

Empowerment i lokalsamfund

Vestbysamling 2006

Worskshop 2 (W2)

Etnisk magfoldighed / Ethnic Diversity



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*Empowerment er processer, hvorigennem
underprivilegerede sociale grupper og lokalområder
forbedrer deres evne til at skabe, overskue og kontrollere*

- materielle,

- sociale,

- kulturelle og

- symbolske ressourcer.

Empowermentprocesser kan beskrives med følgende dimensioner:

-identitetsempowerment : skabelse af en ny identitet ud fra en fælles forståelse af årsagerne til underprivilegering.

-politisk empowerment: kompetence til at kunne omgås og være til stede i det politiske og planlægningsmæssige system til egen fordel.

- insitutionel empowerment: sikring af en institutionel base for at varetage sine interesser.

Solidaritet og empowerment

i byudviklingen handler om samspillet mellem evnen til at modvirke afkobling fra det overordnede magtfulds nivor:

- *den vertikale empowerment betragtning og gøre dette på en måde som styrker lokalitetens sammenhængskraft*



*politisk,
økonomisk
kulturelt*

- *den horisontale empowermentbetragtning*

"Med empowerment mener jeg:

kapacitet, ressourcer, information og viden, selvtillid,

færdigheder, forståelse, organisation og formelle

rettigheder, som mennesker kan anvende til individuelt og

kollektivt at bestemme, hvad der skal ske med dem.



Jeg inkluderer også menneskers mobilisering af kollektive

visioner og fantasi, intelligens, kreativitet, entusiasme, mod

og energi i en frigørende bevægelse. Som sådan har denne

kamp et langt mere vidtgående mål end (formelt) demokrati."

***Horisontal* empowerment:** handler om

- at nedbryde fjendebilleder *indadtil* mellem forskellige grupper, fordomme, passivitet og manglende tro på fremtiden og
- at udvikle evnen til at mobilisere for forandring.

Nedadtil handler det om:

- at synlighed og troværdighed i forhold til de ikke aktive grupper i lokalsamfundet

Vertikal empowerment handler om:

- at få styrket gennemslagskraften *opad og udadtil* i forhold til vigtige beslutningscentre udenfor lokalsamfundet.

-Brobyggende social kapital

Mobiliseringsfasen

(må ikke være for kort og skal nogle gange "genopfindes" langt inde i processen)

- *alternativ kollektiv problemdefinition,*
- *synliggørelse af ressourcer og forbedring af evnen til "kreative konfliktløsninger"*
- *"brandslukningskapacitet" –f.eks i forhold til vold og kriminalitet*
- *at sætte sig positive mål for boligområdet*
- *forbedring og demokratisering af de velfærdsstatslige institutioners handlingskapacitet og praksis*
- *Sikring af en vis en vis enighed om midler og spilleregler i processen for at*

Konsoliderings- justeringsog forankringsfasen

Forhandling af mål og midler undervejs i processen

implementering, justering og forankring af en strategien over længere tid – herunder betydning af Små Sikre Succer'er.

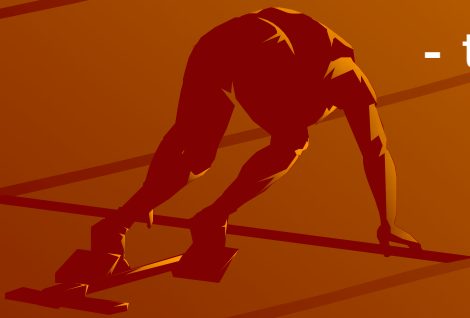
To succeskritier:

(1) at handlingskapaciteten og troen på forandrings mulighed når ud over de hyper aktives kreds (horisontal forankring),

(2) ydre anerkendelse: image forbedring og skulderklap udefra samt forankring i "mainstream politikken (vertikal forankring)

Empowerment aktørenes roller:

- Advokater
- facilitatorer og innovatører
- såvel internt som eksternt mæglere(broker),
- tillidsskabende rollemodeller



Paradigm	Neo-Liberalism	Communitarianism	Welfare statism
Emphasis	Market	Civil society	State
Social Capital scholars	James Coleman	Robert Putnam,	Bo Rothstein, Dietlind Stolle
Other scholars	James Buchanan, Peter North	Amitai Etzioni,	Pierre Bourdieu, Emile Durkheim
Economical approach	Neo-classical economics, rational choice theory, public choice theory, monetarism	Neo-Keynesianism, New Institutional Economics Schumpeterianism,	Keynesianism, corrections of the market mechanism
	Under-socialized concept of a man		Over-socialized concept of a man
Emphasizes Approach to education Important norms for the learning environment	Weak bridges Market relations Education as a private good and investment in individuals economic performance Competitive meritocratism	Strong bonds Community relations Education as community good and mechanism for strong civic norms Commitment to shared norms	Both State-society relations (negotiated economy) Education as a common good linked to social citizenship “Soft” egalitarian meritocratism
Sources of SC	<i>Individual level:</i>	<i>Individual level:</i>	<i>Individual level:</i>
	Rational exploitation of network relationships social exchange	Belonging in a community, participation in associations, civic engagement	Socialization processes in schools and education, experienced fairness and impartiality, internalized norms, social structure
	<i>Collective level:</i>	<i>Collective level:</i>	<i>Collective level:</i>
	Cost effective public sector management	Civil society, citizens participation (Putnam), informal institutions, religion	Public sector institutions, including free education, collective social security/social citizenship
Outcomes of high SC	<i>Individual level:</i>	<i>Individual level:</i>	<i>Individual level:</i>
	Higher social position, returns on the labour market (incomes, career)	Civicness (Putnam), family support, trust in other people,	Happiness, individual welfare and social security
	<i>Collective level:</i>	<i>Collective level:</i>	<i>Collective level:</i>
	Reduced transaction costs, economic growth	Active civil society, generalized trust (Putnam) High level of CSE	Trust in public and political institutions High level of CSE

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