



Participation and Representation of Women in Governance

Gender, Women's Rights and Governance Course

MSTCDC

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Forms of Participation (in the context of HR)

Participation- taking part in or getting involved in some activities and that people are given equal opportunities.

Its is the process through which stakeholders get involved and share control over development initiatives, decisions and resources which affect them.

I. Passive participation

- People do what they are told to do
- Administration pushes the people
- Benefits are appropriated by others

2. Vertical participation

- People affiliate themselves with powerful individuals
- They are represented by individuals
- It acknowledges that electoral officials and professional administrators should act on behalf of the citizens in a representative democracy
- Trickle down effect is expected
- Cooptation of elected members

3. Handout induced participation

- Food for work
- Paid manual labour
- Activities end with withdrawal of external support

4. Active participation

- People are highly motivated to develop themselves
- People see themselves as the most importance resources for their development
- Direct involvement suggests that citizens are the owners of the government and should be involved in the decisions of the State
- Local contribution is maximum
- People take active responsibilities in decision making

Levels of public participation

There are various levels of participation in which individuals or organizations can participate in development process

1. Manipulation
2. Informing
3. Consultation
4. Partnership
5. Citizen control

I. Manipulation

- This is the bottom rung and the lowest form of public participation, “non-participation”
- Creating a false impression of participation
- The **public** and the **observer** is “manipulated” into thinking that public participation is in progress e.g. where the officials influence the citizens instead of citizens influencing the officials in Meetings of Citizen Advisory Committees.

2. Informing

- Telling people what is planned
- Informing and creating awareness is a very important step towards public participation
- Informing is a two-way process; citizens learn from officials and officials learn from citizens
- Means of one way communication are the media, pamphlets, or posters

3. Consultation

- This involves inviting citizens' opinions and consulting them in the decision making and planning process
- But just by consulting the public, there is no guarantee that “citizen concerns and ideas will be taken into account”
- Means of consultation are **attitude surveys**, **neighborhood meetings** and **public hearings**.

4. Partnership

- Acting and deciding together through partnerships.
- In a partnership, the power is shared by “negotiation between citizens and stakeholders”
- They work best with an “organized power base” in the region or community where meetings can be held and where the groups can work together
- So the key to effective partnership is definitely a good organization and planning.

5. Citizen control

- Helping others to do what they want
- Citizens are in full control of their activities
- This is the highest form of authority that citizens may achieve and it means that they are in full charge of a policy or plan
- Citizens has and are able to negotiate the conditions under which outsiders may change them

Benefits of Citizens Participation!!

- Discuss!!!

Benefits of Citizen Participation

- People have a say in decision making
- Optimum utilization of HR and local talents
- Installs local responsibility and ownership
- People do things for themselves and things are not imposed or done for them
- Better coordination of activities
- It promotes democracy in the society
- Reduced community resistance and suspicion
- Increased sustainability of development projects

Beijing 1995 Recommendations on Affirmative Action

- 26 countries have reached the 30 percent mark in 2010 (for one or both houses) including: Rwanda, Sweden, Cuba, Finland, Argentina, the Netherlands, Denmark, Costa Rica, Spain, Norway, Belgium, Mozambique, Nepal, Iceland, New Zealand, South Africa, Angola, Germany, Uganda, Burundi, Belarus, Tanzania, Guyana, Andorra, Ecuador, and Macedonia
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- By the end of January 2012, women accounted for 19.7% worldwide. It shows an increase of 75% from 1995
 - 77 countries have also set quotas for women's political representation
 - **Inter-Parliamentary Union, 2012**

World Classification of Women Representation

- Women's Political Representation
- Women in National Parliament: World Classification of 190 countries - Handout

Women Representation

- Country Experience Sharing on context and realities on ground!!!!
 - Kenya
 - Tanzania
 - Cote D'voire/Ivory Coast
 - Cameroon
 - Uganda

Benefits of Women Representation

- Buzz Group
- Discussion

Challenges and Opportunities

- Spaces
- Space utilization
- Social cultural/religion
- Riskshome.....arrests.....etc

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- Thank you for sharing your experiences