



Popular Participation Workshop Series No. 15

A United Nations Economic Commission for Africa Publication Series on Popular Participation

Training Workshop on Popular Participation in Development in Nigeria How Can Popular Development Organizations Become More Effective in Influencing Policy-Making?

Workshop

Organized by:

UNECA's Public Administration, Human Resources
and Social Development Division in Collaboration
with The African Centre for Development and
Strategic Studies (ACDESS)

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No. 15**

**UNITED NATIONS
ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR AFRICA
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION, HUMAN RESOURCES
AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT DIVISION**

**TRAINING WORKSHOP ON
POPULAR PARTICIPATION IN DEVELOPMENT
IN NIGERIA**

**HOW CAN POPULAR DEVELOPMENT
ORGANISATIONS BECOME MORE EFFECTIVE
IN INFLUENCING POLICY-MAKING?**

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(9-11 December, 1994 Ijebu-Ode, Nigeria)

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Introduction

The Training Workshop on ***Popular Participation in Development in Nigeria***, organised by ACDESS and co-sponsored the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (ECA) in cooperation with the African Development Bank (ADB), was held in Ijebu-Ode (Ogun State) from 9-11 December 1994. Representatives from civil society organisations, policy-makers at national and international levels, individuals from academia, the media and the private sector from all over Nigeria - some 50 women and men altogether - convened for a series of highly intensive discussions (see NETPOP in Annex).

Professor Adebayo Adedeji in his welcoming remarks suggested two objectives to be pursued: *(i) to explore the scope and structural prerequisites for expanding popular participation in all aspects of development - based on the experience that only the broad involvement of the people can engender socially, economically as well as environmentally and politically sustainable structures and desirable results; and, most importantly, (ii) to propose how to increase the effectiveness and influence of civil society organisations at all levels of policy-making, implementation and monitoring.*

As compared to the mid-eighties and even the early nineties, when the Arusha Conference on Popular Participation in Development was held, the number and relevance of civil society organisations certainly increased across the African continent. So have their sophistication in pursuing their goals as well as the external support which they enjoy. But even though the spreading of organisations for self-help and people's empowerment is most encouraging, their constitutions, structures, resources, policies, skills and modes of operation are often insufficient to meet the challenges. Given the fact that they have to operate in an usually harsh socio-economic and political environment where the struggle for sheer short-term survival has taken

precedence over longer-term developmental efforts, the combined organisational and general limitations may hinder them to fully unfold their capacity to maximum effectiveness in the interest of the people which they represent.

In this situation of crisis, ACDESS and the co-organizers felt it important to take stock of the fate of popular participation since the early nineties, to conduct empirical studies for measuring whether progress was made, to analyse the reasons for successes and failures and to provide, through this Training Workshop, a forum for civil society organisations to exchange experiences and to think and plan ahead.

By bringing together a wide spectrum of 'agents of development' in the Training Workshop, their social imagination, comprehension of complex socio-economic and political structures and the organisational talent of people's organisations in Nigeria could be galvanised into a framework for further collaboration and mutually strengthening activities.

The Training Workshop followed on the heels of and partly coincided with the ACDESS Workshop on Popular Participation in Rural Communities in Nigeria, held from 7-9 December 1994, which had reviewed seven case studies in local government areas throughout Nigeria and additional empirical evidence and analyses contributed from academics and practitioners alike. In spite of varying basic environmental, cultural, economic and political conditions, the conclusions reached at the final session of this Workshop, which was also the opening session of the Training Workshop, were clear: notwithstanding internal and external limitations of organisations of civil society, there can be no doubt that wherever functioning organs existed, people tended to be better off and were comparatively more in control of their lives. Even if organisations were 'merely defensive' or

'merely survivalist', there were inevitable, implicit and possibly unexpected (sometimes maybe even unwanted) social and political learning processes.

1 Materials

As basic background materials, the participants in the Workshop were presented the following documents which were based on the seven case studies conducted under the ACDESS project since 1993:

- *Case Studies in Comparative Analysis*
- *Inferences and Recommendations*
- *The Way Forward*
- *Indicators for the Work of Organisations Promoting Popular Participation*
- *Questionnaire: "Your Work with Popular Participation".*

The empirical *Case Studies* on the seven local government areas in Nigeria, covered in the ACDESS study, were also available for specific reference.

In the invitation to the Workshop, participants had been kindly requested to present materials on their work at an **Information Bazaar** accompanying the Workshop. In response, materials from a dozen groups were displayed and wherever possible distributed so that it could enrich the discussion.

2 Methodology and Conduct of Work

The Training Workshop was conducted in various settings. On issues of general interest and initial orientation

as well as for presenting final conclusions, discussions took place in the **Plenary**.

In order to emphasise an interactive and symmetric approach to the problem-solving process, the main work was conducted in the following four **Working Groups**:

- | | |
|----------------|---|
| Group 1 | <i>Networking and Communication</i> |
| Group 2 | <i>Education, Training and Information</i> |
| Group 3 | <i>Mobilisation Strategies</i> |
| Group 4 | <i>Self-Examination.</i> |

The group themes had been proposed by the ACDESS team and agreed upon by the plenary. Participants volunteered for the four groups and were approximately evenly distributed among them, with the exception of a very strong representation of women in Group 3 on Mobilisation.

Each group was given the opportunity to draw on a **Resource Person**, recruited from the group of ACDESS researchers who conducted the seven LGA studies, and all chose a rapporteur to write up and present its findings and recommendations to the plenary. Given the level of experience of the participants in this Training Workshop, a hierarchical top-down approach, where knowledge would be 'passed on' by resource persons, was rejected in favour of a mutual learning process through comparing of experiences and interacting in identifying common grounds and options for further action from the group to the local to national and international levels. The learning process was thus more a matter of refining the analytical skills among peers, to critically scrutinise past attempts to strengthen individual organisations, communication and undertake joint activities, and to rediscover or search for solutions.

The reports of the WGs were written in the form of **Guidelines** and all were adopted in full by the final plenary, i.e. the **Roundtable on popular participation** where participants were joined by media representatives. For the organisational practical pursuit of some of the conclusions a **network of volunteers** constituted itself at the Roundtable.

All contributions in the plenary sessions were recorded on **Video** and are available, upon request, to interested groups in Nigeria, Africa- and world-wide.

II Background

Some five years ago, a first-ever event took place in Arusha, Tanzania: a tripartite conference - initiated by the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa - brought together, on an equal footing, "**the people**", represented by a wide cross-section of community leaders and non-governmental organisations from across the African continent, **governments** and **international organisations**. Certainly heartened by the release of Nelson Mandela from apartheid's prisons on the eve of the Conference, the participants agreed on a courageous agenda for socio-economic and political change in the **African Charter on Popular Participation in Development and Transformation (ECA 1990)**. Under the motto of *Putting People First*, often self-absorbed governments were to 'yield space' to popular organisations for the common effort of extricating the continent from the lost decade of the 1980s. The mobilisation for genuine and self-determined development and democratisation was to be the alternative to structural adjustment programmes which had spurred such a rapid decline in living standards, economic activity and already meagre social services in so many parts of the continent. In order to determine whether progress towards people's empowerment was indeed being made, a

series of indicators for monitoring progress was included in the Charter.

When, in 1993, the African Centre for Development and Strategic Studies (ACDESS) began - with the financial support of Friedrich-Ebert-Foundation - its series of case studies on popular participation in rural communities in Nigeria, it had become clear that the continent was far from sailing smoothly towards the goals laid down in the Charter. Nigeria itself was, after the annulation of the 1993 presidential election results, in the midst of a pitched political and accelerating economic crisis. In most parts of the continent, the winds of change, so often invoked in the beginning of the 1990s, had died down or been reversed and many a country was drifting ever farther away from socio-economic and political empowerment of its people. Over a quarter of the countries on the continent were in fact in various states of extreme strife or outright war. Whilst monitoring the activities and effectiveness of people's organisations, questions therefore imposed themselves as to **why there was so little or even negative change** and **how to proceed from here?**

In order to review and expand upon the results of its research and to explore well-substantiated answers to these questions, ACDESS therefore decided to bring together, from 7-11 December 1994, over 70 community leaders, organisers of local development projects, academics and senior professionals with vast experience in national and international administrations. Two days of intensive debate of the field experiences in the seven local government areas (LGAs) where ACDESS had conducted its research were the backdrop for the Training Workshop: another three days of diligent work and passionate discussions on the lessons to be drawn from activities in the promotion of popular participation in Nigeria and, in particular, on strategic and operational implications.

III The Issues

The ACDESS team of resource persons put forth the following questions for guiding the discussions in the Working Groups. The general thrust towards which the various groups worked could be summarised in the over-arching question of "How can development efforts be boosted and a path beyond sheer survival be re-opened by strengthening civil society organisations and the responsiveness of the State and the international community?". Specific and more operational questions were as follows:

- Which are the obstacles internal to popular participation organisations?
- What are the ways to optimising the role of organisations of civil society in political, economic, social and cultural life?
- How could the State and its institutions, but also international donors (incl. NGOs) be made more responsive to people's real needs and aspirations?
- How can civil society organisations be strengthened?
- How can they be made more representative, more effective, more transparent and accountable?
- How can **cooperation** between and among organisations of civil society - be it within localities, regions, the nation and the continent - be encouraged and made more efficient?
- Too often, organisations duplicate efforts, reinvent the wheel, amass frustrations and peter out as their energies and resources are being drained. How can **networks** be set up which allow the fast, effective and cheap exchange of

information - given that most NGOs are hardly, if at all, reachable by phone or fax?

- There is a dearth of knowledge about each other's operations - at local and even more so across the nation, and in particular as far as the character and relationship of modern and traditional organisations are concerned. Especially in a very heterogeneous entity like Nigeria with its many cultures and languages it is paramount to exchange direct information among the various organisations and groupings within the country. Mutual understanding, respect and recognition can translate into a crucial force in fostering social cohesion. How can mechanisms be developed to strengthen **coordination** among the organisations at various levels, be they modern or traditional?
- Which respective roles do traditional and modern organisations of civil society and the State play in development and what are therefore meaningful **general strategies**? For example, if the State is perceived to be weak in the delivery of services, possibly little or no resort to it may be taken and society may build up surrogate structures from below.
- How can the **interaction with various tiers of government** be made more productive in the design, implementation and monitoring of development policies and efforts? This aspect needs to be approached from a number angles:
 - i How should civil society organisations present their cases to various tiers of government (lobbying and advocacy strategies, skills in conducting negotiations and dialogue)?

- ii How should they respond to initiatives and actions taken by governmental agencies?
- iii How can the responsiveness and sensitivity of State agencies, in the final analysis the respect of the individual civil servant, for people's concerns be developed?
- iv How can the 'right to knowledge' on development programmes and projects - basic data and information, accounts, evaluation results - be claimed in practice?
- v How can the capacity to analyse and utilise information be improved and a two-way flow of information be implemented?
- vi How can cooperation with the media be developed in the promotion of popular development?

IV Conclusions and Recommendations

In light of the overwhelming empirical evidence from communities in all parts of Nigeria, there can be no doubt that the post-colonial state has bitterly failed the people. This is by far no insight confined to the ivory towers of science but wide-spread and experienced as a daily reality. The state, i.e. various tiers of government at federal, state and local levels, does not only fail to deliver an acceptable level of core social services and functions which fall under its authority, but it is seen as unresponsive, even irresponsible, towards the aspirations and appeals of the people. Coupled with intensified economic decline, this has increasingly forced local community efforts to act in lieu of the state, albeit often with

meagre and insufficient means, in order to merely survive and maintain, for example, a minimum of education for the next generation. While often operating under extreme duress in an environment hostile to any change of the power structures, many of these people's organisations well understand the implicit political nature of even the most mundane effort at survival.

Suggestions on the way forward therefore ranged from fundamental changes to the state's structure and mode of operation to the need for establishing autonomous networks from the local to the national levels where experiences can be shared and successful endeavours widely communicated.

The need to sensitise state functionaries and traditional leaders for 'yielding space' to the citizenry and involve people's organisations from the start in decision-making, implementation and monitoring of programmes and projects was emphasised. Exclusionary structures - be it against women, youth, non-indigenous or on the basis of class - should be scrutinised and efforts made to replace them with non-discriminatory ones. It was recognised that women often had informal communication linkages which made them extremely effective - even if they were hardly visible for the outsider. They were thus playing more crucial catalytical roles than was commonly acknowledged.

In order to coordinate the broad range of activities - and to organise for a much larger gathering of organisations of civil society in a year's time - a group of volunteers from amidst the participants who had signed up to constituting a loose network (see NETPOP in Annex) pledged to diligently work towards the objectives formulated by the participants. Of particular importance was the replication of such gatherings not only at the national but also at the regional, e.g. ECOWAS, levels.

All vowed not to let this effort at establishing a functioning network fail and invited other organisations with a solid record to join. The activities envisaged will certainly require additional resources which will, as much as possible, be raised by the organisations themselves. Indeed there was a strong feeling that the organisations' independence was closely linked to the need to mobilise resources from within. Nevertheless, the participants expressed their gratitude specifically to Friedrich-Ebert-Foundation as well as to the Economic Commission for Africa, the African Development Bank and ACDESS which had jointly made the research and the gathering of such a representative spectrum of people possible.

Research and Operational Recommendations

The following are the research and operational recommendations which emerged in the course of the three days of discussions. Subsequently are presented the specific conclusions and recommendations from the four Working Groups which were all considered most pertinent by the participants at the final Roundtable.

1 Research Recommendations

Political and Socio-Economic 'Macro' Environment

The Nigerian State, structural adjustment programmes and popular participation 1986 to date.

Effects of the 12 June Presidential Election and its annulation on political participation in Nigeria.

Analysis

The relationship between civil society organisations and the state in Nigeria - a historical and structural analysis (including experiences of 'good linkages' between society and the state and the role of state-controlled organisations).

How to create a 'public' - responsive and responsible - state?

Political and economic power of traditional and modern elites (authoritarianism, militarisation).

Age and political structure (gerontocracy vis-a-vis the age pyramid).

Individualism vs. communalism in Nigerian society.

Towards a renewal of the value-system (emphasising quality over quantity; need for inward-look; critique of the post-colonial generation; role of the family).

The potential role of mosques and churches in sensitising and politicising for popular participation.

Characteristics of viable and non-performing indigenous groups.

Strategies

Methods for sensitising policy-makers to the needs of people, esp. the marginalised ones.

Present and needed linkages between local groups and higher levels of the decision-making system (umbrella organisations etc).

Alternatives to the current local government system: the potential contribution of popular participation organisations and traditional systems of governance.

Law and rules enforcement within traditional groups. A larger lesson to be learnt?

Capacity-Building

i General Issues

The role of indigenous cultural organisations in popular participation.

Strategies to improve the participation (i.e. in terms of access to productive resources, ability to hold social positions, membership in local groups, etc) at the local level of the following groups: women, youth, non-indigenous/ethnic minorities and poor people.

Code-of-conduct for civil society organisations.

ii Education and Training

Elements of leadership training.

Elements of political education for village associations.

The role of education in rural and urban settings to enhance cultural values and citizens rights.

iii Resources

Community-based/ LGA-based mobilisation of resources and their use (taxation, voluntary contributions).

Potential and risks of mobilising and using external resources.

Revenue generation for local government and its control.

iv Media Utilisation

Disseminating documentation on good experiences in print and audio-visual media.

The use of radio for mass communication and education.

Follow-up to Case Studies

Comparative in-depth study of popular participation in traditional organisations (cases of Ethiopia and Mbaitoli LGAs).

The study of a selected Local Government Area in Jos.

In-depth study of market organisations and community-development associations (CDAs) as possible models (Ijebu-Ode).

In-depth study on selected traditional/indigenous organisations in Afijio LGA.

Comparative study on gerontocracy in organisations (in three LGAs).

Comparative study on government-sponsored organisations (DFFRI, MAMSER, etc) in three LGAs: governance, impact and relations to state-independent organisations.

Relations between indigenous organisations and those of non-indigenous (three cases compared).

Operational Recommendations

Creation of a national network for popular participation.

National and regional (ECOWAS) conferences on popular participation (as a forum to exchange experiences, share ideas; provide special space for caucuses for rural people, women, youth, workers, etc.)

Small core group of volunteers to organise follow-up.

V Working Group Reports

Results and Suggestions from the Working Groups

Networking and Communication - Group 1

General Clarifications

Popular participation is a catalyst of development and not an end in itself. Popular participation should be seen in the context of self-transforming development which goes beyond sheer economism of merely coping with harsh effects of SAP. Popular participation should be made to interrogate the past and the present. In the process, popular participation becomes a means of liberating the people.

To further clarify terms, Group 1 presented a working definition of NGOs by tracing the history of the concept from the Euro-American perspective and also from the African point of view. It was recognised that the nomenclature reflected the socio-political and economic situations of the various nation-states. In the United States, for example, similar organisations go by the name Private Voluntary Organisations (PVOs). It was stated that the private enterprise and dominant capitalist concept were responsible for the choice of

functions and structures. Most of the PVOs were set up by the propertied class as a moral guard to cushion the effects of their exploitative activities. Whereas in Latin-America where the historical situation called for anti-governmental activism, the organisations instead chose to distance their social change agents from government by choosing the title of **NOT**-governmental organisations. In the case of religious organisations they were classified as super NGOs that predate both the PVOs and NGOs. The structure, function and agenda of the religious organisation are quite different from the aforementioned organisations. The fund-raising capacity and mobilisation strategy of the religious organisations was also critically reviewed in the light of material poverty of the communities where the religious establishments co-exist.

In the case of Nigeria, self-help associations preceded the modern day NGOs. The group was informed of research carried out in Ilesha by J.D. Neel in which a distinction was made between community-based progressive associations (egbe uosiwaju) and economic development associations (egbe idagbasola). The two groups represented different functions and perspectives. However, during the colonial era, the country witnessed the inclusion of social service/voluntary organisations that were either para-military in outlook or were involved with relief-dispensing during disasters.

However, in the last twenty years, a new set of specialised NGOs emerged on the scene. These groups fit into the mould of the Euro-American conception of NGOs.

Group 1 defined NGOs as being associations with a legal status which are financially independent of government and actively engaged in the political, social and economic transformation of society. The essence of an association is

to mobilise people for self-development and national development beyond mere basic needs.

Having agreed on this working definition, Group 1 then went on to categorise existing associations based on their history, functions and perspectives. The following groupings were arrived at:

- 1 Social service organisations (voluntary and charity organisations)
- 2 Intermediary or specialised organisations
- 3 Traditional (or indigenous) associations, people's organisations, community-based development groups
- 4 Religion-based development associations
- 5 Professional/vocational groups.

The following features characterised NGOs:

- 1 Most of the groups are voluntary in nature
- 2 They are legal entities that have internal dynamics for accountability
- 3 Some are development-oriented in practice
- 4 Independent of government, self-reliant and self-governing
- 5 Group participation and commitment is adopted as a guiding philosophy in some of the groups.

Practical Experiences of Some NGOs

Some of the members of Group 1 presented profiles of their activities in order to illustrate the range of activities in which they were involved.

National Council for Population and Environmental Activities (NCPEA)

Specialised, intermediary NGOs work in concert with grassroots associations in the area of population education. The group was founded in 1985. The council works with NGOs who share similar ideas. The Council prepares and designs projects, seeks funds for such projects and eventually takes such projects to the grassroots groups for their comments, contributions and implementation.

NCPEA is a membership organisation and meetings are held every month. However, the organisation operates various activities along sub-committee lines. Whereas the chairman, according to its constitution, cannot serve for more than two terms, the first chairman served for several years.

One of the primary reasons for reaching out to other groups, apart from information sharing and project collaboration, is to streamline the activities in the sector with a view to avoiding duplication. The National Council for Population and Environment Activities works closely with the government and international NGOs.

Orodo Progressive Union

The Orodo Progressive Union in Imo State is a community-based association that acts as an umbrella organisation for nine villages. It is a socio-economic and cultural group. The article of association states that the group is non-political (at least in the partisan sense).

The internal structure makes provision for an Executive Council elected every three years by the Committee of the Whole House. The Orodo Progressive Union has been

actively involved with the provision of basic amenities through self-help efforts. The lobby and representation to the government has not yielded much. The Union looks forward to greater assistance from the State Government in future.

Commission for Justice, Development and Peace (CJDP), Ijebu-Ode

This is a religious (catholic) development association. The organisation has five departments one of which is the Directorate of Human Rights Commission. The unit helps to create human rights awareness among the community members and in facilitating the monitoring of projects by people. They are encouraged to write petitions. There is also the Diocesan Agricultural Development Project which coordinates and works with farmers in Ijebu-Ode and its environs. It aims at empowering them to challenge unresponsive institutions of the state.

CDAs, Ijebu-Ode

The starting point in the formation of these associations (Imowo, Iwale and Porogun Community Development Association) was the urge to develop organisations that can be self-reliant and autonomous of government. The associations recognise three kinds of membership, namely (a) traditional groups, (b) individual membership, and (c) corporate membership. The emphasis is on the residents of the community on a collective basis. The leaders can stand up to government officials because the linkage and dependency on government is very minimal. Furthermore the CDAs are registered as legal entities under the Land Perpetual Act. To make the CDAs viable and self-sustaining, a series of community-based enterprises have been

embarked upon. For instance, three of the four Community Banks in Ijebu-Ode were set up directly by the CDAs. The essence of the commercial linkage is to endow the associations with a superior bargaining power. The facilitation of the CDAs is traceable to a fully committed individual with passion for community work.

As a means of critical analysis, all NGOs should deal with the following questions:

- a What should be the relationship between NGOs and Government?
- b What are the indicators of development? Should these solely be in form of amenities?
- c What channels are open to the people to air their grievances even at the local government level?
- d What is the influence of religious bodies on the activities of NGOs?
- e How democratic are the organisations and how can the democratic agenda be?

Building Networks and Communication

- What is networking about?
- Who is to network?
- What are they networking for?
- How small should the networks be?
- What are the problems and prospects?
- Which way forward?

Networking is a system that evolves (and is not decreed into existence) for the free flow of functional information, ideas, for sharing human and material resources and for institutional capacity- building. A network is a

machinery put in place, by a concerned organisation, to allow others of common interest to come together voluntarily to achieve common aims.

Criteria for Successful Networking

- i There must be some form of linkages before networking can become operative. This can be via informal and/or formal information structures.
- ii Organisations that have similar interests in their ... aims and objectives should be encouraged to dialogue.
- iii There **must** be minimum channels open to NGOs to get involved with networks.
- iv A forum for eventual networking either initiated by a facilitator of one of the existing groups or a neutral external organisation that has the means of educating and raising awareness.

Past Efforts

It was considered imperative to understand what had occurred before this present effort in Nigeria.

- i After the Arusha Conference on popular participation, a group of NGO leaders, on returning home, decided to form an umbrella organisation for Voluntary Development Associations in Nigeria. Thus was born NAVDO, an affiliate of FAUDO, a Pan-African Network of Networks. It is note worthy that NAVDO has existed with structures on the ground and support from International Donor

agencies with very little to show. One problem that has become very evident in the structures of the organisation is the unmet expectation of grassroots group searching for financial support, a function NAVDO could not provide. Also the level of visionary leadership and programming was (is) suspect. The membership remains in perpetual flux and uncommitted.

- ii In 1990, CUSO, a development organisation based in Ibadan, organised a workshop on popular action research methodology at TCC Ogere for various groups including university researcher and leaders of grassroots groups. After the three-day meeting, it was agreed that a Network of Popular Action Research Network (NIPARN) be formed. Since the operation of the Network was tied to the activities of CUSO, its survival became also a question of CUSO's survival. At the meeting it was evident that groups present looked up to CUSO for both material and organisational support without trying to be equal partners of the network. A few meetings and activities were funded by CUSO, until their own financial sources became lean.

- iii National workshop on strengthening collaboration between government and NGOs organised by the Federal Ministry of Culture and Social Welfare in conjunction with UNDP from 14-16 May, 1991 at Kaduna. There were many problems of strategy that cropped up during the workshop. It became glaring that the amorphous definition of NGOs will be the hinderance in compartmentalisation of NGOs on sectorial and activity basis. It was at the conference that the animator came with the

suggestion of "Structureless Structures" for a national consultative forum for NGOs in Nigeria

After the Kaduna meeting, others followed in Ibadan and Abeokuta. Due to changes of officials responsible in the ministry not much has happened to the twelve (12) sectorial apexes that were formed nor has the consultative forum sat since then.

Why do Networks Fail?

- i Lack of focus for the network may hinder the growth of the idea.
- ii The facilitation group may become too dominant and thereby made to carry a larger share of responsibilities.
- iii Small seems to be beautiful. The problem of size for networks was considered. What optimum size is advisable for networks? The design and conceptualisation of networks must take care of the size.

Success Story

The networking/linkages of the National Council for Population Activities was considered. It was possible to mobilize small organisations that could reach out to the market women and school children. The funder made NCPEA the supervising NGO for the project of training family providers. This form of network was viewed as a project-based, service-dispensing network.

Which Way Forward?

- i There is need for a follow-up to this workshop in terms of awareness campaign and systematic information dissemination ACDESS may wish to take the lead and show the way.
- ii Functional directories on organisations that have activities that can be networked should be compiled.
- iii Those subscribing to the idea of popular participation should take a cue from ACDESS and establish means of spreading this idea nationwide, educating communities on the need for cooperation with a view of empowering the groups to become loci of power than can act as checks on the excesses of state.
- iv To move some of the recommendations forward, it was suggested that a group of public-spirited, self-motivating individuals should volunteer to work with ACDESS in bringing this dream to fruition.
- v There is need for primary data, collated from local government field workers.
- vi There should be some action research on the organisational structure of community-based organisations.
- vii It is imperative to update existing NGO directories to make them comprehensive.
- viii The common interest of networks should be to promote popular participation in decision-making.
- ix Whatever network emerges, such must be allowed to flower at its own pace Networks should, therefore, be natural and evolutionary.

Steps to networking

- i Identify the groups that are "networkable".
- ii Encourage the coming together of such groups.
- iii Build solidarity across geographically - delimited zones, with a view of enhancing the effectiveness of the groups. The failure of one is the failure of the others.

Problems at local government level

- i Competition amongst community - based organisations in terms of provision of amenities.
- ii At the level of NGOs the problem is mainly one of personality clashes.
- iii Distrust and,
- iv Race for funds with the same funders.

Education, Training and Information - Group 2

The task of establishing sustainable democracy cannot be accomplished without the strengthening of popular participation of the citizenry in the process of governance. It is for this reason that education, training and information/communication have become central to the issue of popular participation. Ways and means through which popular participation can be enhanced through provision of political education, training and information are spelled out in the following.

1 Education

Education is a process of inculcating and promoting awareness among members of the society with the aim to ensure self-confidence and self-sustenance as well as promoting the overall well-being of the society. For education to be relevant and meaningful, it should be a participatory process, enabling a mutually beneficial relationship between the individual and the society.

What has been lacking in Nigeria is not education per se but the absence of effective political education. Political education is expected to conscientise the citizenry to participate in the process of governance, inculcate basic democratic values of accountability and transparency and to equip citizens to defend basic political and socio-economic rights. The overall result is the promotion of effective political participation.

Effective political participation can be measured using the following criteria:

- a) Open and democratic wrap of evolving leadership;
- b) Awareness of rights, duties and obligations of citizens;
- c) Enforcement of accountability by the fellowship;
- d) Increase in organisational capacity of civic organisations vis-a-vis the state;
- e) Citizenship involvement in decision-making;
- f) Enforcement of the rule of law; and,
- g) Relative openness in the activities of organisations of civil society.

- Types of Education

Education as currently provided is structured into formal, non-formal and informal types. Within the formal system, citizenship education, population and family life are included in the primary school curricula.

- Objectives

The objectives of a relevant political education programme for popular participation are:

- a to provide good governance;
- b to produce a just and egalitarian society;
- c to create awareness of rights and responsibilities of citizens in building a democratic society;
- d to ensure and enforce rights of citizens;
- e to awaken the consciousness for participating in the building and overall development of the community including the protection of the environment.

- Contents

The content of political education for popular participation should include the following:

- The values of democracy, ie the sanctity of the electoral process, rule of LAW, accountability and transparency in governance etc.;
- Responsibility of the state to citizens and society;
- Responsibilities of citizens;

- Human rights and their values;
- Environment and its management;
- Development issues etc,;
- the Nigerian constitution;
- leadership and national development; and,
- gender issues.

- **Targets/Beneficiaries**

A useful political education programme should be targeted at the following groups:

- community leaders
- community organisations
- community members
- occupational groups (health workers, agricultural workers, market women etc.)
- youth organisations
- women groups
- traditional rulers
- village committees
- immigrant groups
- age grades
- voluntary groups
- government functionaries
- policy makers
- trade unions
- development NGO's
- school children and students
- religious leaders and religious organisations.

- Methods

The following methods can be employed:

- pamphlets
- networking
- policy advocacy and lobbying
- rallies and meetings
- talks
- workshops
- role play, popular theatre and drama
- jingles/radio programmes
- TV programmes
- project method
- discussions and dialogue

- Resources

There are human and non-human resources which can be identified for the purpose of political education.

Human resources include experts, trainers/ teachers/ facilitators/ resource persons with the relevant background skills and knowledge in popular participation.

Non-human resources include principally finance or funding and facilities. Examples of the latter include training centres, institutions, organisations, communication equipment, pamphlets, books, leaflets, newsletters, magazines, pictures, posters, loudspeakers etc.

2 Training

Training is a more specialized process of developing and improving skills (including attitude and knowledge) for

specific tasks and functions As new tasks emerge, further training is required In order to sustain political education for popular participation, training must be built into the total package.

- **Objectives of training**

Same as objectives of political education (**see Education Objectives**).

- **Types of training**

Training is usually given in occupational settings as on-the-job training, as provided in extension services Training is also provided in workshops, conferences, seminars etc.

However, training confined to these types can be inimical to popular participation as target audiences outside these fora may be bypassed or marginalised.

- **Content**

This is not different from what is provided in **Education Contents**.

- **Targets/Beneficiaries (see Education Targets/Beneficiaries)**

- **Resources (see Education Resources)**

3 Information

Information is news about events, people or things which need to be shared, that is communicated.

- Objective

To ensure the effectiveness of political education for popular participation.

- Organs for Disseminating Information

Information aimed at improving governance and strengthening popular participation is most effective when communicated. Existing organs or structures for communicating information in the community are: newspapers, radio, TV, town crier, the gong, pamphlets, posters, meetings etc.

- Content

The content of information to be disseminated should derive from the objectives and content of the political education.

4 Recommendations

In addition to policy recommendations which are implicit in the foregoing, we have proposed the following specific recommendations:

- i There should be provision of a new packaged programme of political education at all the levels of education in Nigeria which should be integrated into the existing curricula.
- ii There should be expansion of educational opportunities for all Nigerians including adult literacy programme to improve the literacy level with all the advantages.

- iii Civil society can have more equitable access to the existing media through close community and media interactions in addition to alternative publishing of information through the private media, pamphlets, newspapers, magazines, bulletins, meetings etc These should be pursued with vigour.
- iv The most effective media of promoting popular participation through communication is the radio Radio broadcast in indigenous languages should be encouraged.
- v Traditional methods should be popularized for situations where no radio exists, by word of mouth, town crier, meetings, rallies etc
- vi Government interference in the management of media institutions is inimical to both government and civil society.
- vii ACDESS should act as a training institution for popular participation and networking aiming GOs and NGOs for popular participation
- viii ACDESS should pursue the generating, creating, printing and publishing of IEC materials for popular participation.

Mobilisation Strategies - Group 3

Mobilisation is the process by which beneficiaries can be gingered to get interested in participation in the programme cycle (i.e problem and resource identification, designs, implementation, monitoring and evaluation) Mobilisation could be for participation, empowerment, control of resources, politicisation and the overall development of the people and the community.

In order to mobilise, the following will have to be taken into consideration:

- each community and/or group is likely to have priorities dissimilar to the other;
- similarly, interests/values may also be divergent;

The following is imperative for successful mobilisation:

- identify the right channel (opinion leaders)
- bring yourself to their level and don't be patronising
- make your objectives clear
- be open with them to earn their trust
- know the community well (i.e. know the structures on the ground and understand how the people relate to each other).

Within the programme cycle, the mobilisation hinges on the following:

A Identification of the Problems

- 1 This should be done through participatory rural appraisal (PRA);
- 2 Identifying the potential solution through PRA; also the obstacles to such solutions e.g. resources, village, elite;
- 3 To make people aware of the existence of similar programmes elsewhere;

B Identification of Resources (Human and Material)

- 1 Through PRA, getting the people to identify the resources on the ground;

- 2 Being open with them about resources available;
- 3 Identifying the traditional social structures that are not imposed from above or dominated by the elites and building on them; also, to encourage them to form new ones if the existing ones are not appropriate for achieving the objectives of the project;
- 4 The field agent/ technical expert should be on the ground; this reduces the sense of alienation amongst the people;
- 5 Optimal utilisation of human resources, if there should be division of labour
- 6 Incentives (material and non-material) should be provided
- 7 Changing the capacity of people through education (broad term) and training;

C Design

- 1 Designs of projects should be based on realities on the ground and not imposed from above (top-bottom approach) The people should be involved through PRA Explore with them their ideas for feasible projects, the practical and political obstacles and then encourage them to create all kinds of social organisations and reorganisations that could and would carry through the necessary implementation processes.
- 2 Design of projects should be manageable (technically, financially and otherwise); the project should be directly beneficial to the people;
- 3 Grassroots organisations should also be used as forums for self-educating and practising the

ideals of democracy, i.e democratisation of structures, leadership, recruitment, accountability and transparency. Such practices would lead to their expecting the same of persons who will lead them.

D Implementation

Should be according to work plan; attempts to disrupt the programme should not be tolerated, hence sanctions may be imposed;

E Monitoring and Evaluation

- 1 The project should be evaluated by the beneficiaries. This could be carried out by an ad hoc committee. This would give the beneficiaries a sense of self-worth.
- 2 The field agent/ project designer should monitor the progress and evaluate the project.
- 3 Constant monitoring of the project. This would take care of any weak areas that could affect the sustainability of the project;
- 4 Vigilance. The community should be vigilant such that the gains achieved from participation are not eroded by over-bureaucratization.

Self Examination - Group 4

Successful popular participation at the grassroot-level depends very largely on effective organisation at that level. Several institutions are involved in this crucial task of assisting the local people to improve their own capacities and capabilities. These organisations can be broadly divided into two categories, the indigenous organisations such as the *esusu* groups, the age grades and so on and the non-

indigenous organisations which include Voluntary Development Associations, Non-Governmental Organisations and so on.

These organisations, in the process of assisting the local people, need from time to time to pause and appraise themselves so as to determine to what extent they are succeeding in their goal(s) of empowering the people. One important way of their appraisal is through self examination by the operators themselves.

Two NGOs represented within the working group were examined: the Development Exchange Centre (DEC), based in Bauchi, and the Diocesan Agricultural Development Project (DADP), based in Ijebu-Ode.

DEC has as its main objective *"the assistance of rural women to improve the conditions of their lives. This is pursued through project funding for women groups, skills training, and information sharing, and loans to the women."* DEC employs a unique organisational structure in the office management and its key characteristic is the involvement of all members of staff in the decisions that affect all staff.

DADP, on the other hand, aims at *"alleviating poverty by supporting farmers in their own efforts to achieve sustained profitability of agriculture"*. It is structured along orthodox bureaucratic lines.

To assist in determining the extent to which these NGOs are successful in their role of economic and practical empowerment of the people, eight indicators were identified against which the two NGO's were assessed.

On the basis of the criteria or indicators against which the NGOs were examined, it would appear that they are to a

large extent succeeding in their task of economic and political empowerment of the people But there are also areas of failure, the most important of which is the non-inclusion of target group members or their representatives on the policy-making bodies of both NGOs Thus, for instance in DEC, the target groups are not represented in the Advisory Committee.

Recommendations

The way forward is that the target groups who are the direct beneficiaries of the activities of the NGOs should be more involved in the structure and function of the NGOs.

Secondly, the empowerment process should be made effective within a very short time so that the beneficiaries can stand on their own as soon as possible.

Thirdly, the NGOs should take the local culture and value systems into consideration in their operations so as to avoid a conflict between the internal and external systems.

Finally, all NGOs present at the workshop should be subjected to examination using the criteria identified above The scheme below can be used for this purpose.

1	The Igara Daughters	2
2	Union, Bank City Branch	3
3	Islamic Youth Congress	4
4	Galilee Women's Organisation	5
5	Women in Agriculture	6
6	Women Development	7
7	Women in Nigeria	8
8		9
9		10
		11
		12

Criteria	DEC	DADP
1. Are the target groups involved in project planning?	Yes, it is group-induced	Yes, through the farmers forum
2. Are they involved in choosing the appropriate technology for their requirements?	Yes, technology is chosen exclusively by the group	Yes, through experimentation by the farmers and the NGO collectively
3. Are they involved in decision-making within their own groups, i.e. are the target groups internally democratic?	Partial NGO assists target groups to attain higher levels of internal democracy	Partial. NGO assists target groups to attain higher levels of internal democracy
4. Are they involved in the management of projects?	Yes	Yes
5. Are office members of staff involved in the making of decisions?	Yes	Partial
6. Are the target groups involved in the evaluation of the project?	Yes	Partial
7. Are the groups built up able to sustain themselves?	NGO is working on the potential of the target group for sustainability	NGO is working on the potential of the target group for sustainability
8. Are the target groups empowered economically?	Yes	Yes

Criteria	Name of NGO
1. Are the target groups involved in project planning?	
2. Are they involved in choosing the appropriate technology for their requirements?	
3. Are they involved in decision-making within their own groups, i.e. are the target groups internally democratic?	
4. Are they involved in the management of projects?	
5. Are office members of staff involved in the making of decisions?	
6. Are the target groups involved in the evaluation of the project?	
7. Are the groups built up able to sustain themselves?	
8. Are the target groups empowered economically?	

Self-Examination (Group 4)

Result of Self-Evaluation of Group Members

Criteria	NGO 1	NGO 2	NGO 3	NGO 4	NGO 5	NGO 6	NGO 7	NGO 8	NGO 9
1.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
2.	0	.5	n/a	1	.3	1	.1	1	1
3.	1	1	1	1	.3	1	1	1	1
4.	0	1	.1	1	1	1	1	1	1
5.	1	0	1	1	0	1	.5	0	.5
6.	0	1	1	1	0	.5	0	.5	1
7.	1	.5	1	1	0	1	1	1	1
8.	1	.5	.5	1	1	0	1	1	.5
9.	1	.5	0	1	0	0	1	1	0
Sum	6	6	5.6	9	3.6	6.5	6.6	7.5	7

NGO no.

Name _____

- 1 Diocesan Africa Development Project, Catholic Diocese,
Ijebu-Ode
- 2 Women in Nigeria (WIN) (1)
- 3 Lagos Group for the Study of Human
Settlements
- 4 The Igarra Daughters, Ometere Progressive
Union, Benin City Branch
- 5 Islamic Youth Congress of Nigeria
- 6 Catholic Women Organisation
- 7 Women in Agriculture (WIA)
- 8 Women Development Association (WODA)
- 9 Women in Nigeria (WIN) (2)

Members of Working Groups

Members of Group 1

Kunle Amuwo (Chairman)
Kole Ade-Odutola (Rapporteur)
O.Y Oyeneye
Vic A Egbuonu
M.O Kadiri
A.A Sha'aba
Mabinuori, Joshua
Sola Kasim
N.C Iheonunekwu
Paul A Ademola
Wale A Olaitan
Sina Kawonise

Members of Group 2

O Alubo
P Emelue
P.O.Okunola
J Onuche
M.O Kadiri
D Ogankpa
T.F Odubanjo
R.E Ovwigho
J Hirt
F O.Bisong
F.E.Akin Aina
E.Omokhuale
N.Ofondu

Members of Group 3

D.O.Aweh - Chairperson

Yomi Oruwasi

T.K Pamma

R Goyit

S.F Osifodunmi

R.E Oтите

N Yaqub - Facilitator

P.O Donli - Rapporteur

Members of Group 4

I.B Bello-Imam (Chairman)

Isuwa Asiya

Markus Hirt

Onigu Oтите (Resource person)

Austin Isamah (Secretary)

ANNEX I



PROGRAMME

Friday, 9 December 1994

- | | |
|----------------------|---|
| 10:30 - 11:00 | Opening of the Training Workshop |
| 11:30 - 13:30 | The Way Forward: Towards an Effective and Dynamic Civil Society <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Policy and Strategic Issues- General Discussion |
| 15:00 | Roundtable on Implementation and Monitoring Strategies |

Saturday, 10 December 1994

- | | |
|----------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 09:00 - 11:00 | Working Groups (session I) |
| 11:30 - 13:30 | Working Groups (session II) |
| 15:00 - 18:00 | Working Groups (session III) |

ANNEX II

NETPOP

Network for the Promotion of Popular Participation in Nigeria

List of Names, Organisations, Objectives and Current Programmes

Name, Function	Organisation, Address, Phone and Fax	Objectives and Networks to which the organisation belongs	Current Programmes (also state past and future projects)
1 Dr. P.C. Emelue (Executive Director)	Community Development Partners, P.M.B 5277, Port Harcourt	to improve the political, socio- economic well-being of low income people	leadership training; micro-enterprise development; NGO-organis development and management;
2 F.E. Akin Aina Convenor	Lagos Group for the Study of Human Settlements, 25B Olumo St., Onike, Yaba, Lagos	to research environment, development and settlements issues; member of NEST	rounding up environmental problems of metropolitan Lagos (research)
3 R.E. Owigho	Okpara Elite Multipurpose Co- operative Society, 134 College Lane, off College Rd., Benin City	to improve socio- economic welfare of members	built a town-hall for the community; developing oil palm plantation;
4 Felicia O Bisong	F.C.T Commission for Women, Abuja (09)2340471-4	to promote the full involvement of women in human resource development; responsible motherhood and maternal health; to support the work of NGOs and to coordinate between govt. and women organisations; to encourage co.op societies among women;	women literacy and skill development centres; bakery and grain-processing centres; pottery centres; groundnut extracting and processing centres;

5 John Onuche Assist Director	Ministry of Health and Social Development, P.M.B 1068, Lokoja (058)220-480	to promote and aid individuals and groups attain satisfying standards of life in harmony with the needs of their families and communities;	family and child welfare; counselling; voluntary associations; rehabilitation; corrections; care of the elderly;
6 Samuel Egwu	Dept.of Political Science, University of Jos	ACDESS researcher on popular participation;	
7 Dominik N. Ogankpa	Civil Liberties Organisations (CLO), Western Zonal Office; 168 Awujale Street, Ijebu-Ode; Fax/Tel: (037) 431-831	to promote and defend the civil liberties of all residents in Nigeria; research & documentation of rights violations; African monitoring group;	educational empowerment of individuals, groups on human rights; legal assistance; prison conditions; police and individual liberties; women and children's rights;
8 T.F Odubango	Obanta Community Bank, 63 Ejirin Road, Ijebu-Ode (037)433-335	popular participation in banking by the members of the community, e.g transporters, esp motor owners, drivers and representatives of social clubs;	granting loan facility for enhancement of business and occupation;
9 Ogoh Alubo	Dept.of Sociology, University of Jos; P.M.B.2084, Jos (also CONHPD)	to promote and collaborate with NGOs in the area of health, population and development	workshop for the population conference;
010 Dr. P.O. Okunola	Nigerian Institute for Social and Economic Research (NISER), Ibadan	to carry out policy- oriented research ad organise training programmes	research and training
11 Mr.Ehi Omokhuale	OmoX Organisation, Nantap Office, Rm.214, National Arts Theatre, Iganmu,Lagos	to carry out public enlightenment on salient human issues through the medium of drama (radio, TV, etc.)	TV drama on the plight and rights of the African child; Attitudinal reorientation on the environment for Lagos municipal residents;
12 Dr. Nnamdi C.Ofondu	Dept of Political Science, University of Lagos Tel:(01)821-180 Fax:(01)822-644	ACDESS Research Team on Popular participation at the community level; Mbaitoli LGA, Imo State	workshop on community development activities
13 Dr. N.C Iheonunk President, OPU	Orodo Progressive Union; c/o The President; Orodo, Mbaitoli LGA, Imo State	to promote development of the Orodo community	Electrification project; many other self-help projects;

14 Kunle Amuwo	Dept.of Political Science, U.I.	teaching, research, consultancy, print media practitioner, mass mobilisation and conscientisation	popular participation; the political class; the state and civil society; what linkages; what future;
15 Kole Ade-Odutola	NGO Serve, P.O.Box 1322; Surulere, Lagos; Tel/Fax:(01)834-600	to help building bridges where none exist and strengthen where the structures are weak; TV documentary production NEDNET in Lagos	production of video documentary on waste sorting at source; development of an environmental pledge; ethics of NGO workers code;
16 Sola Kasim (Dr.)	Sola Kasim Associates Limited (SKAL), P.O.Box 1543, Ijebu-Ode (037)432-201	Consultancy in Community Affairs (social engineering)	formation of viable autonomous community development associations (three are formed already);
17 O.Y Oyeneye	Dept.of Sociology, OSU, P.M.B.2002, Ago-Iwoye, Ogun State	teaching, research and consultancy in community mobilisation	problems of adolescents in Nigeria
18 A.A Sha'aba	Women in Nigeria; 12 Yoli Street; off Wegbo Street; Iwaya, Yaba, Lagos	create awareness in women on relevant issues such as politics, human rights, education NCWS	women and violence; women and education; women and human rights; child abuse; adolescents' rights; women's reproductive rights;
19 Sina Kawonise	Dept.of Sociology; Ogun State University, Ago-Iwoye	Teaching, research, journalism and community service	Social Science Council; research on liberalisation policies, ACDESS research on popular participation, CODESRIA research on state-society relations, etc.
20 Wale Are Olaitan	Dept.of Political Science, Ogun State University, Ago-Iwoye	teaching, research; mass communication and community service;	Social Science Council
21 M.O. Kadiri	University of Benin City	teaching, research; national university commission;	physical development of the university; various projects, e.g hosting forthcoming West African Universities Games

22 Masor Vic A. Egbuonu Principal Midwife Tutor; Nat.School of Nursing and Midwifery, Yaba, Lagos	National Council for population and environmental activities	creation of awareness on population, environmental issues; coordination of activities of other NGOs interested in population and environmental matters in States participation	annual public lecture on population and environment; education of youth on disadvantages of teenage pregnancy; organised market rallies to create awareness on overpopulation at family level;
23 Mabinuobi Joshua	Justice, Development and Peace Commission, P.O.Box 1923, Ijebu-Ode Tel:(037)432-268	empower poor farmers, women, youth to better their socio-political and economic life	animation; agric.shows; empowerment; organising farmers in groups;
24 Paul A. Ademola	Human Rights Directorate, Justice, Development and Peace Commission, P.O.Box 1923; Ijebu-Ode; Tel/Fax:(037)432-268	Human Rights Clinic; care for prisoners and refugees; civil liberties organisation; UNHCR; LRRD Center, Lagos	Human Rights Education; empowerment of citizens; association of village farmers;
25 Asiya Isuwa Programme Officer	Development Exchange Centre (DEC); P.O.Box 832; Bauchi (077)42036	NIRPAN; NARWA; CDA Round Table; NCWS; WIN	group strengthening; communication skills; shared leadership; problem solving; self esteem; book-keeping; various women projects;
26 Markus Hirt Agricultural Adviser	Diocesan Agricultural Development Project, Catholic Diocese, Ijebu-Ode; P.O.Box 1923 (037)432-268	organising farmers, extension work, savings and credit scheme	supporting farmers organisation; appropriate technologies; sustainable farming; animation/extension work; savings and credit scheme
27 I.B Bello-Iman Research Director	NISER, Ojoo, P.M.B.5, U.I.P.O., Ibadan (02)810-4814	to conduct policy research and consultancies on the socio-economic and political problems of Nigeria	varied (see NISER brochure)
28 Austin Isamah Senior Lecturer & Ag.Head of Department	Dept.of Sociology University of Ibadan (022)400550	teaching and research in all aspects of social development in Nigeria	too numerous to state
29 Onigu Otile Professor of Sociology, University of Ibadan	Dept.of Sociology, University of Ibadan, Ibadan Tel:8101100-4 8102070-4, ext.1995	teaching and research	popular participation, ethnicity, rural and national development

30 Mrs. D.O. Aweh	Ometere Progressive Union 79 Akpakpawa, Benin City	development at the grassroots and welfare of members	arts and crafts development for self-reliance; community projects like healthy culture maintenance
31 Nuhu Yaqub	Academic Staff Union of Universities (ASUU)	to improve the welfare of staff and academic pursuits;	representation of interests of membership vis-a-vis the State
32 Mrs. R.E. Otite, President	(i)Urhobo Ladies Association of Nigeria, Ibadan Branch, 22 Amina Way, U.I., Ibadan; (ii)Catholic Women Organisation, Our Lady Seat of Wisdom, U.I	(i)to advance Urhobo Culture; to help the underprivileged; (ii) promoting Christian life	(i)education, teaching the Urhobo culture; (ii)candle-making and leadership training
33 Alhaja S.F. Osifodumrim Secretary	(i)Federation of Muslim Women's Organisation in Nigeria; Ogun State; (ii)Young Women Muslim Organisation, Ijebu-Ode; (iii) Young Islamic Scholars Organisation, Ijebuland	(i)to propagate Islam and help the needy; (ii)to propagate the tenure of Islam; to encourage the young ones; (iii) Da'Wah Teaching of Islam to the scholars	(i)Islamic Quranic school of our Secretariat, Abeokuta; soap-making; (ii)domestic centre to be expanded; (iii)weekend and holiday courses; to organise domestic centre;
34 Dr. P.O. Donli	WIN; Women in Agriculture;	to defend the rights of women and provide forum for expressing themselves; to understand the problems of women farmers and ensure their access to improved technology;	study on prevalence of STD amongst women; compost-making and organic manure; formation of village cooperative for bulk purchase of farm inputs; village woodlot project;
35 Dr. Yomi Oruwari	Gender Study team; Faculty of Environmental Science, U.S.T., Port Harcourt	to conduct seminars/workshops for women in poor neighbourhoods; research in squatter areas;	projects are proposed but not yet executed for lack of funds;
36 Rita R. Goyit PLA Team State Coordinator	Women in Nigeria; c/o PRTVC, 5, Joseph Gornwalk Way, Jos, Plateau	to organise and fight for the full political, socio-economic rights of women in the family, workplace and society	publications, legal clinic; conference in preparation of Beijing Women Conference 1995

37 T.K Pamma President State Health Education Unit, P.M.B 005, Bauchi	Women Development Association;	to create awareness; to provide a line to resources, knowledge & skills; empower women to take part in the design, implementation of community programmes;	publications, posters, community organisations, advocacy calls, orientations, supervisory visits, mobilisation of community members and resources;
A Getachew Project Coordinator Popular Participation Project	Economic Commission for Africa, P.O.Box 3001, Africa Hall, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia Tel:251-1-517200 Fax:514416	to promote popular participation at all levels throughout the African continent; to set up effective networks for collaboration;	publications, conferences, workshops; support to organisations at national and regional levels;
38 Adebayo Adedeji Executive Director	ACDESS P.O.Box 203 Ijebu-Ode Tel/Fax:(037)432- 208 or 430-499 or (090)402-995	ACDESS pro-motes networks on policy and strategic studies for Africa and support initiatives for accountable government;	publications, lectures, senior advisor to governments and international organisations on developmental issues;
39 Christine Kronauer Research Coordinator ACDESS	same as above	same as above	awareness-raising for one-world issues like environ- ment and social development for all; influencing policy- making through public mobilisation and institutional change;
40 Sherifdeen Tella, Administrator ACDESS	same as above	same as above	
41 Herbert Girkes Chief, Computer, Communication and Documentation Centre(CCDC) ACDESS	same as above	same as above	
42 Akinlolu Ajayi-Obe Computer Scientist, Youth Corps at ACDESS	same as above	same as above	

43 Toyin Adebanjo Volunteer at ACDESS (Student of Computer Science, Ogun State University) ACDESS	same as above	same as above	
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Networking Volunteers

	Name, address	Phone/fax
1.	Dr.Patricia Donli Department of Biological Sciences University of Maiduguri	
2.	Mrs.T.K Pamma State Health Education Unit Specialist Hospital P.M.B 005 Bauchi	
3.	Felicia O Bisong F.C.T Commission for Women Area 3, Open University Garki-Abuja	(09) 234-0471-4
4.	Mr.Paul A Ademola Directorate for Human Rights Promotion Justice, Development & Peace Commission P.O.Box 1923, Ijebu-Ode	(037) 432-268

5. Mabinuori Joshua
Diocesan Agric Development
Project Justice, Development
and Peace Commission
Box 1923, Ijebu-Ode
(037) 432-268
6. Dr Sola Kasim
SKAL
P.O.Box 1543
Ijebu-Ode
(037) 432-201
7. Dr.Precious C.Emelue
Community Development
Partners (CODEP)
Mile 6, Ikwerre Road
Behind Rumugbo Civic Centre
P.M.B.5277
Port Harcourt, Rivers State
8. Yomi Oruwari
Dept of Architecture
U.S.T., P.M.B 5080
Port Harcourt

ANNEX III

Questionnaire

YOUR EXPERIENCE WITH POPULAR PARTICIPATION

ACDESS would like to know about your experience with organisations of civil society in your local government, your State, at the national or international levels - or in your field of special concern (e.g. environment).

For this purpose we would like you to fill, of course on a voluntary and confidential basis, the following questionnaire.

I INFORMATION BASIS FOR POPULAR PARTICIPATION

When ACDESS conducted its studies in seven LGA, a set of indicators was developed in order to capture economic, social and political characteristics which can be quantified at the community level.

- 1 Please review the **indicators** and provide comments on what you would like to see added or subtracted.
- 2
 - a) Which data and types of information are readily available for your work?
 - b) Which are most urgently needed?
- 3 Is there reluctance on the part of the people to collaborate with statistical exercises and for which reasons?

- 4 If yes, do you think that people would be willing to provide information for community-based statistics if they can control the data at the local level and make use of it?

Suggest mechanisms for data and information gathering:

- 5 Can NGOs make good use of data or does their analytical capacity need to be strengthened?

II MEMBERSHIP AND COVERAGE - INCLUSION/EXCLUSION

- 6 How would you roughly describe the level of participation in your LGA or the LGAs where you are working with organisations (high, low, medium)?

- Among women

- above 45 years:

- Below 45 years of age:

- Among men

- Above 45 years:

- Below 45 years of age:

- Among non-indigenes:

- among the wealthy:

- among the poor:

- 7 Who suffers most from marginalisation and exclusion from meaningful economic, social and political life?

- 8 What are the reasons for that?

III PURPOSE OF ORGANISATIONS

9 How would you describe the overall purpose of organisations in your LGA and your State:

- Survivalist
- Developmental
- Political
- Other?

10 What are the reasons for these predominant orientations?

11 Has there been a change of orientation over time (e.g from economic to political or vice versa)?

12 Are people perceiving any linkage of their fate to national economic policies (e.g impact of SAP) and how does this play a role in civil society organisations?

13 On a continuum from 1(low)-10(high), how would you rate your LGA in terms of people having a concern for community-development ?

IV RELATIONS BETWEEN CIVIL SOCIETY AND THE STATE

14 How do you consider relations between civil society organisations in your LGA (or in networks) and the state (from local to national levels)?

a) LGA

- cooperative
- conflictual but lobby-intensive
- antagonistic?

b) State

- cooperative
- conflictual but lobby-intensive
- antagonistic?

c) Federal Government

- cooperative
- conflictual but lobby-intensive
- antagonistic?

V RELATIONS BETWEEN CIVIL SOCIETY AND INTERNATIONAL AGENCIES

15 What role are international agencies playing in civil society organisations in your LGA or in NGO networks?

- in terms of influencing the orientation of the organisations?
- in terms of financing?

16 What is your overall assessment of international institutions?

VI INTERNAL GOVERNANCE OF CIVIL SOCIETY ORGANISATIONS

17 Are NGOs more or less democratic, by and large, than statal institutions? Please provide some examples:

1

2

3

18 How are decisions arrived at and taken?

19 Are officials elected or otherwise true representatives of the aspirations of the membership?

20 Which are the non-elective mechanisms?

21 What are mechanisms of accountability, sanctions, control?

22 How effective are they?

VII POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS

Please look at the recommendations on p.3-4 of Chapter 5, Inferences and Recommendations Based on your experience, which recommendations would you make (please use reverse page):

a) To civil society organisations

b) To the non-organised

c) To various tiers of government, and

d) To international institutions?

ANNEX IV

Indicators for the Work of Organisations Promoting Popular Participation

The following indicators are in two groups: **Group I** contains those which shall give a quick, but as comprehensive as possible, socio-economic profile of the Local Government Area (LGA) concerned **Group II** focusses on how popular participation relates and influences socio-economic variables.

GROUP I: Indicators for a basic socio-economic profile of the LGA.

- a) Basic Demographic Indicators: population (sex and age distribution), no. of households.
- b) Education (primary, secondary, tertiary, vocational; literacy rate by gender).
- c) Health (number and type of health facilities, no of medical and paramedical personnel).
- d) Potable water (distance to nearest source in km).
- e) Energy (electricity and fuel, distance to supply point for kerosene and fuelwood in km).
- f) Transport (type of roads within community; distance to relevant market - type of road leading there)
- g) Economic institutions and activities
 - Shops: by number, by type
 - Industrial enterprises (large- medium- small-scale; by number, by type of activity; by number of employees)
 - Banks: number

h) Judicial Institutions.

- courts (by type, by number)

i) Public Facilities

- Public library
- Post office, number of public telephones
- Motor park, no of taxis operating (no of passenger seats)
- Railway station

j) Security

- No of police stations
- No of police personnel in the station

k) Traditional and neighbourhood security organisations

GROUP II: Indicators on Popular Participation

1 Social and Political Organisations

- a) Name, nature and functions of each organisations.
- b) Membership (number, by gender and age).
- c) Type (indigenous, non-indigenous, voluntary, compulsory;)
- d) Sources of Finance.
- e) Internal governance (no of meetings, election/selection of leaders, control and sanction structure).

Detailed investigations should be made for the age range of 18-30 years of age and for the 45-60 years of age range.

2 Economic Organisations

- a) Name, nature and functions of each organisations.
- b) Membership (number, by gender and age).
- c) Type (indigenous, non-indigenous, voluntary, compulsory;)
- d) Sources of Finance.
- e) Internal governance (no of meetings, election/selection of leaders, control and sanction structure).

Focus should be on the following organisations:

- i Farmers' associations.
- ii Credit institutions (traditional and modern).
- iii Cooperative associations (producer/consumer; marketing; farmers associations).
- iv Market women/men associations.
- v Craft and Guilds.
- vi Shopkeepers' associations.
- vii Road and transport workers
- viii Other occupational groups.

3 Mass Media

- a) Local newspapers and magazines (by number, size of distribution)
- b) Access to national media and other forms (Radio/television, newspapers (no delivered on a regular basis), magazines etc.
- c) Local forms of disseminating information (e.g town-crier, oral communication).

4 Political Empowerment

- a) Political parties, registered members by gender;
- b) Leadership of parties at ward, LG level: by age and gender;
- c) Elected officials in the (i) local government area; (ii) in State House of Assembly; and, (iii) in National Assembly - by gender.
- d) Degree of politicisation of social and economic organisations; Examples are party support, party membership, political activism such as strike actions, demonstrations, boycotts, etc..

5 Economic Empowerment

- a) Access to means of production, i.e land, credit, inputs and technology.
- b) Employment opportunities.
- c) Income distribution.
- d) Gender-related obstacles.

6 Accountability and Transparency

- a) Mechanism for and effectiveness of monitoring performance of elected officials and personnel of Local Government.
- b) Mechanism for and effectiveness of monitoring performance of social/political and economic organisations
- c) Applications of sanctions for poor accountability (impeachment, dismissal, reprimand, recall, etc)
- d) Availability of community-related data and reports

7 Government Institutions for Popular Participation, Mobilisation and Employment.

- a) List of institutions, functions
- b) Preliminary assessment of the effectiveness in LGA of MAMSER, DFRRI, BLP, NDE, Community Bank, People's Bank; etc

ANNEX V

List of Documents

- 1 Ethiopia East Local Government Area
- 2 A Critical Future for Popular Participation (The way Forward: Toward an Effective Civil Society)
- 3 Dekina Local Government Area, Kogi State
- 4 Wurno Local Government Area, Sokoto State
- 5 Mbaitoli Local Government Area, Imo State
- 6 Ijebu-Ode Local Government Area, Ogun State
- 7 Introductory Notes
- 8 Ohaozara Local Government Area, Abia State
- 9 African Charter for Popular Participation in Development and Transformation