



Movement for
Community-led
Development
October 28, 2020

Citizens' Charter

#ShiftThePower
mclد.org

Agenda in the Time of Covid-19

Welcome!

Very brief overview on MCLD

Special Presentation - Citizens' Charter
Updates

Next Meeting - November



**THE
WORLD
WE WANT**

NEED

“The Pandemic is a Portal”

Nothing could be worse than a return to normality....

Historically, pandemics have forced humans to **break with the past and imagine their world anew**. This one is no different. It is a portal, a gateway between one world and the next.

Arundhati Roy
Financial Times, April 3, 2020







Development is Local!

Goals of the CLD Movement:

- Voice & Agency for Women, Youth, Marginalized Groups
- Adequate Community Finance: 20%+
- Good Local Governance
- Quality Public Services
- Resilience



3D Program
New Jersey & Maryland
American Cities Alliance



accountability
counsel



ACTION
HUNGER



AMERICAN
JEWISH
WORLD
SERVICE



acaad
Africa Capacity Africa



the alliance
to end hunger



América
Solidaria



Ascension
Global Mission



BCGD



BOMA
PROJECT



brac



bread for the world
HAVE FAITH. END HUNGER.



care
Involving dignity.
Fighting poverty.



CDA



CRS
CATHOLIC RELIEF SERVICES



COMMUNITY
FOR
ZERO
HUNGER



CONCERN
worldwide



CONGRESSIONAL
HUNGER CENTER



CONSERVATION
INTERNATIONAL



THE CONSTELLATION



CORPS
AFRICA



COUNTERPART



CWS



ENCOMPASS



fhi360
THE ALLIANCE OF NON-PROFIT ORGANIZATIONS



FXB



A GLIMMER OF HOPE
CATHOLIC RELIEF SERVICES - CATHOLIC LINK



Global Communities
Partners for Good



GRANDMOTHER
PROJECT



GEN



GlobalGiving



GLOBAL PARTNERS
FOR DEVELOPMENT



Habitat for Humanity
Habitat pour l'humanité



Haiti
Development
INSTITUTE



HEIFER
INTERNATIONAL



Helen Keller
INTERNATIONAL



HUMANITAS
GLOBAL



THE HUNGER
PROJECT



Institute for
State Effectiveness



INTERNATIONAL
FOOD POLICY
RESEARCH
INSTITUTE



IIRR
INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE
OF RURAL RECONSTRUCTION



IREX



ISLAMIC
RELIEF



LivingGoods



MERCY
CORPS



NCBA
CLUSA



Nuru



oneVILLAGE
PARTNERS



OUTREACH
INTERNATIONAL



Oxfam
America



pact
building local
promise.



Participate
Knowledge from the Ground Up



peace
direct



PCI



RADIANT



RELIEF
INTERNATIONAL



RESTLESS
DEVELOPMENT



ROOT
CHANGE



ROOTS
OF DEVELOPMENT



Sarvodaya



Save the
Children.



SNV USA
AGRICULTURAL SERVICES



SPARK
MIGRANTS



Tostan
Dignity for All



Village
Enterprise



WaterAid



WEEMA
WATER EDUCATION



WINROCK
WATER PROJECTS



WORLD
CONNECT



World Vision

Theory of Change

Advocacy
Partnerships

National Engagement and Mobilization

Decentralization and Devolution

Convergence: Systems Change

*Shared
Agenda,
Constant
Comms.*

Early: Capacity
& Commitment

Country-owned
programs of CLD

*Healthy, Productive, Resilient,
Self-reliant Communities*

Facilitation
Partnerships

Community-led Development

MCLD

RESULTS



SUSTAINABLE
DEVELOPMENT
GOALS

Speakers: Citizens' Charter

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| <p>Mr. Mujeeb Habib, Head of Capacity Development, Ministry of Rural Rehabilitation and Development, Afghanistan</p> | <p>Ms. Nani Zulminarni, Pekka Indonesia and the National Program for Community Empowerment (PNPM).</p> | <p>Ms. Rano Tlepova, the World Bank Country Office in Uzbekistan – Rural Infrastructure Development Project (RIDP)</p> | <p>Mr. Rasoul Rasouli, CDD Operations Advisor, ISE and former Director General of the Citizens' Charter in Afghanistan</p> | <p>Ms. Brigitta Bode, Social and Participatory Development Advisor, ISE</p> | <p>Nelly Mecklenburg, Senior Program Officer, ISE</p> |

| July 28 | Aug 26 | Oct 28 | mcld.groups.io |
|----------------|---------------|---------------|--------------------------|
| 554 | 566 | 590 | Announcements (Main) |
| n/a | n/a | 2 | Africa - Other Countries |
| 29 | 29 | 30 | Africa West English |
| 49 | 48 | 47 | Africa West Francophone |
| 35 | 35 | 38 | Asia |
| 13 | 13 | 12 | Europe |
| 20 | 19 | 18 | Ethiopia |
| 37 | 36 | 36 | Kenya |
| 4 | 8 | 17 | Liberia |
| 25 | 25 | 24 | Malawi |
| 35 | 36 | 36 | Nigeria |
| 2 | 4 | 5 | Rwanda |
| 35 | 34 | 35 | Uganda |
| 59 | 58 | 60 | Zambia |

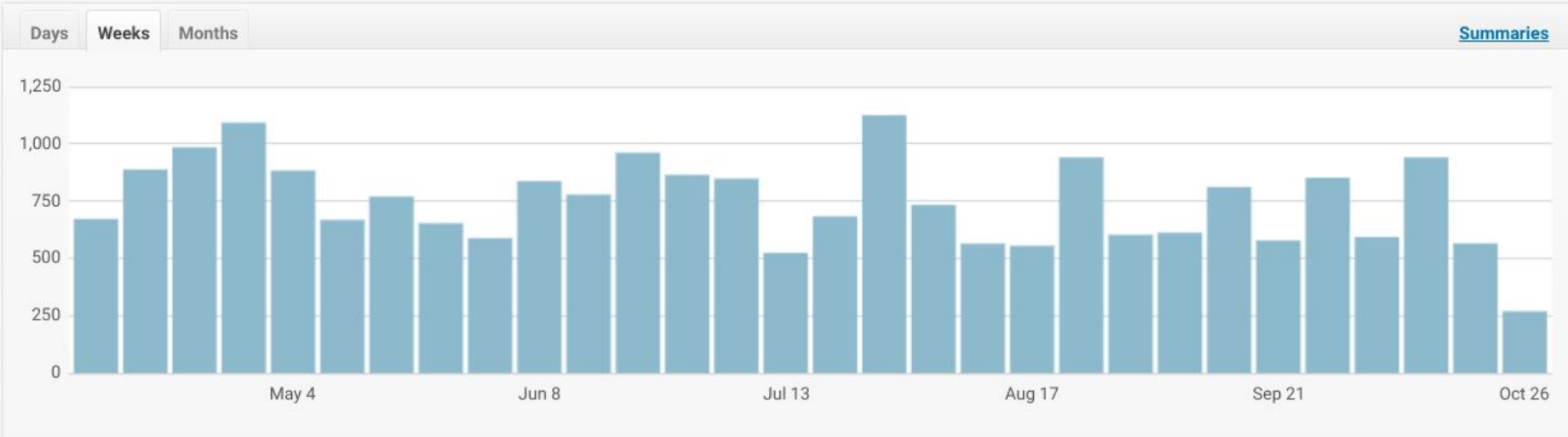
Mcld.groups.io - Newsletter and Working Groups

| July 28 | Aug 26 | Oct 28 | |
|---------|--------|--------|--------------------------------------|
| | 5,356 | 5,748 | <i>#ShiftThePower</i> Newsletter |
| 15 | 16 | 16 | Covid-19 CLD Adaptation |
| 125 | 129 | 130 | Research |
| 54 | 56 | 56 | Evaluation |
| 18 | 18 | 18 | Meta-Synthesis |
| 17 | 17 | 17 | Communications |
| 14 | 21 | 27 | Humanitarian Development Nexus (HDN) |

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Next Global Meeting - November 25



Ministry of Rural Rehabilitation and
Development

Citizens' Charter (CCAP)

28th October 2020



Oct, 2020

Overview

1

Timeframe

2017 to 2027 (1st phase
2017 to 2021)

2

Coverage

Nation-wide over 10 years
First Phase 13000
communities in 1/3 districts
(123 in all 34 Provinces)

3

Disbursement
capacity per year
USD 300 Million

4

Partners

MoF, MRRD, IDLG, MoE,
MoPH, MAIL, FP (National
and International NGOs)



Key Design Elements

Key design elements to ensure Inclusion, Equity and overcome Elite Capture

1. *Using PLA (Participatory Learning and Action) Tools.*
 - a) *Resource Map*
 - b) *Social Map*
 - c) *Inclusive Election*
 - d) *Women Participation*
 - e) *GAP Analysis*
 - f) *Well Being Analysis*
 - g) *Women Mobility Map*
 - h) *Leaking Pot*
 - i) *Community Development Plans (CDP)*



Minimum Service Standard (MSS)

| Rural Areas | |
|---|---|
| <p>Access to Clean Drinking Water</p> <p>Access to Rural Infrastructure. <i>Choice of:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">•Road access•Electricity (in areas not reached by grid)•Small-scale irrigation | <p>MoPH Health Standards</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">•Health facilities complying with required open hours, staffing, and mandated health services•In urban areas, pharmacies will be registered and meet basic MoPH requirements |
| <p>MoE Education Standards</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">•Teachers with a least grade 12 education•Students will have 24 – 36 hours per week of education | |



Inclusion and overcome Elite Capture

Key Design Elements



MRRD

CITIZENS' CHARTER CCNP

Inclusion and overcome Elite Capture

Key Design Elements



What it takes to design and implement such program from a governance perspective

1. *Bottom up and Inclusive development approach*
2. *A comprehensive Sub National Governance Policy to address*
 - a) Role and Responsibility of Provincial and District Governors
 - b) A clear coordination mechanism
 - c) Monitoring and Grievances Redressal Mechanism
 - d) Avoiding overlapping structures; Using Community Development Councils as the gateway to all Government development interventions.
3. Linking CDCs with Government and non Governmental entities to ensure Sustainability.



Thank You!





WOMEN HEADED FAMILY EMPOWERMENT FROM DEVELOPMENT TO SOCIAL MOVEMENT

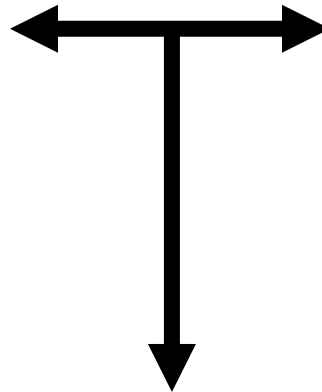
NANI ZULMINARNI
FOUNDER AND DIRECTOR
2020



- KDPs initial idea to reach the poorest, mid 2000
- WB responded to widows of conflict area of Aceh who demands direct access to resources
- KOMNAS PEREMPUAN mission to document widows life in conflict and post conflict



WIDOWS PROJECT



- Focus on position and role of the widows as head of households
- >6 million households in Indonesia
- Most marginalized and vulnerable groups
- Empowerment program, documentation as one of a tool

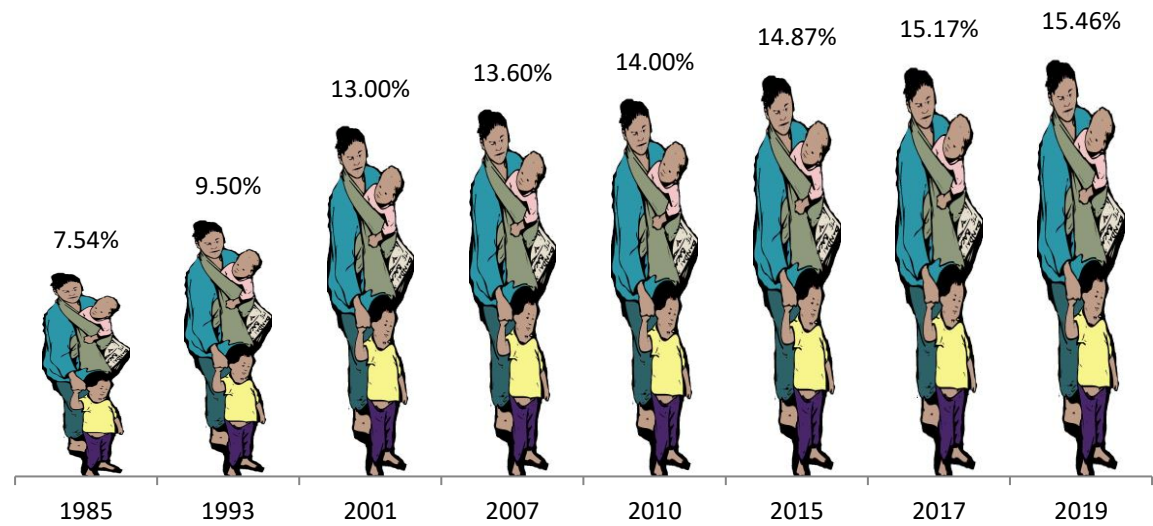


WOMEN HEADED HOUSEHOLD EMPOWERMENT PROGRAM (PEKKA)

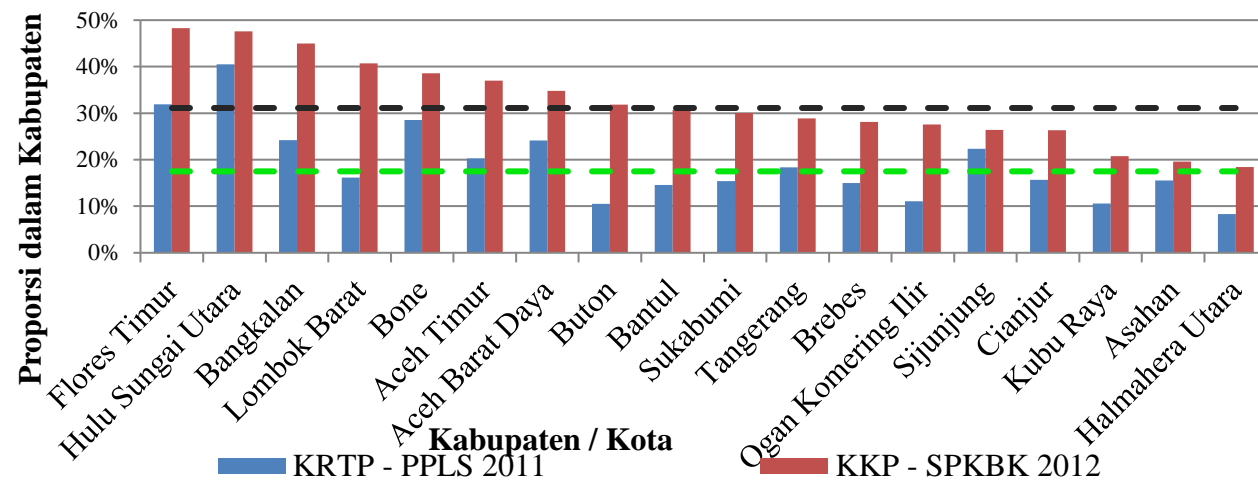


ACCESS TO RESOURCES





VISIBILITY





ACCESS TO JUSTICE

pekka





SERIKAT PEKKA

Community Based Memberships Organizations



pekka



VILLAGE LAW NO 6 YEAR OF 2014



 **AKADEMI
PARADIGTA**

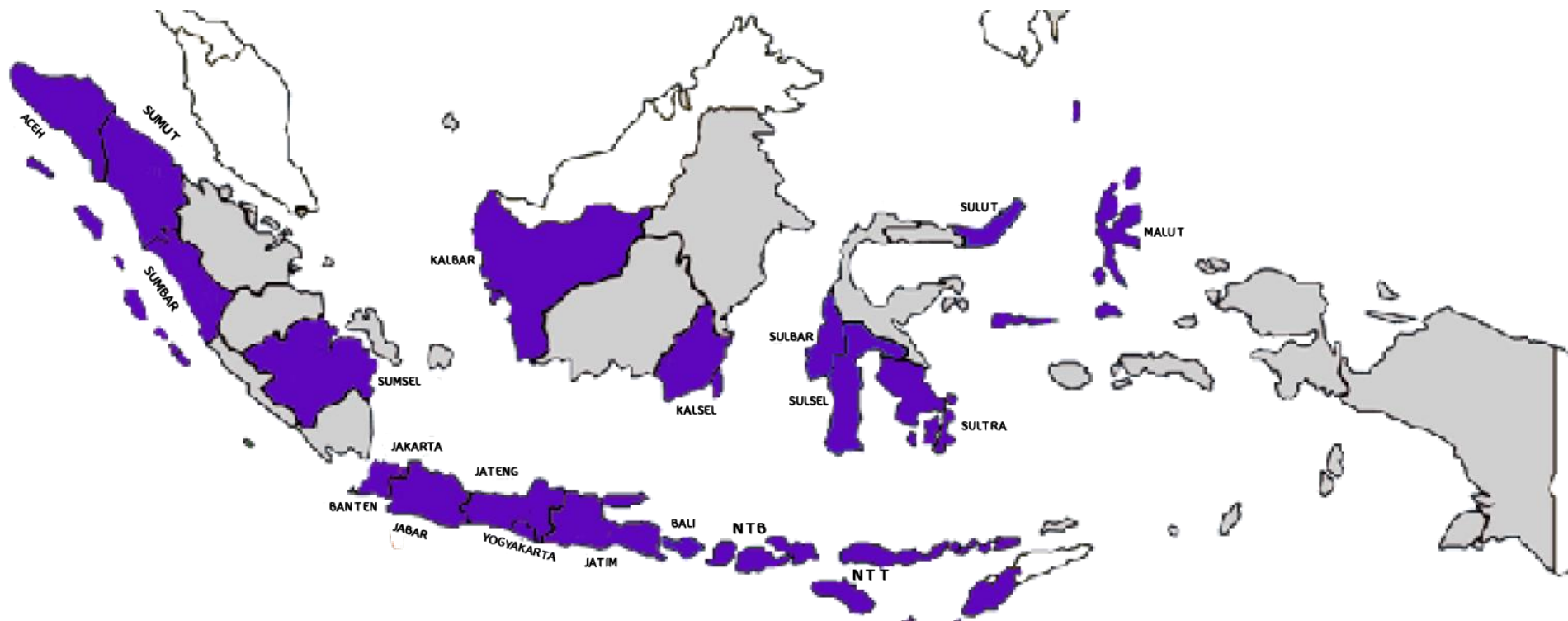




MEMIMPIN DI SEMUA RANAH



69,065 reached, 3.009 groups, 1.385 organized,
87 district, 337 sub district, 20 Provinces
Scale Up 14 Provinces,
651 villages, 100 district





Rural Infrastructure Development Project: first CDD Program in Uzbekistan

October 28, 2020



Country context

- Territory: 448.9 thousand sq. km.
- Population: 34.2 mln. people
- 13 regions (5 are covered by RIDP)

Background

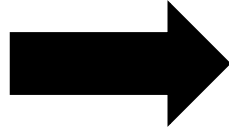
- Uzbekistan is undergoing major reforms kickstarted in 2017
 - Move towards a market economy
 - Includes social and governance-related reforms, including increasing transparency and accountability of government to its citizens
 - The first ever poverty reduction strategy is currently under preparation
- Placing greater priority on investing in rural areas where 70% of the country's poor reside
- One such program is “Obod Qisloq” (“Prosperous Villages”) national state program
- Rural Infrastructure Development Project was design to make Obod Qishloq more inclusive, participatory, and accountable to rural villagers
- COVID-19 had disrupted these plans: Obod Qishloq is suspended, while RIDP is moving forward as a stand-alone project

Obod Qishloq State Program (Prosperous Villages)

Launched in April 2018, suspended in 2020 (COVID)

HOW

- door to door needs assessment
- complaints from citizens
- public consultations with citizens



GAPS

- Dependence of Mahallas on local administrations
- Lack in voice of poor, women and vulnerable
- Villages close to urban centers are selected
- Decision often made by Khokimiyats
- Complaints of forced labor and demolition
- 9,000 villages could take more than 15 years

WHAT

- 159 district and 895 villages were rehabilitated
- 142,000 individual houses
- 1,000 multi-story houses
- 3,000 km of roads
- 2,500 km of electricity lines
- 2,000 km of drinking water pipes
- 2,400 markets
- 388 public schools
- 313 kindergartens
- 168 medical facilities
- And other social infrastructure

Government allocated 865 mln USD (2018-2019)

Inclusion and Good Governance in RIDP Design

PROJECT DETAILS

- 5 regions, 21 districts, >300 villages
- ~US\$500,000 per village (\$160 per capita)
- Climate –resilient basic infrastructure and services
- Implemented by the Ministry of Economic Development and Poverty Reduction

CORE PRINCIPLES

- Community-driven decision-making
- Capacity building for good local governance practices
- Gender equitable development
- Transparency and accountability
- Social and environmental sustainability

INCLUSIVE, PARTICIPATORY DESIGN FEATURES

- Works with but not exclusively through local governments and mahalla committees
- Planning and decision-making authorities rest with “Mahalla Development Units” (MDUs)
- MDUs includes representatives from all neighborhoods within the village, 50% of its members must be women, includes sub-committees of young men and women
 - Existing mahalla committee executives cannot hold positions on the MDU
- Trained community facilitators facilitate the project in participating villages
 - Tests two models: NGO vs. government direct hires
- Uses participatory monitoring tools at various stages in the project cycle, e.g. social audits, trained community members participate in local government project tender committees, grievance redress

Challenges of Implementing the Project within Government

- Project has not yet started. At the beginning of a long journey...
- Uzbekistan's administrative system and bureaucratic culture are highly centralized; concerns over whether community-level decisions will be respected
- Higher level planning (e.g. over state programs) is ad hoc, opaque, and highly reactive to evolving priorities → need to build constituency outside of government for the project
- Trade-offs of working with vs. through government systems at the village level
- Limited capacity for community outreach to and mobilization of vulnerable groups both inside and outside of government
- Need to evaluate and document results



Pilot project in Sokhil
Village