



PARTICIPATORY PROCESSES IN (RESEARCH) PROJECTS

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EGIDA Stakeholder Network and Advisory Board WS, Bonn, Germany, May 9-11, 2011

Origins



Participation revolution: 60s



Many advantages...

Commitment

Sense of ownership

Trust

Identification/empathy

Personal accountability/responsibility

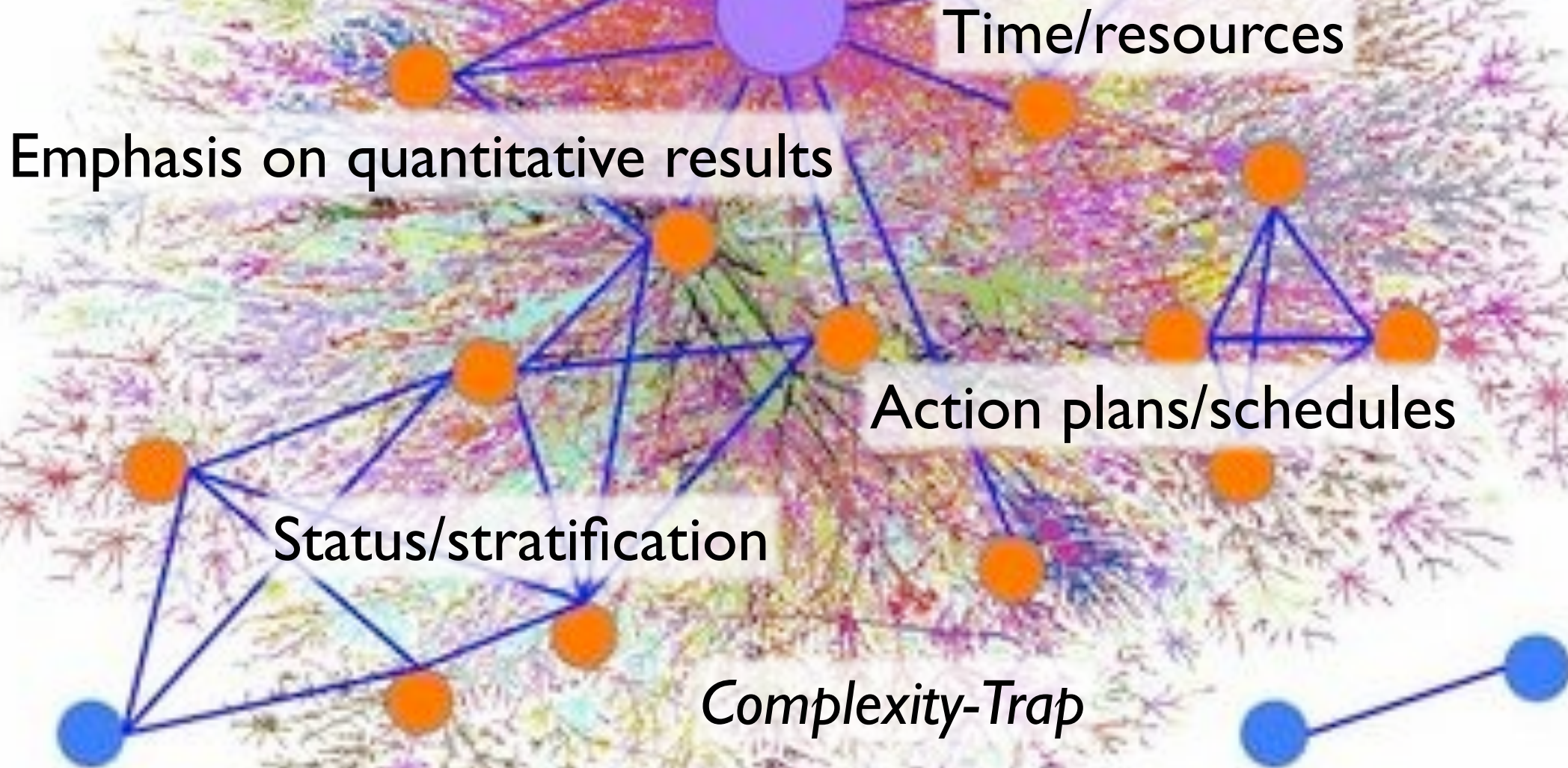
Focus on *stakeholders* (customers)

Transparency

Participation: Mechanisms for individuals to express opinions and ideally to influence decisions which affect them (umbrella term, precision lost)

Stakeholder: Any group or individual who can affect or is affected by the achievement of the project's objectives

... but to be used appropriately

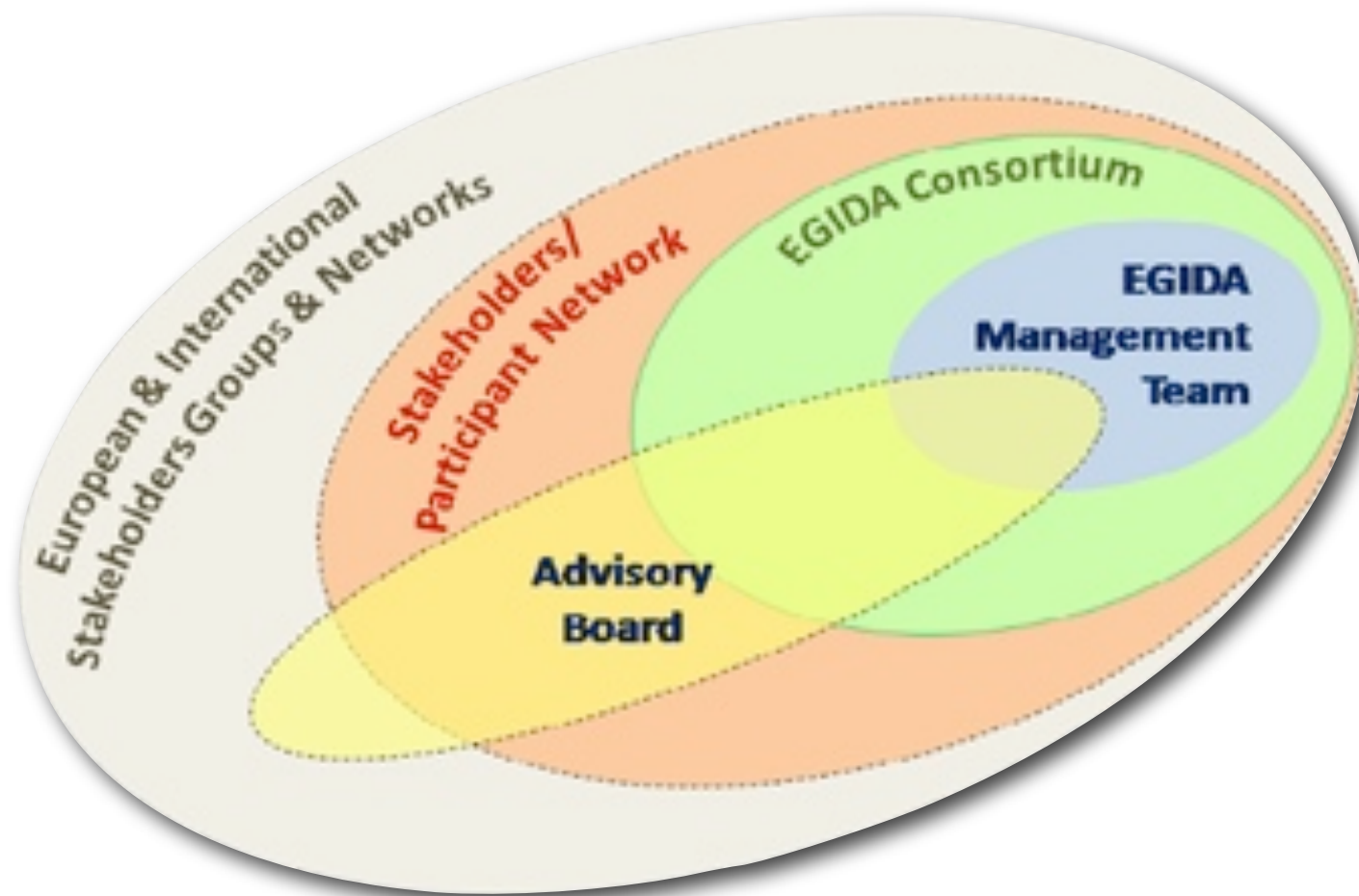


Communication



Getting information off the internet is like taking a drink from a fire hydrant (Mitchel Kapor)

Attention



Including stakeholders in the project organisation

Focussed exchange



Participation: Ingredients



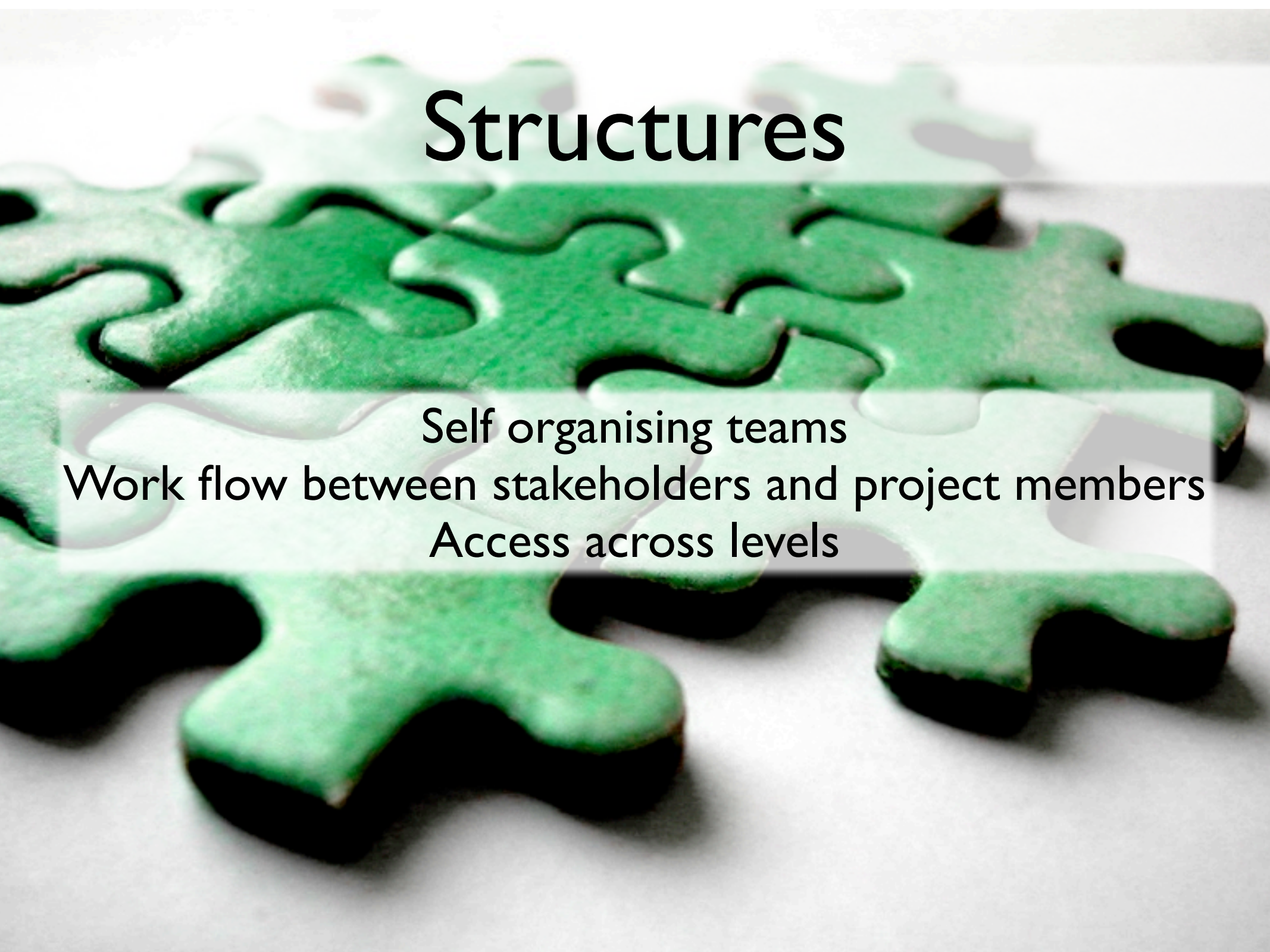
Values

Personal accountability
Prerogatives with responsibilities
Empowerment

Information



Access broad and open to all
Avoid: narrow, fragmented, controlled
Prioritisation and focus

The background of the slide features several green interlocking puzzle pieces. Some pieces are fully assembled in the center, while others are partially visible around the edges, creating a sense of structure and interconnectedness.

Structures

Self organising teams

Work flow between stakeholders and project members

Access across levels

Leadership

The background of the slide is a collage of various playing cards scattered across the surface. The most prominent card is the King of Hearts, which is oriented vertically in the center. It depicts a bearded king wearing a crown and holding a sword. Other visible cards include the 5 of Spades, 8 of Spades, 10 of Clubs, 6 of Diamonds, 7 of Diamonds, 4 of Clubs, and 5 of Hearts. The cards are slightly overlapping and tilted at different angles, creating a sense of movement and randomness.

Creates capacity in people

Intergrates bottom up and top down approaches

Leaders as stewards of all stakeholders

Relationships

Interdependency

Tell truth – independently of status

Reversibility: subordinated ones can coach higher ranks

Controls



Joint development of goals and indicators
Promote individual's sense of commitment
Self-generated instead of imposed



Stakeholders

Partners in process of meeting their own needs

Vision level: Mutual benefits

Context level: Links, exchange, events

Action level: Articulate requirements, educate
project partners

References cited

(in case you download this presentation)

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David R. Godschalk: Participation, planning and exchange in old and new communities – A collaborative paradigm. Center for Urban and Regional Studies, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, 1971

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Patricia McLagan & Christo Nel: The Age of Participation. Berrett-Koehler Publishers, San Francisco, 1997

Ronald K. Mitchell, Bradley R. Agle and Donna J. Wood: Towards a theory of stakeholder identification and salience. Defining the principles of who and what really counts. In: Academy of Management Review. 4/22/1997, S. 853-886

Online sources:

www.partization.at

wiki.participation.e.govt.nz



Thinking and doing
cannot be separated.

(McLagan & Nel: The Age of Participation)

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