

COMMUNITY DRIVEN DEVELOPMENT

Opportunities for improving social inclusion in rural areas

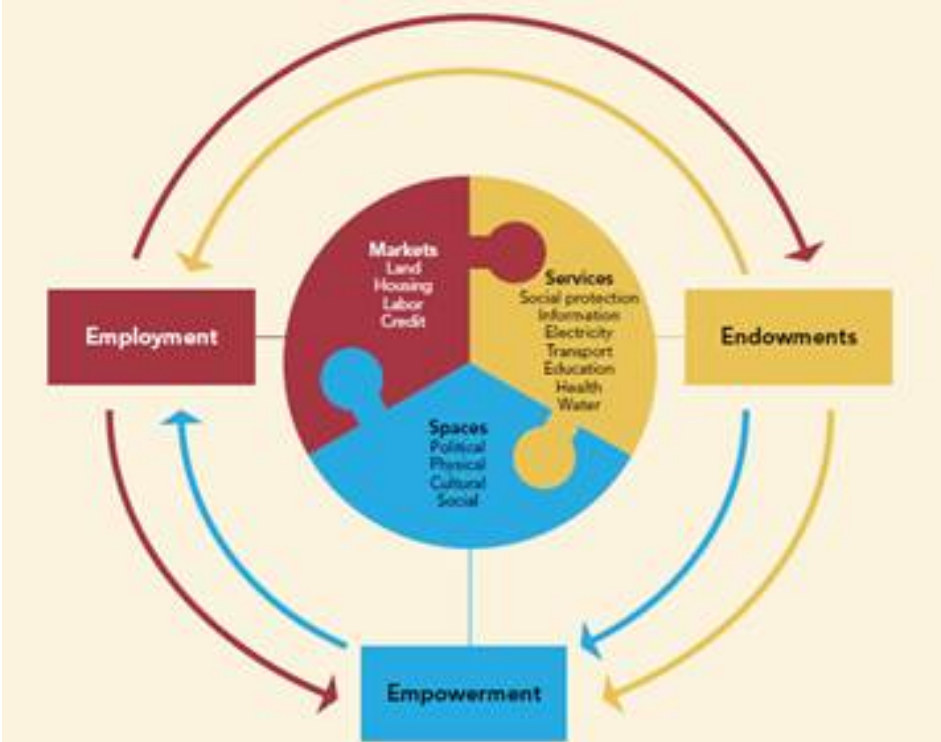
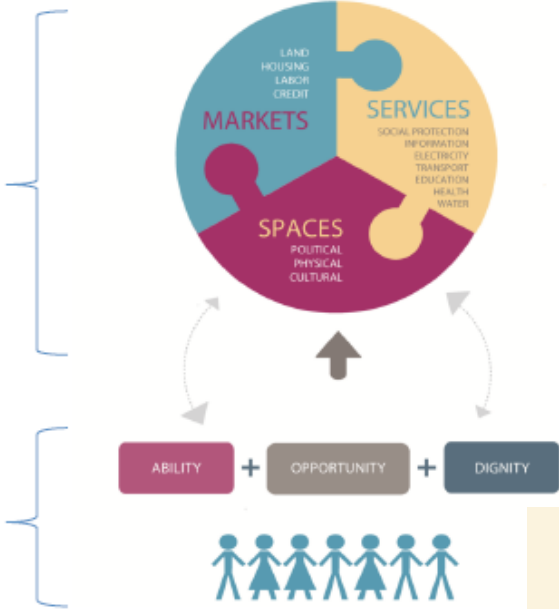
Social Inclusion

- improving the ability, opportunity and dignity of people disadvantaged on the basis of their identity to take part in society
- WB strategy twin goals of ending extreme poverty and boosting shared prosperity
- considerable progress in reducing extreme poverty, but entire groups remain excluded from development gains in many countries

Inclusion In What? Markets, Services And Spaces

Taking part in society

Improving the terms



Identity Drives Exclusion

- ethnicity: Roma in Eastern Europe, Indigenous Peoples
- caste, race, religion, gender and age, nationality and migrant status, disability, sexual orientation, social and economic status
- gender a powerful driver of exclusion
- exclusion is costly: exclusion of Roma costs Serbia 231 million Euros ... 887 million Euros in Romania...
measures of productivity loss and drivers of instability and conflict

Community Driven Development

- An *approach* to local development that gives control over planning decisions and investment resources to community groups (including local governments)
 - ▣ Efficiency
 - ▣ Improved local governance
 - ▣ **Equity and Inclusiveness**
- **two dimensions:** decentralization and participation
- provides a platform for implementing single-sector and multi-sector interventions

CDD typology

Social Funds

Single sector/
Common Property
Resource
Management

Local Government
Support

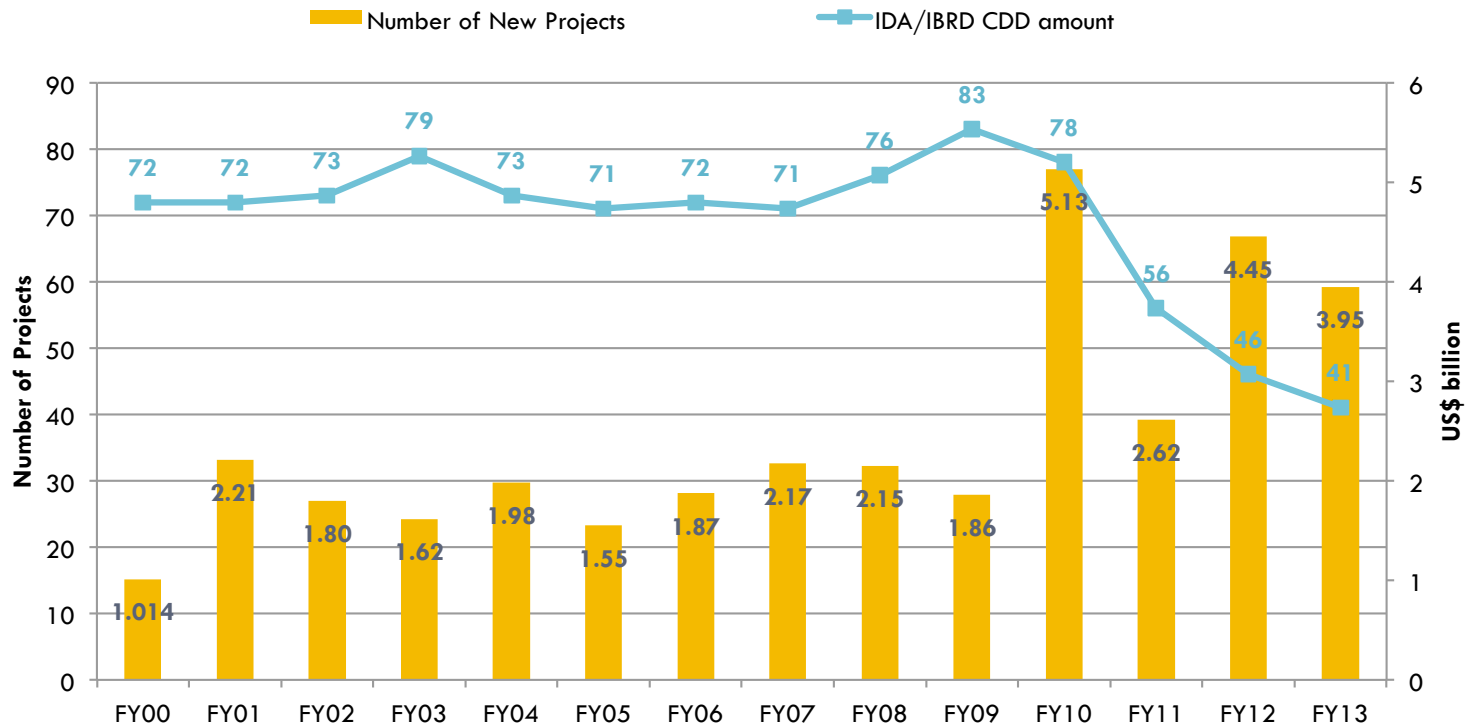
Multi-Sector/
Integrated Service
Delivery

Livelihoods and
Micro-credit

Emergency, Post-
Conflict, and
Disaster Response

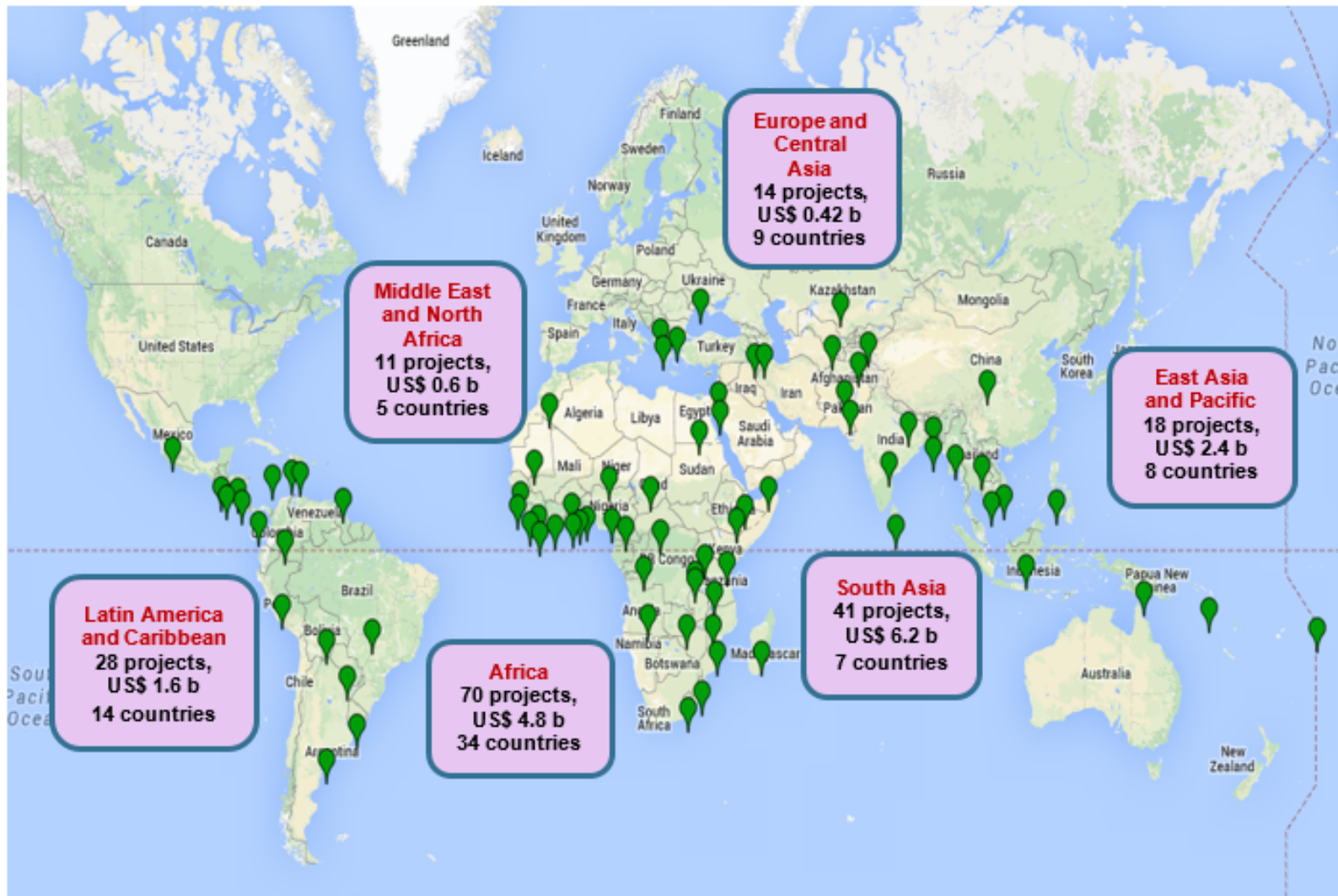
The World Bank's CDD Portfolio

CDD Lending and the Number of Projects FY00-FY13

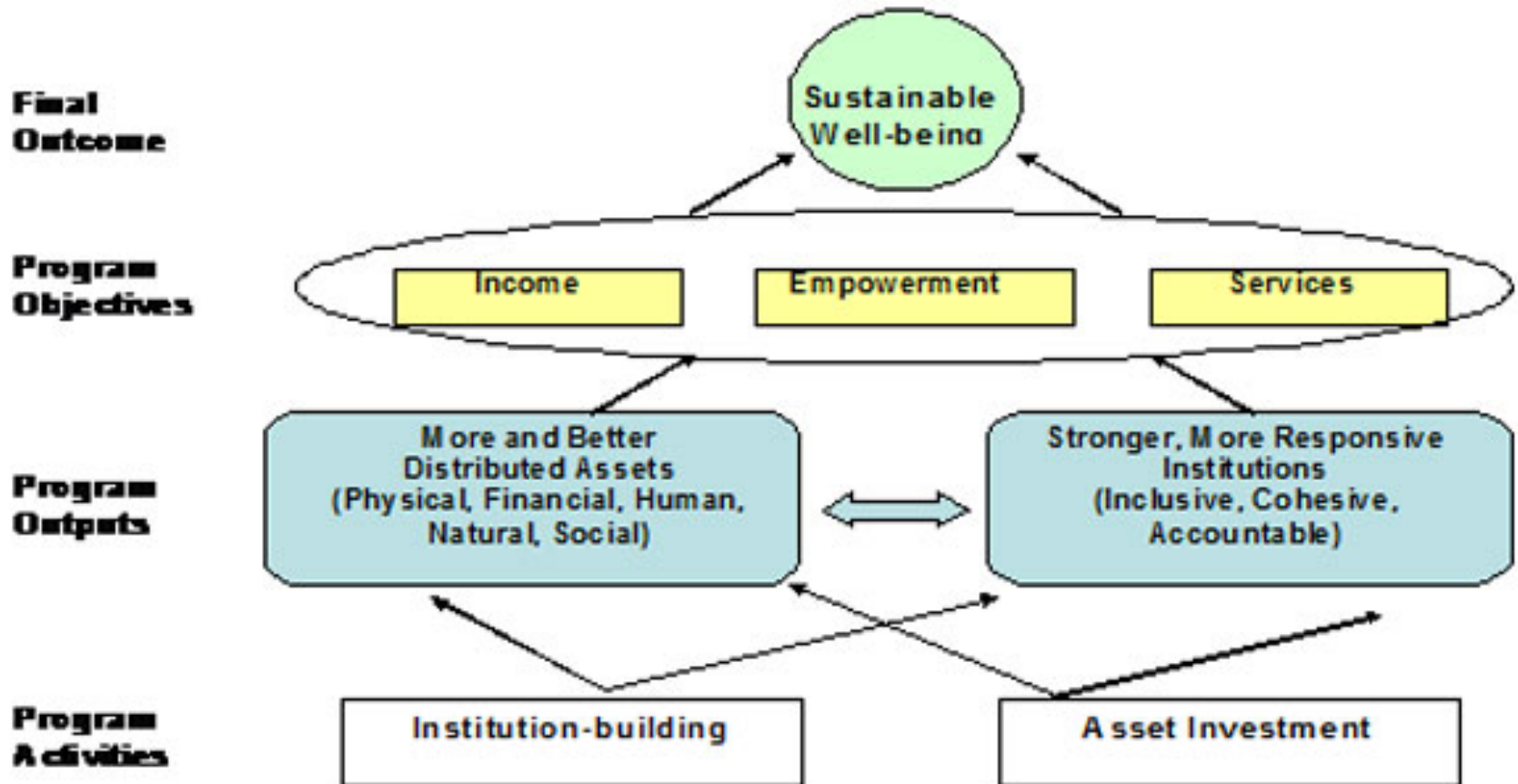


- 865 IDA/IBRD projects between FY00-11 worth over \$40.6 billion

Global spread of CDD



CDD theory of change



CDD process



CDD process

- **social mobilization** and social inclusion- developing capacity at all levels
- identifying and **prioritizing needs and investment choices**
- preparing **community/local development plans**
- setting up fund flow and institutional support arrangements, often **block grant mechanisms** with clear correspondence with inter-governmental fiscal transfer system
- facilitating **participatory monitoring and evaluation, sound governance arrangements**, information access and innovations in **accountability** relationships, including grievance redress
- progressive scaling up

Azerbaijan Internally Displaced Persons Project

- Situation: protracted displacement over 20 years after conflict with Armenia in 1992 – 1994. One of the highest concentration of IDPs per capita. IDPs are systematically disadvantaged. Youth and women particularly affected.
- Objective: Improve living conditions and increase economic self-reliance of IDPs
- How: Micro-projects, housing, livelihood support
 - emphasis on community involvement in preparation and implementation of micro projects to increase empowerment and ownership (e.g. PRA, community design appraisal event)
 - mobilization of self-help groups to identify income-generating activities
 - including non-IDPs as beneficiaries and participants to increase cohesion

Poland: Post-Accession Rural Support Program

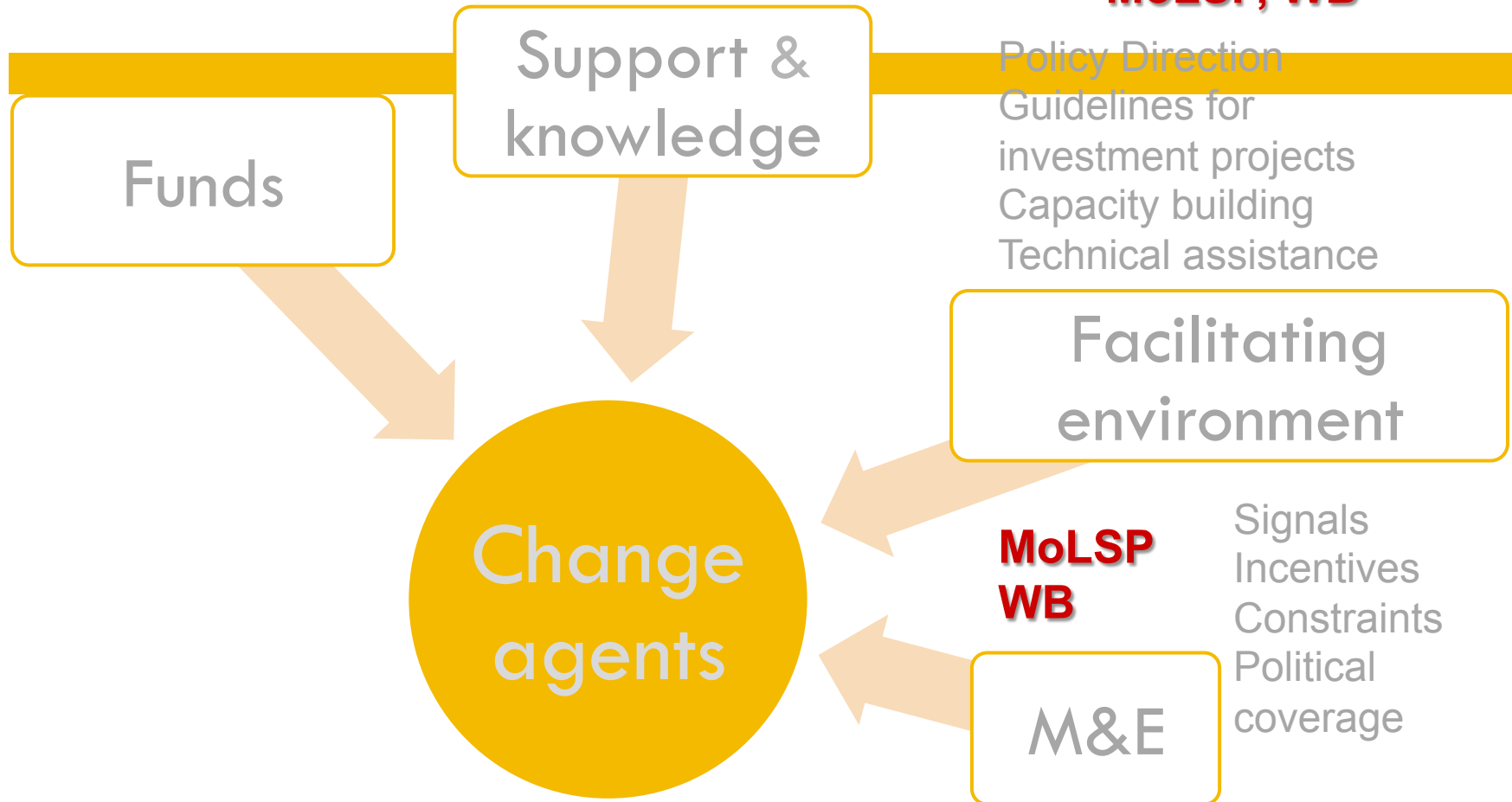
Social integration efforts at the municipality level activated through:

- coalition of public and civil society agencies acting in concert to improve social service delivery and access
- enhancing the capacity of local governments to develop, cost, execute, and monitor social inclusion programs
- provision of grant financing for the delivery of priority services identified in local social inclusion strategies
- investment in direct capacity strengthening of local agents in resource management, strategic planning, and program delivery.

PARSP conceptual design

WB, Gov

MoLSP, WB



**Gmina leaders, local government,
service providers, civil society,**

PARSP results

- Social inclusion strategies based on broad consultation platform with local service providers and local governments in 500 gminas.
- 10,623 contracts to provide improved educational, integration activities, culture and arts, legal assistance, anti-poverty programs, housing policy assistance, social housing construction, psychological and domestic violence counseling and crisis intervention, transportation support, health care and addiction information and support with employment.
- 580,000 direct; 1,260,000 indirect beneficiaries.
- 88 conferences held for local governments and service providers on best practice service innovations.
- Rural *gmina* capacity to absorb similar social inclusion-focused programs available under the 2007–2013 National Development Plan and to access EU Cohesion Funds significantly enhanced - growing number of gminas receiving external funds

Impacts of Bank-financed CDD programs

- Positive economic welfare outcomes
- Significant improvements in a range of schooling and health outcomes
- Geographic targeting generally pro-poor
- Participation improves civil works quality, maintenance and sustainability
- Mixed evidence on impacts on social capital