

## e-Participation

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#### No clear and commonly accepted definition

- Broader understanding (participation in general)
  - Participation in government and governance supported by ICT
    - administration, service delivery, decision making and policy making
    - users are both costumers and citizens
- Narrow understanding (participation on the political process)
  - Relating to e-democracy
    - use of ICT for enabling and strengthening citizen participation in democratic decision-making processes.
    - users as citizens







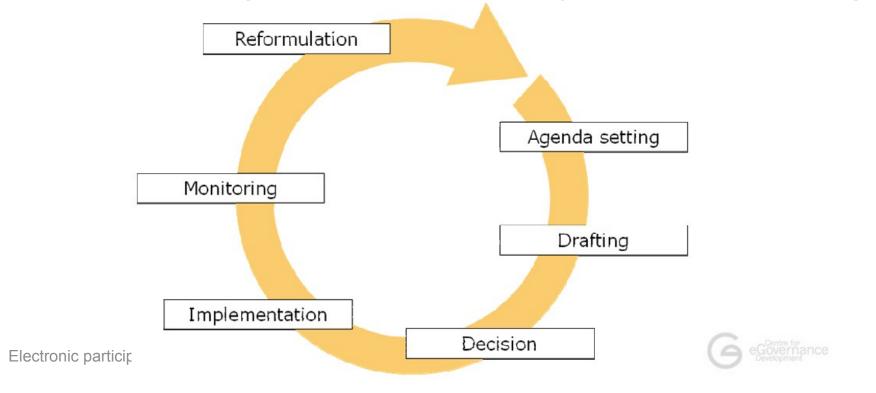
# Electronic participation can employ different techniques depending on the aspect of democracy (Trechsel et al, 2002, p. 45)

		ASPECTS OF DEMOCRACY PROMOTED					
			Increasing Transparency	Increasing participation	Increasing deliberation		
		e-access	x				
E-TECHI	NIQUES	e- consultation		x			
		e-petition		x			
		e-voting		x			
		e-forums			x		

Electronic



Civil dialogue involves an interaction between public institutions and civil society organizations, ranging from information to consultation and active participation (Elodie Fazi in Jeremy Smith, 2006, p. 22)





process

## Matrix of eParticipation tools in political decision-making process

Partnership or	m-line solutions advising on policy preferences (argument visualization tools,	co-drafting: active involvement in drafting parts of the legislative modess	joint decision-making and co-decision making	on-line solutions for supporting partnerships to	on-line solutions for monitor and evaluate the policy	on-line solutions enabling transparency and accountability
	(argument visualization tools, deliberative survey tools)	(computer supported cooperative work, collaborative environments, Wikis)	(participatory decision- making tools, voting applications)	implement policy (on-line collaboration tools)	initiative  (web mapping tools, community mapping exercises, data-mining)	of processes when recommending a revised policy by work groups or committees  (webcasting, padcasting, mailing lists, feedback mechanisms etc.)
ii tec	hearings and public forums with interested stakeholders to identify and interpret the sensitivities and interests of the different groups  (streaming media chmologies for events broadcasting, facilitated chat rooms enabling listant participation, facilitated online forums, on-line database on current policy initiatives)	hearings and questions & answer panels, seminars, advisory bodies with stakeholders to identify and interpret the sensitivities and concerns and collect proposals  (consultation platforms, on-line dialogues, chat rooms, deliberative survey tools)	open plenary or committee sessions to ensure open access to debates during the decision-making  (streaming media technologies for events broadcasting, content management tools)	increasing knowledge and capacity relevant to the policy implementation  (on-line seminars, e-learning tools, e-procurement project management tools, on-line funding applications)	monitoring and evaluation of the policy initiative (content analysis tools, argument visualization tools)	involving interested stakeholders in developing new directions in policy field (on-line collaboration tools, on-line brainstoming, deliberative e-forums etc.)
col	petitioning and consultation to illect interests and suggestions from stakeholders e-petition, web-forum, consultation platforms, Wikis)	hearings and questions & answer parels, seminars, advisory bodies with stakeholders to identify and interpret the sensitivities and concerns and collect proposals  (consultation platforms, on-line dialogues, chat rooms, deliberative survey tools)	open plenary or committee sessions to ensure open access to debates during the decision-making  (streaming media technologies for events broadcasting, content management tools)	informing and discussing the implementation of policy  (chat rooms, on-line forums, collaborative environments, streaming media technologies)	feedback mechanisms to follow progress (online surveys & polls or questionnaires)	web based conferences to set out next steps planned by public authority (on-line consultation deliberative survey tools)
I Ca	asy and open access to information on policy process, documents, research and political decision-makers ampaigning and lobbying by NGOs based on awareness-raising online databases, websites, Twitter Facebook, Youtube, blogs, webcasting podcasting, mailing lists)	open and free access to policy documents, process, campaigns and lobbying to shape the draft policy (web site with comprehensive information, web casts from hearings, meetings and debates, Farebook, Twitter, e-mail, file sharing mobile technologies)	campaigning and lobbying to influence the decision makers (information web sites, blogs, <u>YouTube</u> , <i>Twitter</i> , <u>Facebook</u> , e-maik)	open and free access to public document relating to implementation decisions  (project websites, mailing lists / newsgroups, FAQs online, webcasting / podeasting)	open and free access to information on policy progress, evidence, cases, statistics, impact, evaluation and lessons  (on-line content management tools)	open and free on-line access to information providing evaluations, study results and other evidence about the existing policy  (web sites, databases, file sharing)
Levels of participation  Steps in the political decision making	1. Agenda setting	2. Drafting	3. Decision	4. Implementation	5. Monitoring	6. Reformulation



#### **SEE region as indicated**

(+)56

(+)95

(+)68

(+)34

(+)66

(-)36

(-)22

N/A

(+)51

(+)39

(+) 18

N/A

81

138

165

126

149

110

152

99

131

N/A

128

59

52

N/A

2010 /rank

35 (0.59)

44 (0.56)

52 (0.53)

80 (0.46)

47 (0.55)

60 (0.51)

85 (0.45)

74 (0.47)

81 (0.46)

N/A

62 (0.51)

29 (0.62)

26

(0.44)

				by the UN eParticipation index 2010					
Country	UN E-Participation	UN E-Participation	% Change	UN Rank 2010	UN Rank 2008	UN Rank Change	UN E-Governmen		

25

43

55

58

76

135

153

N/A

77

20

34

N/A

(+) 70,2 %

(+) 84,8 %

(+) 89.4 %

(+) 65,9 %

(+) 75.5 %

(+) 42,1 %

(+) 82,3 %

(-) 111.9 %

(-) 58.9 %

N/A

(+) 65,8 %

(+) 55,8 %

(+) 16.9 %

(+)6,7%

Source: UN E-Government Development Knowledge Base http://www2.unpan.org/egovkb/

0.14

0.05

0.02

0.07

0.05

0.09

0.02

0.09

0.07

N/A

0.07

0.23

0.35

0.19

2010 2008

0.30

0.20

0.16

0.04

0.04

N/A

0.19

0.51

0.42

0.20

Croatia

Bulgaria

FYR Macedonia

Moldova

Romania

Montenegro

Albania

Bosnia and

Herzegovina

Serbia

**UNMIK Kosovo** 

SEE

Slove nia

EU

World

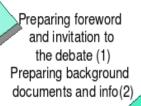






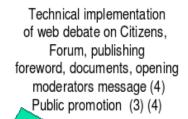
#### Citizens forum communication design

Preparing feedback comment (1) Publishing feedback, summarizing citizens feedback (4)





Preparing interim and final report of the process (4) Sending the reports to the Slovenian MEP, media and others (3)





Moderating on-line communication (4)



#### Since 2006...

- More than 1.000 published contributions
- 25.000 unique visitors
- 9 consultation reports from facilitators
- 17 official feedback from MEPs
- ePractice Editors Choice recognition 2007
- Informal learning NEFIKS recognition 2011









- 1 e-Participation development gap
- 2 unclear state of the art
- 3 political, social, cultural and legal issues
- addressing common regional issues based on cross-border cooperation
- a unique eParticipation potential in relation to the western Europe (regional approach to eDemocracy)





## Thank you!

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