


**CDD "What's Happening" volume 26 (Oct 2014)**
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To:

Cc: AskSocial/OU=Service/World Bank, Susan Wong/OU=Person/WorldBank <[swong1@worldbank.org](mailto:swong1@worldbank.org)>, Maninder S. Gill/OU=Person/World Bank <[Mgill@worldbank.org](mailto:Mgill@worldbank.org)>, Graci

Dear CDD Community of Practice,

This month, we are happy to share with all of you some interesting blogs, research, reports and knowledge briefs including: evidence on the long-run impact of community-based monitoring; the randomized trial results from the community-based CCT program in Tanzania, a global stocktake report on engaging youth through CDD operations, and a knowledge brief from the Kerala (State) Local Government Service Delivery project in India that describes a knowledge exchange event among teams from several other similar India State projects.

We would like to also remind members of the CDD COP of various on-line sources of information, reports, and materials on CDD:

- **World Bank CDD web page:** <http://www.worldbank.org/en/topic/communitydrivendevelopment>. For internal users, just type "cdd" in the intranet browser.
- **CDD CoP page** ('sharepoint', internal only) has links to many useful materials, such as Impact Evaluations, Operations Manuals, Consultant Roster, Case studies, etc.: <http://connect.worldbank.org/explore/SDV/cdd/default.aspx>, or just type "cddcop" in the intranet browser.
- **CDD project database** (internal only) that includes WB CDD projects over the past over 10 years, with an easy to use search function to facilitate your own analysis: <http://sdweb.worldbank.org/cdd/index.cfm?Page=home>, or just type "cddb" in the intranet browser.

Please let us know if you have any questions or suggestions about these resources.

As always, we are eager to learn of any CDD-related news from around you and to share this with the CDD Community of Practice. Therefore, please send any information or updates you have on CDD (e.g. papers, blogs, project updates, videos, events, etc.) to me ([sbradley@worldbank.org](mailto:sbradley@worldbank.org)) or Kaori Oshima ([koshima@worldbank.org](mailto:koshima@worldbank.org)). We will incorporate those in future summaries as best we can.

Thanks and regards,

Sean

## CDD "WHAT'S HAPPENING"

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### BLOGS, RESEARCH & REPORTS

**Blog: [From "Power to the People" to "Information is Power"](#)**

By Damien de Walque on World Bank Development Impact, on October 1.

Related paper is available under "Cases and Evaluations" below

**Blog: [Community-Driven Development: How the Poor Can Take Charge to Improve Their Housing](#)**
By Julia Pollak, on *Rand Corporation, Rand Blog*, On September 19.
**Blog: [Re-building a State: one iPod at a time](#)**
By Danish Refugee Council *Community-Driven Recovery and Development (CDRD) blog*, on September 15.
**\*Cases and Evaluations\***
**[Information is power : experimental evidence on the long-run impact of community based monitoring](#)**
By Nyqvist, Martina Bjorkman; de Walque, Damien; Svensson, Jakob in *World Bank Policy Research Working Paper*.
**Abstract:**

This paper presents the results of two field experiments on local accountability in primary health care in Uganda. Efforts to stimulate beneficiary control, coupled with the provision of report cards on staff performance, resulted in significant improvements in health care delivery and health outcomes in both the short and the longer run. Efforts to stimulate beneficiary control without providing information on performance had no impact on quality of care or health outcomes. The paper shows that informed users are more likely to identify and challenge (mis)behavior by providers and as a result turn their focus to issues that they can manage locally.

**[Community-based conditional cash transfers in Tanzania : results from a randomized trial](#)**
By Evans, David K.; Hausladen, Stephanie; Kosec, Katrina; Reesem, Natasha, *the World Bank*.
**Abstract:**

This brief summarizes the results of a gender impact evaluation study entitled, Community-based conditional cash transfers in Tanzania : results from a randomized trial, conducted since 2010 in Tanzania. The study describes the conditional cash transfer (CCT) program and the results of a rigorous mixed methods impact evaluation on the household and individual level. The households focused on reducing risk and on improving their livelihoods rather than principally on increasing consumption.

**[Engaging Youth through Community-Driven Development Operations, Experiences, Findings, and Opportunities: Global Stocktake Synthesis Paper](#)**
By Sarah G. Adam and Kaori Oshima, *the World Bank*.
**Abstract:**

This paper synthesizes the findings of a global stocktaking on CDD and youth. The study draws from a universe of over 60 active, planned, or recently closed CDD youth projects across all regions in which the Bank operates. Significant diversity exists among these projects in terms of the extent of youth focus; size, scale, and scope; contexts and conditions to which they respond; and objectives and desired outcomes. Youth engagement is examined through three interlinked dimensions of youth development: (1) endowments or the accumulation of human capital assets; (2) employment and economic opportunities; and (3) empowerment, encompassing the concepts of participation, voice, and agency. The framework links each dimension to a domain of inclusion services, markets, and spaces within which individuals and groups take part in society. The stocktake reveals that CDD projects are contributing in significant and innovative ways to the youth development agenda in all three spheres, and offers reflections and opportunities for each dimension.

**[Making Mobile Feedback Programs Work : Lessons from Designing an ICT Tool with Local Communities](#)**

By Lee, Panthea and Schaefer, Merrick, *the World Bank*.

**Abstract:**

Does providing a free text messaging (SMS) reporting tool, which facilitates communication between farmers and the state-level Project Implementation Unit (PIU) overseeing the Fadama III Project, improve the quality of service of the program? This note highlights initial outcomes from a pre-pilot exercise conducted in 2013 to: 1) explore whether working with local Community-Based Organizations (CBO) to train farmers to use and to promote the tool was an effective means to get and maintain user adoption; and 2) examine whether the ICT-generated information and system helped the PIU better manage the project. Two main conclusions can be drawn from this pre-pilot. Firstly, CBO engagement led to significantly larger uptake and use of the system. Secondly, the State PIU only minimally used the reports that were being sent by farmers, despite institutional excitement about the system and a strong mandate from management to use the reports. The findings presented here are based on the deployment of MyVoice, a prototype SMS tool, in six communities in the Federal Capitol Territory of Nigeria. The tool was rolled out over a two-week period through training sessions in the community. The tool was then left operational for an additional four weeks for the communities and government to utilize it. The data informing this note was from all six weeks. Despite the fact that the prototype had significant technical and usability limitations, which were well-understood by the implementing team, its deployment allowed the team to test and learn about the social adoption and use of the tool, as well as to refine the program, training and final software for a more formal pilot and launch. This responsive and adaptive approach helped the team build a more locally relevant and useful system.

**[Interactive Community Mapping : Improving Service Delivery and Empowering Communities](#)**

By Shkabatur, Jennifer and Saki Kumagai, *the World Bank*.

**Abstract:**

Maps offer a useful way to present complex data and concepts into visual information that most people can understand regardless of language, level of literacy, or culture. Maps can also be shared instantaneously with the world via the Internet. Interactive community mapping (ICM) is one method of information and communication technology (ICT)-enabled participatory mapping. In the development context, ICM can be a useful approach in helping community members, members of civil society organizations (CSOs), governments, and development partners to better picture and assess the needs and concerns of the mapped communities and adjust development plans, activities, and policies accordingly. This note is aimed at providing step-by-step guidance on the design and implementation of the ICM process to achieve an evidence-based and increasingly participatory decision-making approach for development projects. Relying on good practice examples from Kenya and Tanzania, this note seeks to provide a better understanding of how the potential benefits of ICM can be translated into tangible results. The note outlines some of the available ICM technologies, delineates the enabling environment for ICM, and provides step-by-step guidance on how to effectively design and implement ICM in projects.

**\*Journal articles\***

**[Local and Community Driven Development approach in the provision of basic facilities in Jos, Nigeria](#)**

By Maren Mallo Daniel, on *Cities*.

**Abstract:**

Over the last decade, the government of Nigeria has introduced the concept of Local and Community Driven Development (LCDD) in the provision of physical and social infrastructure. The LCDD approach is adopted in Nigeria as a response strategy for tackling infrastructural deficiency in slum settlements. The use of this approach is becoming increasingly popular in Nigerian cities but there is limited empirical research to examine the key issues that influence project outcomes at the local level. This study fills this gap by presenting a case study from the experience in the city of Jos. The project research adopts a case study strategy to examine the financial and administrative arrangement for the implementation of infrastructure projects. The findings suggest that: the decentralization of administrative roles from central to local level impacted positively on the implementation of projects; the partnership between government and International Development Agencies promoted success in the funding of projects; and it is the political endorsement of the partnerships that gives the LCDD approach some legitimacy in Jos. However, the local bureaucratic system in Jos is side-lined in favor of newly created autonomous implementation agencies and the indigenous financial institutions are not involved. These flaws appear to create redundancy in the existing bureaucratic system and also threaten the sustainability of the LCDD in Jos. On the basis of these findings, recommendations for improvement are made.

**NEWS FROM THE REGION**

**Knowledge sharing event: [Decentralization and Local Government Between States with ongoing Bank-Supported Projects on Local Government in Karnataka, Kerala, West Bengal, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Odisha, and Rajasthan](#)**

The Kerala team has prepared informative case reports and digests of the project, that can be accessed from the link here:

For WB internal colleagues: [check out the description of the event from here](#)

The Kerala Local Government Service Delivery Project website can be accessed from [here](#)

**Results Story: [Improving Access to Water and Sanitation in Rural Haiti: Rural communities of the South and Nippes Department](#)**

Haiti has built safe drinking water systems serving more than 50,000 people and school latrines for more than 5,000 students and teachers in rural Haiti. The government also helped establish professional operators and water and sanitation committees in nine communes and provided hands-on training to the operators and committees in community mobilization, conflict resolution, billing and accounting, meter reading and repairing, chlorination as well as plumbing.

**Story: [Government, Partners, and Villagers Review Community Driven Development Project in Myanmar](#)**

The Myanmar government, the World Bank, implementing partner NGOs, civil society representatives, and community representatives completed the first annual multi-stakeholder review of the [Myanmar National Community Driven Development Project](#).

**Story: [In Senegal, Fishermen Come Together to Fish Smarter and More Sustainably](#)**

Community-based fisheries management in Ngaparou, Senegal, has led to the restoration of abundant fish stocks throughout the area. Sustainable solutions such as the creation of protected areas, strict fisheries management rules, fishing regulations, and the use of more modern fish processing equipment have resulted in higher incomes for Ngaparou's fishermen. The improvement in fishing conditions is not only a source of pride for the people of Ngaparou, but also a source of inspiration to neighboring countries such as Liberia, Sierra Leone, and Cape Verde.

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

