

## Concepts

CDD can be defined as an inclusive process of creation of citizenry

## Methods

### *Needs vs assets*

It was suggested to abandon the needs based approach in favour of assets (including the intangible).

It was objected that the needs-based approach cannot be abandoned,; communities have some basic needs that can only be addressed with an external intervention.

It was agreed that there is not necessarily a dichotomy between the two; what is important is the process through which 'needs' are identified, a process of dialogue which identifies the assets which people have and local dynamics that can be supported to help people help themselves, harnessing all available capacity..

Don't think for people, don't come with pre-conceived solutions

Don't assume there is always needs for external assistance, there is much people can do for themselves.

Projects/programmes should aim to eliminate restrictions to people's initiative.

## Methods

### *Targeting*

Avoid undermining traditional solidarity mechanisms through exclusionary targeting.

Statistics on poverty can be used for geographic targeting, but at community level eligibility criteria should only be used if developed and applied with community participation

Consultation and decision-making should be as inclusive as possible

Some communities are more open than others to poverty targeting

Don't stop at identifying 'visible' vulnerable groups (such as women and youth), identify and work on causes of poverty and vulnerability rather than seeking to identify specific categories of people

It is necessary to correct information asymmetries: projects/programmes should always include an information and communication activity.

*Tools*

Existing tools, such as PRA, need to be refined and better applied.

Pressures on projects to deliver tangible outputs and disburse can lead to a hurried process (it is necessary to give time for capacity building and diagnostic work).

**Process**

CDD without sustainability is not CDD

Attention must be given to macro-economic and policy factors which can affect CDD implementation (e.g. land tenure)

Institutions relevant for CDD should be well integrated at the different level

# How can CDD really help in poverty alleviation

Working group room 2

# Who are the poor?

- 1. Food insecure
- 2. No capital/production assets
- 3. No labour
- 4. Physically disabled

# What can CDD bring

1. space to articulate needs, assets and livelihood strategies at the individual and community level
2. enlarge discussion amongst the community members and help them to define their challenges
3. Provide public goods
4. Provide private goods

# The issue of targeting

- Different levels : geographical (statistics need to be however validated by the communities), traditional-community, within the community based on participatory rural appraisals
- Self-selection is probably the best-way to go
- In order to have effective self-selection information and training are essential
- Attitudes of the communities are important (are they ready for CDD?)

# Understanding traditional customs and systems

- The principles of solidarity already exist in communities and should be understood
- These solidarity principles/systems can be used as an entry point for CDD activities
- These solidarity systems should be strengthened and not destroyed by new ideas
- There should be an opportunity for the communities to let IFAD know what is important to them (bottom-up approach)

# Sustainability issues

- Participatory approach helps in making CDD sustainable
- Participation should also take place in decisions made on the choice of service providers and teams which work at community-level
- Absorptive capacity vs. funding issues-

# Linkages between communities, local Govt. and national govt.

- National Govt. is important-has to respect its obligations and be accountable downward-needs to create the enabling environment
- Linkages between the communities and the local and national govts must be in place for CDD to be effective
- The voices of the poor must be transmitted to local and national govts so that they are aware

# Some unanswered questions

- Should the poor contribute to CDD projects in monetary terms because they already contribute to an important part of GNP?
- How to define procurement laws so that they are adapted to the realities of the CDD projects?

**Group Session I****Group III Presentation – Roy Ayariga**

- How can CDD really help in alleviating poverty?
- Does it help in targeting in reaching the poor better?

a) Yes!

- It is participatory
- Ownership of plans by the poor
- Empowerment in assessment of community problems, planning, budgeting, execution of projects, monitoring through PPME and importantly transfer of finances.
- CDD is equipped with tools/instruments to reach poor communities
- Helps to minimize hijacking or imposition of development for the poor.

**Weakness**

- Targeting of communities in terms of area is possible but targeting at the individual level is difficult
- The idea of self-targeting was an illusion because there is evidence that projects have been hijacked by the minority
- CDD if not supported by law or policy can not address the problem by the poor

Or

- CDD is as rich as the quality of the policy signals it receives
- Priority plans or needs of the poor get missing way up the power structure.

**Limitation**

- CDD can address some factors of poverty at community / local level and not the other factors of poverty.

## **Recommendations**

- Indicators used by communities to identify the poor are different from the generic indicators used and there needs to be a transaction between the two.
- In order to enable all groups of the community(including the poor) express their needs, the focus must be put on communication, info and training tools to facilitate the dialogue.

### ✚ Is the CDD more efficient? Effective?

- Effective, yes but efficient, no! because of high transaction costs are slow.

### ✚ Does CDD result in more sustainable situations?

- For sustainability, there is the need for coherence between sectoral policy at national and regional level and local initiatives promoted.
- Ownership of Projects by communities could be achieved by CDD.
- Conditions for sustainability to be achieved by CDD.
  - ✚ Sustainability of structure of activities put in place.
  - ✚ Independence of the structures.

## **Does it enable some types of activities better than others?**

Better in the area of:-

- Non-infrastructural activities(support services) such as:
  - Small rural enterprises
  - Non-formal education, etc
- Need to distinguish between public goods and private goods because public goods are in the domain of the decentralized authority.

**Drivers- Who is in the driving seat?**a) mgt of the Project / orientation?

- The donors
- The Project officials
- Gov't authorities  
(not the communities)

- Village power structure (opinion leaders) in the communities

b) Choice of interventions? / activities at local level.

- It is the communities

**Who benefits? (what types of benefits)**

- The communities because they have a say in what will be good for them.
- At the level of donors they get to know what allocations have been made directly to the communities. Intermediate (consultants)

**Who loses?**

- Communities because of funds going into cap. Building, consultancies etc.
- Donors for the same reasons
- Gov't officials : due to open competition for supply of goods/services