REINVENTING **DEMOCRACY IN THE DIGITAL ERA**

AFRICANINITIATIVE

Future Worlds Center

UNDEF The United Nations Democracy Fund

www.reinventdemocracy.info

Copyright © 2017 Future Worlds Center, Nicosia, Cyprus.

Authors: **Yiannis Laouris**
Aliki Economidou, Maria Georgiou, Eleni Philippou, & 16 participants of the dialogue as shown in page 52
Editor: **Elena Aristodemou**

Project Graphics Design**: Koullis Ioannou**
Design Manager**: Acpa Ksidea**
Video Production: **Leslie Timngum Ngam**

This report has been developed in the context of the "Reinventing Democracy in the Digital Era" Project (http://reinventdemocracy.info), which was funded by the United Nations Democracy Fund (UNDEF), and implemented by Future Worlds Center (FWC) with the support of Regional Coordinators, and many partners and liaisons, who continue to support local, national, regional and/or global activities.

The report presents the results of **Reinventing Democracy in the Digital Era – African Initiative**. The main event took place at the Kenya Institute of Curriculum Development (KICD) at the Nacece Resource Center, Nairobi (Kenya) between the 9th and 13th of May 2016. The face-to-face deliberations of approximately 800 person hours were implemented using Dialogic Design Science. The report includes activities conducted in the context of small grants given to the participants, which were implemented after the main event.

Reinventing Democracy in the Digital Era – African Initiative.
Yiannis Laouris, Aliki Economidou, Maria Georgiou, Eleni Philippou, & 16 others.

Copyright © 2017 Future Worlds Center, Nicosia, Cyprus
All rights reserved.

ISBN:
978-9925-554-08-9 (PDF)
978-9925-554-09-6 (Paperback)

The content of this document belongs solely to Future Worlds Center. The views expressed in this publication are those of the authors, editors and participants and do not necessarily express the view of the United Nations Democracy Fund.

Contents

The setting 6

Background 8

Problem Analysis 9

Project strategy 10

The use of Digital Technologies 11

About Structured Democratic Dialogue 13

Using Cutting Edge Technologies 16

Further Information on SDD methodology 18

Selection of Core- and Shadow Participants 20

Webinar 21

The Co-Laboratory 22

Idea Generation 26

Voting Ideas 28

Structuring Challenges in an Influence Map 32

From Diagnosis to Action 38

Voting Ideas 28

Preparing for the Media, Interviews and other Activities 42

Action Group Grants 44

References 50

Facilitators 52

Participants 54

Annex I 60

Annex II 68

Once upon a time
there was...
HUMANITY

The setting

Future Worlds Center (FWC), world-pioneer in the development and application of Structured Democratic Dialogue (SDD), has designed and implemented a series of three, week-long dialogues in 2012[1] engaging more than 60 youth leaders from 10 European countries aiming to identify the shortcomings of our current socio-, political-, economic system that discourage youth participation, and determine those characteristics of an ideal system of governance that would encourage them to participate. The results of those dialogues were quite encouraging and served as pre-cursor to the Reinventing Democracy in the Digital Era project. The FWC team decided to replicate the dialogues at a global scale, refine the focus adding the possible role of technology in shaping future systems of goverments, and harness the collective wisdom of young leaders from across the globe to draft a Manifesto, which could serve as our compass towards a new global vision for youth participation in matters that influence their lives.

The results are based on the collective work of about 100 young leaders from more than 50 countries who have collaborated for a total of more than 4,000 person hours in face-to-face workshops plus unaccounted number of person hours working individually. This report is one of five: one per global region. The following Triggering Questions were used to guide the discussions:

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

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

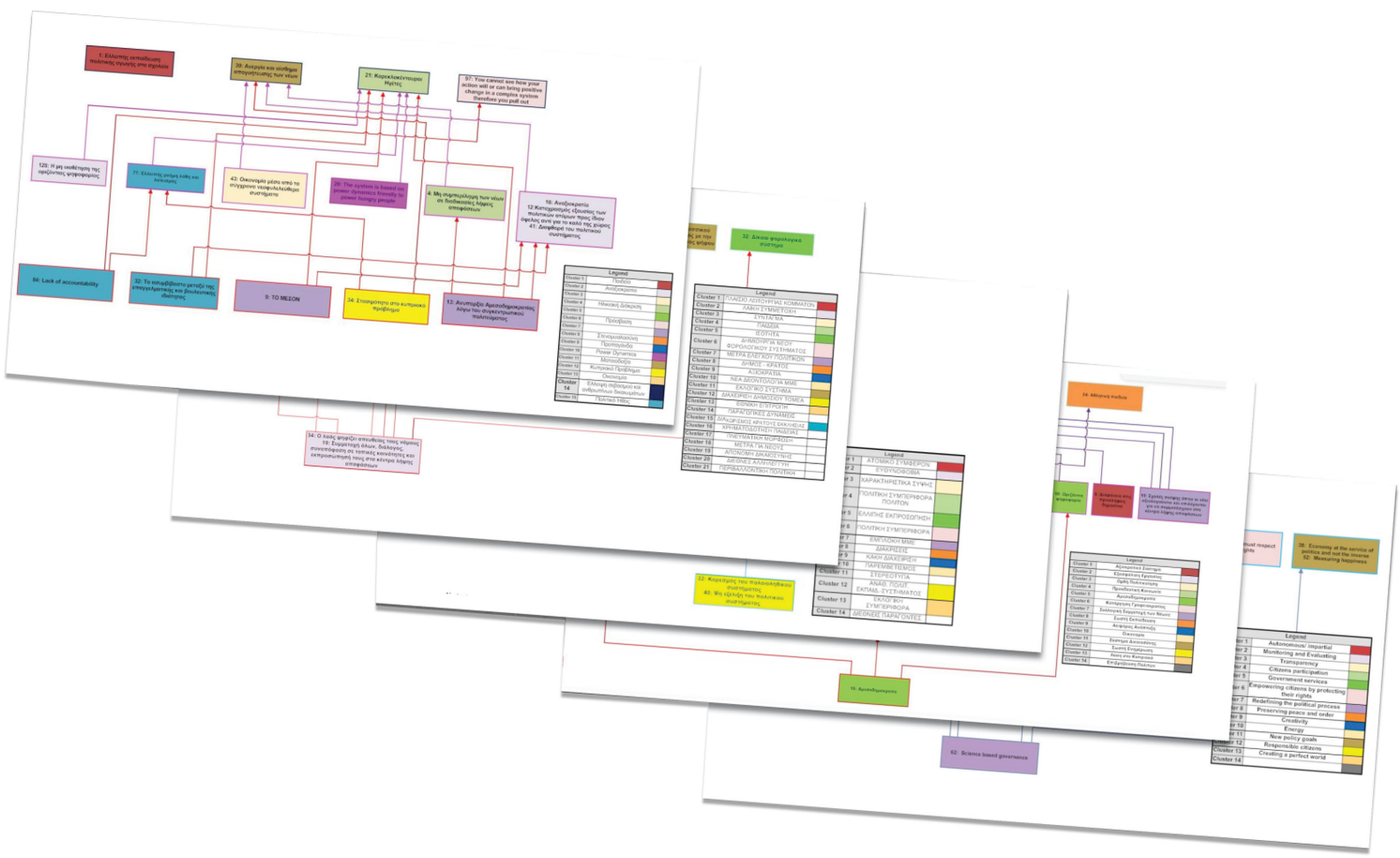
For summary data on all related activities visit:
http://reinventdemocracy.info
http://futureworlds.eu/wiki/Reinventing_Democracy

Download this and all other reports at:
http://reinventdemocracy.info/w/Reports_Depository

[1] **futureworlds.eu/wiki/Reinventing_Democracy**

A screenshot of the videowall of ideas cuptured during a Structured Democratic Dialogue conducted in 2012 in collaboration with the Digital Task Force of the European Commission under the auspices of the EC Commissioner for Education.

http://futureworlds.eu/wiki/Reinventing_Democracy_in_the_Digital_Era_(2012)



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: the carrying capacity of our planet being at its tipping point, and many others. The eight Millennium Development Goals have reached their end date in 2015, and a new global framework, known as Sustainable Development Goals has been negotiated among the world leaders: now with seventeen goals. The key question remains: Can our world ever be sustainable when the next generations are not consulted and are not part of decisions that influence their lives, and when our humanistic values are continuously deteriorating ? This initiative is grounded on almost 30 years of action research grounded in Dialogic Design Science (the science behind Structured Democratic Dialogue), an approach that seeks to uncover underlying root causes to societal challenges, as well as actions with the greatest leverage towards achieving positive change.

Whilst the overarching goal is to increase the active participation of next-generation citizens at all levels of governance, the project's key objective is to increase youth participation in democratic governance by empowering young people from across the world to invent and propose new, innovative and concrete actions. The project specifically aims at strengthening the communication and collaboration among youth across the world using structured dialogue, new innovative ICT-based solutions and digital tools to increase participation.

More than 100 young people contributed ideas face-to-face and almost 1000 contributed directly or indirectly (i.e., shadow participants contributing through their respective Core Participants) in the context of five Co- Laboratories (i.e., one per global region) implemented using the Structured Democratic Dialogue (SDD) methodology and fully exploiting possibilities available in the digital era. The process was 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.
Despite representing a fifth of the world's population, youth remain largely absent from, or underrepresented in political decision-making processes. While the youth are active in social media spaces, most of the policy-making and advocacy still take place through traditional means and media.

[1] **en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Millennium_Development_Goals**
[2] **en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sustainable_Development_Goals**
[3] **Flanagan and Bausch (2011) have shown "The growing irrelevance of traditional values and continuing failure to evolve new value system" to be the**

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 formal democratic processes is the long-term problem to be solved. This project will directly address the following two more specific challenges:

Limited joint action for change

While youths across the world are facing similar obstacles 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 or even virtual interactions.

To have a stronger voice, youth around the world should unite.

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

Young people nowadays are immersed in a fast-developing virtual world, 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 these developments, 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 previous SDDs Co-Labs, other young participants identified the "outdated" political system with regards to technology as one of the main causes for low youth participation in democratic processes[1]. Among the younger generation social media is increasingly in shaping public opinion. It is therefore imperative that we strengthen these channels in order to mobilize youths more effectively. This project creates a platform for youths to meet, in person and through social media tools in order to enable them to envision, invent and propose innovative actions designed to facilitate their participation in democratic processes.

[1] **www.futureworlds.eu/w/images/d/d0/Digital_Era_Report_Final.pdf Page 21**

Project Strategy

Based on the problem analysis, and in order to reach the key objective, 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. Utilizing 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 uses Structured Democratic Dialogue (SDD). We chose this particular methodology because of its uniqueness in empowering and mobilizing participants to take action. In addition, the SDD methodology is based on scientific laws, which have been repeatedly validated, empirically and scientifically, in the arena of practice. 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. Youth citizens' representatives develop a common language, a shared understanding of the problematic situation in which they are embedded, and become better equipped to formulate their ideas, suggestions, and strategies with clarity. The interaction empowers youth to take follow-up actions thus ensuring their strong commitment to change. Participants of the co-Laboratories design and develop concrete ideas for action and have the space and support to build their own action plans. The facilitating team assists the participants in identifying ways to promote their ideas, engage with political decision-makers, as well as mobilize members of the community. A manifesto grounded on a compehensive analysis and compilation of all ideas, and jointly drafted, is finally used to engage more youth across the world and hopefully encourage the media to host live debates between project participants and national or international policy makers thus connecting them with youth and citizen pioneers.

Project activities were designed to empower participants to take the future in their hands and develop concrete action proposals that can enhance meaningful youth participation in local, regional and/or national

governance. The key activity were regional Structured Democratic Dialogue (SDD) Co-Laboratories (Co-Labs) where 100 youths created action plans and laid the foundation to coordinated action, such as jointly authored e-books for change, a Manifesto for 21st Century and video clips with Proposals for Action.

To build on the results from the Co-Laboratories, and to ensure sustainability and effective implementation of the action plans, regional and global webinars were arranged among the participants whenever necessary and possible. Furthermore, participants were encouraged and supported to promote their own ideas and the outcomes of the project in their respective local communities and media.

The use of Digital Technologies

In all the above, technology is 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 engages large numbers of young people who might not be able to physically participate in the co-Laboratories. Through this mobile application, their ideas are shared and validated by their peers not only from their respective communities, but on a global scale. Participants are also invited to join regional and global webinars on Participatory Democracy. Online technologies strengthen communication and interaction among the participants.

REINVENTING
DEMOCRACY
SHIBA

About Structured Democratic Dialogue

All discussions between participants were facilitated using the Structured Democratic Dialogue (SDD) methodology. The SDD uses a strict and structured facilitation process supported by technology to capture the authentic opinions and views of participants. Specially designed software helps shorten the time needed to explore the influence that one idea might exert on another using an intelligent optimization algorithm known as Interpretive Structural Modeling (ISM).

For about 3-4 hours participants submit single-sentence responses as well as long clarifications in responce to a specific Triggering Question. In all Co-Laboratories (this term is preferred over 'workshop' to emphasize the fact that participants explore and discover together) of this project the same two Triggering Questions have been used:

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

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

During the first few hours, other participants may ask clarification, but no judgment questions. A bottom-up approach is subsequently applied to cluster all Statements into groups according to similarity and then participants are asked to choose the five they consider most important. The Statements that receive two or more votes enter the final discussion in which participants explore influence relations such as:

If we make progress in addressing Challenge (or Action) X
Will this help us SIGNIFICANTLY address Challenge (or Action) Y?

Since the number of combinations is in the order of several hundrents, the ISM algorithm is applied to reduce them to less than one to two hundreds using inductive logic, thus making it possible for the participants to explore the full spectrum of the issue. The result is an Influence Map, which is a tree structure that represents the collective wisdom of the participants and their consensus as to which Challenges (or Actions) are the most influential, i.e., ideas that end up at the root of the map are much more influential when it comes to addressing the overall challenge (or action).

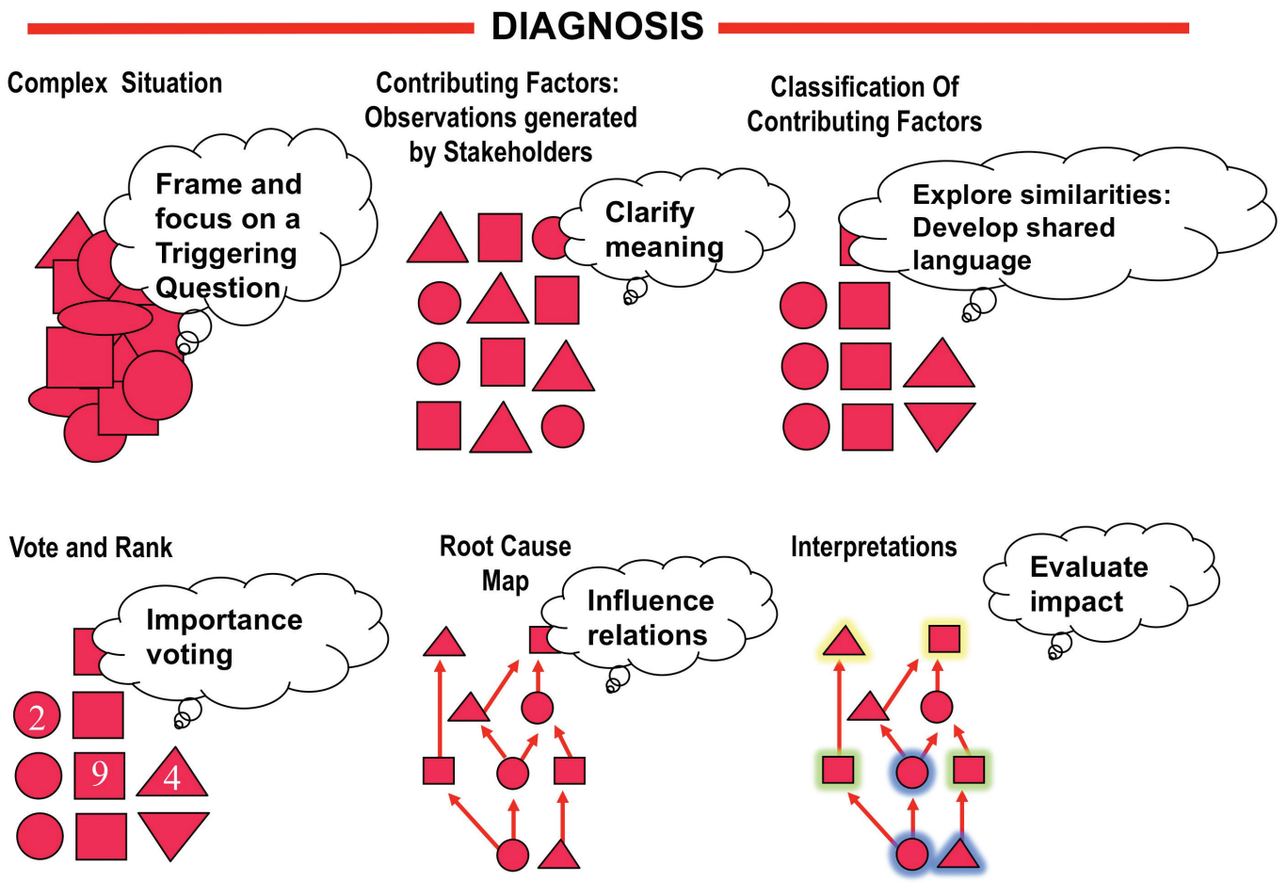
The SDD approach emerged in the '70s out of the works of the Club of Rome founded by Aurelio Peccei an Italian Industrialist (1970). John Warfield and his group are credited for developing the ISM algorithm, the scientific grounding within a Science of Generic Design, and the first version of the methodology, which was known as Interactive Management (IM) (Warfield, 1976, 1982; Warfield & Cardenas, 1994). IM evolved into SDD through contributions of Aleco Christakis and the 21st Century Agoras Group (for books and comprehensive reviews: Christakis and Bausch, 2006; Flanagan and Christakis, 2009; Schreibman & Christakis, 2007; Laouris 2012). Hasan Özbekhan, co-founder and first director of the Club of Rome wrote the original prospectus for The Club of Rome, The Predicament of Mankind (Club of Rome, 1970), which served as vision for systems scientists addressing issues of energy, overpopulation, depletion of resources and environmental degradation.

Özbekhan is credited for the formulation of the Axiom of Engagement, which states "it is unethical to design action plans for complex social systems without the engagement of the community of stakeholders." The SDD evolved into its present format, which harnesess digital technologies with contributions of Yiannis Laouris and his group at Future Worlds Center. They have introduced a hybrid version, i.e., partly face-to-face and partly synchronous (Laouris and Christakis, 2007) and they developed a free App known as IdeaPrism[1], which allows the collection of contributions (both text and video) as well as their evaluation using multiple criteria (e.g, SMART, Impact, Feasibility, Probability, etc.).

[1] **www.IdeaPrism.net**

They have also developed Cogniscope v3 using requirements proposed by the international community of practitioners for a next-generation tool (conducted as virtual SDD in 2012; Laouris, Y., Christakis, A. N., Dye, K. M., et al., 2012), ISM Parallel[1], and other advanced tools used in the SDDs of this project (see section: Using Cutting Edge Technologies). Laouris is credited for the Law of Requisite Action, which states that 'the capacity of a community of stakeholders to implement a plan of action effectively depends strongly on the true engagement of the stakeholders in designing it. Disregarding the participation of the stakeholders the plans are bound to fail[2]."

The graph illustrates the steps of implementation of a typical SDD process.



The SDD methodology was chosen over other options for a number of reasons, such as (a) its current format makes extensive use of technology, thus making it more efficient and attractive to young people, (b) the results of the discussions reflect the genuine views and authentic opinions of the participants (i.e., no "editing" of what is said is permitted), (c) the implementation of SDD introduces and cultivates important aspects of democratic processes, and (d) the project coordinators are world pioneers, have extensive experience and have implemented co-laboratories worldwide using SDD.

[1] ekkotek.com/index.php/products/wisdom-tools/ism-parallel
[2] dialogicdesignscience.wikispaces.com/Laws+%287%29

Using Cutting Edge Technologies

The Structured Democratic Dialogues for this project took full advantage of cutting-edge technologies both theoretical and technological.

SDD: Structured Democratic Dialogue
A dialogue conducted in compliance with the Dialogic Design Science. Also referred to as Structured Democratic Dialogue Process, or Structured Dialogic Design Process (SDDP).

ISM: Interpretive Structural Modeling
Invented by John N. Warfield (1989). Provides a structured method for dealing with complex situations: generates a visual map of the situation (or problem) that is used to obtain new insights, and construct new approaches to the problem at hand. Incorporates pairwise comparison, transitive logic and concept synthesis to construct an influence map. ISM is embedded in the CogniScope v3.2 Classic, Concertina, Logosofia and IdeaPrism.
http://reinventdemocracy.info/w/Interpretive_Structural_Modeling

DDS: Dialogic Design Science
DDS is the theoretical foundation of the Methodology. The actual implementation process is usually described simply as Structured Democratic Dialogue.

Cogniscope v3.2 Classic
Software that supports the implementation of face-to-face dialogues designed in compliance with the requirements imposed by Dialogic Design Science. The original CogniScope™ was designed by Aleco Christakis and developed by CWA Ltd. and was running only on Windows 95 machines. The requirements for CogniScope v3.2 Classic were developed by theoreticians and practitioners from across the world, that participated in a virtual SDDP organized by Future Worlds Center and the Institute for 21st Century Agoras in 2012. The Classic v3, developed by Ekkotek Ltd., runs on Windows and Mac computers, and includes almost all requirements requested by the community. http://ekkotek.com/index.php/products/wisdom-tools/cogniscope3

Concertina
Array of 14 tools that support the implementation of face-to-face as well as asynchronous and hybrid dialogues running on a variety of systems including web and mobile devices. Special versions for researchers and educators capture a wealth of data and indices such as timestamps, interactions, statistics, etc.
http://ekkotek.com/index.php/products/wisdom-tools/concertina

IdeaPrism
Available as App and on the web, it facilitates the implementation of face-to-face as well as asynchronous and hybrid dialogues. The only tool that allows video clarifications, App-to-App communication, voting using multiple criteria as well as real-time virtual projections of all SDD outputs, either as web walls or as illustrations ready to be projected using a beamer.
http://www.ideaprism.net
https://itunes.apple.com/us/app/idea-prism/id769448500?mt=8
https://play.google.com/store/apps/details?id=com.iziss.ideaprism&hl=en

Idea and Video Wall
Special tool, also available within Concertina and IdeaPrism, which supports the virtualization of all SDDP outputs (i.e., A4 pages are projected on the wall along with Statements, Clusters, Influence Maps, etc.) using beamers to project them on the surrounding walls during a face-to-face SDDP implementation.

Further Information on SDD methodology

Begin your search on the Internet

Use keywords such as: Structured Democratic,Dialogue, Dialogue Design, Lovers of Democracy,Hasam Ozbekhan, John Warfield, Aleco Christakis, Yiannis Laouris, Club of Rome, Civil Society Dialogue[1].

Books and Reviews

Christakis, A.N. and Bausch, K. (2006). How People Harness Their Collective Wisdom and Power to Construct the Future in Co-Laboratories of Democracy. Information Age Publishing, Inc.

Flanagan, T. R,, and Christakis, A. N., (2009). The Talking Point: Creating an Environment for Exploring Complex Meaning. Information Age Publishing Inc.

Laouris, Y., and Dye, K. (2017). Manual for Organizing Structured Democratic Dialogue* Events: The SDD Playbook, Future Worlds Center Press, Nicosia, Cyprus

Bausch, K. (2015). With Reason and Vision: Structured Dialogic Design, Ongoing Emergence Press, Cincinatti, OH 45274

Laouris, Y. (2012). The ABCs of the science of structured dialogic design. International Journal of Applied Systemic Studies, 4(4), 239-257.

Software

Concertina Classic | Concertina Cluster Wall | Concertina Educational | Concertina for Researchers | Concertina Mobile | Concertina Idea Wall | Concertina Professional

Concertina Clicker | Concertina Clustering Tool | Concertina Export Tool | Concertina Idea Editor | Concertina Idea Video Wall | Concertina Influence Map Wall | Concertina Wisdom Summator

Cogniscope

idea prism

logosofia

[1] en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Civil_Society_Dialogue_project_in_Cyprus

Wikis and Websites

http://www.dialogicdesignsscience.wikispases.com
blogara.wikifoundry.com
http://www.futureworlds.eu/wiki/Structured_Dialogic_Design_Process

Practice Centers

Future Worlds Center: www.futureworldscenter.org

Institute for 21st Century Agoras: www.globalagoras.org

Demosophia

Lovers of Democracy: Description of the technology of Democracy: sunsite.utk.edu/FINS/loversofdemocracy/

Selected Recent Publications of the Future Worlds Team

Laouris, Y., and Michaelides, M. (2017). "Structured Democratic Dialogue: An application of a mathematical problem structuring method to facilitate reforms with local authorities in Cyprus." European Journal of Operational Research. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ejor.2017.04.039

Laouris, Y., Dye, K. M.C. , Michaelides, M., and Christakis, S.N. Co-laboratories of Democracy: Best Choices for Designing Sustainable Futures (2014) In: G.S. Metcalf (ed.), Social Systems and Design, Translational Systems Sciences 1, DOI 10.1007/978-4-431-54478-4_7, Springer Japan. 175-193.

Laouris, Y. 2014 Reengineering and Reinventing both Democracy and the Concept of Life in the Digital Era (2014). In: L. Floridi (ed.), The Onlife Manifesto, DOI 10.1007/978-3-319-04093-6_16, Springer International Publishing Switzerland.

Selection of Core- and Shadow Participants

Special criteria were used for the selection of the Core Participants. For the Co-Laboratory we tried to choose about 20 (gender balanced) participants, with at least half of the participants travelling from other countries. A key concern was to keep gender equality among the participants, and to secure that those selected have extensive relevant previous experience, enjoy recognition among their peers in their respective countries and possess an extensive and powerful network, which they will be able to utilize in order to ensure maximum impact of their work and dissemination of the results and deliverables of the project. This was considered necessary to counterbalance the fact that politics are in general "monopolized" by men. By ensuring a balanced gender, social economic status and ethnicity representation in the Co-Laboratories, the perspective and ideas of the young women is now prominent in all outcome documents. Participants were recruited through online application systems, utilizing global alliances and through social media. The needs of marginalized and/or vulnerable groups were also taken into account in the project design and an overall balanced representation was attempted.

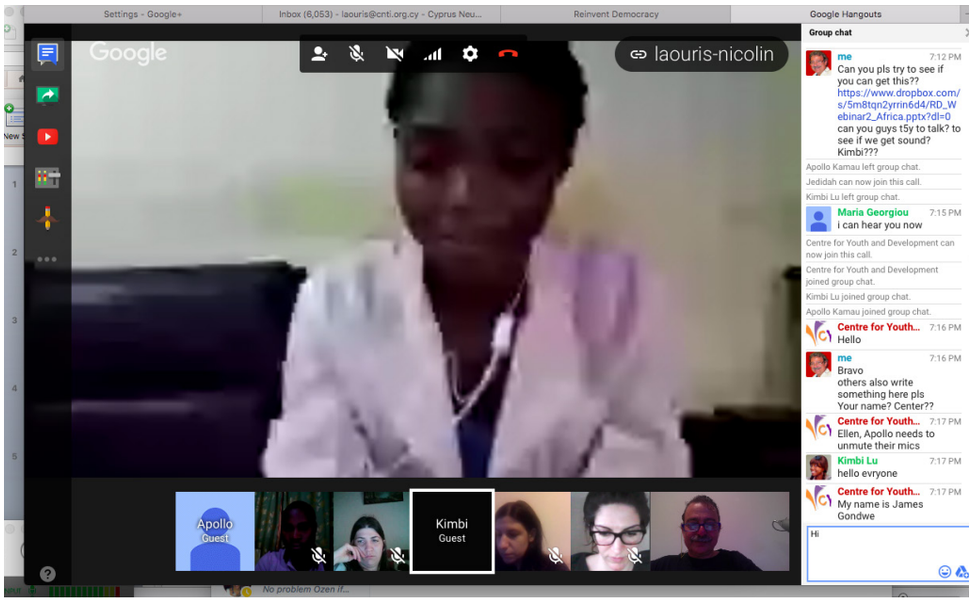
The selection criteria are detailed below with their respective weights:

Gender (20%)
Age: young people 18 – 30 years old (15%)
Anti-discrimination criteria (10%)
Years of relevant experience or/and prior relevant activities (10%)
Potential for organizing follow-up activities (10%)
Belonging to associations with wide networks (5%)
Communication skills (5%)
Reliability / Commitment (5%)
Country of origin / nationality (5%)
Availability of sponsors (10%)
Uninterrupted access to social networking (5%).

Before attending the co-Laboratory, each participant should have secured at least 10 others (from the same country or region to serve as hers/his “Shadow Participants.” These virtual participants contributed their thoughts and ideas during the events being in direct communication with their respective Core Participants and/or using the IdeaPrism™ App or through the website.

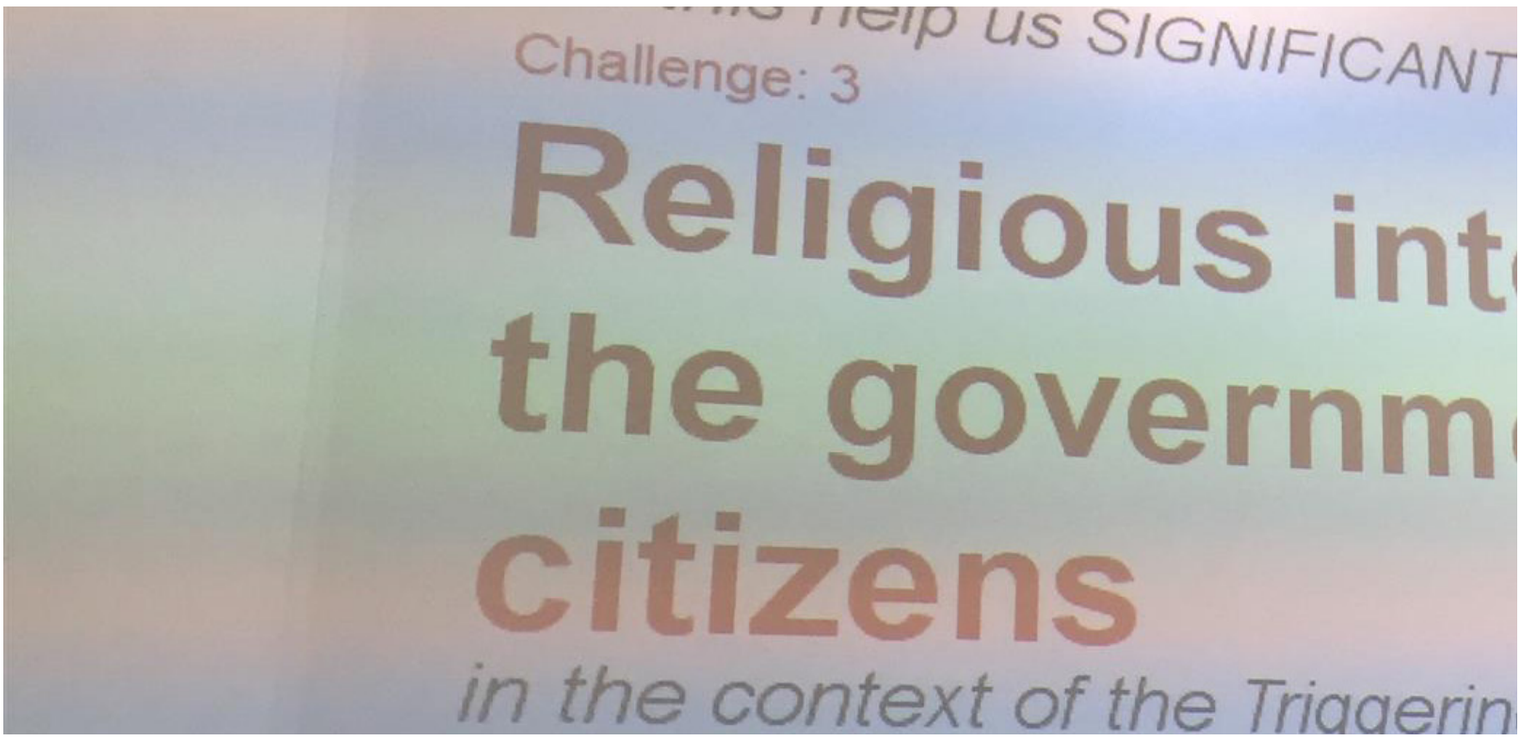
Webinar

The successfully selected Core-Participants were invited to organized webinars in order to meet each other (before the face-to-face events) and/or interact with the project staff, and/or interact with each other (after the face-to-face event). However, the participants created their own interactive groups using other technological platforms than the ones provided by the project, such as Whatsup, Viber and Messenger. Although it has been difficult to monitor and administer those groups, their initiatives were supported because participants developed a much stronger sense of ownership. Their interactions continue to the present date. They engage in many dialogues and share their everyday thoughts and experiences. These chat and video rooms have served and continue to serve as peer to peer empowerment tools.



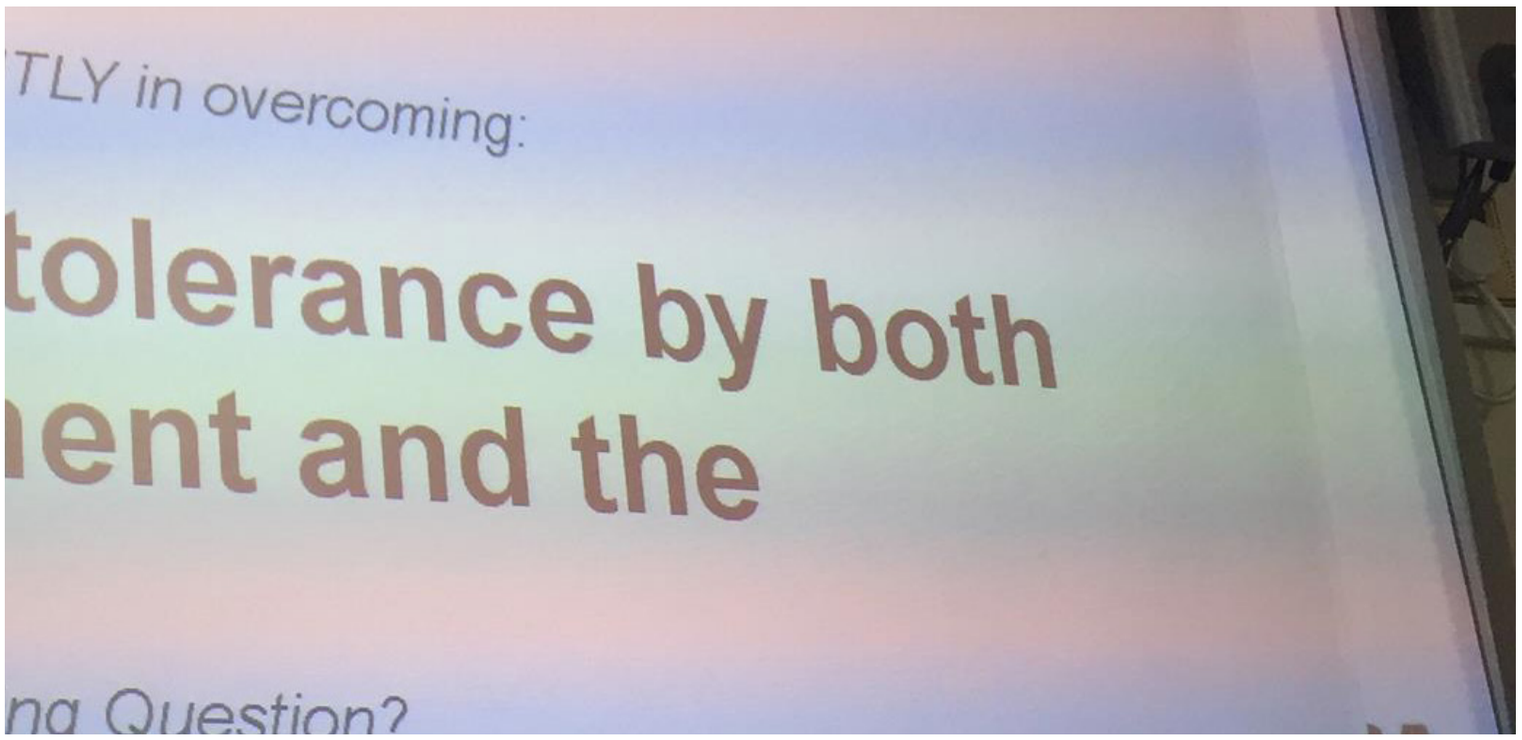
The Co-Laboratory

The Co-Laboratory was hosted by the Kenya Institute of Curriculum Development (KICD), at the Nacece Resource Center, Nairobi (Kenya) between the 9th and 13th of May of 2016. The particular place was chosen because of its important history and role in education in the country, as well as because participants could be "isolated" from the outside world for the whole duration (accommodation provided inside the



What are key sh
current systems c
could be improved t

Center). Various government and other officials working at, or visiting the KICD, interacted with the participants. The first two days were invested in an SDD aiming to identify the root shortcomings. The next two days were dedicated to exploring solutions and actions. On the last day, the participants worked on their possible projects and practiced public speaking by presenting them to the group and answering questions. The next section presents the results of the Shortcomings SDD.



ortcomings of our of governance that through technology?

Susan_handa
LOCAL ORGANIZER

Penina Lam
LOCAL LIAISON

Aliki Economidou
ASSISTANT FACILITATOR

Apollo Murigi
KENYA

Georgina Mabezere
ZAMBIA

Rahab Wairimu
KENYA

Abiba Abdallah
GHANA

Paul Kasoma
UGANDA

Gideon Ayodo
KENYA

Melvis Lu-uh Kimbi
CAMEROON

Appiah Evelyn Opoku
GHANA

Daniel Ehagi
KENYA

James Gondwe
MALAWI

Eleanor Opiyo
KENYA

Abel Mavura
ZIMBABWE

Abdulkarim Taraja
KENYA

John Oyaro
KENYA

Leslie Timngum Ngam
VIDEO EXPERT

Eleni Philipou
TECHNOLOGY EXPERT

Maria Georgiou
PROJECT CORDINATOR

ouris
ITATOR

ah Millapo
AMBIA

ill Graham Osei Akome
GHANA

16 Core Participants

7 Countries

43 Challenges

53 Actions

Key Challenges

#1: Lack of consciousness of citizens that can they participate in issues of democracy and governance, Challenge 16: Inadequate orientation to the reforming of democratisystems and structures and an improvement in policy making

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

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

#8: Non existence of the right to information

#13: Limited public access to information on two levels

#29: Poor infrastructure, negative ethnicity and historical injustices

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

Key Actions

#18: Economic Empowerment Of The Less Advantaged

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

#45: Develop A System Or A Tool Using ICT To Make Information Easily Accessible To All

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

Idea Generation

After carefully examining together the Triggering Question and discussing briefly the ideas submitted previously on Idea-Prism, the participants were asked to state their ideas, responding to the TQ, using a single-sentence statement. In this phase, the Facilitator asked one by one, in a round-robin manner, all participants for their statements. The process continued in multiple rounds until all ideas have been collected. The ideas were recorded using the Cogniscope Classic v.3 software. In parallel, and during the short break before the next stage, the Technical Assistant copied the ideas in IdeaPrism and matched them to their corresponding authors.

Clarifications

The participants were then invited to stand in front of the group and actually "pitch" for 1-2 minutes. Each participant got the floor to explain his/her idea(s) to the rest of the participants. The goal was that everyone was clear about the meaning. Clarifications were now recorded directly through Idea-Prism and made available to the cloud and on YouTube, so that Shadow Participants as well as Core Participants would have the possibility to review them at a any later stage. The decision to place participants in front of an audience and a camera was a conscious one. It was justified by the fact that their generation grows up with digital devices, video messaging and more public sharing. Furthermore, the theoretical thesis of the project is that in order to achieve tangible impact in transforming society, young active citizens need to learn to verbalize and share their concrete ideas widely. Immediately after their pitches, the audience was given the opportunity to ask clarification questions. At this stage, no judgment questions or statements were allowed, in compliance with the SDD theory and practice.

The participants produced **43 Ideas** in response to the Triggering Question. ANNEX II - Ideas.

Clustering Ideas into Groups

The next step involved the clustering of observations using a bottom-up approach. This process takes much longer than top-down clustering methods, because it encourages discussion. Evolutionary learning takes place as the participants are encouraged to explore how specific aspects of their ideas might make them similar to other ideas; a process that forces them to draw further distinctions. Participants were asked to respond to a question like the one shown below and if 2/3 of them agreed, then the ideas were placed in the same cluster.

> **Does Idea X have SIGNIFICANT common attributes with Idea Y to justify putting them in the same Cluster?**

The ideas were clustered in 12 categories.

Cluster 1: Stakeholders inclusion

- **1:** Lack of consciousness of citizens that they can participate in issues of democracy and governance
- **7:** Lack of adequate diverse stakeholder representation in the policy making process
- **11:** Discrimination and segregation of women and other minority groups in issues of democracy governance and policy formulation
- **19:** Lack of inclusion in governance structures
- **23:** Power of understanding good governance
- **28:** Politicization of governance
- **36:** Championing for public participation in governance

Cluster 2: Youth/Grassroots Participation

- **2:** Engagement of youth from grassroots in issues of governance and democracy
- **32:** Dwindle passion among the youth to have change

Cluster 3: Religious Intolerance

- **3:** Religious intolerance by both the government and the citizens

Cluster 4: Transparency/Accountability

- **4:** Inadequate, low and weak accountability information by leaders
- **5:** Lack of a citizen's monitoring and reporting tool for projects and service delivery by government
- **6:** Lack of transparency, which causes lack of trust in the government and the democratic process
- **9:** Abuse of formal and informal structures due to self-vested interests
- **10:** Rampant run-away impunity among key government officers on public utilities
- **17:** Lack of policy review by citizens
- **20:** Misappropriation of public funds
- **22:** Non-transparent electoral systems
- **34:** Irresponsibility of media houses

Cluster 5: Right to information

- **8:** Non existence of the right to information
- **12:** Infamous system of social media surveillance
- **13:** Limited public access to information on two levels
- **21:** One-sided communication between leaders and the people they represent
- **37:** Media censorship and journalists harassment by government
- **38:** Inadequate information on electoral process by citizens to achieve democracy
- **42:** Less information flow to the public on governance and democracy

Cluster 6: Corruption

- **9:** Abuse of formal and informal structures due to self-vested interests
- **18:** Value of relationship before principle in handling issues
- **24:** Deep-rooted ethnicism tribalism in government appointment
- **40:** Unrestrained cartels that hinder democratic processes
- **43:** The love for political power to the detriment of effective implementation of democratic policies

Cluster 7: Red Tape

- **14:** Red Tape

Cluster 8: Information Technology

- **15:** Lack of government goodwill to support information technology as a key tool of democracy and good governance
- **30:** Failure to acknowledge the need for a technological fix for democracy and governance
- **31:** Inadequate ICT governance systems and facilities

Cluster 9:

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

Cluster 10: Self-esteem

- **35:** The timid souls
- **41:** Low self-esteem and self-defeatist approach to governance

Cluster 11: Ethnicism

- **27:** Disregard of traditional terrorism as a political strategic choice
- **29:** Low self-esteem and self-defeatist approach to governance

Cluster 12: Contemporary Issues

- **25:** Ineffective justice delivery system in the 21st century
- **26:** Brutality of governments to those who speak about democracy
- **33:** Failure to reinvent traditional democracy and governance

Voting

After all ideas have been clustered, the participants were asked to choose the **five** ideas that they considered as more important from the pool of all ideas. Ideas that receive at least two votes from the participants were selected for the next stage.

For this SDD the ideas that received votes are:

Votes	Idea
8	**26: Brutality of governments to those who speak about democracy**
6	**1: Lack of consciousness of citizens that can they participate in issues of democracy and governance**
5	**8: Non existence of the right to information**
5	**38: Inadequate information on electoral process by citizens to achieve democracy**
4	**2: Engagement of youth from grassroots in issues of governance and democracy**
4	**16: Inadequate orientation to the reforming of democratic systems and structures and an improvement in policy making**
4	**31: Inadequate ICT governance systems and facilities**
4	**32: Dwindle passion among the youth to have change**
3	3: Religious intolerance by both the government and the citizens
3	5: Lack of a citizen's monitoring and reporting tool for projects and service delivery by government
3	7: Lack of adequate diverse stakeholder representation in the policy making process
3	11: Discrimination and segregation of women and other minority groups in issues of democracy, governance and policy formulation
3	14: Red tape
2	24: Deep-rooted ethnicism tribalism in government appointment
2	6: Lack of transparency, which causes lack of trust in the government and the democratic process
2	13: Limited public access to information on two levels
2	21: One-sided communication between leaders and the people they represent
1	29: Poor infrastructure, negative ethnicity and historical injustices
1	4: Inadequate, low and weak accountability information by leaders
1	10: Rampant run-away impunity among key government officers on public utilities
1	12: Infamous system of social media surveillance
1	15: Lack of government goodwill to support information technology as a key tool of democracy and good governance
1	17: Lack of policy review by citizens
1	18: Value of relationship before principle in handling issues
1	19: Lack of inclusion in governance structures

1 22: Non-trasparent electoral systems
1 27: Disregard of traditional terorrism as a political strategic choice
1 28: Politicization of governance

In total, twenty-eight (28) ideas out of the total of forty-three (43), received one or more votes. This is described scientifically by the parameter of SpreadThink or Divergence (ST or D respectively), whose value in this case is 60% and reflected the degree of disagreement. According to numerous previous studies, the average degree of Spreadthink is 35-45%. SpreadThink is defined as (V-5)/(N-5) where N is the total number of ideas and V is the number of ideas that received one or more votes.

It can be concluded that the particular participants exhibited significantly more divergence in their opinion than the typical average. This implies that in their discussions they probably did not invest sufficient time to reach higher levels of convergence or that the participants had very different points of view and approached the issue in completely different ways. A high Spreadthink can also mean that the subject is indeed complex and kindles debates.

Structuring Challenges in an Influence Map

At this stage, participants were asked to explore influences of one idea on another. They were asked to decide whether making progress in resolving one Challenge would SIGNIFICANTLY make the resolution of another Challenge easier. If the answer following a structured discussion was “Yes” with a great majority (67%), an influence was established on the map of ideas. The participants structured first those challenges that received four or more votes.

The resulting Infuence Map, consisting of six different levels, is shown.

Root Challenges must be given priority.

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

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

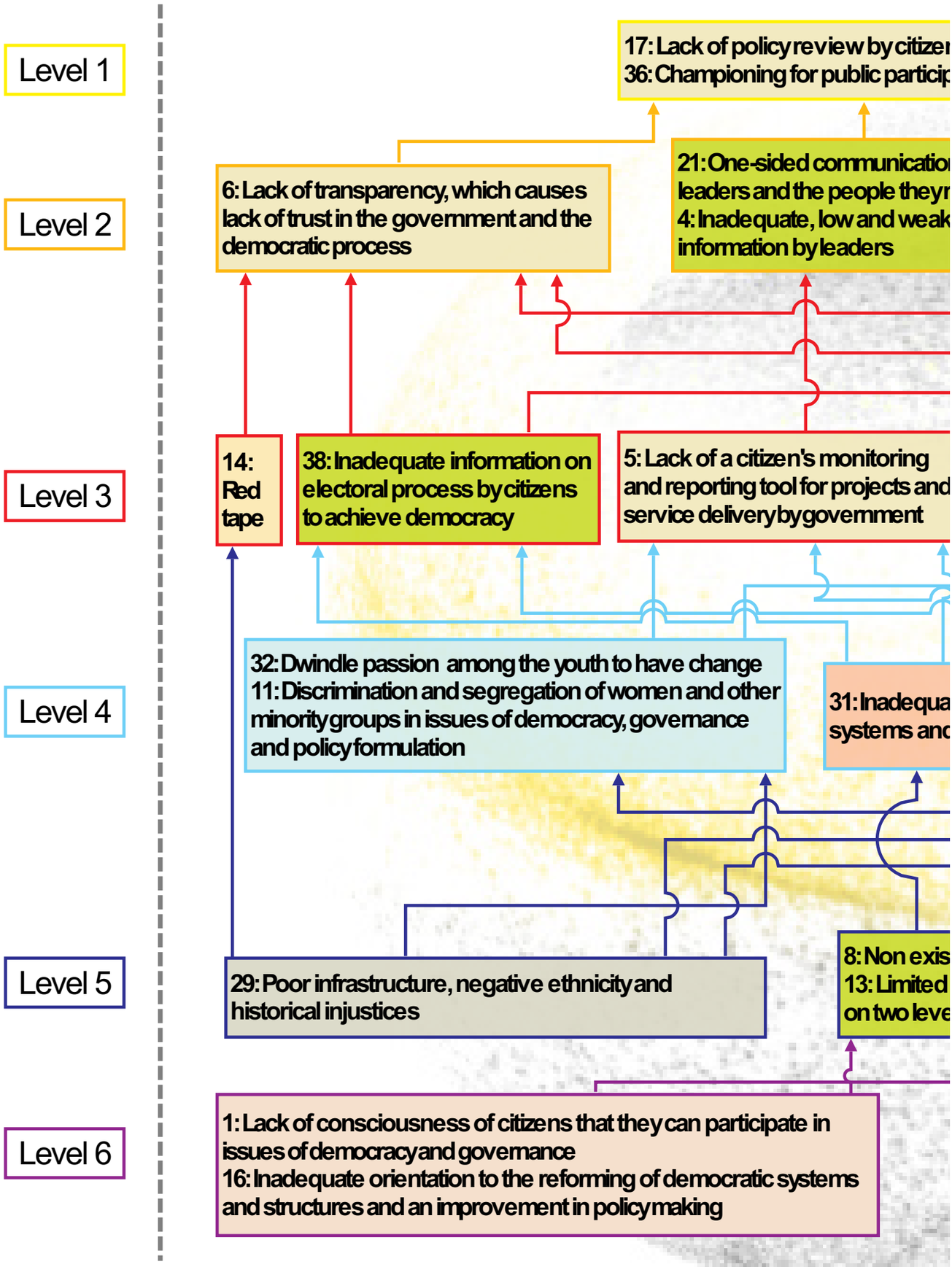
#10: Rampant run-away impunity among key government officers on public utilities

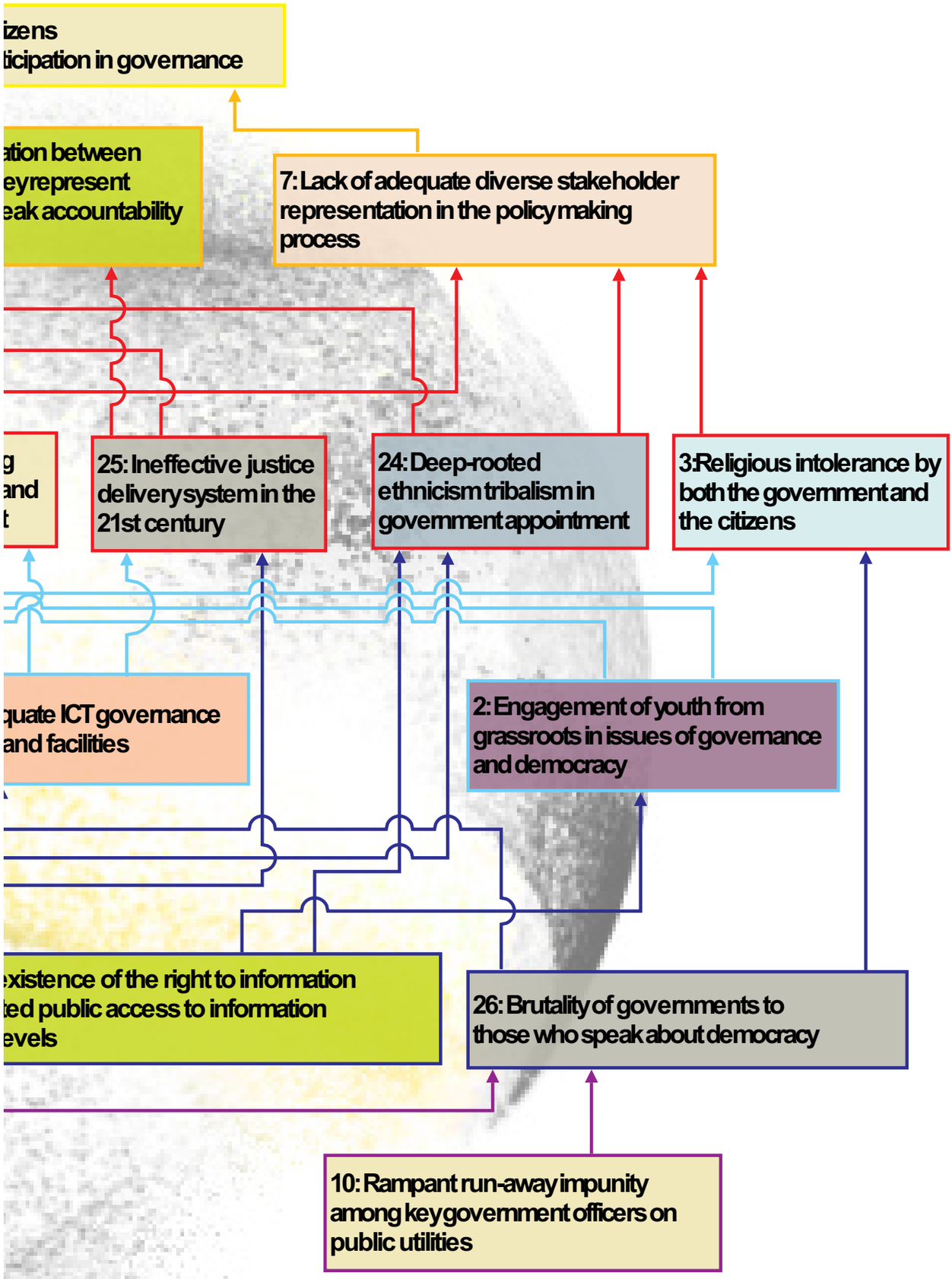
#8: Non existence of the right to information

#13: Limited public access to information on two levels

#29: Poor infrastructure, negative ethnicity and historical injustices

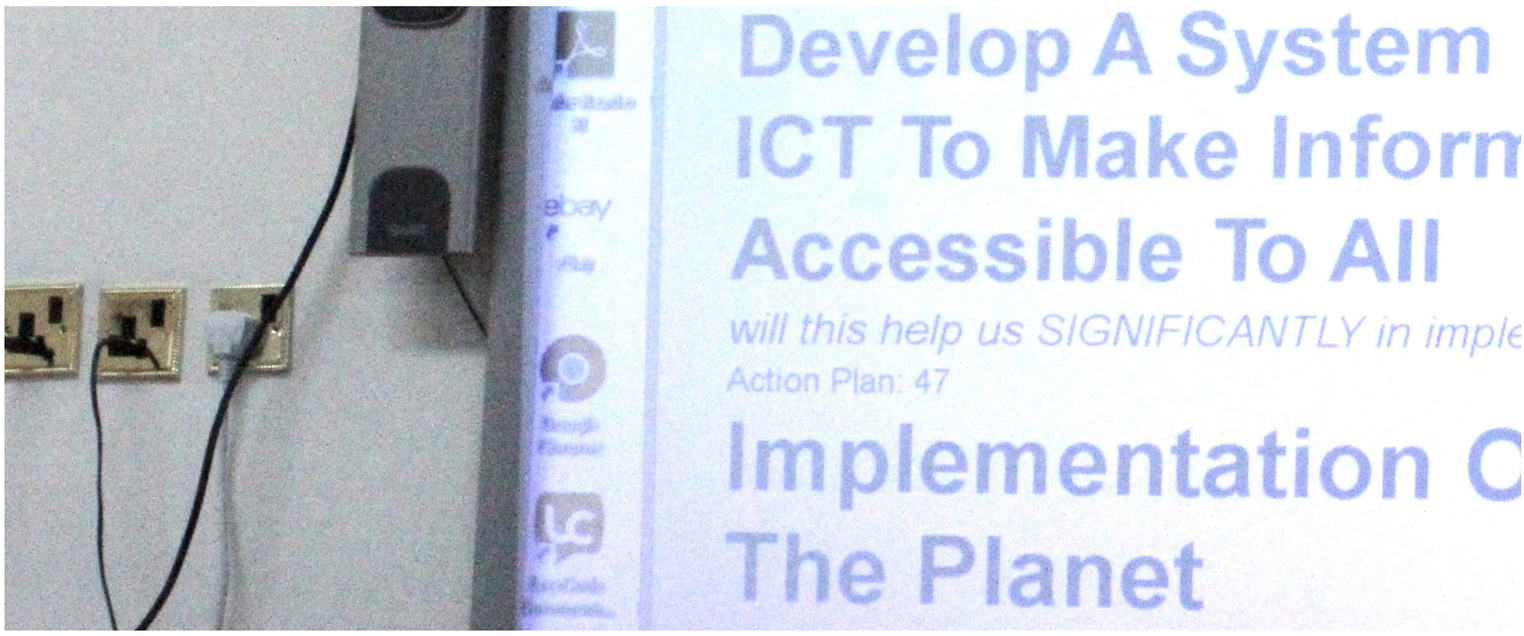
#26: Brutality of governments to those who speak about democracy


Level 1
Level 2
Level 3
Level 4
Level 5
Level 6
17: Lack of policy review by citizer
36: Championing for public particip
6: Lack of transparency, which causes lack of trust in the government and the democratic process
21: One-sided communicatio
leaders and the people they
4: Inadequate, low and weak
information by leaders
14: Red tape
38: Inadequate information on electoral process by citizens to achieve democracy
5: Lack of a citizen's monitoring and reporting tool for projects and service delivery by government
32: Dwindle passion among the youth to have change
11: Discrimination and segregation of women and other minority groups in issues of democracy, governance and policy formulation
31: Inadequa
systems and
29: Poor infrastructure, negative ethnicity and historical injustices
8: Non exis
13: Limited
on two leve
1: Lack of consciousness of citizens that they can participate in issues of democracy and governance
16: Inadequate orientation to the reforming of democratic systems and structures and an improvement in policy making


izens
ticipation in governance
ation between
eyrepresent
eak accountability
7: Lack of adequate diverse stakeholder representation in the policy making process
g
and
t
25: Ineffective justice delivery system in the 21st century
24: Deep-rooted ethnicism tribalism in government appointment
3: Religious intolerance by both the government and the citizens
quate ICT governance
and facilities
2: Engagement of youth from grassroots in issues of governance and democracy
existence of the right to information
ted public access to information
evels
26: Brutality of governments to those who speak about democracy
10: Rampant run-away impunity among key government officers on public utilities

From Diagnosis to Action

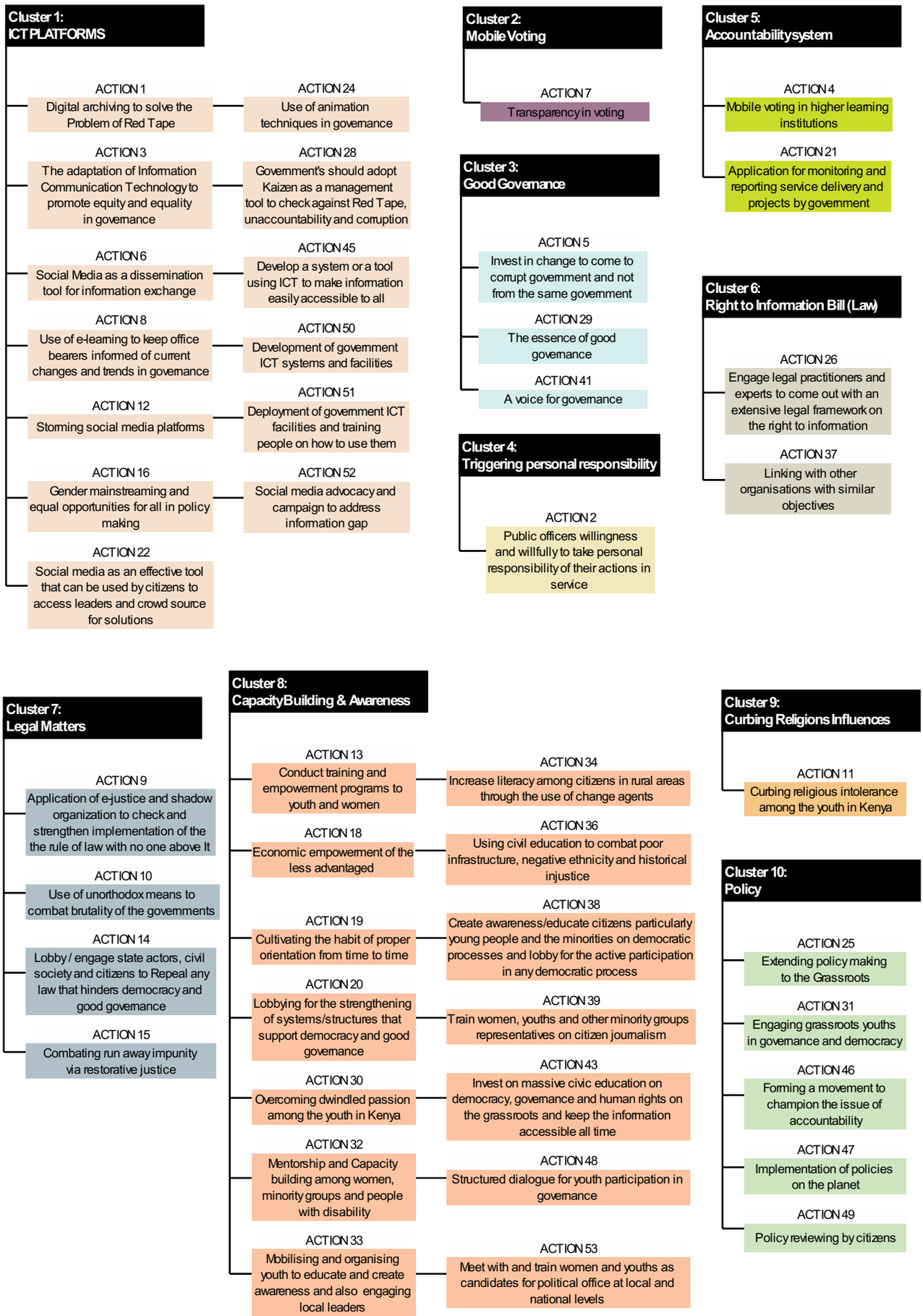
During the next two days, the co-laboratory focused on proposals for action. The participants were asked to propose actions through which shortcomings of our current systems of governance, as they identified before, could be resolved. They were encouraged to make proposals that took advantage of what the digital era could offer, but they were not constrained to only such proposals. The participants came up with a total of 53 proposals, listed in the ANNEXES section. They followed the same process as before



What concrete a product would you a particular shortc systems of g

to cluster, select and structure their proposals into Influence Maps. The clustering resulted in ten clusters shown in the next page. The Table shows the results of the voting. Finally they have structured their MAP, first structuring ideas with two or more votes and then using a re-voting process (choosing from proposals that received one or none votes) they agreed to structure additional proposals. The resulting maps are shown.

ıction, project or
u propose to solve
coming of current
governance?


Cluster 1:
ICT PLATFORMS
ACTION 1
Digital archiving to solve the Problem of Red Tape
ACTION 3
The adaptation of Information Communication Technology to promote equity and equality in governance
ACTION 6
Social Media as a dissemination tool for information exchange
ACTION 8
Use of e-learning to keep office bearers informed of current changes and trends in governance
ACTION 12
Storming social media platforms
ACTION 16
Gender mainstreaming and equal opportunities for all in policy making
ACTION 22
Social media as an effective tool that can be used by citizens to access leaders and crowd source for solutions
ACTION 24
Use of animation techniques in governance
ACTION 28
Government's should adopt Kaizen as a management tool to check against Red Tape, unaccountability and corruption
ACTION 45
Develop a system or a tool using ICT to make information easily accessible to all
ACTION 50
Development of government ICT systems and facilities
ACTION 51
Deployment of government ICT facilities and training people on how to use them
ACTION 52
Social media advocacy and campaign to address information gap
Cluster 2:
Mobile Voting
ACTION 7
Transparency in voting
Cluster 3:
Good Governance
ACTION 5
Invest in change to come to corrupt government and not from the same government
ACTION 29
The essence of good governance
ACTION 41
A voice for governance
Cluster 4:
Triggering personal responsibility
ACTION 2
Public officers willingness and willfully to take personal responsibility of their actions in service
Cluster 5:
Accountability system
ACTION 4
Mobile voting in higher learning institutions
ACTION 21
Application for monitoring and reporting service delivery and projects by government
Cluster 6:
Right to Information Bill (Law)
ACTION 26
Engage legal practitioners and experts to come out with an extensive legal framework on the right to information
ACTION 37
Linking with other organisations with similar objectives
Cluster 7:
Legal Matters
ACTION 9
Application of e-justice and shadow organization to check and strengthen implementation of the the rule of law with no one above It
ACTION 10
Use of unorthodox means to combat brutality of the governments
ACTION 14
Lobby / engage state actors, civil society and citizens to Repeal any law that hinders democracy and good governance
ACTION 15
Combating run away impunity via restorative justice
Cluster 8:
Capacity Building & Awareness
ACTION 13
Conduct training and empowerment programs to youth and women
ACTION 18
Economic empowerment of the less advantaged
ACTION 19
Cultivating the habit of proper orientation from time to time
ACTION 20
Lobbying for the strengthening of systems/structures that support democracy and good governance
ACTION 30
Overcoming dwindled passion among the youth in Kenya
ACTION 32
Mentorship and Capacity building among women, minority groups and people with disability
ACTION 33
Mobilising and organising youth to educate and create awareness and also engaging local leaders
ACTION 34
Increase literacy among citizens in rural areas through the use of change agents
ACTION 36
Using civil education to combat poor infrastructure, negative ethnicity and historical injustice
ACTION 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 39
Train women, youths and other minority groups representatives on citizen journalism
ACTION 43
Invest on massive civic education on democracy, governance and human rights on the grassroots and keep the information accessible all time
ACTION 48
Structured dialogue for youth participation in governance
ACTION 53
Meet with and train women and youths as candidates for political office at local and national levels
Cluster 9:
Curbing Religions Influences
ACTION 11
Curbing religious intolerance among the youth in Kenya
Cluster 10:
Policy
ACTION 25
Extending policy making to the Grassroots
ACTION 31
Engaging grassroots youths in governance and democracy
ACTION 46
Forming a movement to champion the issue of accountability
ACTION 47
Implementation of policies on the planet
ACTION 49
Policy reviewing by citizens

The tree structure includes the 24 proposals. The key actions are the ideas that ended up in the root of the MAP as listed below.

Key Actions

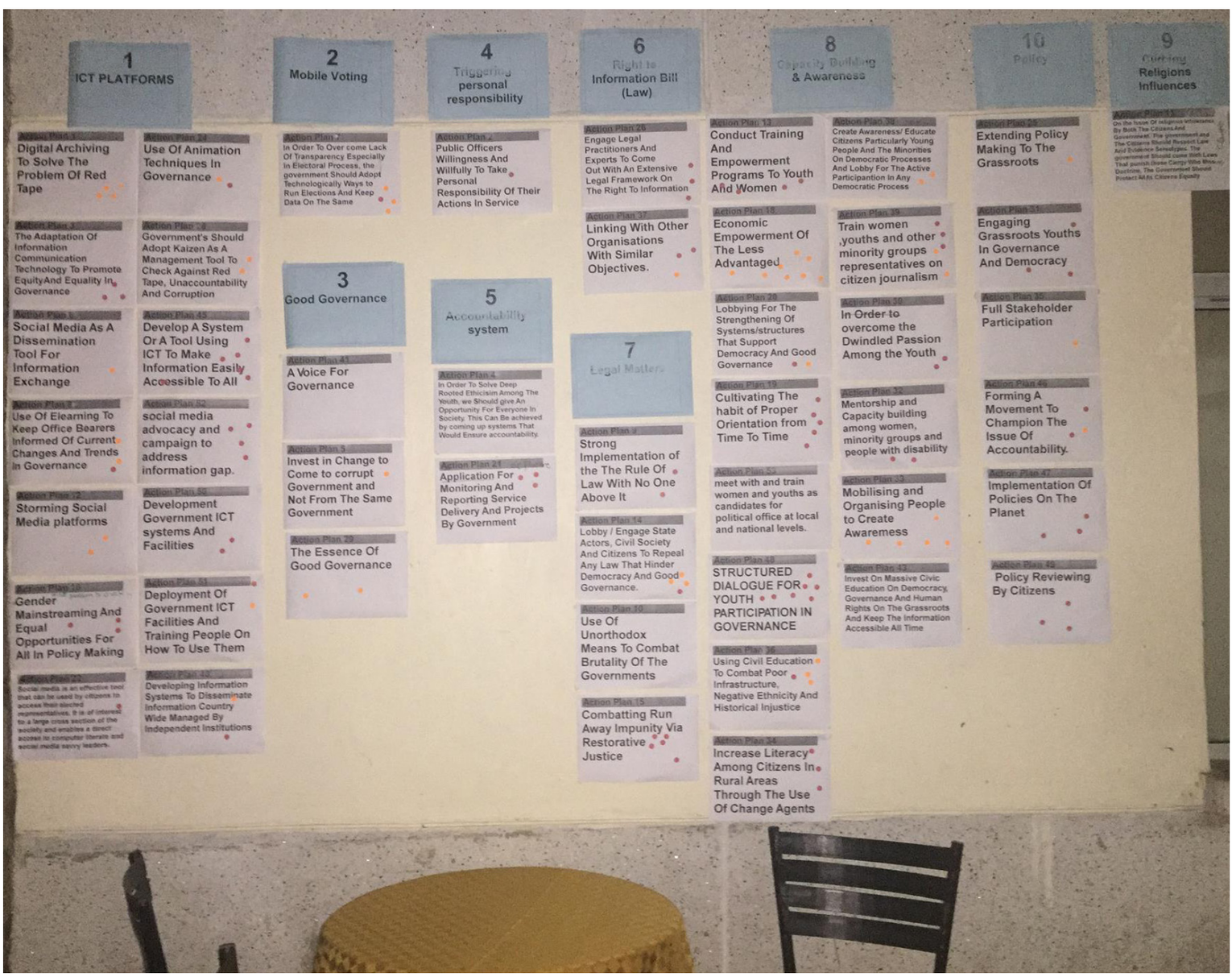
#18: Economic Empowerment Of The Less Advantaged

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

#45: Develop A System Or A Tool Using ICT To Make Information Easily Accessible To All

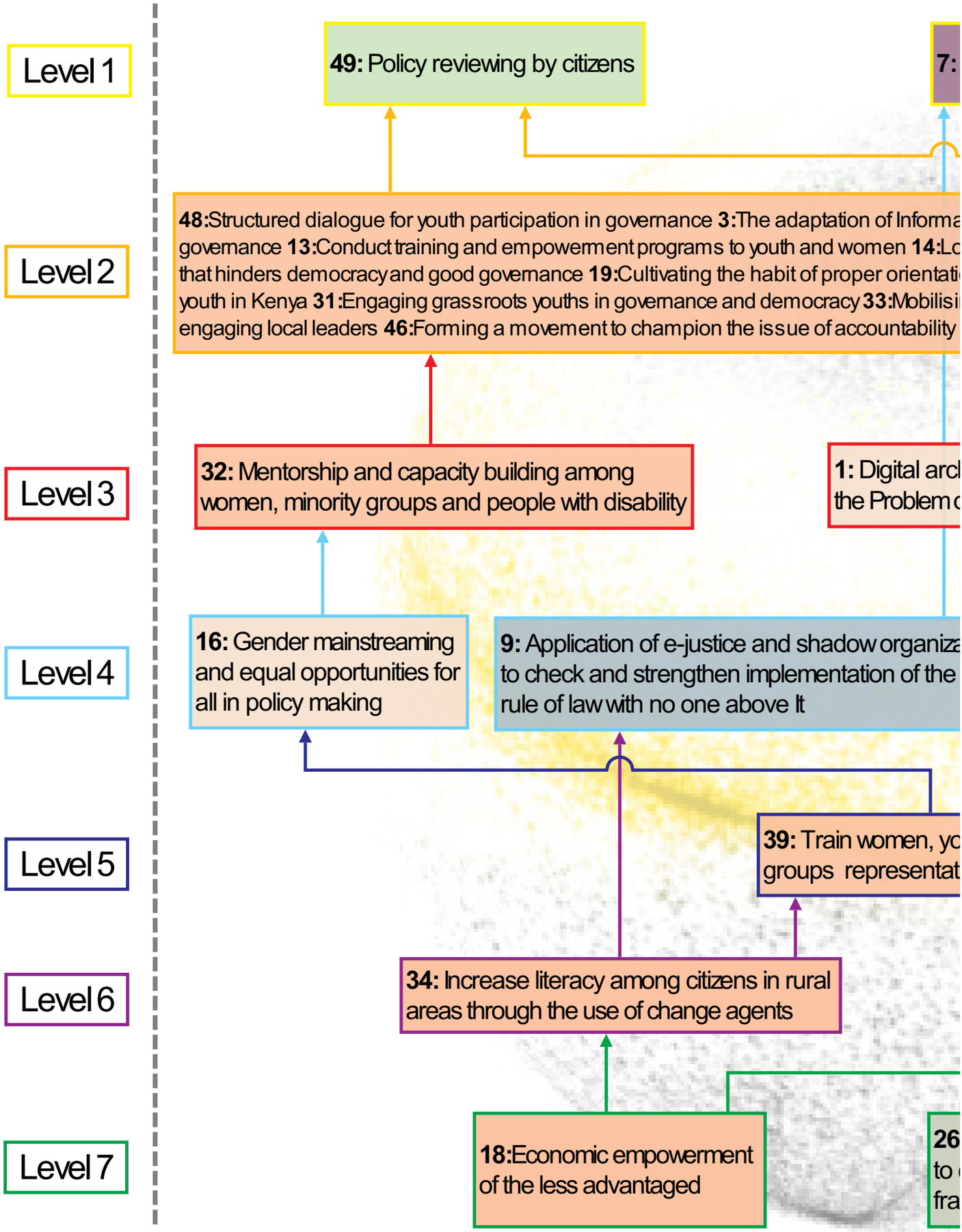
#34: Increase Literacy Among Citizens In Rural Areas Through The Use Of Change Agents

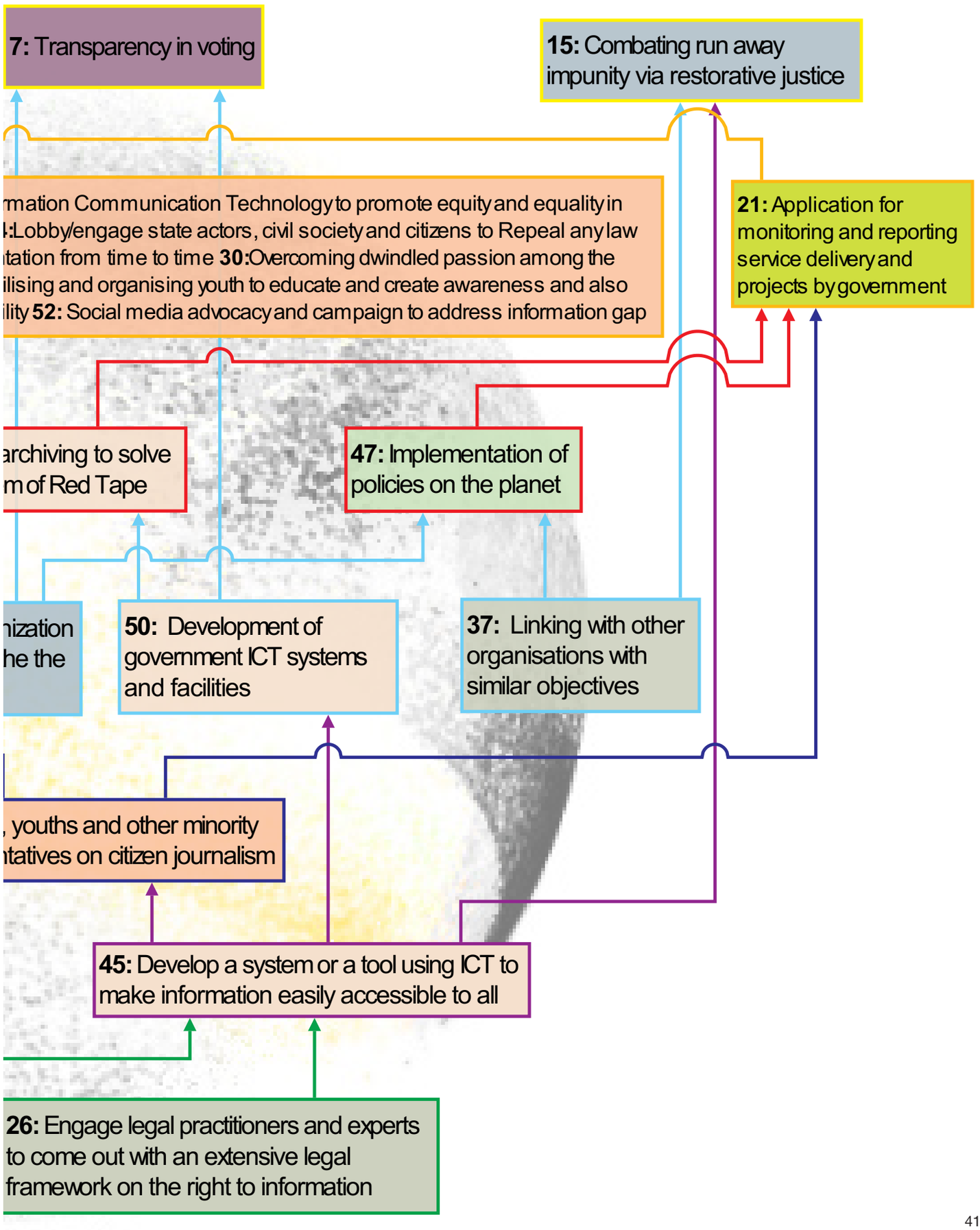
#39: Train women, youths and other minority groups representatives on citizen journalism



Votes	Idea
9	**18: Economic Empowerment Of The Less Advantaged**
7	**48: STRUCTURED DIALOGUE FOR YOUTH PARTICIPATION IN GOVERNANCE**
6	**45:Develop A System Or A Tool Using ICT To Make Information Easily Accessible To All**
5	**15: Combatting Run Away Impunity Via Restorative Justice**
5	**19: Cultivating The habit of Proper Orientation from Time To Time**
5	**33: Mobilising and Organising Youth to Educate And Create Awaremess And also Engaging Local Leaders**
4	**1: Digital Archiving To Solve The Problem Of Red Tape**
4	**13 Conduct Training And Empowerment Programs To Youth And Women**
4	**52: social media advocacy and campaign to address information gap**
3	**3: The Adaptation Of Information Communication Technology To Promote Equity And Equality In Governance**
3	**7: Transparency In Voting**
3	**14: Lobby / Engage State Actors, Civil Society And Citizens To Repeal Any Law That Hinder Democracy And Good Governance.**
3	**16: Gender Mainstreaming And Equal Opportunities For All In Policy Making**
3	**21: Application For Monitoring And Reporting Service Delivery And Projects By Government**
3	**26: Engage Legal Practitioners And Experts To Come Out With An Extensive Legal Framework On The Right To Information**
3	**31: Engaging Grassroots Youths In Governance And Democracy**
3	**34: Increase Literacy Among Citizens In Rural Areas Through The Use Of Change Agents**
3	**36: Injustice**
3	**47: Using Civil Education To Combat Poor Infrastructure**
3	**49: Negative Ethnicity And Historical Implementation Of Policies On The Planet Policy Reviewing By Citizens**
2	8: Use Of E-learning To Keep Office Bearers Informed Of Current Changes And Trends In Governance
2	9: Application Of E-Justice And Shadow organization To Check And Strengthen Implementation of the The Rule Of Law With No One Above It
2	12: Storming Social Media platforms
2	28: Government's Should Adopt Kaizen As A Management Tool To Check Against Red Tape, Unaccountability And Corruption
2	29: The Essence Of Good Governance
2	30: Overcoming Dwindled Passion Among The Youth In Kenya
2	32: Mentorship and Capacity building among women, minority groups and people with disability
2	38: Create Awareness/ Educate Citizens Particularly Young People And The Minorities On Democratic Processes And Lobby For The Active Participantion In Any Democratic Process
2	39: Train women ,youths and other minority groups representatives on citizen journalism
2	50: Development of Government ICT systems And Facilities
1	2: Public Officers Willingness And Willfully To Take Personal Responsibility Of Their Actions In Service
1	5: Invest in Change to Come to corrupt Government and Not From The Same Government
1	6: Social Media As A Dissemination Tool For Information Exchange
1	20: Lobbying For The Strengthening Of Systems/structures That Support Democracy And Good Governance
1	22: Social media as an effective tool that can be used by citizens to access Leaders and Crowd source for solutions
1	24: Use Of Animation Techniques In Governance
1	25: Extending Policy Making To The Grassroots
1	35: Full Stakeholder Participation
1	37: Linking With Other Organisations With Similar Objectives.
1	40: Developing Information Systems To Disseminate Information Country Wide Managed By Independent Institutions
1	46: Forming A Movement To Champion The Issue Of Accountability.
1	51: Deployment Of Government ICT Facilities And Training People On How To Use Them

Policy Reviewing By Citizens
Implementation Of Policies On The Panel
Forming A Movement To Champion The Issue Of Accountability
Extending Policy Making To The Grassroots
Engaging Grassroots Youths In Governance And Democracy


Level 1
Level 2
Level 3
Level 4
Level 5
Level 6
Level 7
49: Policy reviewing by citizens
7:
48:Structured dialogue for youth participation in governance 3:The adaptation of Informa
governance 13:Conduct training and empowerment programs to youth and women 14:Lo
that hinders democracy and good governance 19:Cultivating the habit of proper orientati
youth in Kenya 31:Engaging grassroots youths in governance and democracy 33:Mobilisi
engaging local leaders 46:Forming a movement to champion the issue of accountability
32: Mentorship and capacity building among women, minority groups and people with disability
1: Digital arc
the Problem
16: Gender mainstreaming and equal opportunities for all in policy making
9: Application of e-justice and shadow organiza
to check and strengthen implementation of the
rule of law with no one above It
39: Train women, yo
groups representat
34: Increase literacy among citizens in rural areas through the use of change agents
18:Economic empowerment of the less advantaged
26
to
fra


7: Transparency in voting
15: Combating run away impunity via restorative justice
rmation Communication Technology to promote equity and equality in
4:Lobby/engage state actors, civil society and citizens to Repeal any law
tation from time to time 30:Overcoming dwindled passion among the
ilising and organising youth to educate and create awareness and also
ility 52: Social media advocacy and campaign to address information gap
21: Application for monitoring and reporting service delivery and projects by government
archiving to solve
m of Red Tape
47: Implementation of policies on the planet
nization
he the
50: Development of government ICT systems and facilities
37: Linking with other organisations with similar objectives
, youths and other minority
ntatives on citizen journalism
45: Develop a system or a tool using ICT to make information easily accessible to all
26: Engage legal practitioners and experts to come out with an extensive legal framework on the right to information

Preparing for the Media, Interviews and other Activities

During the event, participants had ample opportunities to practice their public speaking skills. They were expected to explain their ideas not only in front of their co-participants, but also in front of the camera. Their contributions regarding challenges we face as well as their proposals for remedy of such actions have been published in video walls:
http://nairobi.reinventdemocracy.info/challenges.html
http://nairobi.reinventdemocracy.info/actions_plans.html

In the afternoons, they had opportunity to present and discuss their ideas and projects with government officials and other distinguished guests of the Kenya Institute of Curriculum Development (KICD) who were eager to find out what was going on during this workshop. On the last day of the weeklong workshop youth leaders engaged in interviews and simulated press conferences.

Simulated Press Conferences and Interviews

The participants selected ideas that were related, similar or which could be tackled together. Their respective authors were asked to form small groups and present their ideas in a format simulating a press conference. The audience could ask questions and the event was video taped. Participants were also interviewed by a participant who happened to work as journalist in a TV station (Georgina Mabezere).
http://nairobi.reinventdemocracy.info/interviews.html

Closure with "Promises"

The project was concluded with a session during which each participant was requested to react on the experience and commit to a promise.
http://nairobi.reinventdemocracy.info/promises.html

1_RD Nairobi_Interviews_2016
3_RD Nairobi_Interviews_2016
RD Nairobi Interviews 2016
Reinventing Democracy in the...
Penina-RD_Nairobi_2016
1_RD Nairobi_Panel_2016

Action Group Grants

Panel discussion on Radio and TV; Educational activities for women and Youth on Governance and Democracy and Social media Engagement
Addresses Action plans 22, 31, 33, 36, 42 & 43

Team

Paul Kasoma, Apollo Kamau, Abdulkarim Taraja
Organization: Kenya Social Transformation Network

Concept note

Western of Kenya and Eastern Uganda have a large population of approximately 4,334,000 and 8,623,300 that largely do not understand the process of democracy as is evidenced by the "block-voting-pattern" during general elections. Civic education and political rights is also almost a foreign concept. Indigenes have little knowledge on both governance and the social contacts they have with their leaders and ignorant of Social Media platforms. These groups consist of youth and women whose voice of complains is never heard by those in authority and who unbeknownst to them hold a very critical tool- The Vote.
The areas chosen have had violent conflicts (in Kenya) and non-violent conflict (in Uganda) over time on issue of bad governance and poor representation that has adopted tyrannical dynasties that uses political airtime to divide the voters and build hate in them. In the period 2006-2008 for instance, in Mt. Elgon and TransNzoia regions, inhabitants engaged in fierce battle among the clans that left more than 2000 people dead and thousands displaced and properties lost. The contentious land issue was not solved amicably but stopped through military injunction. The literate and illiterate members of the society are all embroiled in state of confusion politically and require liberal and informed minds for the electorates on matters of governance, democracy and choice of leaders.

The action plans stated above are meant to address these challenges using four approaches to ensure maximum coverage. Panel discussions will be done through local community Radio and Television as well as (borrowed) forums on leadership that we shall participate in through invitations to activities of other partner organizations such as Young Achievers Network, MissKoch Kenya, Youth Action for Resource Development, Kenya National Association of Social Workers, Community Organization Trainers and Ujamaa where we shall advance the action plans with free airtime. Being at the brink of electioneering period, the project couldn't be timelier. The project intends to directly reach and influence 2500 No. persons with hope that the trickling down effect expands the number to a minimum of 7500 No. persons.

WEAR
FASHION

The project shall be executed bi-monthly in a period of three months to three distinct populations (18 sessions) as shall be identified through local sub-county boundaries (see IEBC boundaries).

Specifics of the project.

The project will be executed at TransNoia County in Kenya, this is because Kenya enjoys a larger democratic space as compared to Uganda and the semi permeable borders allow for the mingling of populations of the two states in the said area. The project targets women and youth who fall under the age bracket, 15-40, this is because this individuals are highly probable to have minimum literacy skills such as literacy and arithmetic due to the system of governance adopted in Kenya from 1977 up to 1985 when 844 education system was adopted.

Seeing as the target audience is highly not anticipated to be literate o the extant that they can fill in questionnaires, in which case then an identical questionnaire would have been administered at the beginning and at the end of the project to all respondents, then literate individuals will be invited to carry out the individual interviews through questionnaires so that perception and attitude may be captured at the beginning and at the end of the project.

Other core participants of the African initiative will be incorporated in the project through a basic on line social media communication strategy so that they may assist in the management of correspondences. This strategy will include group communication such as on face book and Google groups, group work writing such as pb-works, video sharing on YouTube, photo sharing such as on Flickr and face book, group chat on twitter and WhatsApp.

So that our message is heard across the globe, power point presentations and scanned copies of flip

charts, photos and video clips of sessions will be availed for reference and academic exercises on RD Wiki page for easy access.

So that the donor organization is well informed about the proceedings of the project, reports and scanned copies of attendance registers will be dispatched via mail to the project coordinator on regular basis. A press release shall also be made available through the official social media handles of the project as shall be identified.

Objectives of the project

1. To transform leadership and governance through civic education and inclusive democracy
2. To bring on board youth and women in decision making process when choosing the leaders
3. To educate the youth and women on their rights of development and empowerment
4. To train the community stakeholders the use of Social media advocacy in leadership and development.
5. To process the information regarding the system of leadership and governance in the region through digital media.

Activities

1. Panel discussions
2. Borrowed airtime from partner groups' forums
3. Audio FGDs'
4. Social Media Advocacy and Visual Presentations

References

Christakis, A.N. and Bausch, K. (2006). How People Harness Their Collective Wisdom and Power to Construct the Future in Co-Laboratories of Democracy. Information Age Publishing, Inc.

Club of Rome. (1970). The predicament of mankind: quest for structured responses to growing world-wide complexities and uncertainties. A proposal. Geneva: Club of Rome.

Dye, K. M., & Conaway, D. S. (1999). Lessons learned from five years of application of the CogniScope. Approach to the food and drug administration. Pennsylvania: CWA Ltd.

Flanagan, T. R., Bausch, K. C., & McDonald, J. W. (2011). A Democratic Approach to Sustainable Futures: a workbook for addressing the global problematique. Ongoing Emergence Press.

Flanagan, T. R,, and Christakis, A. N., (2009). The Talking Point: Creating an Environment for Exploring Complex Meaning. Information Age Publishing Inc.

Laouris, Y. (2012). The ABCs of the science of structured dialogic design. International Journal of Applied Systemic Studies, 4(4), 239-257.

Laouris, Y. and Christakis, A. (2007). Harnessing collective wisdom at a fraction of the time using Structured Dialogic Design Process in a virtual communication context Int. J. Applied Systemic Studies, 1(2), 131–153.

Laouris, Y., & Dye, K. (2017). "Democratic" voting without prior exploration of rela- tionships between alternatives favors ineffective actions. Systems Research (submitted for publication).

Laouris, Y., Dye, K. M., Michaelides, M., & Christakis, A. N. (2014). Co-laboratories of Democracy: Best Choices for Designing Sustainable Futures. In Social Systems and Design (pp. 167-183). Springer Japan.

Schreibman, V. and Christakis, A. (2007) 'New agora new geometry of languaging and new technology of democracy; the structured design dialogue process', Int. J. Applied Systemic Studies, Vol. 1, No. 1, pp.15–31.

Warfield, J. N. (1973). Participative methodology for public system planning. Computers & Electrical Engineering, 1(2), 187–210.

Warfield, J. N. (1974a). Developing interconnection matrices in structural modelling.
IEEE Transactions on Systems, Man & Cybernetics, 4(1), 81–87.

Warfield, J. N. (1974b). Toward interpretation of complex structural models. IEEE Tranactions on Systems, Man & Cybernetics, 4(5), 405–417.

Warfield, J. N. (1976). Societal systems: Planning, policy and complexity. New York: Wiley.

Warfield, J. N. (1982). Interpretive structural modeling (ISM). In S. A. Olsen (Ed.), Group planning & problem solving methods in engineering (pp. 155–201). New York: Wiley.

Warfield, J. N. (1994). A science of generic design: Managing complexity through systems design. Ames: Iowa State University Press.

Warfield, J. N., & Cardenas, A. R. (1994). A handbook of interactive management. Ames: Iowa State University Press.

Warfield, J.N., and Christakis A. N. (1987). “Dimensionality.” Systems Research and Behavioral Science 4.2: 127-137.

SDD Facilitators

Lead Facilitator

Dr. **Yiannis Laouris** is a social, science, and business entrepreneur trained as a neuroscientist and systems engineer in Germany and the US. He founded Future Worlds Center and his team runs over 15 research- and social intervention projects that focusevat 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, which expanded in 7 countries and received numerous prestigious awards. His contributions in education, peace and systems science applications were honored in more than 12 awards Yiannis is an international leader in the theory and application of the science of structured democratic dialogue and conducts research towards developing systems to enable scaling up participatory dialogic processes to engage asynchronously thousands of people in meaningful authentic dialogues, thus accelerating institutional and societal change.

Local Liaison

Dr. **Penina Lam** is trained eLearning Coach, author of #Virtualmentoring Content Developer, organizational development specialist. She is Virtual Mentor. Webinar Facilitator. Dr. Lam has a Ph.D. Educational Leadership & Organizational Development/ Human Resource Development from the University of Louisville, USA and a Bachelor's of Education (B.Ed). Honours. from the Kenyatta University in Kenya. Dr. Lam is a strong promoter of educational change in Africa. In that context she works with the Kenya Institute of Curriculum Development (KICD), the Community Health Access Program, Kenya, and the African Education Resource Center (AERC). She and her team organize every year the eLearning Innovations Conference & Expo (ELICE). Dr. Lam serves as Regional Coordinator for the African Initiative/ She is also a Policy Advisor for the project and she is member of the Advisory Board.

Local Organizer

Ms. **Susan Handa** holds a master's degree in International Conflict Management from the University of Nairobi. Her areas of interest include post-conflict reconstruction and development, fragility and fragile states in Africa, the eLearning Innovations Conference, conflict studies, research and diplomacy. She is fun loving, likes travelling, photography and socializing. She has worked in different organizations for the past four years at different capacities. Currently she is an Assistant Sessional Lecturer at the Technical University of Kenya, School of Governance and Public Policy and a Country Communications Manager for the African Region in the Reinventing Democracy in the Digital Era Project.

Prodject Cordinator

Ms. Maria Georgiou joined Future Worlds Center first as an intern for both the New Media Lab and the Global Education Unit and then in April 2012 as a Project Coordinator for several projects within the Global Education Unit. She served as the Project Coordinator for Reinventing Democracy in the Digital Era (UNDEF), Youth of the world! and Let's get active!. Previosuly, she coordinated the EIDHR co-funded project Act Beyond Borders. Her role included organizing international workshops, panel discussions, conferences and capacity building trainings in Israel, West Bank and Cyprus. Prior to that, Maria was responsible for the coordination of the Youth in Action project Reinvent democracy (YiA 1.3) and has supported the FWC team to implement projects such as Youth envisage and design their ideal future (YiA 5.1), and Reinventing Democracy in the Digital Era sponsored by the European Commssion.

Assistant Facilitator

Mrs. **Aliki Economidou** joined Future Worlds Center in 2013 as member of the New Media Lab. She has coordinted many projects including MINGLE (MIgrant Language and SociaL Integration), "e-Hoop Unified e-Hoop approach to learning differences", and Cyberethics: Cyprus Safer Internet Center, and EU Kids Online. She is a trained SDD Facilitator and has implemented many dialogues in the domain of internet related risks and safer use of the internet for kids.

Assistant Facilitator / Technology Expert

Mrs. **Eleni Philippou** joined Future Worlds Center in 2012, as member of the IT Team. Her main tasks includes the development and upgrading of Cogniscope v.3 and other tools that support the implementation of virtual and hybrid SDDs. Eleni has a BSc in Computer Science from University of Crete and an MSc in Advanced Information Technologies from University of Cyprus. She is an experienced programmer in developing Apps for both the iOS and Android systems. She has led the development of a series of educational software and other multimedia applications. Eleni's responsibilities also include development and maintenance of all websites and electronic infrastructure of the organization.

Video Exprert

Leslie is a Cameroonian and a graduate from Paul's computer institute seeking to contribute training and acquired skills within a Tier One Technical Support and/or Help Desk role. He holds a diploma in hardware and software maintenance. Skilled in providing technical Support. Easily identify and resolve technical issues and concerns. Excellent communication and presentation capabilities.

Participants

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

Georgina Mabezere

Georgina is from Zambia. She 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 and she is founder of Avier Group of companies that comprises Fashion, Insurance and Environmental work. Georgina is the 6th vice president of the African Youth and Governance Conference and she is also a chairperson for committee on Industry Technology Research and Energy (ITRE 1) for Euro African Youth Parliament.

Jedidah Millapo

She is from Zambia. She is a young development practitioner and analyst with experience in training, research, capacity building and social development. She is the founder and lead facilitator of the Reinventing Democracy Children's Initiative-Zambia which facilitates lessons on Human Rights, democracy and good governance for children at the Media Network on Child Rights and Development. She also sits on the board of the Global Platform Zambia where she provides oversight on decisions made by management at the regional hub. Jedidah is an avid reader with a keen interest in sustainable development, equity and equality in governance and inclusive democracy. It is for this reason that she was selected as a youth delegate by the Council of Europe at the Word Forum for Democracy in Strasbourg, France.

Bill Graham Osei Akomea

He is from Ghana. He is a lawyer, human rights activist, social entrepreneur and a business man. 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. He has authored a number of articles on Children's rights. Bill has attended a number of international conferences. 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.

James Gondwe

He is from Malawi. He is the founder of Centre for Youth and Development and currently leads it as its Executive Director. CYD focuses on sustainable social developments, and tries to create resilient, indigenous and a competitive environment that inculcates entrepreneurial values among Children and Young people for positive development in Malawi. He is a creative and business-savvy Development and Project Management professional with over 5 years of progressive experience across a broad range of development functions. He has proven ability to combine vision, creativity and strong project management acumen with well-developed leadership qualities to support growth of Non profit Organizations.

Abel Mavura

He is from Zimbabwe. He is an advocate for Social Justice, Human Rights Defender, development practitioner, trainer, blogger, citizen Journalist, communication enthusiast and has vast experience in working with Youths and women through MAYO Zimbabwe – the organization he founded at 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.

Daniel Ehagi

He is from Kenya. He 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.

Melvis Kimbi Lu

She is from Cameroon. She is a creative Journalist who has work experience in mainstream journalism as a news anchor, reporter and radio producer and also in corporate communication. She is also a 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.

Apollo Murigi

He is a Kenyan based international relations and diplomacy scholar who holds there human security both as a practice and a discipline. He 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”.

John Brian Oyaro

He is from Kenya. He 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 was voted 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.

Abiba Abdallah

She is from Ghana. She is a facilitator and Peer educator as well as a strong Advocate on social, environmental, economic and health issues in her community and country as a whole. Abiba is currently working and representing her community (Medie Islamic Community) on the project Young Urban Women’s Project to eradicate poverty through education, sensitization, durbar, drama among others. She has been awarded best Actress on a grand durbar in her country implemented by Ghana Education Office in collaboration with Community Water and Sanitation Agency and Osu Omanye Drama group. She had the honor of been awarded a special volunteer of Seventh Africa Conference on Health and Rights of which Her Excellency the First Lady of Ghana was the Patronage.

Rahab Wairimu

She is from Kenya. She is an educator and social entrepreneur. She is passionately committed to women and youth empowerment, education, leadership and governance. She holds a Bachelor of Arts Degree in Public Administration and has vast knowledge in computer studies. She has expertise and knowledge in political science, project management, monitoring and evaluation, public policy and leadership. She is the founder of Nurture a Child Initiative(NCI) which is a community based organization registered in Kenya. NCI runs mentorship, sponsorship and support programs, and seeks to impart youth.

Abdulkarim Taraja

He is from Kenya. He is a Communication, Media and PR Specialist graduate. He is an Ambassador of the Social Transformation Youth Program in Kenya that was established by the Inter-religious Council of Kenya (IRCK) in 2015 that is meant to socially transform Kenya. He is an alumni of the 3rd African Model United Nations (AfroMUN) where youth were taken through International Diplomacy and Relations at the United Nations Offices in Nairobi. He is a member of Youth Alliance for Leadership and Development in Africa (YALDA) and its founder of the YALDA Kabianga Branch. He is also an independent writer, blogger and journalist reporting on different issues ranging from politics, democracy, governance and environment. He is a founding member of Elgon Young Professionals (EYP) in his Community that is helping in improving girl child education and founding member of the Elgon Prayer Movement (EPM).

Gideon Ayodo

He is from Kenya. He 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. He is qualified as 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.

Evelyn Opoku Appiah

Evelyn Opoku Appiah is a young youth activist from Ghana. She is a graduate from the University of Ghana, with honors in Bachelor of Arts in Economics. 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.

Paul Kasoma

He is from Uganda. He graduated with a bachelor's Degree in Information Technology, has extra knowledge in media both broadcast and print. He is Human Rights Defender, development practitioner, trainer, blogger, communication enthusiast who has vast experience in working with Youths and women through Youths in Technology and Development Uganda the organization he founded at a the age of 20.

Eleanor Opiyo

She is from Kenya. She 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.

CERTIFICATE
REINVENTING DEMOCRACY

Annex I

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
First, accountability should be transparent. It should be enough and precise for everyone to access so we are informed about what is going on around us. If the accountability and information is not enough or precise, how can we see the development of the government that is in power. Second, citizens should be able to look at the information and see the main issues and what is government is doing about them. The information should be tangible and enough to hold the government or party accountable.

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

We have elected leader to represent us, they plan and make decisions. When they are in office, the abuse their power. The leaders abuse their power formally through the structure already in place. For example, government projects are awarded to friends of the leaders, or people that they know, as favours. Governments abuse their power informally by buying off people at the grass root level.

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 hatespeech. when found calpable, 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 scandles after scandles have arised and the culprits walking scotfree 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

Now there are many people, old and young using social media like facebook, twitter, whatsap, etc... and the current system of government surveys our movements via social media. In a democracy, social media should be a tool to empower us to speak out, but right now the government watched. If we use messages to discuss democracy and failings of the government, people in power can use this against you, that is not democracy. For example, during the elections in Uganda the government closed all forms of social media because they did not want people spreading their opinion of democracy and the elections. In this digital era, our voices should be heard all over the world. But instead we are fearing that the government is surveying and may arrest us. We should not be fearing this in a democracy.

Challenge 13: Limited public access to information on two levels

The two levels discussed herein are sharing information between Tue 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
In Kenya, it is so hard to access simple information. For example, if there is a project going on locally using tax money, the government lacks the goodwill to share the information about the project and how the money is being used. Even detail of international economic treaties are not available. Many countries lack the technical infrastructure to support open access to this kind of information. Many government and project websites are always down. This is an infringement to democracy because it should be our right to access information.

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 the 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.
Relating 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-orrient 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 assessibility of information. This is going to help the indigent to be abreast with the changes that are been 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
Citizens have the right to participate in the policies that are made by the government. However, in many countries do not have procedures that allow citizen access. For example, in economic policies there are corporate tax policies that would effect people who run businesses. Other examples are mandatory public

policies that people should have the ability to influence, like insurance.

Challenge 18: Value of relationship before principle in handling issues
In many African countries government position, opportunities and decisions are influenced by relationships, ethnicity and favouritism over qualification. These decisions also usually are beneficial to the one making the decision. As youth in these countries, finding job opportunities are based on who you know, not the qualification. This robs qualified people of the opportunities.

Challenge 19: Lack of inclusion in governance structures
Government decisions are not made with key stakeholder's participation. For example, youth, women, disabled and usually not included in government structures. In Malawi young people are not interested or left out of government. But they need to be included in the democratic process and given opportunities to represent their themselves. At all levels of government there should be more inclusivity.

Challenge 20: Misappropriation of public funds
Failure of government to demonstrate transparency in how public funds are spent results in lose of trust in governance by the populace.

Challenge 21: One-sided communication between leaders and the people they represent
During election time there are many candidates who promise to do many different things but once they are elected, often their actions do not reflect the needs of the people they represent. Once leaders are in power there is a lack of communication between government and the people they represent, and technology could help to solve this issue.

Challenge 22: Non-trasparent electoral systems
Elections often scare people when it comes to African countries. Travel reduces and people are fearful because there is lack of transparency. There needs to be more transparency from the beginning, starting with the compilation of the registrar. People have doubts about the registrar, so the question is what mechanisms are put in place to make sure those registered are qualified to vote. There should be a transparent way to get the voters registered. The next step is to make sure that the election itself is fair and transparent. There needs to be a mechanism to make sure that the votes casted are the same as the votes counted at the end of the day. In many African countries the votes go into their respected box and at the end of the day that box is carried away by men with guns in a truck. So how can we know that this box of votes was actually counted? The last part are the results. How can we have confidence in the results? There should be more transparency and systems but in place to count the votes quickly and accurately in order for people to be able to have confidence in the election process.

Challenge 23: Power of understanding good governance
This has to do with the literacy level of the people of the country. People need to be made aware of the issues in the government. If people can understand the government, policies, and issues they will be more able to advocate for good governance. The use of graphics, comics and animations will help people have a better understanding and there for be more informed and activists.

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 againstvthe 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 muscels to influence the outcome of courts of justice . In Africa itvhas 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
In many countries in Africa there is a lack of basics of democracy. But if you speak about democracy, the government may punish you. This is a large weakness of democracy.
In order the reinvent democracy, there needs to be an existing government of democracy. However, many countries lack the principles such as freedom of speech and are brutalized if they speak against the government. Something must be done so that people can speak freely, if you can not speak freely than it is not a democracy.

Challenge 27: Disregard of traditional terorrism 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
A select elite have been chosen as leaders and remain in power. Many of these leaders have been in power so long that the nations business simply becomes their business. There is no separation of government and parliament from the individuals who are in power. This causes people to become disinterested in making a change, young people will not care enough to try to run against the establishment. When governance become politicized, governance is just seen as good for the elite and the masses are discouraged. When the masses are discouraged, no advances are made. The lack of opposition presents a challenge to democracy.

Challenge 29: Poor infrastructure, negative ethnicity and historical injustices
Poor infrastructure effects elections. There is a difficulty in relaying results and allows time for corruption of the votes. It also hinders access to information of political issues and causes voters to be uninformed. Negative ethnicity means that the people in power only appoint and hire similar people. This affects many things, regions that are a minority or against the government receive poor education and poor infrastructure and are not able to be political active. Historical injustices have been ignored and are not corrected through policy.

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 there offices are updated with ICT

Challenge 32: Dwindle passion among the youth to have change
while you can always blame the government for issue, at the end of the day it comes down to what we as citizens to to make sure systems work. One of the main problems we have is that the youth have lost the passion to fight for change, because the systems that are in place don't work so they have no hope. The youth need to have hope in the systems and fight for changes and work against corruption. The youth must hold the government accountable.

Challenge 33: Failure to reinvent traditional democracy and governance
Traditional Councils form part of a governance body and influence governance therefore there is the need to reinvent it's governance to effectively work with elected leaders, reduce conflicts and promote transparency technically thus promoting peace harmony and boost democratic 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
The people who do not have timid souls are the people who are ready to stand up for democracy, people like Nelson Mandela. To reinvent democracy, people must challenge the systems that are in place, so there is a need for people who are ready to talk irrespective of the consequences. These are people who are prepared o make sure changes happen. But unfortunately many people have timid souls, who are not ready to really make a change.

Challenge 36: Championing for publics participation in governance
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 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 voting.

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

The systems of government are failing because people have lost trust in the systems ability to make change. In many countries people have lost trust in systems such as elections and other government institutions. Because the leaders have their own intensions when making decisions and guiding the government, this causes people to lose trust.

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

when we grow up being told ideologies, it affects the way we see things when we are older. If we begin to impart this knowledge to children, by the time they get to 20 or 30 and they are appointed to government office, they will have confidence and contribute to change. Because if you always think there is someone better than you or someone who can make change better than you, then there will not be progress in the democracy.

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

the people who are in power limit the flow of information deliberately so that the general public are not informed about good government and how to participate democratically. For example, if there is a town council meeting most times elected officials do not post the information so less people will be able to attend. When it comes to policy, the public is very limited on how they can participate.

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

In many African countries political leaders only in their position because they love the power and are focused on their personal benefits from the office. They are just looking at the money, travel, fame and the opportunities they can give their relatives and friends. In these countries, the main goal for getting in power often in not about being a good leader for democracy. This is even more true when you vote for parties, because while you may support the ideology and policies of a party you don't get a choice of the leader and their specific agendas.

Annex II

List of Action Plans:

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 Willfully 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 marshalls 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 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 EquityAnd 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 nation wide 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 in that it promotes inclusion.

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 pile and it worked out great. However we require more Finding 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 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 bribging new systems of governance that sound well and cope with the 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 are in power and also it can 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

I believe that if you are going to hold an election using technology it will help in a big way in Africa to ensuring transparency, accountability, of the electoral process. And just to explain a little bit further, in my project I met three students, one from the U.S., and a couple form...University that came up with this concept called mobile voting. We did a pilot in University, we had students doing the ballot voting, The candidates to be elected were put in the system and they voted for them electronically. For that there are so many questions that arise. After all the mini-conferences to (determine) whether mobile voting can be adopted we found out that the possibility is there. From my project I believe that this may not just be adopted in an election. But for the different campuses we have in Kenya, we will be able to help them adopt mobile voting. To ensure, to understand whether the transparency and accountability of an election is there, and that will (avoid) the fact that we go an we use ballot boxes where you find people coming in and manipulating the system. It is a mobile application in Google and Google (Store) and you can check on it. I believe that if you have mobiles and people are using mobiles to vote, especially in institutions of higher learning where 90% of the people have access to social media or have access to the internet then in that way you can affect how elections are held.

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 Laurel Wangari Muta Mathai, while fighting for salvation if the forests led a group if women environmentalists who stripped naked and paraded at Nyayo house, which was the resident office if 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

Using () getting people to respect other religions is what I believe is the action. To my understanding, institutionally, at the University I mean, it has become a very big challenge. They accepted to have Muslims in the institution, and they can not participate in most of the things that are happening in the University, which is a representation of what happens in the country. The stereotypical way of handling other religions is something I am very passionate against...that (rather) everyone is supposed to be treated equally. In the project aspect of it I believe that we can come up with a way of interactions with the people involved, the stakeholders, of the different religions that we have, I was able to work with a friend in the University who was doing a conference () , after the () attacks. He made a project that was close to 20 million and it would affect all the 48 counties in the country. When we met he had come up with a few points to see how things are going to work () . He wanted to gather enough people to sit down in different institutions, not just universities, but also the youth who are well established to come up with ideas to affect how people deal with this issue of religion. The day I went to the conference at the university a Muslim student stood up and triggered our emotions by explaining how difficult it is for her to express herself, to say things, or to be recognized in society. I strongly think that the issue of terror does not only target a specific religion, anyone can be a terrorist, anyone, it's been proven, has the potential to be one. () However, how do we make sure that those people that have that trigger in them to act against the government be contained () they feel that things are not democratic, that they can not participate in the democratic process. I am really passionate that this plan to be able to bring the students that work on counterterrorism project like the one I mentioned, I am sure that we can bring everybody together to discuss something that is pertinent to the African continent and can be able to be shared by everyone.

Action Plan 12: Storming Social Media platforms

the project is aimed at creating 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 genuinity of matters is to be set up as well so that groups are not engaged in proxy battles and avoid propaganda and hear says.

PWioneer 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 form 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 fora 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 elminate 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 short comings or limitations of the system would have to be built. Then a common strategy as a way forward would also have to 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 prorammes 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 UniversityCommunity 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 successfull when intergrated 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 perfomance 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 empower 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 favor 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

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 marshalls 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 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

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 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 thee governance by sharing their views on policies and in dat 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 passagebor enactment of an extensive law by Parliament on the right to information. Such a law should so extensive such as to provide for how,when,where such information can bes 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 passvthis bill into law.

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

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 avcountable. 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 there rights and thus change for the better in society. This is because as they do develop and nuture 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 succesful

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 begining from the grassroots inorder 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 Awaremess 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 appreciates 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 overnment to introduce technological tools for accessing accountability informations that are feasible. This will be done through writing a manifesto by gathering informations 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 Participantion In Any Democratic Process

Action Plan 39: Train women ,youths and other minority groups representatives on citizen journalism
This action is trying to address several challenges. This includes access to information through electronics services, it also addresses the challenge of discrimination and segregation of women, and minority groups participating in democracy and governance. It is also addressing the issue of adopting ICT and addressing the issue of democracy and governance. What I am proposing is to do journalism training for women, youth, and minority groups and (). We will teach them how to gather stories from their communities, how to share experiences concerning democracy and good governance issues, their experiences of what they are doing in their communities, are they realizing their dreams?, are they achieving some of their objectives in their communities regarding democracy and governance. I am going to use an application called Storymaker which is compatible with mobile Android phones. It is one of the easiest applications to use. It allows you to capture stories, to edit, and to do voice-over. You can create some short story videos then share with others. After doing story gatherings and experience gathering, then we will share via social media such as Facebook. People will get awareness on democracy, people will get awareness on the electoral process, people will get to know what is happening in their communities, what is happening at the local level, what is happening at the national level, even at the international level when it comes to issues of democracy and governance. We will also use Citizen-Report, it is one of the best applications that you can use to report. You can report when you see a story, when you come up with a story, in a community. You can gather that story then share it. So basically it involves journalism, training people how they can do easy journalism in the community.

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
Using only mobile phones, using mobile applications in liaison with communication providers...networks, to make information accessible to everyone. How am I going to do that? You have a code that every government ministry will provide then from your mobile phone in your village, if you want to know anything about elections maybe dial |"1, 2, 3" and if you want to know about elections in your own language you get to know it. (...) There should be provisions for people to be available to answer questions about different issues so that people that do not know how to use smart phones, and for those that use smartphones we are looking at developing a mobile app. So when you have that app downloaded on your smartphone you will have access the information and it will always be updated, so you always know what is going on in your country.

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 resiults but when a pressing platform is created it gives ot 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. This policies are only cast in paper and left on the shelfs 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 willingnes 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 priorties for youth in their respective communities The project will also use competitions, online social media, radio, television and awareness meetings s 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
This solves the problem of inadequate ICT facilities in the government that without it leads to absence of information to citizens. With the absence of ICT facilities the government acts have been slowing down... you go to a government institution and you can't access the information...yet you are a citizen, you have the right to access the information. (...) We should use mobile technologies, because by now the world is using mobile technologies. We should use mobile technologies and/in e-government. We should use the mobile technologies in accessing information. In this project we need to give people the ICT facilities that are going to enable the government to govern. For example, digital governance. We need to be with that. (...) We need to engage with youth in digital governance..as they are managing those machines. In doing

that we will solve the problem of (...) as well as (...). It will be interesting because it will be with youth in a position to train other youth. This project focuses on deploying ICT facilities throughout the government (...) and training people how to use those facilities.

Action Plan 52: social media advocacy and campaign to address information gap.
Most things are now revolving around technology and the internet. So there should be systems to use social media. We should train young people and political leaders on how they can use social media positively to campaign for democracy and good governance.

Action Plan 53: meet with and train women and youths as candidates for political office at local and national levels.
Encourage their engagement on all issues of democracy and good governance.

Reinventing Democracy in the Digital Era – Arfica Initiative

Yiannis Laouris, Aliki Economidou, Maria Georgiou, Eleni Philippou, & 16 others

Editor: **Elena Aristodemou**

ISBN:

978-9925-554-08-9 (PDF)

978-9925-554-09-6 (Paperback)

Project Graphics Design**: Koullis Ioannou**

Design Manager**: Acpa Ksidea**

Video Production: **Leslie Timngum Ngam**

This project was funded by the United Nations Democracy Fund. The content of this publication is the sole responsibility of Future Worlds Center and does not necessarily reflect the views of the United Nations, the United Nations Democracy Fund, or its Advisory Board.

Copyright © 2017 Future Worlds Center, Nicosia, Cyprus.