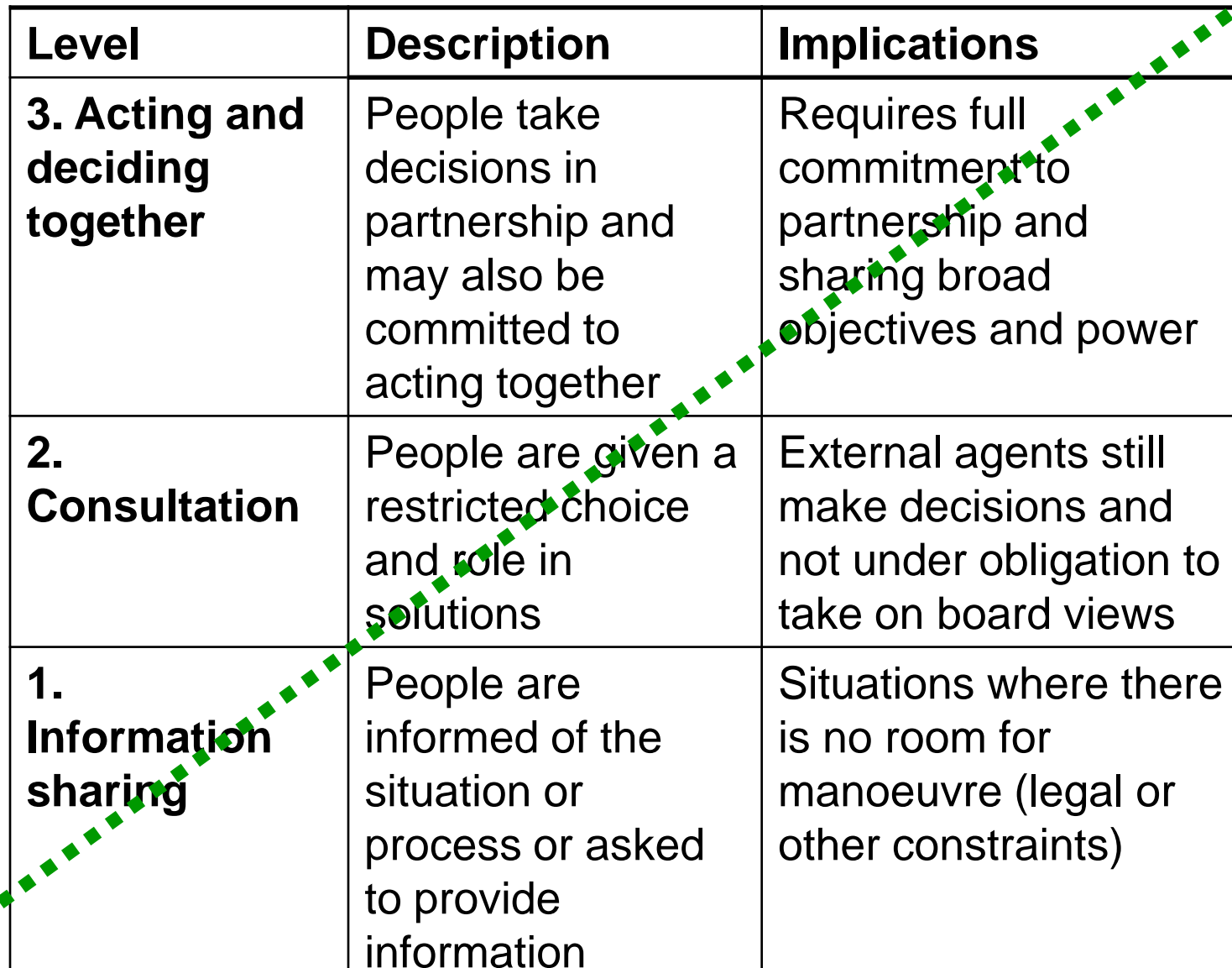
# Why does Citizen Participation matter?

- Represent the public better
- Reduce the possibility of corruption by increasing transparency
- Know the interests of the people better
- Empower and educate people
- Enhance legitimacy, thus, compliance, and implementation (effectiveness)
- Resolve public dispute better
- Correct injustice situations
- Hold public institutions more accountable
- Use local, indigenous knowledge from citizens

# Levels of public participation

## “Ladder of participation”

3

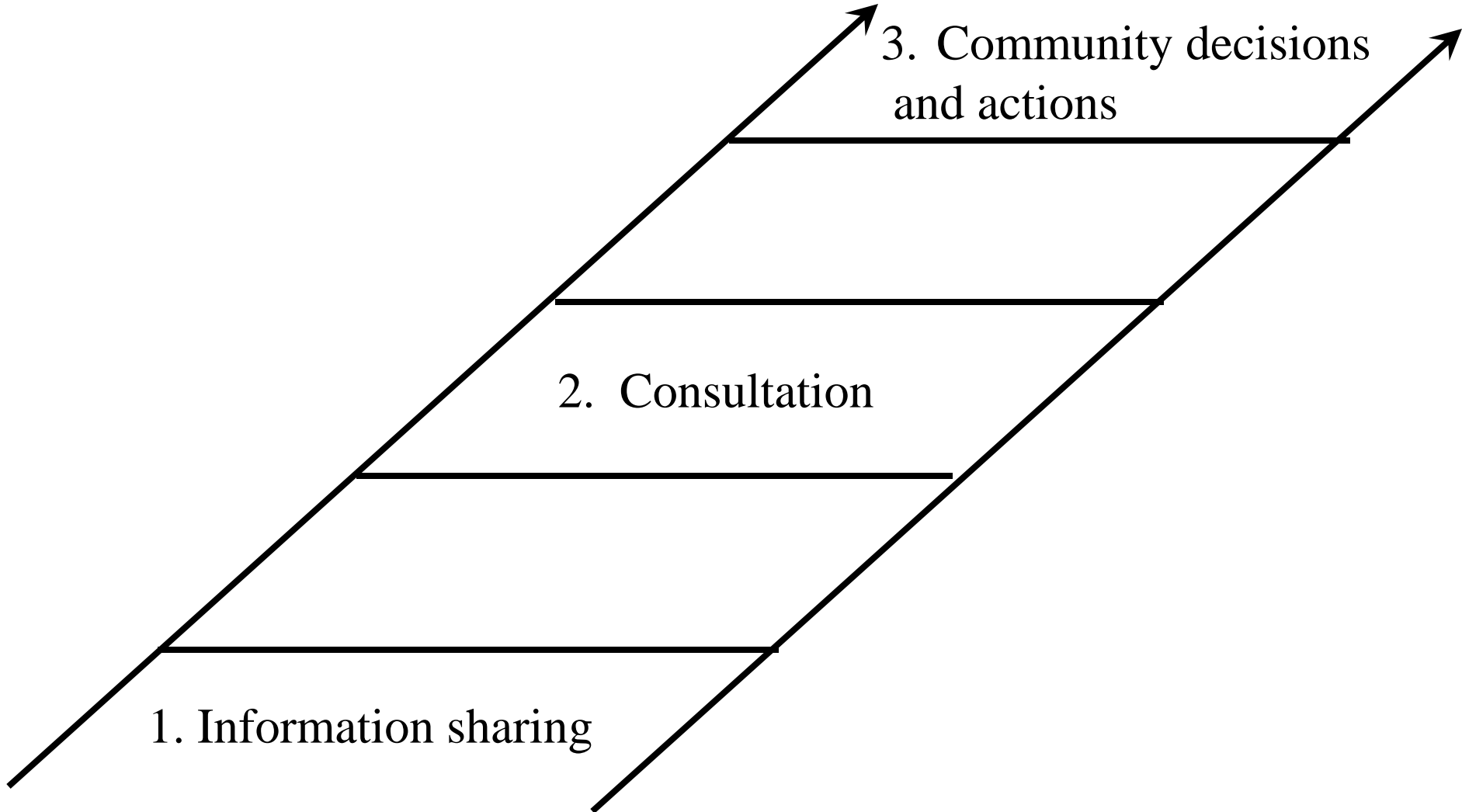


Level	Description	Implications
<b>3. Acting and deciding together</b>	People take decisions in partnership and may also be committed to acting together	Requires full commitment to partnership and sharing broad objectives and power
<b>2. Consultation</b>	People are given a restricted choice and role in solutions	External agents still make decisions and not under obligation to take on board views
<b>1. Information sharing</b>	People are informed of the situation or process or asked to provide information	Situations where there is no room for manoeuvre (legal or other constraints)

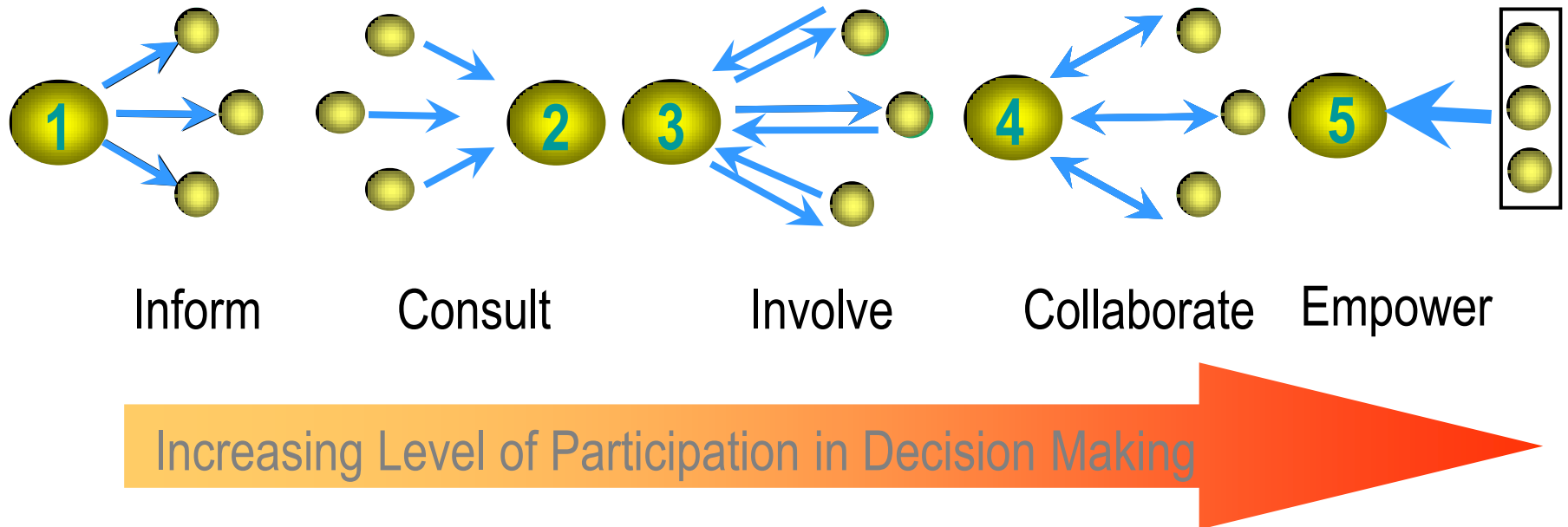
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# How are communities involved?

## *Levels of participation*



# The Key: Understanding the Levels of Public Participation



# A shift in focus on participation over time

FROM:

– ‘beneficiary’



– Project



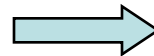
– Consultation



– needs appraisal



– micro



TO:

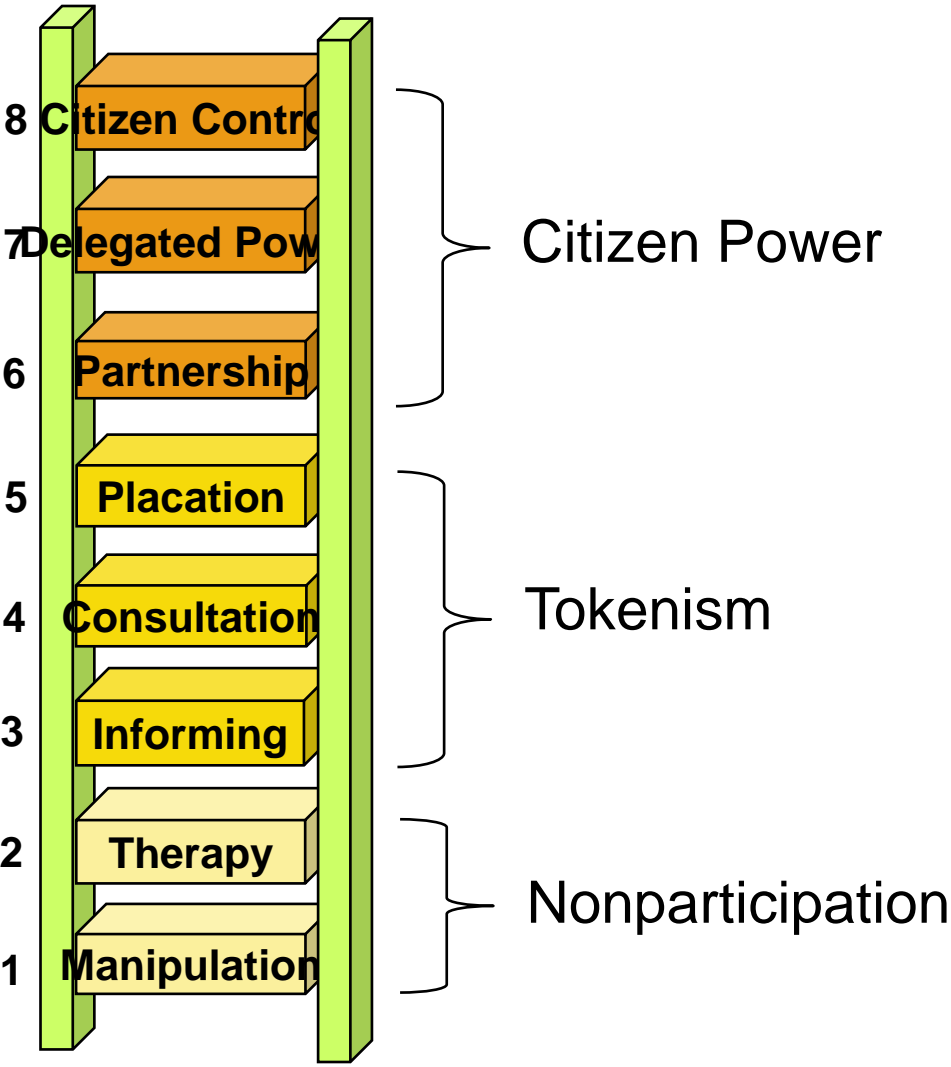
citizen

policy

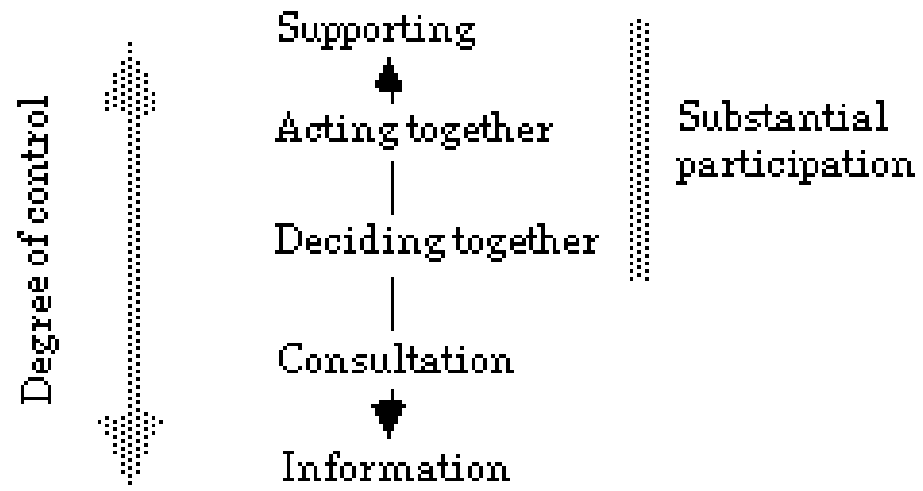
decision-making

program design,  
implementation  
and evaluation

macro



Arnstein, 1996



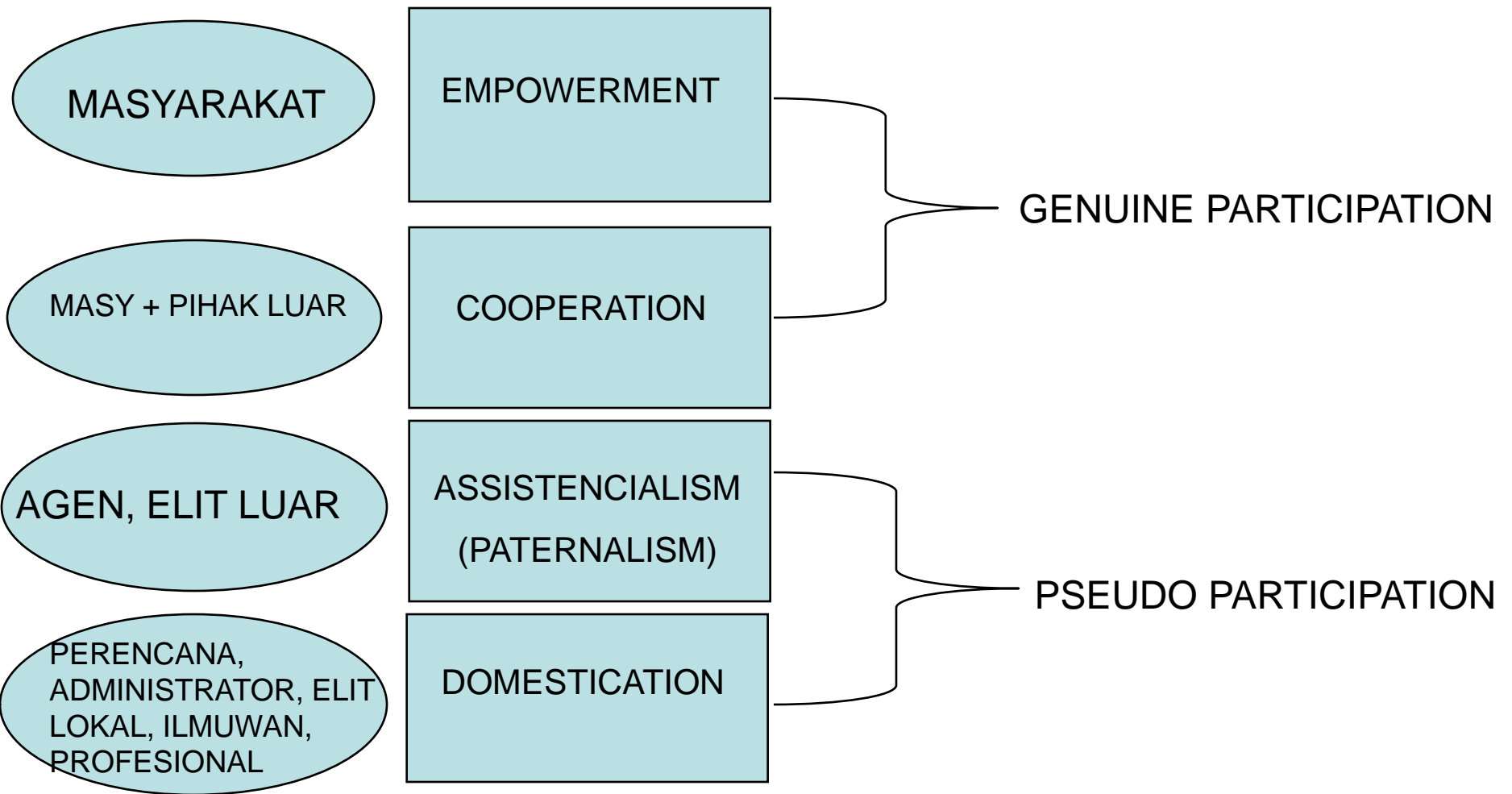
White, 2004

“Ladders” of participation

# Ladders or circles or what?

- Hart's (1992) ladder of participation demonstrates how participation is something that is not instantly achievable. The image of a ladder is perhaps unfortunate in that it utilises a hierarchical and non participatory instrument in order to measure participation.
- Suggests highest level of participation is the only true form of participation





# **Guidelines to promote community participation:**

- a. demonstrate awareness of the community's status**
- b. respect their indigenous contribution**
- c. become good facilitators**
- d. communicate both project successes and failures**
- e. listen to community members**
- f. guard against domination of some interest groups**

# PRINSIP EVALUASI PARTISIPASI (UNDP)

- KUALITATIF DAN KUANTITATIF
- DINAMIS (seluruh proses di seluruh waktu)
- PEMANTAUAN BERKESINAMBUNGAN
- MELIBATKAN SUARA RAKYAT (berperan aktif)

# INDIKATOR KUANTITATIF PARTISIPASI

- PERUBAHAN POSITIF LAYANAN LOKAL
- JUMLAH PERTEMUAN DAN PESERTA
- PROPORSI BERBAGAI BAGIAN DR KEHADIRAN MASY.
- JUMLAH ORANG YG DIPENGARUHI
- JUMLAH PEMIMPIN LOKAL YG MEMEGANG PERANAN
- JUMLAH WARGA LOKAL YG MEMEGANG PERANAN
- JUMLAH WARGA LOKAL DLM BERBAGAI ASPEK PROYEK DAN PD WAKTU YG BERBEDA

# INDIKATOR KUALITATIF PARTISIPASI

- KAPASITAS MASY YG TUMBUH UNTUK MENGORGANISASI AKSI
- DUKUNGAN YG TUMBUH DLM MASY DAN JARINGAN YG TAMBAH KUAT
- PENINGKATAN PENGETAHUAN MASY.
- KEINGINAN MASY UNTUK TERLIBAT DLM PEMBUATAN KEPUTUSAN
- PENINGKATAN KEMAMPUAN DLM MENGUBAH KEPUTUSAN MENJADI AKSI
- PENINGKATAN JANGKAUAN PARTISIPAN
- PEMIMPIN-PEMIMPIN YG MUNCUL
- MENINGKATNYA JARINGAN
- MEMPENGARUHI KEBIJAKAN