

October 2013

BLOGS, RESEARCH & REPORTS

[Blog: In the Midst of the Slums, a Pool of Talent Waiting to be Tapped](#) on October 1

By Liviane Urquiza on the World Bank "Youthink!"

[Blog: Employment and participation in South Asia: Challenges for Productive Absorption](#) on October 24

By Abhilaksh Likhii on the World Bank "People, Spaces, Deliberation"

["Community Driven Development" On Building Better World](#)

The wiki site has a set of literature and information related to CDD. The site says: "Significant research and practice insights have been central to the development of best practices in community-driven development. We list these pieces immediately below and offer article abstracts farther down the page. Every effort is made to list the abstracts in the same order as the pieces are listed above (generally by most recent publication). The list developed here is listed chronologically in reverse-order, to show the conceptual development and research foundation in this growing field. We kindly request that any individuals interested in adding to this wiki do so by following the guidelines <http://criticalservicelearning.org/wiki/gsl-practice-research-wiki/gsl-wiki-guidelines/> we have established."

[Community-driven sanitation improvement in deprived urban neighbourhoods: Meeting the challenges of local collective action, co-production, affordability and a trans-sectoral approach](#)

By Gordon McGranahan with DFID,

Abstract:

There is an international consensus that urban sanitary conditions are in great need of improvement, but sharp disagreement over how this improvement should be pursued. Both market-driven and state-led efforts to improve sanitation in deprived communities tend to be severely compromised, as there is a lack of effective market demand (due to collective action problems) and severe barriers to the centralized provision of low-cost sanitation facilities. In principle, community-driven initiatives have a number of advantages. But community-driven sanitary improvement also faces serious challenges, including: 1) The collective action challenge of getting local residents to coordinate and combine their demands for sanitary improvement; 2) The co-production challenge of getting the state to accept community-driven approaches to sanitary improvement, and where necessary to coinvest and take responsibility for the final waste disposal; 3) The affordability challenge of finding improvements that are affordable and acceptable to both the state and the community – and to other funders if relevant; 4) The trans-sectoral challenge of ensuring that other poverty-related problems, such as insecure tenure, do not undermine efforts to improve sanitation. Each of these challenges is analysed in some detail in the pages that follow. The report then goes on to examine two community-driven approaches to urban sanitation improvement that have been expanding for more than two decades, one in Pakistan and the other in India. It is argued that a large part of their success lies in the manner in which they have met and overcome the aforementioned challenges. Indeed, both overcame the co-production challenge to the point where sanitary improvement became the basis for attempts to radically improve community–government relations – relations unfortunately also very dependent on other political dynamics. They also systematically tackled other, less institutionally-rooted challenges, such as the lack of local technical skills in building and maintaining improved sanitary facilities. The paper concludes that if community-driven efforts to improve sanitation in informal settlements explicitly tackle and surmount these challenges they are far more likely to succeed, and to be able to demonstrate the advantages of putting local residents and their organizations at the centre of sanitary improvement.

[Implementing "Community Development" in a post-disaster situation](#)

By Ruthe Webber and Kate Jones in *Community Development Journal*

Abstract:

In 2009, after extremely severe bushfires in Victoria, Australia, social welfare agencies initiated recovery programmes. This paper examines the role played by three Catholic agencies over a three-year period as they sought to meet the needs of the bushfire-affected community in the recovery process. The recovery programmes began with the aim of using a community development approach to develop a sustainable response. The concept of community development was not defined at the commencement of the project so that there was flexibility in the way it was operationalized. The approach changed over time in response to changing conditions and the needs and responses of the community. After initially adopting the role of provider, the agencies increasingly adopted the roles of ally, facilitator and advocate. Not all projects received support from the community and others that were initially supported withered over time. The advocacy and capacity building work undertaken by the workers enabled community members to take a greater responsibility for existing and new projects.

NEWS FROM THE REGION

Afghanistan: "Celebrating ten years of the National Solidarity Program (NSP) : a glimpse of the rural development story in Afghanistan". Available in English, Pashto and Dari.

<http://documents.worldbank.org/curated/en/2013/01/18427935/celebrating-ten-years-national-solidarity-program-nsp-glimpse-rural-development-story-afghanistan>The booklet is available from here >>

Abstract

The National Solidarity Program (NSP) aims to build, strengthen, and maintain Community Development Councils (CDCs) as effective institutions for local governance and social-economic development. NSP strongly promotes a unique development paradigm, whereby communities can make important decisions and participate in all stages of their own development. The National Solidarity Program (NSP) aims to build, strengthen, and maintain Community Development Councils (CDCs) as effective institutions for local governance and social-economic development. NSP strongly promotes a unique development paradigm, whereby communities can make important decisions and participate in all stages of their own development. The NSP has helped serve as the face of the Government to the rural people, given women a voice in local governance issues, and has provided socio-economic development to a population of over 24 million, in over 350 districts, in all 34 provinces of the country. The NSP prides itself in being the second largest community-led development program in the world, and in having its communities as participants rather than beneficiaries in its implementation. This booklet has been produced by the 3rd Eye Photojournalism Center to independently document NSP's development impact through stories and photos of beneficiaries. Their production crew visited four provinces, including Nangarhar, Parwan, Panjshir and Kabul, and interviewed local villagers as well as took photographs from project sites. This booklet captures a selection of documented materials to illustrate NSP results to date. It is a celebration of ten years of this flagship program and some of its achievements to date.

Ethiopia: Community-Based Development: Making a Difference in Pastoral Ethiopia

The Ethiopia Pastoral Community Development Project (PCDP) is improving the livelihood of the pastoral community. The PCDP takes a fresh approach toward the pastoral development agenda. The project has given the pastoral community a sense of ownership and responsibility towards development projects. [Please read the full story from here >>](#)

Brazil: Cerrado peoples work to protect the biome and leave poverty behind

Sustainable activities undertaken by indigenous, quilombola and other traditional Cerrado peoples will be funded by the World Bank and the Climate Investment Funds (CIF). This support provides unprecedented recognition of the efforts made by these peoples to avoid deforestation and preserve the region's species. The Cerrado is the second largest and one of the least protected biomes in Brazil. [Please read the full story from here >>](#)

Sri Lanka: Economic Empowerment of Rural Women

Following the end of the conflict, the Bank has initiated a number of special projects to assist the Sri Lankan government in its ambitious resettlement and reintegration efforts aimed at those displaced during the conflict. The Community Livelihoods in Conflict Affected Areas Project, <http://www.worldbank.org/projects/P086747/community-livelihoods-conflict-affected-areas-project-yali-pibedemu-viyapruthiya-maru-eluchchithittum?lang=en> popularly known by its previous name *Re-awakening Project* (RaP), in the northern and eastern regions and their adjoining areas of the country (see map), has a special focus on gender and development activities. [Read the full story from here >>](#)

UPCOMING EVENTS

Community Driven Development: Building Effective Local Services through Community Empowerment and Local Leadership Nov 18-22

By RIPA International

Governments need to deliver sustained local services and be re-elected to continue their work. Citizens need to believe that they have the ability to influence local decisions and have opportunities to participate in developing their community and country. National schemes led by every shade of government and backed by multilateral donors and other trans-national agencies, are seeking to facilitate greater civic participation and political involvement at the local level. [Check out the organizer's link from here >>](#)

If you have anything to share with the CoP (including papers, project news, interesting blogs, or upcoming events) please email me (marnold@worldbank.org) and Kaori Oshima (koshima@worldbank.org) and we'll incorporate these in the next "What's happening in CDD" email.

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