

Community Driven Development:

Pakistan example: Sindh Coastal Community Development

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This presentation will cover:

- What a CDD project should incorporate
- Background of Pakistan and Sindh Coast
- Basis for considering CDD in Sindh
- Stakeholders and their interests
- Special features of the Sindh project
- How this might be useful in the PRC

What a CDD project should do...

- participatory community control
- Full, regular access to information
- Simple rules and strong incentives
- Maintain flexibility
- Engage trusted third party facilitators
- Graduate into government

Background on Pakistan in 2005

- Fast growth – 6.6% in 2005-06
- But poverty still a big issue: 32% in rural areas, 53% in Sindh, 79% on coast
- Environmental degradation and deforestation, causing water shortages
- Poverty of both income and access to services (education, health, roads)

Basis for considering CDD in Sindh

- Area needed intensive support
- Basis for CDD existed elsewhere in the country -- but need improvement
- Government had tech for service delivery – but short on resources
- Build trust and confidence of poor

Who are the stakeholders?

- Provincial, district governments, EA
- NGOs – local and national
- Implementers: NGOs, consultants
- Donors
- Area residents

How stakeholders see things...

- Advocate personal/institutional interests
- Probably know more than you about specific issues and available resources
- Benefit through discussions with other interested parties
- May or may not work together
- Some need extra effort to reach: women, very poor and vulnerable

Consulting stakeholders on CDD...

- Identification and mapping of stakeholders
- Consultation on key CDD questions:
 - Roles of levels of government
 - Community capacity
 - Who is the trusted third party?
 - Systems for disclosure and problem-solving
 - M&E

Issues that emerged...

- Projects viewed as funds resource that everyone wants
- Some stakeholders can be hard to reach, others mislead or create public conflict
- Other issues outside project are topical
- Government or donor views may change, affecting negotiations with stakeholders

Specific Sindh project features

- Roles of levels of government
- Community capacity
- Who is the trusted third party?
- Systems for disclosure and problem-solving, monitoring and evaluation

National managers focus on:


- Need to stay focused on own project and support achievements within envelopes
- Foster integrity, collaboration, resource use at different levels
- Communicate to stakeholders how you will address their project-specific concerns
- Manage potential trouble carefully and respond promptly

ADB PRC experience

- Government funds to NGO contracts as consultants reduces poverty
- Marginal groups with guarantees become active participants
- PRC NGOs have or are developing capacity to be trusted third parties

Useful information for PRC CDD

- The three efficiencies:
 - Costs of development are lowered
 - Harmony is improved
- But sometimes rules must be modified
- NGOs have a role
- Watch the real control of money
- Village books really work



Questions? Issues?

Thank you!