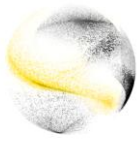


REINVENTING DEMOCRACY IN THE DIGITAL ERA

African Initiative

Structured Democratic Dialogue Report

This project is funded by the United Nations Democracy Fund).
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Nations, the United Nations Democracy Fund or its Advisory Board.



REINVENTING
DEMOCRACY
AFRICAN INITIATIVE



Authors: Aliko Economidou, Maria Georgiou

Editor: Yiannis Laouris

This report has been developed in the context of the Reinventing Democracy in the Digital Era Project (<http://reinventdemocracy.info>). Reinventing Democracy in the Digital Era is a project funded by the United Nations Democracy Fund (UNDEF) and implemented by Future Worlds Center (FWC) with the support of five Regional Coordinators, one in each of the five Regions, and many partners and liaisons, who are supporting local, national, regional and/or global activities.

The project's key objective is to increase youth participation and collaboration in decision making processes with regards to democratic governance by empowering young people from across the world to invent and propose new, innovative and concrete actions aiming at reinventing democracy by taking advantage of what the digital era has to offer.

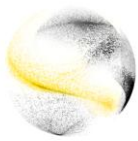
More than 1000 young people will contribute with ideas face-to-face and virtually during five Co-Laboratories engaging ICT and structured democratic dialogue methodology. The process is designed to mobilize young people and to increase interaction among youth globally with the aim to advocate for and enable meaningful youth participation in democratic processes.

This report presents the results of Reinventing Democracy in the Digital Era – Africa Initiative.

The content of this document belongs solely to Future Wolrds Center (FWC). The views expressed in this publication are those of the authors and do not necessarily express the UNDEF.

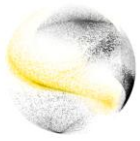
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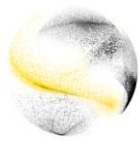


BACKGROUND

Our world is currently faced with a number of major challenges, ranging from increasing inequality, which leaves large parts of society without access to basic needs; wars and security threats; a food system in crisis and the carrying capacity of our planet being at its tipping point. The Millennium Development Goals are reaching their end date in a year's time from now, and a new global framework is currently being negotiated among the world leaders. One of the key questions, however, is how democratic and participatory is this and other democratic processes when youth are not being included?

The overarching goal is to increase the active participation of next-generation citizens at all levels of governance. The project specifically aims at strengthening the communication and collaboration among youth across the world using structured dialogue, new innovative ICT-based solutions and tools to find common ground for increased participation.

Project activities are designed to empower participants to take the future in their hands and develop concrete action proposals that will enhance meaningful youth participation in local, regional and/or national governance. The key activity are the regional Structured Democratic Dialogue Co-Laboratories where 100 youths will create action plans and lay the foundation to coordinated action such as a jointly authored e-book for change, a Manifesto for 21st Century and -video clips "50 Proposals for Action".



INTRODUCTION

The Structured Democratic Dialogue Process (SDDP) co-laboratories are organized with aim to increase youth participation and collaboration in decision making processes with regards to democratic governance by empowering young people from across the world to invent and propose new, innovative and concrete actions aiming at reinventing democracy by taking advantage of what the digital era has to offer.

Future Wolrds Center (FWC) organized a week long (of more than 500 hours) co-laboratory in order to accumulate the collective wisdom of the youth in Africa. The co-laboratory was attended by a total of 16 people from all across Africa; 7 from Kenya, 3 from Ghana, 2 from Zambia, 1 from Cameroon, 1 from Uganda, 1 from Zimbabwe and 1 from Malawi.

METHODOLOGY: THE PROCESS OF STRUCTURED DIALOGIC DESIGN

The Structured Democratic Dialogue Process (SDDP) is a methodology which supports the generation of truly democratic and structured dialogue amongst teams of stakeholders. It is particularly effective in the resolution of complex conflicts, interests, and values, and in achieving consensus based on a common understanding and strategy. It is based on 7 complex systems and cybernetics axioms, and has been grounded both scientifically and empirically in hundreds of settings on a global scale for the past 30 years.

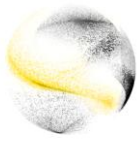
The Cyprus team has extensive experience in the application of the methodology. They have utilized it in many public debates in order to facilitate organizational and societal change. For example, they have utilized it in four European networks of experts. The Cost219ter¹ is a network of scientists from 20 countries (18 European, the USA, and Australia) who are interested in exploring the question of how Euro zone technologies and next generation networks can make their services more useful to people with special needs. The Cost298² network also aims to make ambient intelligence technologies more accessible to the wider public.

The scientific communities of Cost219ter and Cost298 utilized SDDP in order to outline the obstacles which inhibit the application of the above technologies on a wider level. Based on the results of the SDDP, they designed a corresponding strategy for the next 3 years. Insafe³ is a European network of 27 Awareness Nodes who used SDDP in many meetings in order to identify the inhibitors, produce a vision of the future, and agree on a plan of action. More relevant information is available on the CyberEthics Awareness Node website, available at www.CyberEthics.info.

¹www.cost219ter.org.

² www.cost298.org.

³ www.saferinternet.org.

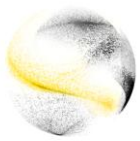


The UCYVROK⁴ network utilized SDDP in order to determine the reasons for which young people in Europe do not participate in European programs. The results were presented to the European Parliament. The SDDP methodology was also used in order to ease the dialogue between Greek-Cypriots and Turkish-Cypriots since 1994. This dialogue culminated in the creation of a peace movement. Many reports are still being utilized by the network, and are available on the program's page.

SDDP was designed especially so that it can assist non-homogenous groups in tackling complex problems within a reasonable and restricted time frame. It facilitates the annexation of contributions by individuals with vastly different views, contexts, and aspirations, through a process that is structured, conclusive, and the product of cooperation.

A team of participants, who are knowledgeable of a particular situation, generate together a common outline of ideas based on a common understanding of the current problematic situation and a future ideal one. SDDP promotes the focused communication between participants and supports their ownership of the solution as well as their actions towards implementing it.

⁴⁴ <http://ucyvrok.wetpaint.com>.



ABOUT REINVENTING DEMOCRACY IN THE DIGITAL ERA

Despite representing a fifth of the world's population, youth remain largely absent from or underrepresented in political decision-making processes. While most of the policy-making and advocacy take place through traditional means and media, youth are increasingly active in social media spaces.

The overarching goal is to increase the active participation of next-generation citizens at all levels of governance. The project specifically aims at strengthening the communication and collaboration among youth across the world using structured dialogue, new innovative ICT-based solutions and tools to find common ground for increased participation.

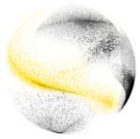
Project activities are designed to empower participants to take the future in their hands and develop concrete action proposals that will enhance meaningful youth participation in local, regional and/or national governance. The key activity are the regional Structured Democratic Dialogue Co-Laboratories where 100 youths will create action plans and lay the foundation to coordinated action such as a jointly authored e-book for change, a Manifesto for 21st Century and -video clips "50 Proposals for Action".

To build on the result from the Co-Laboratories and to ensure sustainability and effective implementation of the action plans, regional and global webinars will be arranged among the participants.

Development issues/democratic challenges

Our world is currently faced with a number of major challenges, ranging from increasing inequality, which leaves large parts of society without access to basic needs; wars and security threats; a food system in crisis and the carrying capacity of our planet being at its tipping point. The Millennium Development Goals are reaching their end date in a year's time from now, and a new global framework is currently being negotiated among the world leaders. One of the key questions, however, is how democratic and participatory is this and other democratic processes when youth are not being included?

Young people between 15 and 25 years old represent a fifth of the world's population, yet they remain largely absent from or underrepresented in political decision-making processes. Today's young people will be the leaders of tomorrow, and it is imperative they start developing a feeling of ownership through meaningful participation in democratic processes. Achieving meaningful participation of young people in democratic governance and decision-making processes is hence the key challenge addressed by this project.



Detailed Problem Analysis

Despite low youth participation in political processes and elected institutions, young people participate in democratic life through other means, such as political movements, youth organizations, and ad-hoc community initiatives mostly on informal arenas. Their meaningful participation in these processes depends on the political, socio-economic and cultural context and requires both young people and youth organizations to have the opportunities and capacities for youth participation, as well as operate within an enabling environment for civil society and especially young people.

The disengagement of young people in democratic processes is the long-term problem to be solved. This project will directly address the following more specific problems:

Limited jointly collaborated action for change:

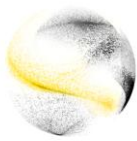
While youths across the world are facing similar problems to access the political decision-making arena there are limited opportunities for them to share those experiences and to explore and propose solutions in a structured way and through personal meetings. To become a stronger voice there is a need for youth around the world to unite.

In order to identify reasons why youth abstains from basic democratic processes, Future Worlds Center carried out four Structured Democratic Dialogue (SDD) Co-Laboratories in 2012, with young people based in Cyprus and Greece, and representatives of European youth organizations, as well as a series of Structured Democratic Dialogue Co-Laboratories with young people from 10 European countries in 2008. The methodology allowed Future Worlds Center to identify the main root causes of low youth participation, which basically fall into three categories: Corruption and Lack of Transparency; The Political System is 'outdated', and not evolving while everything else is, especially with regards to technology and ICT; Lack of a humanistic vision and of a feeling of purpose among the youth, in connection with the lack of confidence that they can achieve a change.

These root cases, which reflect the problematic of the current situation, will serve as the background information, which will support participants in coming up with innovative solutions and proposals on how to bridge the problem gap. This method, Structured Democratic Dialogues, still scarcely used, among youth from different part of the world has showed to be a successful concept to find common ground for change.

Limited use of ICT/ social media to influence the political agenda:

Young people nowadays are immersed in the fast-developing virtual life, which has become part of their every-day lives at school and work; it is their preferred tool to network, to find a job; a platform for new ideas and online discussions. Today's educated and IT-skilled youth, who will be the leaders of tomorrow's societies, expect participatory processes to



evolve in this very same framework. Official political processes however are still quite detached from this, and thus present yet another gap between real/virtual life and the political decision-making.

Most policy-making and high-level advocacy take place through traditional means and media. Youths, with limited resources and contacts, often have limited access and possibility to influence. Through the previous SDDs Co-Labs, the participants identified the “outdated” political system with regards to technology and ICT as one of the main causes for low youth participation in democratic processes. Among the younger generation social media is increasingly used to build opinion. It is therefore important to strengthen these channels in order to mobilize youths more effectively to participate in democratic processes.

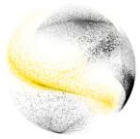
This project aims to create a platform for youths to meet, in person and through ICT/ Social media tools to enable them to envision, invent and propose actions designed to increase their participation in democratic processes.

Detailed project strategy

Based on the problem analysis, and in order to reach the objective of the project, the project strategy is built on the following key components:

1. Sharing the experiences and outcomes from European SDD Co-laboratories with youth activists from other continents and develop a joint understanding of root causes for the lack of youth participation in official democratic processes;
2. Engaging 100 young participants from around the globe in regional SDD Co-laboratories during which they will design solutions for the key root causes previously identified, and thus contribute to the development of new and innovative systems of governance;
3. Empowering the young participants to take action and promote their very own ideas and solutions, both within their local community as well as on a broader national/ international level;
4. Utilize the broad range of ICT tools available to young people, such as social media, videos, etc. to build a wide platform for Reinventing Democracy – accessible to young people from around the world

The project is based predominantly on the Structured Democratic Dialogue Process (SDDP). We chose this particular methodology because of its uniqueness in mobilizing participants. In addition, the SDDP methodology is based on scientific laws, which have been repeatedly validated, empirically and scientifically, in the arena of practice. Taking all this into consideration, the co-Laboratories of Democracy will be implemented using the methodology of structured democratic dialogue. This methodology supports groups of diverse stakeholders with conflicting opinions and interests to effectively discuss a matter of joint concern, integrate their knowledge, and democratically redesign their socio-organizational systems and practices reaching consensus agreement for effective collaborative action. Using this approach, the 100 youth and citizens’ representatives will develop a common language, a shared understanding of the problematic situation in which



they are embedded, and will be better equipped to formulate their ideas, suggestions, and strategies with clarity. The interaction will empower youth to take follow-up actions and thus ensuring their strong commitment to the project.

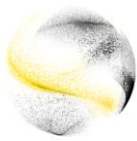
Participants of the co-Laboratories will design and develop concrete ideas for action and will have the space and support to build their own action plans around them. The facilitating team will assist the participants in identifying ways to promote their ideas, engage with political decision-makers, as well as mobilize members of the community. A manifesto, jointly drafted, will be used to engage the media encouraging them to host live debates between project participants and national or international policy makers thus connecting them with youth and citizen pioneers.

ICT

In all the above, technology shall be used to support the process, as well as to ensure a wide outreach of the young people's actions and ideas via social media campaigns, digital videos, blogs and online articles etc. In addition, using the mobile application IdeaPrism™, the project will engage large numbers of young people who might not be able to physically participate in the co-Laboratories. Through this mobile application, their ideas will be shared and validated by their peers not only from their own community, but on a global level.

Participants will also be invited to join regional and global webinars on Participatory Democracy. This online technology will strengthen communication and interaction among the participants.

Lastly, FWC will use Future Worlds Pedia website http://futureworlds.eu/wiki/Main_Page, to share the outcomes of the activities. The website is often used by the general public and the media to view information about project activities.



STRUCTURE AND PROCESS IN A TYPICAL SDDP CO-LABORATORY

When facing any complex problem the stakeholders can optimally approach it in the following way:

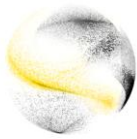
1. Develop a shared vision of an ideal future situation. This ideal *vision map* serves as a *magnet* to help the social system transcend into its future state.
2. Define the *problématique*, also known as the wall of inhibitors i.e., develop a common and shared understanding of what are the obstacles that prevent the stakeholders' system from reaching its ideal state.
3. Define *actions/options* and produce a roadmap to achieve the goals.

The four phases are implemented using exactly the same dialogue technique. Each phase leads to similar products:

1. A *list* of all ideas and their clarifications [SDDP is a self-documenting process].
2. A *cluster* of all ideas categorized according to their common attributes [using a bottom-up approach].
3. A document with the *voting results* in which participants are asked to choose ideas they consider most important [erroneous priority effect = most popular ideas do not prove to be the most influential!]
4. A *map* of influences. This is the most important product of the methodology. Ideas are related according to the influence they exert on each other. If we are dealing with problems, then the most influential ideas are the *root causes*. Addressing those will be most efficient. If we deal with factors that describe a future ideal state, then working on the most influential factors means that achieving the final goal will be easier/faster/more economic, etc.

In the following, the process of a typical SDDP session, with its phases, is described in more detail.

First The breadth of the dialogue is constrained and sharpened with the help of a *Triggering Question*. This is formulated by a core group of people, who are the Knowledge Management Team (KMT) and is composed by the owners of the complex problem and SDDP experts. This question can be emailed to all



participants, who are requested to respond with at least three contributions before the meeting either through email or wikis.

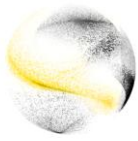
Second All contributions/responses to the triggering question are recorded in the *Cogniscope II™* software. They must be short and concise: one idea in one sentence! The authors may clarify their ideas in a few additional sentences.

Third The ideas are clustered into categories based on similarities and common attributes. If time is short, a smaller team can do this process to reduce time (e.g., between plenary sessions).

Forth All participants get five votes and are asked to choose ideas that are most important to them. Only ideas that receive votes go to the next and most important phase.

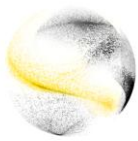
Fifth In this phase, participants are asked to explore influences of one idea on another. They are asked to *decide whether solving one problem will make solving another problem easier*. If the answer is a great majority an influence is established on the map of ideas. The way to read that influence is that items at the bottom are root causes (if what is being discussed are obstacles), or most influential factors (if what is being discussed are descriptors of an ideal situation or actions to take). Those root factors must be given priority.

Sixth Using the root factors, stakeholders develop an efficient strategy and come up with a road map to implement it.



FURTHER INFORMATION ON SDDP

<p>You can begin your search on the Internet</p>	<p>Lovers of Democracy, Ozbekhan, Christakis, Club of Rome, SDDP, Cyprus Civil Society Dialogue etc.</p>
<p>Book by Aleco Christakis; A must for beginner or advanced practitioners</p>	<p>http://Harnessingcollectivewisdom.com</p>
<p>A Wiki for Dialogue community support</p>	<p>http://blogora.wetpaint.com</p>
<p>Institute for 21st Century Agoras</p>	<p>http://www.globalagoras.org</p>
<p>Lovers of Democracy; Description of the technology of Democracy</p>	<p>http://sunsite.utk.edu/FINS/loversofdemocracy/</p>
<p>New Geometry of Languaging And New Technology of Democracy by Schreibman and Christakis</p>	<p>http://sunsite.utk.edu/FINS/loversofdemocracy/NewAgora.htm</p>
<p>Cypriot applications with diverse stakeholders and complex situations:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Information technology in the service of peace building; The case of Cyprus. <i>World Futures</i>, (2004), 60, 67–79 2. A systemic evaluation of the state of affairs following the negative outcome of the referendum in Cyprus using a structured design process. In: <i>Systemic Practice and Action Research</i>, 2009, 22:1, 45-75 3. The miracle of Cyprus - Civil Society Dialogue for Peace Revival 	<p>http://www.informaworld.com/smpp/content~db=all~content=a725289197?words=laouris*</p> <p>http://www.springerlink.com/content/65025866mnk65p52/?p=4e796e7288eb4a6fa465fb901060a9ed&pi=0</p> <p>http://www.civilsocietydialogue.net/</p>



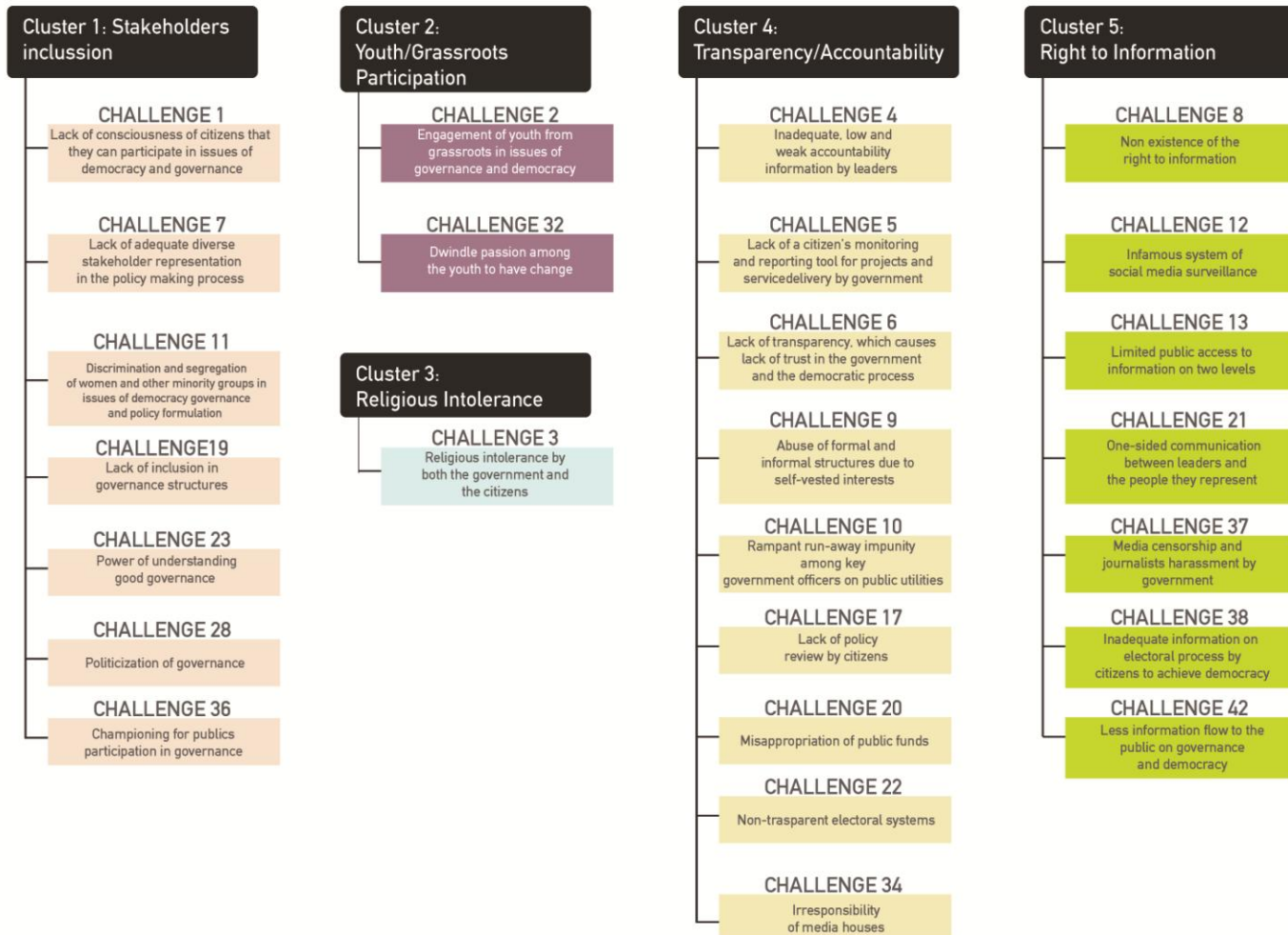
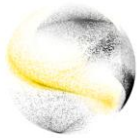
IDENTIFYING THE SHORTCOMINGS OF THE CURRENT SYSTEMS OF GOVERNANCE?

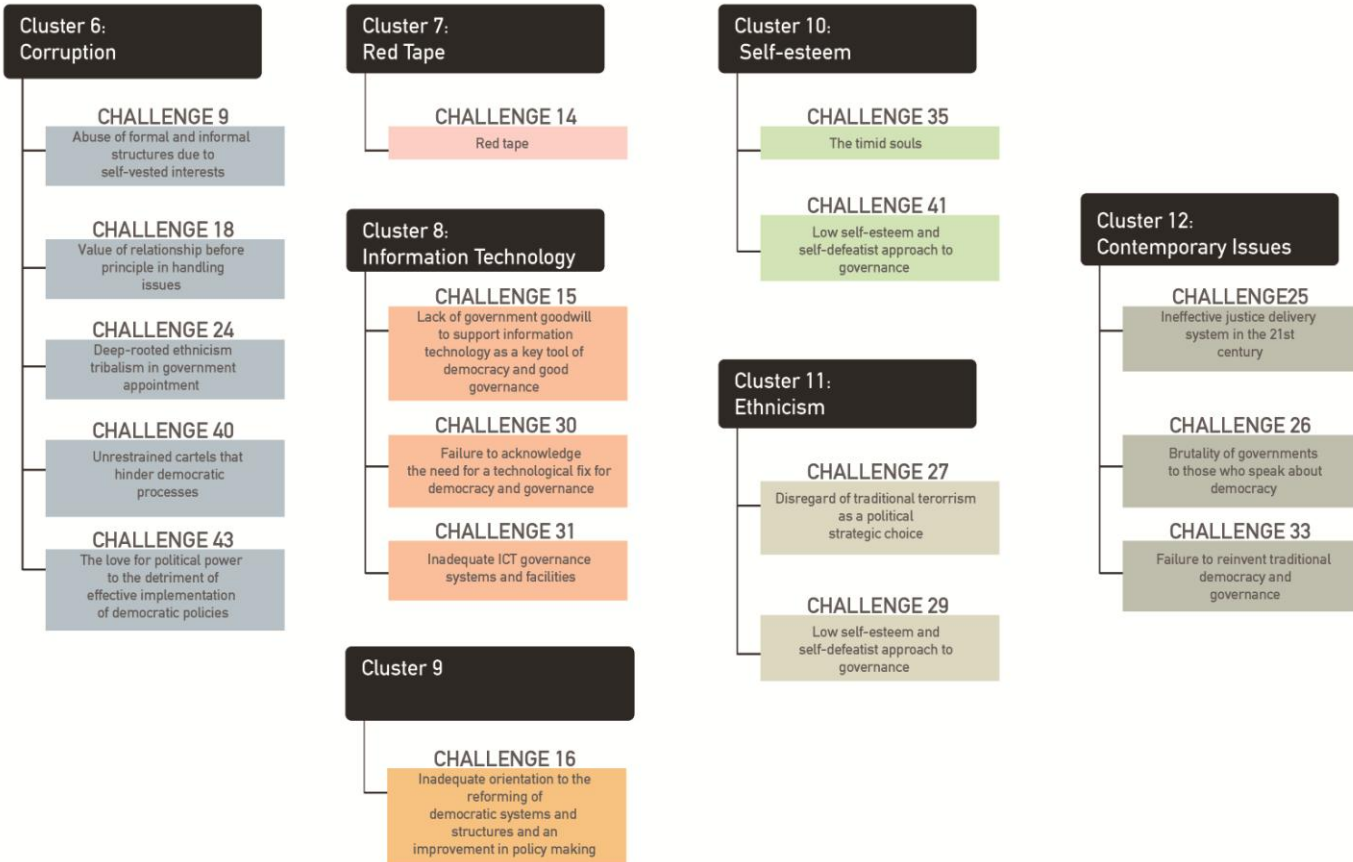
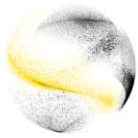
During the first session of the first SDDP, the participants engaged in a structured dialogue focusing on the triggering question:

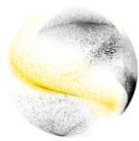
"What are key shortcomings of our current systems of governance that could be improved through technology?"



The participants of the SDDP produced a total of 43 ideas. All of the ideas are available on Annex II. The ideas were then organized into 12 clusters:







After having clustered all their ideas, the participants cast votes for the five ideas that they each felt were more important. The ideas receiving the most votes were:

Idea #26 (8 votes): Brutality of governments to those who speak about democracy

Idea #1 (6 votes): Lack of consciousness of citizens that can they participate in issues of democracy and governance

Idea #8 (6 votes): Non-existence of the right to information

Idea #38 (5 votes): Inadequate information on electoral process by citizens to achieve democracy

Idea #2 (4 votes): 2: Engagement of youth from grassroots in issues of governance and democracy

Idea #16 (4 votes): Inadequate orientation to the reforming of democratic systems and structures and an improvement in policy making

Idea #31 (4 votes): Inadequate ICT governance systems and facilities

Idea #32 (4 votes): Dwindle passion among the youth to have change

Idea #3 (3 votes): Religious intolerance by both the government and the citizens

Idea #5 (3 votes): Lack of a citizen's monitoring and reporting tool for projects and service delivery by government

Idea #7 (3 votes): Lack of adequate diverse stakeholder representation in the policy making process

Idea #11 (3 votes): Discrimination and segregation of women and other minority groups in issues of democracy, governance and policy formulation

Idea #14 (3 votes): Red tape

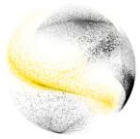
Idea #24 (3 votes): Deep-rooted ethnicism tribalism in government appointment

Idea #6 (2 votes): Lack of transparency, which causes lack of trust in the government and the democratic process

Idea #13 (2 votes): Limited public access to information on two levels

Idea #21(2 votes): One-sided communication between leaders and the people they represent

Idea #29 (2 votes): Poor infrastructure, negative ethnicity and historical injustices.



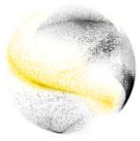
Furthermore, the following ideas received one vote and were structured with the others in the next step: Ideas #4, 10, 12, 15, 17, 18, 19, 22, 27, 28, 35, 36, 39 and 41.

Based on the results of a preliminary map another 5 factors were structured (Ideas #4, 10, 17, 25 and 36) with Idea #4 being the only one that received two votes.

A total of 18 ideas were structured in the map of influences. This is described scientifically by the parameter of Spreadthink or divergence (ST or D respectively), whose value in this case is 71% of disagreement.

According to numerous studies, the average degree of Spreadthink is 40%. Based on this, we can conclude that the particular participants exhibited significantly more divergence than the average. This implies that in their discussions they probably did not invest sufficient time to reach higher levels of convergence or that the participants were very different in their points of view and approached the issue in completely different ways.

The results of the voting procedure were used in order to select ideas for the following structural process. The participants were able to structure 18 ideas, which as mentioned before had received one or more votes. The resulting “Tree of Influences” demonstrates the basic ideas which could provide indications in answering the triggering question. The tree or map is constituted by six levels of influence.



TREE OF INFLUENCES

The tree of influences is made up of six different levels. The ideas on the lowest level are those with the greatest degree of influence. The participants agreed that the following ideas were the most important and that any action related to the subject of democracy should be taken into account:

Idea#1: Lack of consciousness of citizens that can they participate in issues of democracy and governance

Idea#10: Rampant run-away impunity among key government officers on public utilities

Idea#8: Non-existence of the right to information

Idea#29: Poor infrastructure, negative ethnicity and historical injustices

Idea#26: Brutality of governments to those who speak about democracy

Idea#32: Dwindle passion among the youth to have change

Idea#31: Inadequate ICT governance systems and facilities

Idea#2: Engagement of youth from grassroots in issues of governance and democracy

Idea#14: Red tape

Idea#38: Inadequate information on electoral process by citizens to achieve democracy

Idea#5: Lack of a citizen's monitoring and reporting tool for projects and service delivery by government

Idea#3: Religious intolerance by both the government and the citizens

Idea#24: Deep-rooted ethnicism tribalism in government appointment

Idea#25: Ineffective justice delivery system in the 21st century

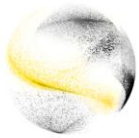
Idea#6: Lack of transparency, which causes lack of trust in the government and the democratic process

Idea#21: One-sided communication between leaders and the people they represent

Idea#7: Lack of adequate diverse stakeholder representation in the policy making process

Idea#17: Lack of policy review by citizens

Although most of the descriptors did not receive any votes nor can be found anywhere in the Tree of influence, this does not mean that they are not important or that they should not be taken into account.



LEVEL 1

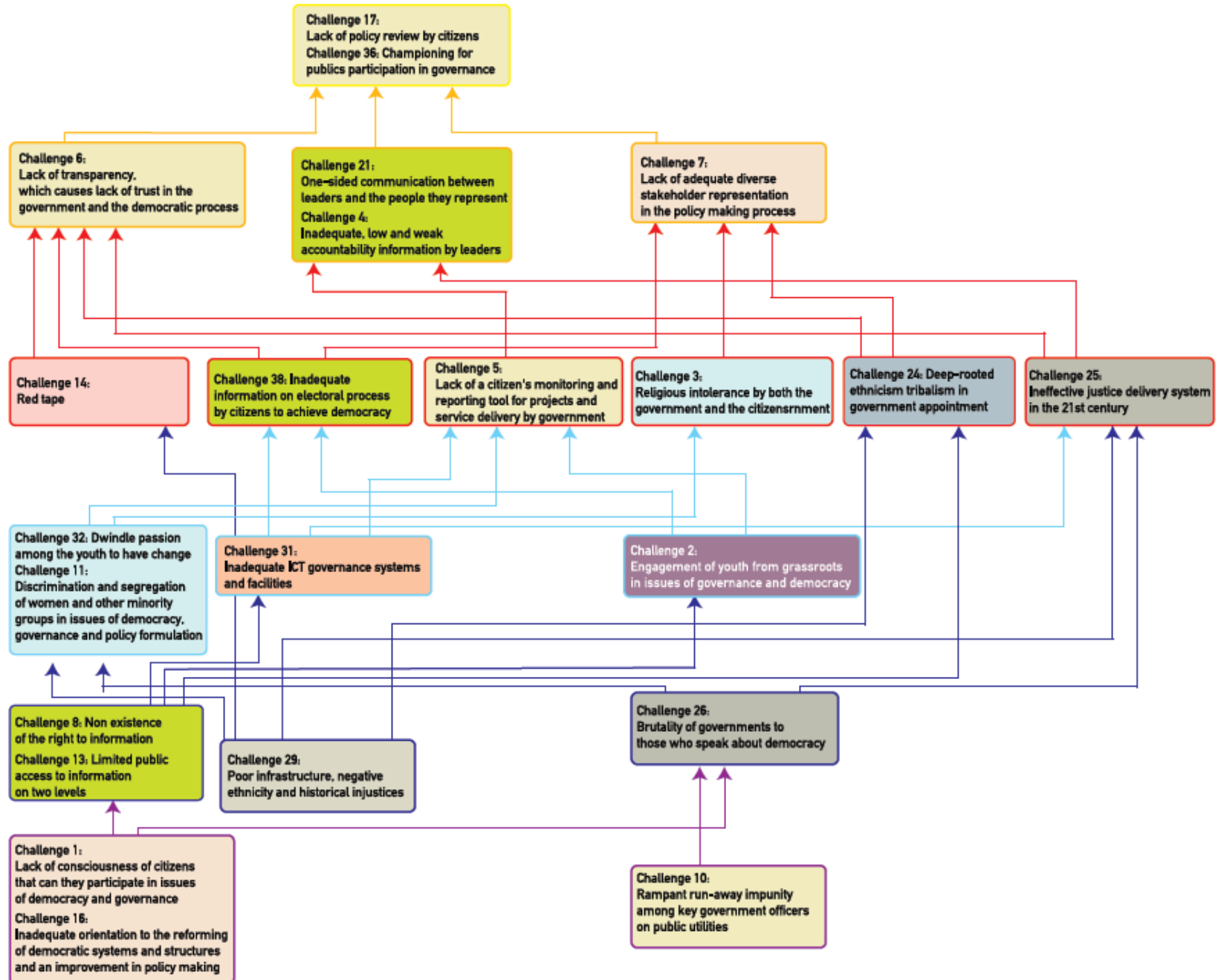
LEVEL 2

LEVEL 3

LEVEL 4

LEVEL 5

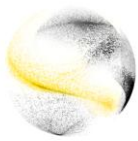
LEVEL 6



CONCLUSIONS

The goals of the co-laboratory were achieved in the following ways:

1. One list of factors was generated in response to the Triggering Question;
2. The factors were clarified in plenary, thus enabling participants to achieve a better understanding of the views of others regarding the key shortcomings of our current systems of governance that could be improved through technology.
3. The actors were clustered in an interactive manner, thus providing opportunities for further and deeper clarifications of salient distinctions between separate ideas. The process is crucial for what we call “evolutionary learning” (i.e., during the process participants “lose” connection to their own personal ideas and stereotypes in favor of a collective and shared thinking);
4. Participants voted for the factors that they considered most important. They subsequently managed to “structure” all these ideas and produce one influence map for the Triggering Question. It must be noted that co-laboratories rarely manage to “structure” all ideas that receive votes;
5. An influence map has been produced for the Triggering Question, containing 18 ideas in the form of Trees of Influence;
6. The participants had time to discuss the influence map and in general agreed that the arrows in the map made sense to them.
7. More importantly, the structured dialogue process empowered the participants to identify and understand the key shortcomings of our current systems of governance that could be improved through technology.



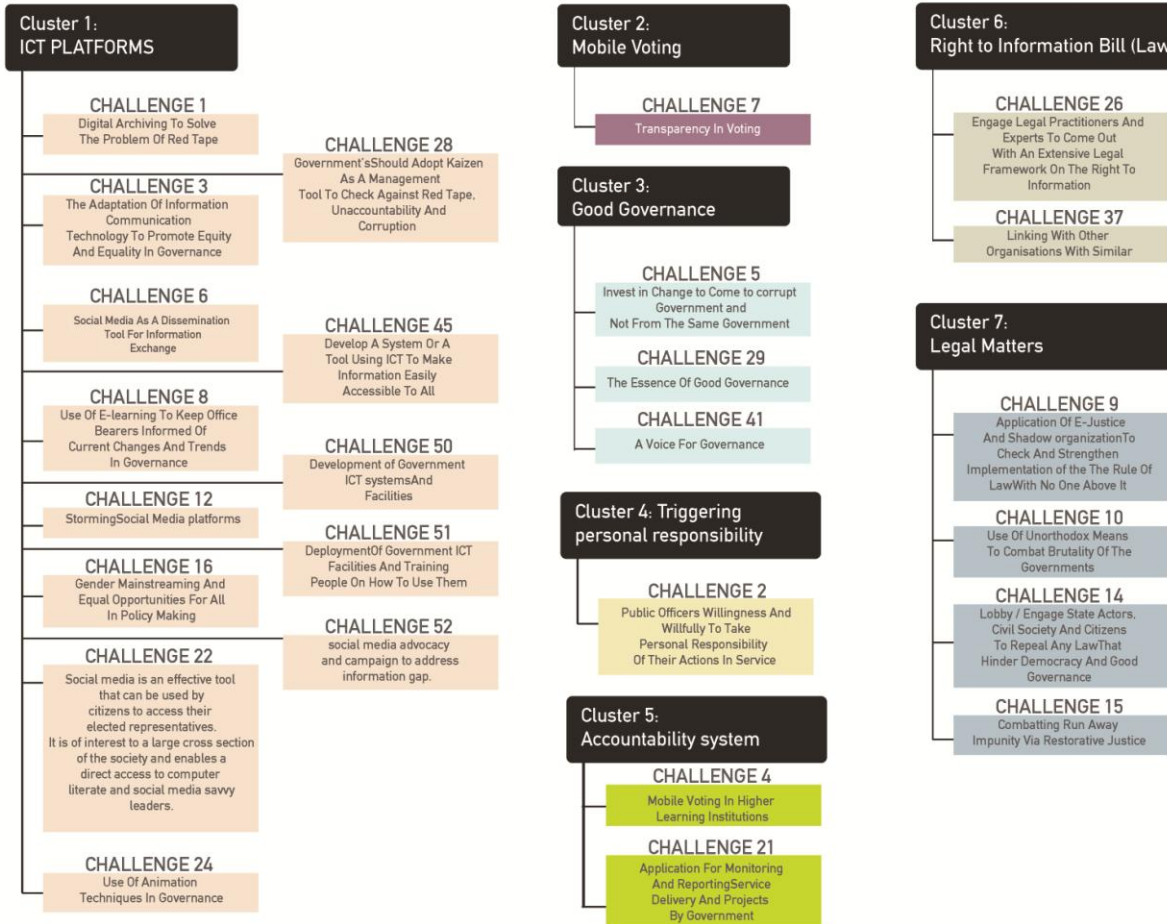
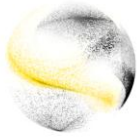
PROPOSING ACTIONS TO SOLVE PARTICULAR SHORTCOMING OF THE CURRENT SYSTEM OF GOVERNANCE

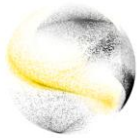
In the next part of the co-laboratory, participants were asked to propose actions and products in order to solve particular shortcomings of the current system of governance by responding to the following triggering question:

“What concrete action, project or product would you propose to solve a particular shortcoming of current systems of governance?”



Participants shared 53 ideas in response to the triggering question. Each idea appears with a detailed description in ANNEX II - Ideas and Clarifications. In the next step, participants grouped their ideas in the 10 clusters which are shown below





**Cluster 8:
Capacity Building & Awareness**

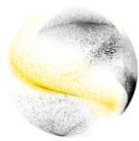
- CHALLENGE 13**
Conduct Training And Empowerment Programs To Youth And Women
- CHALLENGE 18**
Economic Empowerment Of The Less Advantaged
- CHALLENGE 19**
Cultivating The habit of Proper Orientation from Time To Time
- CHALLENGE 20**
Lobbying For The Strengthening Of Systems/structures That Support Democracy And Good Governance
- CHALLENGE 30**
Overcoming Dwindled Passion Among The Youth In Kenya
- CHALLENGE 32**
Mentorship and Capacity building among women, minority groups and people with disability
- CHALLENGE 33**
Mobilising and Organising Youth to Educate And Create Awareness And also Engaging Local Leaders
- CHALLENGE 34**
Increase Literacy Among Citizens In Rural Areas Through The Use Of Change Agents
- CHALLENGE 36**
Using Civil Education To Combat Poor Infrastructure, Negative Ethnicity And Historical Injustice
- CHALLENGE 38**
Create Awareness/Educate Citizens Particularly Young People And The Minorities On Democratic Processes And Lobby For The Active Participation In Any Democratic Process
- CHALLENGE 39**
Train women, youths and other minority groups representatives on citizen journalism
- CHALLENGE 43**
Invest On Massive Civic Education On Democracy, Governance And Human Rights On The Grassroots And Keep The Information Accessible All Time
- CHALLENGE 48**
STRUCTURED DIALOGUE FOR YOUTH PARTICIPATION IN GOVERNANCE
- CHALLENGE 53**
meet with and train women and youths as candidates for political office at local and national levels

**Cluster 9:
Curbing Religions Influences**

- CHALLENGE 11**
Curbing Religious Intolerance Among The Youth In KENYA

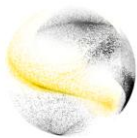
**Cluster 10:
Policy**

- CHALLENGE 25**
Extending Policy Making To The Grassroots
- CHALLENGE 31**
Engaging Grassroots Youths In Governance And Democracy
- CHALLENGE 46**
Forming A Movement To Champion The Issue Of Accountability.
- CHALLENGE 47**
Implementation Of Policies On The Planet
- CHALLENGE 49**
Policy Reviewing By Citizens



After having clustered their ideas, participants have cast votes the five ideas that they each felt were more important. The ideas receiving the most votes were:

- 18:** (9 Votes) Economic Empowerment Of The Less Advantaged
- 48:** (7 Votes) STRUCTURED DIALOGUE FOR YOUTH PARTICIPATION IN GOVERNANCE
- 45:** (6 Votes) Develop A System Or A Tool Using ICT To Make Information Easily Accessible To All
- 15:** (5 Votes) Combating Run Away Impunity Via Restorative Justice
- 19:** (5 Votes) Cultivating The habit of Proper Orientation from Time To Time
- 33:** (5 Votes) Mobilising and Organising Youth to Educate And Create Awareness And also Engaging Local Leaders
- 1:** (4 Votes) Digital Archiving To Solve The Problem Of Red Tape
- 13:** (4 Votes) Conduct Training And Empowerment Programs To Youth And Women
- 52:** (4 Votes) social media advocacy and campaign to address information gap.
- 3:** (3 Votes) The Adaptation Of Information Communication Technology To Promote Equity And Equality In Governance
- 7:** (3 Votes) Transparency In Voting
- 14:** (3 Votes) Lobby / Engage State Actors, Civil Society And Citizens To Repeal Any Law That Hinder Democracy And Good Governance.
- 16:** (3 Votes) Gender Mainstreaming And Equal Opportunities For All In Policy Making
- 21:** (3 Votes) Application For Monitoring And Reporting Service Delivery And Projects By Government
- 26:** (3 Votes) Engage Legal Practitioners And Experts To Come Out With An Extensive Legal Framework On The Right To Information
- 31:** (3 Votes) Engaging Grassroots Youths In Governance And Democracy
- 34:** (3 Votes) Increase Literacy Among Citizens In Rural Areas Through The Use Of Change Agents
- 36:** (3 Votes) Using Civil Education To Combat Poor Infrastructure, Negative Ethnicity And Historical Injustice
- 47:** (3 Votes) Implementation Of Policies On The Planet
- 49:** (3 Votes) Policy Reviewing By Citizens
- 8:** (2 Votes) Use Of E-learning To Keep Office Bearers Informed Of Current Changes And Trends In
- 9:** (2 Votes) Application Of E-Justice And Shadow organization To Check And Strengthen Implementation of the The Rule Of Law With No One Above It
- 12:** (2 Votes) Storming Social Media platforms
- 28:** (2 Votes) Government's Should Adopt Kaizen As A Management Tool To Check Against Red Tape, Unaccountability And Corruption
- 29:** (2 Votes) The Essence Of Good Governance
- 30:** (2 Votes) Overcoming Dwindled Passion Among The Youth In Kenya

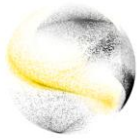


- 32: (2 Votes)** Mentorship and Capacity building among women, minority groups and people with disability
- 38: (2 Votes)** Create Awareness/ Educate Citizens Particularly Young People And The Minorities On Democratic Processes And Lobby For The Active Participation In Any Democratic Process
- 39: (2 Votes)** Train women, youths and other minority groups representatives on citizen journalism
- 50: (2 Votes)** Development of Government ICT systems And Facilities
- 2: (1 Votes)** Public Officers Willingness And Wilfully To Take Personal Responsibility Of Their Actions In Service
- 5: (1 Votes)** Invest in Change to Come to corrupt Government and Not From The Same Government
- 6: (1 Votes)** Social Media As A Dissemination Tool For Information Exchange
- 20: (1 Votes)** Lobbying For The Strengthening Of Systems/structures That Support Democracy And Good Governance
- 22: (1 Votes)** Social media is an effective tool that can be used by citizens to access their elected representatives. It is of interest to a large cross section of the society and enables a direct access to computer literate and social media savvy leaders.
- 24: (1 Votes)** Use Of Animation Techniques In Governance
- 25: (1 Votes)** Extending Policy Making To The Grassroots
- 35: (1 Votes)** Full Stakeholder Participation
- 37: (1 Votes)** Linking With Other Organisations With Similar Objectives.
- 40: (1 Votes)** Developing Information Systems To Disseminate Information Country Wide Managed
- 46: (1 Votes)** Forming A Movement To Champion The Issue Of Accountability.
- 51: (1 Votes)** Deployment Of Government ICT Facilities And Training People On How To Use Them

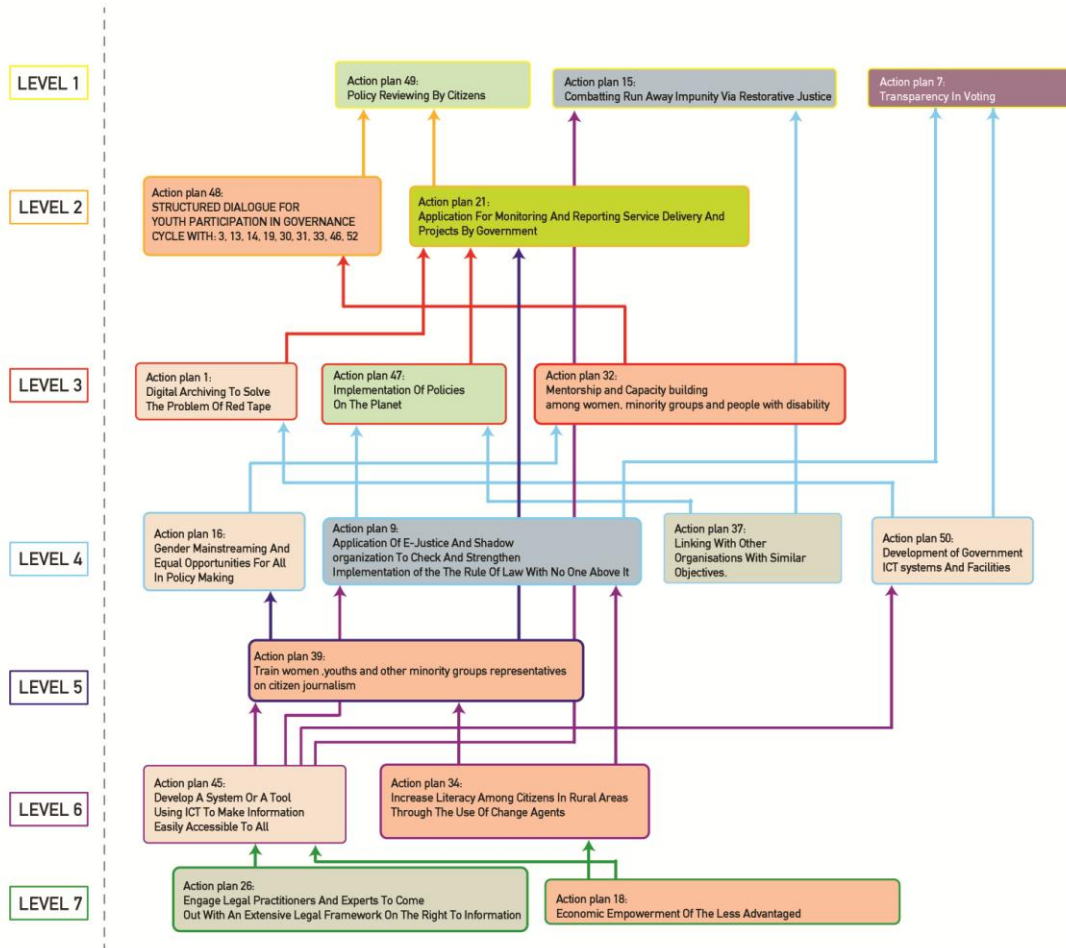
A total of 17 ideas were structured in the map of influences. This is described scientifically by the parameter of Spreadthink or divergence (ST or D respectively), whose value in this case is 77% of disagreement.

According to numerous studies, the average degree of Spreadthink is 40%. Based on this, we can conclude that the particular participants exhibited significantly more divergence than the average. This implies that in their discussions they probably did not invest sufficient time to reach higher levels of convergence or that the participants were very different in their points of view and approached the issue in completely different ways.

The results of the voting procedure were used in order to select ideas for the following structural process. The participants were able to structure 17 ideas, which as mentioned before had received one or more votes. The resulting “Tree of Influences” demonstrates the basic ideas which could provide indications in answering the triggering question. The tree or map is constituted by six levels of influence.



TREE OF INFLUENCE



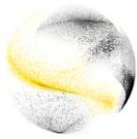
The tree of influences is made up of three different levels. The ideas on the lowest level are those with the greatest degree of influence. The participants agreed that the following ideas were the most important and that any action related to the subject of democracy should be taken into account.

CONCLUSIONS

The goals of the co-laboratory were achieved in the following ways:

1. One list of factors was generated in response to the Triggering Question;
2. The factors were clarified in plenary, thus enabling participants to achieve a better understanding of the views of others regarding the key shortcomings of our current systems of governance that could be improved through technology.
3. The actors were clustered in an interactive manner, thus providing opportunities for further and deeper clarifications of salient distinctions between separate ideas. The process is crucial for what we call “evolutionary learning” (i.e., during the process participants “lose” connection to their own personal ideas and stereotypes in favor of a collective and shared thinking);
4. Participants voted for the factors that they considered most important. They subsequently managed to “structure” all these ideas and produce one influence map for the Triggering Question. It must be noted that co-laboratories rarely manage to “structure” all ideas that receive votes;
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6. The participants had time to discuss the influence map and in general agreed that the arrows in the map made sense to them.
7. More importantly, the structured dialogue process empowered the participants to identify and understand the key shortcomings of our current systems of governance that could be improved through technology.

ANNEX I



FACILITATORS

Dr. Yiannis Laouris is a neuroscientist and systems engineer, currently working as Senior Scientist and Chair of the Cyprus Neuroscience and Technology Institute (CNTI). His team of about 20 runs over 15 research- and social intervention European funded projects, focusing at the interface of science and society. He promotes the application of broadband technologies as tools in peace building and to bridge the digital, economic, educational and inter-personal divides in our planet. He was the Founder of a chain of computer learning centers for children (www.cyber-kids.com) which expanded in 7 countries and received numerous prestigious awards. His contributions in systems science applications were also recognized by the Hellenic Society for Systemic Studies who honoured him with their 2008 Award. He is a senior SDDP Facilitator and has several publications about the theory of the science of dialogic design. Laouris has about 50 papers in peered reviewed journals, half of which in neuroscience, a quarter in applied systems science and peace, and the rest in IT-children and neuroscience of learning.

Ms Eleni Philippou holds a BSc in Computer Science from University of Crete (2010) and an MSc in Advanced Information Technologies from University of Cyprus (2013). She has extensive knowledge in various programming and web languages. She is an experienced programmer in developing Apps for both the iOS and Android systems. Since 2013, Eleni works at Ekkotek Ltd., which operates as the technology partner and technology transfer office of Future Worlds Center. Eleni's main contributions in Ekkotek include the development of Apps that build on the fairy-tale-based environments developed in CNTI's research projects. Other novel products in which she is engaged include Apps designed to improve vocabulary, reading and other skills of children. Eleni is a trained Facilitator for the Structured Dialogic Design Process and the developer of Cogniscope Software. Eleni is a member of Scientific and Technical Chamber of Cyprus (ETEK).

Ms Aliko Economidou has a BSc in Psychology from 'The University of Manchester' and an MSc in Health Psychology from the University College London (UCL) and King's College London (KCL) attained with a High Merit degree. Aliko has been a Project Coordinator and Research Associate at Future Worlds Center since February 2012, successfully representing her organization in numerous European and national conferences and meetings. Aliko is currently training in the SDDP and has so far participated in several co-laboratories. She additionally serves as a Hotline Analyst for the Cyprus Safer Internet Center, CyberEthics (the line for reporting illegal online content i.e. racism, xenophobia and child pornography).

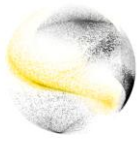
THANKS

The Knowledge Management Team who organized the SDDP co-laboratory would like to thank the participants for the time, enthusiasm, and wisdom which they dedicated to this dialogue.

PARTICIPANTS

No.	Name	Country
1	Georgina Mabezere	Zambia
2	Jedidah Millapo	Zambia
3	Bill Graham Osei Akomea	Ghana
4	James Gondwe	Malawi
5	Abel Mavura	Zimbabwe
6	Daniel Ehagi	Kenya
7	Melvis Lu-uh Kimbi	Cameroon
8	Eleanor Opiyo	Kenya
9	John Oyaro	Kenya
10	Apollo Murigi	Kenya
11	Abiba Abdallah	Ghana
12	Rahab Wairimu	Kenya
13	Abdulkarim Taraja	Kenya
14	Gideon Ayodo	Kenya
15	Appiah Evelyn Opoku	Ghana
16	Paul Kasoma	Uganda

The participants are the sole advocates of the views expressed in this document.



SHORT BIOS OF PARTICIPANTS

Abdulkarim Taraja

Abdulkarim Taraja, was born in January 26, 1992 in Mt. Elgon western Kenya. He is yet to graduate at the University of Kabianga where he pursued Bachelor of Science in Communication and Public Relations with extra knowledge in media both broadcast and print. Soon after campus, he got a chance to work with the County Government of Bungoma in Western Kenya as head of Communications for the Deputy Governor.

Abdulkarim has a passion to working with vulnerable groups such as Children in remote areas, Women and people with disability who do not access the information necessary in their lives. He is also a believer of change in systems to align with the changes in the 21st century. Passion in Environmental issues such conservation also is his hobby.

Abel Mavura

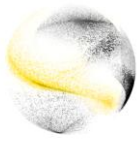
Abel Mavura is an advocate for Social Justice, Human Rights Defender, development practitioner, trainer, blogger, citizen Journalist, communication enthusiast and who has vast experience in working with Youths and women through MAYO Zimbabwe the organization he founded at a the age of 16. He is a student of law and leadership. He was selected as one of the (IIG) Top 40 Under 30 Emerging Zimbabwean Leaders for 2015.

Abel is also attached to various local and international Organizations that work on Youths and Women social and development issues tackling poverty, Human Rights Violation, injustice, Violence against women and other issues that undermines development. He believes that people achieve astonishing results because they have Desire!! Desire creates commitment and helps you to overcome obstacles.

Abiba Abdallah

Abiba Abdallah is a facilitator and Peer educator. She is a 24 years old young lady, proud Ghanaian and belongs to the Gonja tribe of Ghana and speaks more than two (2) languages. She is also a strong Advocate on social, environmental, economic and health issues in her community and country as a whole.

Abiba has been volunteering all her life to touch many lives. Abiba is currently working and representing her community (Medie Islamic Community) on a project Young Urban Women's Project to eradicate poverty through education, sensitization, durbar, drama among others.



Apollo Murigi

Murigi Apollo Kamau is a Kenyan based international relations and diplomacy scholar who holds there human security both as a practice and a discipline.

Murigi is a lobbyist at Touchlife children center, a volunteer at Africa Cancer Foundation, a fellow at Misskoch Kenya and a member of the finance board of Young Achievers Network, an organization with a clarion call, "stewards of dream realisation". He enjoys doing social research, writing critiques and travelling at his free time.

Appiah Evelyn Opoku

Evelyn Opoku Appiah is a young youth activist from Ghana, 23 years old and a graduate from the University of Ghana, with honors in Bachelor of Arts in Economics. Currently she is doing her national service with cocobod Ghana and with the warehousing Ports and Operations department.

Evelyn is a fully fledged young lady fully abreast with youth development and youth empowerment. She has a strong will to develop young adults in her locality and beyond, encouraging them and empowering them to take up responsibilities in the society, and to contribute positively to their various locals. She enjoys reading, researching and taking up challenging roles and tasks. Notwithstanding she enjoys swimming at her leisure time.

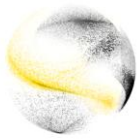
Bill Graham Osei Akomea

Bill Graham Osei Akomea is a lawyer, human rights activist, social entrepreneur and a business man. He is a Ghanaian living in Ghana. He is the founder and Board Chairman of Plight of the Child International, a non-governmental organization championing the rights of children in Ghana. He is a member of the Ghana Bar Association.

Bill loves to write. He has authored a number of articles on Children's rights. Bill has attended a number of international conferences. He believes that for the world to be peaceful everyone should be treated equally. He has currently started a movement in Ghana known as Youth for Transparent Elections using social media as a tool to mobilize the youth of Ghana towards ensuring that elections in Ghana are transparent.

Daniel Ehagi

Ehagi Daniel is an assistant lecturer at Masinde Muliro University of Science and Technology. He holds a degree in Disaster Management and International Diplomacy from Masinde Muliro University of Science and Technology. His career path is centered towards humanitarian assistance with a penchant on international relations.



With a humanitarian background of a span of three years he has worked in the community strengthening programs and in the social entrepreneurship domain initiating a book writing project that is a forthcoming publication 'Achievers Quiver' together with other authors at Young Achievers Network a community Based Organization. He resides in Nairobi, Kenya.

Eleanor Opiyo

Eleanor Opiyo is a management consultant, accountant, visionary social entrepreneur and businesswoman. She is a student of Strategic management at Strathmore University with a passion towards strategic entrepreneurship and gender balance. She has been involved in various organizations and ventures working with relief assistance, entrepreneurship, capacity building, business training, education and mentorship particularly among a number of communities with emphasis on Samburu, Turkana and Luo Nyanza community.

Eleanor enjoys analytical thinking and creative problem solving. She envisions a world where there is equality and all rights are respected. She would want to see more young women empowered to know about their rights, exercise freedom of expression and grow into positions of leadership. This is bound to elevate the living standard of their families and communities at large. She is a proponent of social media as an advocacy and lobbying tool for the kind of world we would like to see and the change we hope for.

Georgina Mabezere

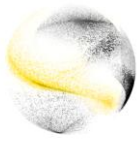
Georgina Mabezere is the Programs Director for Youth to Youth Zambia, a partner organization to Barnabas Research and Training Institute. She has 5 year experience in social work, she is founder of Avier Group of companies that comprises Fashion, Insurance and Environmental work. Avier has employed 10 young people.

Georgina is 6th vice president of the African Youth and Governance Conference, She is chairperson for committee on Industry Technology Research and Energy (ITRE 1) for Euro African Youth Parliament. She is very passionate about youth work and believes that the world we want will not be handed to us, we have to create it.

Gideon Ayodo

Gideon Ayodo is the current Executive Director of Youth Alive! Kenya (YAK). He has Masters in Counseling, BA (Economics and Sociology), and Advanced Diploma in Teaching Training and Assessing Learning.

Gideon exceptionally qualified Project/Program Management professional, with full accountability for planning, developing and executing large projects or programs of high impact and complexity. More specifically, he has expertise in Monitoring and Evaluations, Institutional



Strengthening (Organizational development), Advocacy and Proposal development, Proven ability in implementing of multi-sectoral and humanitarian and development programs in different parts of environs.

James Gondwe

James Gondwe is a member of different networks where he shares innovative ideas, knowledge, information, discussions with different experts and professionals in a specific context and learn from. He believes that innovation is the pillar of sustainable development forward progress. He has the proven ability to combine vision, creativity and strong project management acumen with well-developed leadership qualities to support growth of Centre for Youth and Development.

James specializes in program and research design, implementation, management, monitoring and evaluation with bias to child and Youth Development. Experienced in institutional and organizational development, strategic plans development, capacity building including mentoring, coaching and training using internationally agreed packages and principals. He founded and currently leading Centre for Youth and Development (CYD) as its Executive Director. CYD that focuses on sustainable social developments, that endeavor to create resilient, indigenous and a competitive environment that inculcates entrepreneurial values among Children and Young people for positive development in Malawi.

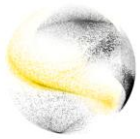
Jedidah Millapo

Jedidah Millapo is the program intern officer at Barnabas Research and Training Institute with a degree in Development Studies. She is a young development practitioner with experience in training, research, capacity building and social development.

Jedidah is an avid reader with a keen interest on sustainable development, equity and equality in governance and inclusive democracy. Her professional goal is to be a seasoned consultant and change maker in community projects by taking advantage of pragmatic problem solving especially in a digital era in order to bridge the gap amongst individuals, communities and institutions in her country Zambia and beyond.

John Oyaro

John Brian Oyaro is the Executive Director of Signature Journal and Student President Daystar University (Kenya). He founded the Signature Journal in 2014. He has been involved in major decision making processes that concern the youth in the country. He has championed for the youth to be empowered both at university level and High school level. He believes that the future of his country will be shaped by hard choices made by the youth in his country.



He was voted in in the top 100 most influential students in the country in 2016. He pursues public relations and International relations at Daystar University. He has worked with international groups like the McClellan Foundation and has worked for a while with Kenya Diaspora alliance in adoption of Mobile Voting in higher learning institutions in the country. John hopes to be President of Kenya one day and he believes he and many others can get this chance only if there is a Reinvention of Democracy in Africa. He derives his inspiration from Dr Donald K Smith, the Founder of Daystar University, a man who has influenced so many countries in Africa towards adopting a theology of African living.

Melvis Lu-uh Kimbi

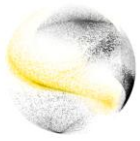
Melvis Kimbi Lu is a very creative Cameroonian Journalist who has work experience in mainstream journalism as a news anchor, reporter and radio producer and also in corporate communication. She speaks English and French fluently. She has the proven abilities in leadership, motivating people toward common mission and effectively organizing and putting to use available resources to that end with wide-ranging experience in effectively interacting with people of various ages, socio-economic, political and cultural backgrounds.

An energetic gender activist with a vast experience in reporting on gender and development issues, she was selected to represent young women at the 2015 Financing for Development Conference in Addis in 2015. Melvis is a member of a number of associations to promote the rights of young people and other topical issues like climate change and she banks on the use of social media such as Facebook, Twitter and online blogging to reach her goals.

Paul Kasoma

Paul Kasoma is a final year student of a bachelor's degree in information Technology. He is currently doing research in Cancer informatics and he is one of the Directors of Youths in Technology and Development Uganda (YITEDEV) which is a non-profit organization registered with Government of Uganda with a focus on utilization of technology in youth community development programs. He is a volunteer at the following organizations; Access Knowledge Africa, Kikandwa Rural community development organization and Asecode Africa.

The tangible experience he has gained as a Student of Bachelors in Information Technology has enabled him to connect with likeminded people whom they have been able to exchange ideas and work together on a number of development programs. Paul is a subscribed Member of NetSquared-Uganda, Internet Society Uganda Chapter, Communications Without Borders, among others. He loves working and spending time with computers as it broadens his brain. He loves designing websites, travelling and adventure, research and report writing, reading novels, working and sharing with poor communities, encouraging and working with youths in development programs.



Rahab Wairimu

Rahab Wairimu is a social entrepreneur and a lover of impacting lives positively. I graduated with a degree in Public Administration in 2015, with knowledge and skills on project management, political science, sociology, leadership and governance.

Rahab has worked with 'I Choose Life – Africa' which is among the leading Non-Governmental Organizations in Kenya in the fight against HIV/AIDS for over 3years. I am the founder of Nurture a Child Initiative which is a community based organization registered in 2014 in Kenya. She continuously seek personal development and the betterment of humanity.

ANNEX II

Ideas and Clarifications

List of Challenges:

Challenge 1: Lack of consciousness of citizens that can they participate in issues of democracy and governance

Consciousness means being aware of the power one possess to bring about change. citizens is used in general to mean members of a country but emphasis must be given to those that are marginalised or at a disadvantage especially those who do not have access to technology it also means knowledge of citizens in democracy does not just involve voting it goes beyond that to decision making and policy implementation social media can improve this by being a tool through which information can be transmitted to citizens

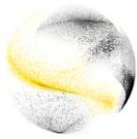
Challenge 2: Engagement of youth from grassroots in issues of governance and democracy
the worlds population has the youth for the majority, youths from the grass roots often miss out on decision making. we need to ensure all youths are involved

Challenge 3: Religious intolerance by both the government and the citizens

Challenge 4: Inadequate, low and weak accountability information by leaders

Challenge 5: Lack of a citizen's monitoring and reporting tool for projects and service delivery by government

Developing Countries continues to feel the effects of successive regimes in which presidents and elected representatives have centralized power and distributed patronage in ways that influence the allocation of public resources towards service delivery and projects. Patchy decentralisation means key functions are still overseen centrally and resources are allocated according to patronage patterns rather than need or implementation capacity. As a result, service delivery and implementation of projects remains highly constrained. Service delivery and implementation of projects by the Government is implemented at the mercy of leaders with no proper mechanism for citizen to demand, monitor, report and voice



out. This has led to poor service delivery, persistent corruption and a drain of public resources.

Challenge 6: Lack of transparency, which causes lack of trust in the government and the democratic process

Due to lack of credibility of the electoral process, citizens lose trust in government and the democratic process.

Challenge 7: Lack of adequate diverse stakeholder representation in the policy making process

A lack of diverse stakeholder representation brings disharmony in the policies because the issues of the diverse stakeholders in the society are not represented in the policy making process. There is need for fair representation of all member of a society in the policy making process such that all their issues are considered and their views taken into account. The different members of society that are required in the legislation process are women, people with disabilities and minority group members. A diverse stakeholder representation in the legislative process is the true reflection of democracy.

Challenge 8: Non existence of the right to information

Giving citizens access to information is a prerequisite to ensuring transparency in governance. To

guarantee every citizen the right to have access to any relevant information at any reasonable time, such a right must be enshrined in the constitution of the state or country. This is lacking in most developing nations. In fact, a mere mention of such a right in the national constitution is not enough. It should be backed by the enactment of an extensive law that spells out such a right and provides for the details of how to freely access such a right.

Challenge 9: Abuse of formal and informal structures due to self-vested interests

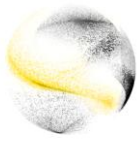
Challenge 10: Rampant run-away impunity among key government officers on public utilities

Impunity is the act where people in government do mistakes punishable by law but they escape

unpunished. Many African political elites are practicing impunity even after breaking law, engage in corruption and hate speech. When found culpable, they are not prosecuted by court of law due to their mighties and financial muscles that can bribe witness, intimidate them and at the end of it, the court dismisses the case citing lack of enough evidence. It is a rampant act in Africa particularly my country Kenya where scandals after scandals have arose and the culprits walking scot-free despite allegations. This affects the governance and democracy in many nations benefiting only but a few individuals.

Challenge 11: Discrimination and segregation of women and other minority groups in issues of democracy, governance and policy formulation

Globally women hold only 22% of national parliamentary positions which is a clear indication that women are not effectively participating in political issues or they are being discriminated. Women are half of the world's population and as such their voice should be heard in the democratic process. Women are still under-represented in elected positions and most countries are far from reaching the gender balance proposed by the Beijing Platform for Action (1995) Democracy needs women in order to be truly democratic. There should be



systems that allow women and other minority groups to allow them (i) To vote in all elections and public referenda and to be eligible for election to all public posts. (ii) To participate in formulation of government policy and the implementation at all levels

Challenge 12: Infamous system of social media surveillance

Challenge 13: Limited public access to information on two levels

The two levels discussed herein are sharing information between the government and the public as well as the government and low ranking government officials expected to implement democratic processes.

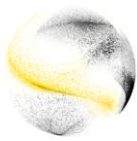
Challenge 14: Red tape

Administration Is Predominantly Characterized By Red tape. There Are So Many lengthy and Unnecessary Procedures That Kill Time in governance. When Time Is Killed, Money Is Lost But Worse Of It All, People Get Disinterested and when people are disinterested, they no longer take part meanwhile democracy is about getting people involved. So administrative bottlenecks hinder action and hinder decision-making.

Challenge 15: Lack of government goodwill to support information technology as a key tool of democracy and good governance

Challenge 16: Inadequate orientation to the reforming of democratic systems and structures and an improvement in policy making

Time and change often make inventions redundant, outmoded and no more useful. In other words, the purpose for their creation have been out-lived or defeated. So there is always the need to add “re” to some words to imply an improvement over their last form or to bring something back into existence. For example, remember, recondition, reinvent. The above information to the topic under discussion, “Reinventing Democracy in the Digital Era”, I can say with no doubt that democracy has played its role in our world allowing opinions expressed by people no matter their status, but looking at our world today, there is the need to reinvent democracy to include certain measures, approaches and actions that are better suited to our world today. To me, democracy is a people based theory which is well captured by Abraham Lincoln’s definition as “a system of government of the people, for the people and by the people” In Africa for instance, much has not been done to reorient their approach to democracy. The big question here is “how do the people get to understand what democracy is?” because it is only then that we can successfully proceed to reinvent. Now to re-orient we can have a look at how best we can reprogram the mindset of people who are still living and practicing traditional democracy where we can also look at communication of new ideas and reforms. Communicating here can be looked at from different dimensions. First of all, communication can help in the process of reorienting the individuals taking into consideration the accessibility of information. This is going to help the indigent to be abreast with the changes that are being made. This can be achieved by creating platforms for easy transmission of information in a form that is well understood by the citizens. For instance, the government can put up information centers in rural areas which do not have any form of access to information to transmit information to them and by so doing these indigent will be directly or partly involved in the decision making process of the nation Also ensuring that language barriers do not hinder the flow of information since the information transmitted will be in the local dialect of the indigents.



Challenge 17: Lack of policy review by citizens

Citizens should participate in reviewing policies

Challenge 18: Value of relationship before principle in handling issues

Challenge 19: Lack of inclusion in governance structures

Challenge 20: Misappropriation of public funds

Failure of government to demonstrate transparency in how public funds are spent results in loss of trust in governance by the populace.

Challenge 21: One-sided communication between leaders and the people they represent

Challenge 22: Non-transparent electoral systems

Challenge 23: Power of understanding good governance

Challenge 24: Deep-rooted ethnicism tribalism in government appointment

Tribalism is a big disease in Kenya that taking the country in the wrong direction and causing massive division. Democracy is exercised by the coalition of tribal parties and communities against the minority tribes. Upon assuming power, the same appoint government officials in the basis of tribal lines so that they can have strength in the divided system. This has created lots of resistance and poor performance in governance.

Challenge 25: Ineffective justice delivery system in the 21st century

Effectiveness of the court of justice is very critical for global survival and progress. Conflict of interest and bribery has been a hindrance to the attainment of democracy in Africa and globally. Public expectations in the 21st century are high when it comes to justice however the public is no longer satisfied with the justice delivery system that is process driven, they expect justice service that is underpinned by core quality. Democracy in Africa has been disturbed by corrupt, greedy leaders, judges, politicians who are now using their financial muscles to influence the outcome of courts of justice. In Africa it has become a norm that if you are not financially empowered the higher chances for you not winning the cases

Challenge 26: Brutality of governments to those who speak about democracy

Challenge 27: Disregard of traditional terrorism as a political strategic choice

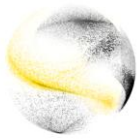
Traditional terrorism, also known as classical terrorism was not necessarily aggressive in nature. They were peaceful and did not aim to change governance, rather to change the status quo.

Challenge 28: Politicization of governance

Challenge 29: Poor infrastructure, negative ethnicity and historical injustices

Challenge 30: Failure to acknowledge the need for a technological fix for democracy and governance

Been much aware of how the world is advancing technology wise, it is much important to consider reforming democratic principles and approaches to foster easy participation all



around. As long as we are interested in improving democracy, then we must ensure we implement policies which are abreast with the current state of technological development, thus the need to reform or reinvent democracy to fit the digital era. Aristotle, a Greek philosopher, once said “it is the nature of desire not to be satisfied, and most men live only for the gratification of it”. Democracy means nothing if people are not able to work the democracy for the common good. Technologically, democracies are at a crossroads because the large majority of them have failed to use advanced Information and Communications Technology (ICT) to empower their constituents to fully exercise their sovereignty to determine who runs for office, who gets elected, and what laws are passed. Due to the high rate of illiteracy, there is the need to consider how to involve people who are not technologically sound to participate without defranchising them. That is to say we must take a full coverage of all able people who are capable to participate. Through the use ICT, the government can put up a collation structure to collate the views of citizens and indigents where they can express their views and opinions both on political and economic matters.

Challenge 31: Inadequate ICT governance systems and facilities

Government should ensure their offices are updated with ICT

Challenge 32: Dwindle passion among the youth to have change

Challenge 33: Failure to reinvent traditional democracy and governance

Challenge 34: Irresponsibility of media houses

Media houses being insensitive to the outcome of the information they put out to their viewers

Challenge 35: The timid souls

Challenge 36: Championing for publics participation in governance

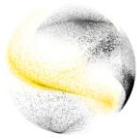
Challenge 37: Media censorship and journalists harassment by government

Media is a powerful tool that keep check on the government operations. Most of the times, the media is being censored by authorities not to report certain information to the public contrary to the right to information to the citizens. The bad governance comes into place when the government is not transparent and accountable which affect governance. When the government doesn't accept criticism, they shut and control media.

Challenge 38: Inadequate information on electoral process by citizens to achieve democracy

Successful voter education and the understanding of electoral systems by citizens ensures that voters are ready, willing and able to participate fully in the election process. It is essential to ensure voters are well informed and effectively exercise their voting rights and express political will. Most politicians and some political parties denies citizens their right to information on electoral process through several means e.g. control of state broadcasting media, barring civil society organizations from conducting voter education. People usually go to elections without knowledge of vote.

Challenge 39: Lack of trust of government institutions due to poor governance



Challenge 40: Unrestrained cartels that hinder democratic

processes

cartels in the government propel even top government officials to desist from making rational and just decisions for fear of dire consequences, this hinders democracy as a process to attain equality.

Challenge 41: Low self-esteem and self-defeatist approach to governance

Challenge 42: Less information flow to the public on governance and democracy

Challenge 43: The love for political power to the detriment of effective implementation of democratic policies

List of Action Plans:

TQ: "What concrete action, project or product would you propose to solve a particular shortcoming of current systems of governance?"

Action Plan 1: Digital Archiving To Solve The Problem Of Red Tape

Digital archiving will save the time that is wasted in administrative procedures in our current governments. There are unnecessary and lengthy procedures that result in the waste of time and when time is wasted, money is lost because time is money, and it also causes people to get disinterested.

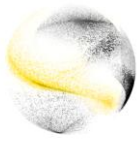
Action Plan 2: Public Officers Willingness And Wilfully To Take Personal Responsibility Of Their Actions In Service

With the willingness of public servants to take personal responsibility of their actions, the challenge of impunity will greatly be overcome. The action include that when a public servant or public office holder is mentioned in corruption or abuse of office, he/she takes responsibility and steps aside to pave way for investigations. In many African nations, this willingness of office holders to step aside has just but remained a mirage and instead he/she marshals members of the community he/she comes from for bargaining. In Kenya for instance, many public officers have been mentioned on various scandals but none of them have taken responsibility and are not willing to step aside. The system and action has successfully been applied in few countries in Africa including Tanzania and majority in Western countries where economic sabotage and level of corruption index is low compared to those countries such as Kenya whereby unless you are not a friend to those in power, no actions will ever occur.

The idea will succeed if the public are better informed of their rights and the constitutionalism of the members of public servants to work people and not against people

Action Plan 3: The Adaptation Of Information Communication Technology To Promote Equity And Equality In Governance

ICT needs to be adapted to the African context in order for it be appropriate and effective to solve the problem of lack of consciousness of citizens(challenge1). it should be in such a way that it provides equal opportunities for all in society and equity for those who are less privileged, discriminated against and youth who constitute of the larger majority in Africa. this would involve identifying key stakeholders such as NGOs that are directly doing this work of awareness and under privileged people in society and documenting their idea of



democracy and governance and also teaching citizens that democracy goes beyond the ballot box to everyday decision making by leaders this can be done by recording the people involved (those who do not have access to social media) and publishing their ideas through various creative activities and target different age groups on a platform such as YouTube and also live streaming videos on facebook at the same time those who have access to technology are also learning about democracy and a project can be run to publicize these ideas and it can be turned into a nationwide awareness campaign and can be advanced to a call for action with a catchy caption and slogan this would give the voiceless in society the opportunity to speak and also gain knowledge about governance it would bridge the gap of the digital divide between those who have access to social media and those who do not this would foster democracy.

Action Plan 4: Mobile Voting In Higher Learning Institutions

Africa needs to come up with systems that run technologically in order to restore the hope of a people. I and a couple of my friends came up with a mobile App dubbed as M-Kura. It enable students to vote their student leaders, we did a pilot and it worked out great. However we require more Funding to make sure that the idea to have mobile Voting in 6 Universities in Kenya in the coming year. Mobile Voting can be the future even for the world to Adopt

Action Plan 5: Invest in Change to Come to corrupt Government and Not From The Same Government

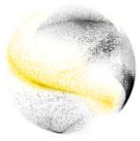
Many of the governments that lack proper governance and democratic process and always want to keep and maintain the status quo are the one change should target. It is difficult for them to usher in change and therefore change is mounted on them. This is done by having a passionate change of government policies by the new blood of public officers. We have witnessed governments talking tough from their Statehouses, palaces and in the cities but nothing tangible coming down to the grassroots. Many of these talks are backed up with fallen policies that lack government goodwill, full of propaganda and manipulation. These are governments that we need no change from them but we take change to them, by changing the office holders and bribing new systems of governance that sound well and cope with the challenges of the 21st century.

Action Plan 6: Social Media As A Dissemination Tool For Information Exchange

Social media has the power to congregate a huge number of people in one virtual space therefore it can be used as a information platform because it allows for two-way communication (tweets and retweets, facebook comments and likes) in real time (time stamps on every post) and this would save on resources that are already strained in Africa it can provide a communication loop where people react to the information given to them (twitter fall, hashtags) and people included can give instant feedback and tweet statistics can be measured in real time (tweet reach) this can promote access to information of both citizens and those who are in power and also it can save time in the decision making process because the people in power can know immediately if a certain decision is favourable or not (texas senate committee on business and commerce 2010)

Action Plan 7: Transparency In Voting

Action Plan 8: Use Of E-learning To Keep Office Bearers Informed Of Current Changes And Trends In Governance



E-learning (electronic technology) has the potential to provide training for elected officials through relevant and contemporary courses, programs or degrees to be kept informed of what is happening in the world around them faster. It also has the capability to be used as a training tool and also as a check for vices that are rife in Africa such as corruption and abuse of office.

It can do so by ensuring that those in office have a sort of academic basis to be competent enough to do their jobs. It can also help give citizens confidence that the people in power are capable of service delivery (public reform by Fredrick Chiluba, grade 12 clause)

Action Plan 9: Application Of E-Justice And Shadow organization To Check And Strengthen Implementation of the The Rule Of Law With No One Above It

Any rule of law that has some characters being above the law invites abuse of power which leads to poor governance. When everyone is below the rule of power and having strong independent implementation of the rule of law to prosecute the culprits without fear or favour. Some nations have good policies and rule of law but improper implementation of the same.

Action Plan 10: Use Of Unorthodox Means To Combat Brutality Of The Governments

Africa is a hub for traditions, in common however, is that the various tribes and communities appreciate nakedness as a curse, though unorthodox it is, it draws the necessary attention required so the government pays attention. Taking Kenya as an example, Nobel peace laureate Wangari Maathai, while fighting for salvation of the forests led a group of women environmentalists who stripped naked and paraded at Nyayo house, which was the resident office of the provincial commissioner, through the means, the women were able to, irrespective of brutality of the then government, speak their mind on matters of national interests.

Action Plan 11: Curbing Religious Intolerance Among The Youth In KENYA

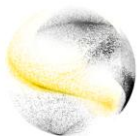
Action Plan 12: Storming Social Media platforms

The project is aimed at creating a media platform where all democratic movements may converge online, create awareness and discuss the way forward. The platform is also aimed at converging the various actors so that there is no replication and duplication of activities by the various organs.

A secretariat that would ensure genuineness of matters is to be set up as well so that groups are not engaged in proxy battles and avoid propaganda and hearsay. Pioneer project is to focus on established entities with access to media platforms

Action Plan 13: Conduct Training And Empowerment Programs To Youth And Women

Lack of knowledge regarding governance hinders citizens from understanding their roles and positions in the system. Training and empowerment is therefore a highly effective way to help individuals understand their role and the power they have in bringing in desirable changes in democracy and governance. This can be done by targeting a specific group of citizens in need of empowerment and bringing them together to train and guide them to understand their roles in ensuring good governance. Every community in rural Kenya has youth leaders as well as community leaders who can assist to bring together individuals and thus cause change that's desirable from bottom to the top.



**Action Plan 14: Lobby / Engage State Actors, Civil Society
And Citizens To Repeal Any Law That Hinder Democracy And Good Governance.**

Mobilize and create a platform for a sober debate on outdated laws that curtail on freedoms of citizens and also engage them in formulating policies that are workable and citizen friendly

Action Plan 15: Combatting Run Away Impunity Via Restorative Justice

The project intends to spearhead advocacy for the use of restorative justice in the place of retributive

justice with the intention of bringing to justice all persons who successfully run away with impunity with

backing from their tribes. the judiciary currently let's away corruption for the fear of eruption of conflict due to incitement by culprits engaging in impunity. however if only prime offenders are punished and light offenders given light offences, then persons involved in impunity would not enjoy leverage over courts.

Action Plan 16: Gender Mainstreaming And Equal Opportunities For All In Policy Making

To resolve the issue of underrepresented groups in governance like women, youth and other minorities etc, there's is a need to adopt gender mainstreaming and equal opportunities for all in policy making. But it does not suffice to say that. Concretely, we can set up a neutral observatory commission to check appointments, elections and other decisions related to the running of government or democratic processes. Even if this is not supported by government, this commission will serve as a whistle-blower and do reporting on governance. Meaning that if equal opportunities and gender mainstreaming is not respected, this team will petition, or discuss it in for a thereby raising awareness on government's injustices. This way our government setups will be more aware of the rights of others and will be representative of its people more. This will solve the issue of segregation and discrimination against women and the issue of youth abstention from governance.

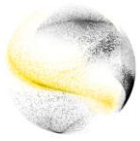
Action Plan 17: [DELETE] Use Of Animation Techniques In Governance

Creation Of Awareness On Issues Of Good Governance Is Pertinent In Our Society Hence The Essence Of Ameliorating Literacy Levels. This Is Because Numerous People Lack Awareness On Issues That Deal With Governance And There Being Internet Connectivity And Mobile Applications. Applications Can Be Designed To Champion For Good Governance. This Is Through The Use Of Short Animation Clips With A Size Less Than A Mega Byte. Thus Many People Will Become Aware Of The Need For A System That Promotes Good Governance On The Planet.

Action Plan 18: Economic Empowerment Of The Less Advantaged

Citizens are unable to participate in governance due to economic challenges and their inability to have a voice due to poverty. conducting economic empowerment training would therefore aid to create a voice for the disadvantaged as they will be able to be active participants who can be heard. Financially empowered citizens are able to take part in the democratic process and this would help eliminate lack of adequate diverse stakeholder representation in the policy making process.

Action Plan 19: Cultivating The habit of Proper Orientation from Time To Time



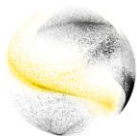
To begin with a general consensus on the shortcomings or limitations of the system would have to be built. Then a common strategy as a way forward would also have to be agreed upon by all stakeholders. The issue of individual civic and political cum human right issues come to fore which will require that massive education would have to be undertaken to orient people about these rights and responsibilities and by so doing people would not only be enlightened but also correct the inadequacies in the current systems thereby leading to the reforms. Training programmes now offered for PRI representatives which mostly are focused around political literacy are extremely inadequate, in terms of quantitative coverage and in terms of their thematic range and scope as also in their training methodologies. We need to broaden and deepen these training programmes to cover not just the elected representatives but to all sections of the people including the youth and the children. Further programmes should be designed to sensitize the people to the values of inclusion, antidiscrimination and human rights, and increase their competencies through skill building in areas like inclusive citizenship, peaceful conflict resolution, understanding cultural diversity, community planning and resource management, environmental planning, disaster mitigation etc. Looking at this enormous need, the capacity of our support institutions (e.g.. training institutions) is currently extremely inadequate. Therefore we should think more innovatively to pull resources and capacities at different levels (training and research institutions, government agencies, NGOs, Universities, Corporations, Political Parties etc.) and harness their collective capacities towards this goal on a priority basis through University Community linkages, Public-Private Partnerships, coalition building and networking among various institutions, Business-Community Partnerships etc. This is our public responsibility.

Action Plan 20: Lobbying For The Strengthening Of Systems/structures That Support Democracy And Good Governance

In Kenyan context we have an electoral system that has lost credibility. since this is the only structure that facilitates citizens participation in any democratic election, it is of paramount importance to engage all actors in restructuring and strengthening of the system to attain real democratic governance. The actors include the government, civil society, and citizens. this can be achieved through, national or county debates, establishing dialogue platform and the media

Action Plan 21: Application For Monitoring And Reporting Service Delivery And Projects By Government

The proposed product is designed as a mechanism to strengthen citizens' demand and voice in relation to service providers, other state duty-bearers in the provision of services and implementation of projects by Government. The overall vision of change is the ability to track implementation of projects and service delivery hence ensuring quality project implementation and improved service delivery. The proposed application would be both web and mobile based but also intergrated with an SMS system and social media for citizens to provide feedback on the quality of services and implementation of projects in a particular sector, as part of a wider process of engagement with relevant stakeholders. All data and information entered on the application will be open source and can be accessed at anytime by anyone. The application provides an opportunity for citizen to enter information in real time but it can be more successful when integrated with offline efforts like community awareness meetings, community feedback meetings and interface meetings between



citizens, service providers and relevant duty bearers. In the long term, the application is expected to contribute towards:

- > Strengthening citizen's voice
- > Improving information flows between service providers, duty bearers and citizens
- > Greater top-down performance pressure
- > Improved service delivery
- > Quality project implementation
- > Collective action by citizens to provide service delivery inputs

Action Plan 22: Social media as an effective tool that can be used by citizens to access Leaders and Crowd source for solutions

Leaders need to meet as often with the people they represent to be in touch with the current issues they are faced with. These issues change often. Social media is a great tool that will see more activism from citizens and dialogue between leaders and the citizens. Social media can also be used as a tool which engages youth in governance and empowers women, people with disability and members of minority groups to leadership. The dialogue that takes place in social media informs citizens on current issues. It is also a forum where leaders can crowd source for solutions to current problems in their areas of representation. The leaders would however have to evaluate the proposed solutions and come up with the best alternative. Social media offers a platform for lobbying support for legislation too. It is also cost effective. The Gender Bill in Kenya is one such bill that used social media support to urge members of parliament to vote in favour of having a minimum representation of a third of women in parliament. This took place in April 2016. The passing of the law may have been unsuccessful but this is a clear illustration how citizens can be involved in policy making and getting in touch with their leaders. Social media is reinventing democracy and more leaders and citizens must be urged to embrace it as a means of engaging in governance and calling for equality in the society.

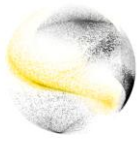
Action Plan 23: [DELETE] Public Officers And Office Holders Willingness To Take Responsibility Of Their Actions

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Impunity will greatly be overcome. The action includes that when a public servant or public office holder is mentioned in corruption or abuse of office, he/she takes responsibility and steps aside to pave way for investigations. In many African nations, this willingness of office holders to step aside has just but remained a mirage and instead he/she marshals members of the community he/she comes from for bargaining. In Kenya for instance, many public officers have been mentioned on various scandals but none of them have taken responsibility and are not willing to step aside. The system and action has successfully been applied in few countries in Africa including Tanzania and majority in Western countries where economic sabotage and level of corruption index is low compared to those countries such as Kenya whereby unless you are not a friend to those in power, no actions will ever occur. The idea will succeed if the public are better informed of their rights and the constitutionalism of the members of public servants to work people and not against people.

Action Plan 24: Use Of Animation Techniques In Governance

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Action Plan 25: Extending Policy Making To The Grassroots

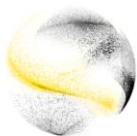
There should be extended parliaments not just in the central unit but one that will include decisions from other areas like District Chief Executives, committee and assemblies and even local group heads with these, all and sundry could partake in the governance by sharing their views on policies and in that same way, reforms may come easily understandable to the masses and since it will be a collective thing, the reformation process will be smooth and the structures more relaxed. That way democracy will be in the highest peak. There are very powerful connections and critical relationships between effective states and engaged and empowered citizens in an inclusive democracy. Citizens who are active and empowered gradually emerge through local level action around livelihoods and access to basic services which relate to their immediate everyday lives. This implies that support (both through state as well as non-state agencies) to participation, building community-based organizations of the poor, and building community capacity for different forms of local action do have very important positive, long-term outcomes in terms of state building. There is a need to continue and to expand efforts to build a more inclusive society based on respect, equality and the full participation of all citizens, regardless of caste, religion, language, sex or other distinctions.

Action Plan 26: Engage Legal Practitioners And Experts To Come Out With An Extensive Legal Framework On The Right To Information

In most "fortune" countries, all they have so far as the right of the citizenry to information is concerned is a 'mere' mention in the constitution that citizens have the right to access information. The hows, wheres and when to access such information is not provided. There's the need for the passage or enactment of an extensive law by Parliament on the right to information. Such a law should be so extensive such as to provide for how, when, where such information can be accessed. There should not be any unreasonable limitations to having access to any kind of information. It should make provisions for every citizen irrespective of background, academic qualification, literacy level, ethnicity, age, etc to be able to access information. This I propose would be achieved by commissioning lawyers and experts to come out with a comprehensive bill on the right to information. When this is done, parliament should be lobbied to pass this bill into law.

Action Plan 27: [DELETE] APPLICATION FOR MONITORING SERVICE DELIVERY AND PROJECTS BY GOVERNMENT

The proposed product is designed as a mechanism to strengthen citizens' demand and voice in relation to service providers, other state duty-bearers in the provision of services and implementation of projects by Government. The overall vision of change is the ability to track implementation of projects and service delivery hence ensuring quality project implementation and improved service delivery. The proposed application would be both web and mobile based but also integrated with an SMS system and social media for citizens to provide feedback on the quality of services and implementation of projects in a particular sector, as part of a wider process



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- > Improved service delivery
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Action Plan 28: Government's Should Adopt Kaizen As A Management Tool To Check Against Red Tape, Unaccountability And Corruption

Kaizen is the key to Japan's competitive success. it is a strategy of continuous improvement whereby all employees at all levels of an institution work together to proactively achieve regular incremental

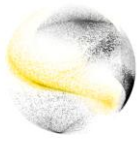
improvements on output. in a similar manner, if our governments can introduce kaizen as the new form of governance, they will gain much in that, this will improve the quality and quantity of services they deliver but will administrative red tape, track administrative procedures faster and be accountable. But to implement this, people need to be trained on the importance of group work, and we can begin by creating a network of youth online who want to make a change in the society. Through their mobile phones we can exchange ideas on the strategy and encourage them to undertake personal projects that require them to use the kaizen as a management approach. When they would have seen palpable and impressive outcomes from their personal. Projects then they can easily become acquainted with the idea and use it to this when they'll come to power in the long run.

Action Plan 29: The Essence Of Good Governance

It is of major importance to start engaging citizens of a particular country on issues that deal with democracy and governance from an early age. They will then appreciate the need of standing for their rights and thus change for the better in society. This is because as they do develop and nurture careers to being professionals they will stand out of the crowd. Thus through engaging students from primary, secondary and university levels on the essence of good governance in the society. This will be through the use of concerts, live question and answer forums that are broadcasted world wide for the youth to foster a good understanding of what they need in life by understanding their rights from a birds eye view. Thus the youth are able to show case what they do have on a bigger picture. Hence secure the future of a people as agents of Change.

Action Plan 30: Overcoming Dwindled Passion Among The Youth In Kenya

As the Executive Director of Signature Journal we have organised Projects in high School to support talent and student Innovation by giving the chance to use their let sure time constructively. I believe that with proper Funding we would be best positioned to assist young students in high School to evidence drug abuse by enable them explain their Talents. The plan is to taught two school in every County in the country and support their Talents



and Innovation by also enable some of the students register as members of Signature Journal and influence the choices others youth make in society. We have done one search Project in one campus and it was humbly successful.

Action Plan 31: Engaging Grassroots Youths In Governance And Democracy

I realise that our society is enriched and better decisions are made when we all participate. Therefore it is important that youth people are involved beginning from the grassroots In order to engage youths from the grassroots we need to educate, empower, and finally engage them. This will be done through education talks, campaigns, workshops and seminars.

Action Plan 32: Mentorship and Capacity building among women, minority groups and people with disability

In Kenya, the Northern frontiers had often been ignored in matters of resource distribution. Due to cultural traditions, women tend to avoid making contributions in as much as their points are valid. I would propose a project that would educate people in Samburu, Turkana and Pokot, Isiolo to sensitize them on ways of engaging in lobbying and governance issues. I would work with successful women from such communities who have excelled in life to offer Mentorship to young women from those regions so that they can grow into positions of leadership to influence their communities positively. I would call for them to speak about conservation and how they can offer solutions to conservation since they generally live around national reserves and are the main custodians of wildlife. Engagement of people from marginalized areas from grassroots in governance is a means of achieving equality and development. They may not have access to social media and other tool urban youth have but they do have a voice that needs to be heard.

Action Plan 33: Mobilising and Organising Youth to Educate And Create Awareness And also

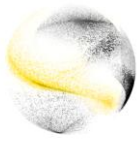
Engaging Local Leaders

Mobilising and organising youth especially the marginalised to educate and create awareness in them to be more abreast n ready to demand for change in accessing accountability informations. I will train the youth especially women on Capacity building, leadership, Self Esteem which i will engage local leaders.

Action Plan 34: Increase Literacy Among Citizens In Rural Areas Through The Use Of Change Agents

Illiteracy constitutes greatly to non participation in governance and democracy. when citizens have formal education at least up to the basic level, their mode of thinking improves, they appreciate issues better, they comprehend issues better and feel a greater urge to participate in governance and democracy. Illiteracy is mostly high in the rural communities of most African countries. To solve this I propose a project that selects persons from rural communities to be called change agents. The change agents will be giving former education to be able to read and write at least. They will in turn be sponsored to select certain persons in their communities to train them to read and write. Those trained will also be sponsored or supported to teach and trains others to read and write. So once trained to read and write, you become a change agent tasked to teach and train others in his or her community. The change agent will receive small allowance or be supported in a trade or farming.

Action Plan 35: Full Stakeholder Participation



Stakeholders play a major role in the implementation of policies in a country. They do have an impact on the need of chaperoning for the needs of society as public goods.

Thus through engaging the stakeholders through social media campaigns their will be a leap on agents of policy making. The people having knowledge will thus make interactions amongst themselves in the company and organisational set up hence foster a diverse representation of ideas.

Action Plan 36: Using Civil Education To Combat Poor Infrastructure, Negative Ethnicity And Historical Injustice

the project aims to take up a cohort group approximately children at the age of 10 for a two year period, engage them in civil education with the intention of altering their ethnic biases and prejudices with the intent of bring up an upright society who would by extension affect decisions of their peers. Infrastructure challenge would be curbed by taking the civil education to the local of the said society so they won't encounter any infrastructural hindrances. basic information appliances required are to be provided to the cohort group on need basis.

Action Plan 37: Linking With Other Organisations With Similar Objectives.

Linking with other Organisations or NGOs to use social Media platforms to collect ideas of citizens conduct outreaches write a manifesto to demand or influence government to introduce technological tools for accessing accountability information that are feasible. This will be done through writing a manifesto by gathering information or ideas from citizen in communities and on social media.

Action Plan 38: Create Awareness/ Educate Citizens Particularly Young People And The Minorities On Democratic Processes And Lobby For The Active Participation In Any Democratic Process

Action Plan 39: Train women, youths and other minority groups representatives on citizen journalism

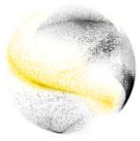
Action Plan 40: Developing Information Systems To Disseminate Information Country Wide

Managed By Independent Institutions

New information systems should be developed with the major role of disseminating information. However when independent institutions are established to run the information delivery systems it would be on these institutions to fight for the right of citizens to access information but not citizens getting involved directly and when the right is granted then it is on those institutions to provide the right information to citizens and putting up ways how this information would reach citizens. for example purchasing information systems as well as training people on how to use them. also encouraging and training them to use social media for information access because they reach greater boundaries. These institutions should ensure that people are free to communicate online with out any surveillance so that they can have a platform to freely speak out and exchange information with such media. Therefore if these institutions are independent they will ensure that this information reaches the intended destination and accessed

Action Plan 41: A Voice For Governance

Advocating for good governance is of major importance since the citizens get the sense of protection and availability of information as well as the need of transparency. Through this



a people are able are able to voice their ideas and to chaperon or curtain raise this platform flash mobs are able to be used and thus the youth can come out in large numbers to enjoy the cool way of advocating for governance.

Action Plan 42: Using Civil education To Combat Poor Infrastructure, Negative Ethnicity And

Historical Injustices

By conducting civil education to the young population in Africa, at a very young age, we get to mould the thinking of the said population so it is not affected by ethnic biases and stereotypes passed by their societies. Seeing as this would be taken up to the community level, then we would successfully combat the challenge of infrastructure. Historical injustices would be combated in tandem with ethnicity as with new enlightenment. The new population would learn to accept and appreciate the various other communities and the role they play in supporting each other.

Action Plan 43: Invest On Massive Civic Education On Democracy, Governance And Human Rights On The Grassroots And Keep The Information Accessible All Time

Many African citizens have no or little access to civic education on democracy, Governance and their rights over the public office holders. They participate in electoral process but only have limited information on the office

Action Plan 44: [DELETE] Involving Of Citizens In Policy

Review Action Plan 45: Develop A System Or A Tool Using ICT To Make Information Easily Accessible To All

Action Plan 46: Forming A Movement To Champion The Issue Of Accountability.

After Creating Awareness, Linking with other citizens NGOs or organizations forming a movement to

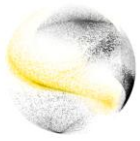
champion the issue of accountability is my target action. Using just an approach sometimes yields results but when a pressing platform is created it gives of a broader look.

Action Plan 47: Implementation Of Policies On The Planet

Policies in a country like Kenya are readily available for consumption by the publics nevertheless they are never implemented. These policies are only cast in paper and left on the shelves to gather dust and webs rather than seeing the light of the day. Policies that are advocated for can be chaperoned for by use of bulk SMS and blast emails.

Action Plan 48: STRUCTURED DIALOGUE FOR YOUTH PARTICIPATION IN GOVERNANCE

More and more young people are realizing that they have the power to change their community through dialogue and local engagement. However lack of or no willingness of leaders to engage young people affects young people's engagement. It is observed that no or very few young people are members of various governance structures like Neighbourhood committees, Ward Development committees and District Development Committees. Hence youth's ideas are left out in important decision making. The Project aims at mobilizing young people and building their capacity to participate in society and local governance as positive leaders for the future. The project will mobilise young people in their respective communities to form youth councils. The councils will be led by a committee and will be a platform for young people to work together as a group and engage with officials and community leaders. The project will train young people to understand local governance structured dialogue and how to advocate for their priorities. Young people will use



structured dialogue to identify local governance issues that are priorities for youth in their respective communities

The project will also use competitions, online social media, radio, television and awareness meetings to get them inspired and more involved in effecting positive change in their communities.

In the long term, it is anticipated that the project will ensure that;

- >young people have greater understanding of governance
- >Young people actively participate in governance and their decisions are taken on board.
- >there is greater engagement between youth and local officials.

Action Plan 49: Policy Reviewing By Citizens

Picking of the ordinary Citizens and allowing them to participate in policy Review. This will be done by creating opportunities for them to learn and later get engaged

Action Plan 50: Development of Government ICT systems And Facilities

The actions plan will be to create an ICT hub where youth will come up with brilliant ideas of how government can improve its systems. The Project will start with improving by updating the available systems

Action Plan 51: Deployment Of Government ICT Facilities And Training People On How To Use Them

Action Plan 52: social media advocacy and campaign to address information gap.

Action Plan 53: meet with and train women and youths as candidates for political office at local and national levels.