



NATIONAL COMMUNITY-DRIVEN DEVELOPMENT PROJECT



CSO Briefing
30 Oct, 2017 - Yangon

NCDDP – Objective

To enable poor rural communities to benefit from improved access to and use of basic infrastructure and services through a people-centered approach and to enhance the Government's capacity to respond promptly and effectively to an eligible crisis or emergency.



NCDDP - Financing

Total financing: \$545m

- 1) \$80m IDA grant
- 2) \$400m IDA credit
- 3) \$40m Government of Myanmar (\$30m block grants + \$10m in kind)
- 4) \$22m Italian credit
- 5) \$3m Italian debt swap grant



NCDDP – Timeline

- From 2012 to 2021, became effective in 2013
- Currently in the 5th year (2017-2018) of implementation



NCDDP – Components

**Component 1:
Block grants to
communities
(67%)**

Money for community sub-projects. Held by elected village tract committees (in local bank accounts in their name, with disbursements against approved plans for sub-projects)

**Component 2:
Facilitation and
capacity
building (20%)**

Finance technical support at union and township levels, including community and technical facilitators and grievance redress mechanism

**Component 3:
Knowledge and
learning (2%)**

Support joint learning by government, community and civil society
Annual multi-stakeholder reviews

**Component 4:
Implementation
support (11%)**

Support project management (including office running costs, motorcycles and petrol for facilitators to visit communities)

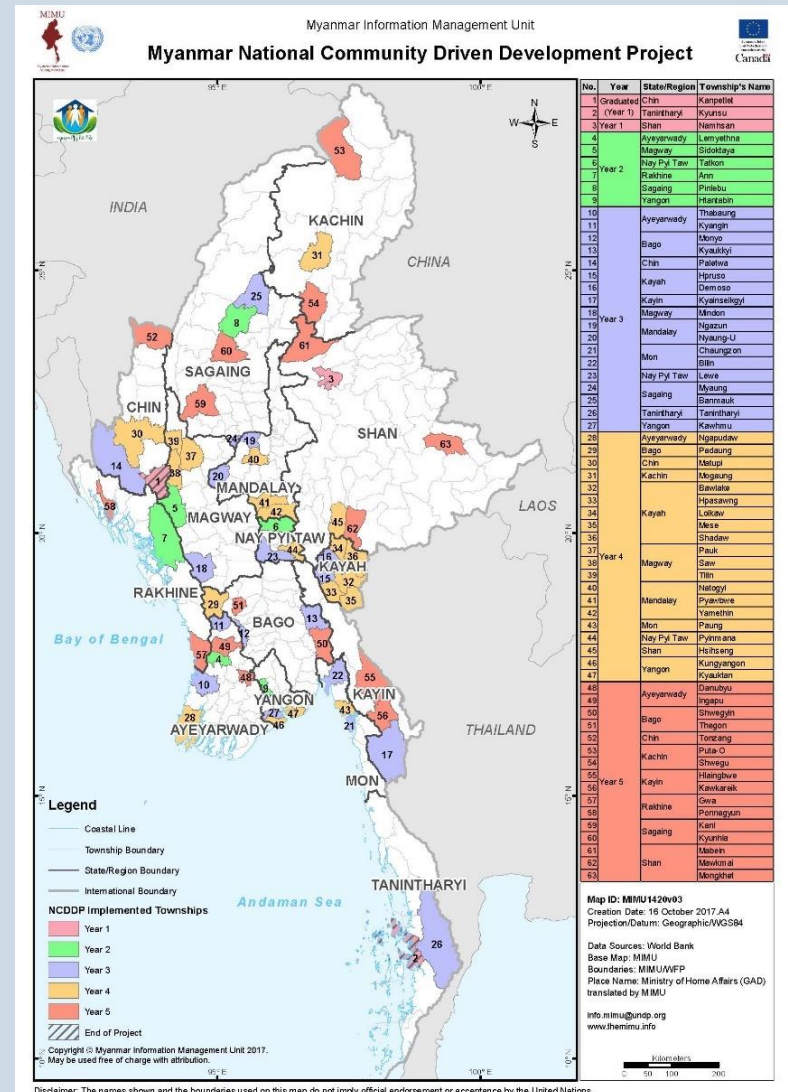
**Component 5:
Emergency
contingency
response (0%)**

Activated only if needed

NCDDP – Geographical Coverage

- In 2017/18 cycle will expand to 16 new townships covering 63 townships, 12,000 villages home to about 7 million people

- 2013/14: 3 townships
- 2014/15: 9 townships
- 2015/16: 27 townships
- 2016/17: 47 townships



NCDDP – Township Technical Assistance Partners

Township DRD	PKW	MGRI	Cardno	NAG	Mercy Corps	VNG
Kanpetlat	Mogaung	Demoso	Kyainseikgyi	Banmauk	Hsihseng	Bilin
Namsam	Pyinmana	Hpruso	Paletwa	Myaung	Ngaputaw	Chaungzon
Kyunsu	Lewe	Hpasaung	Madupi	Pyawbwe	Thabaung	Paung
Ann	Natogyi	Bawlakhe	Mindon	Yamethin	Kyangin	Tanintharyi
Leymyethna	Nyaung U	Mese	Saw	Kungyangon	Padaung	
Sidoktaya	Ngazun	Loikaw	Pauk	Kyauktan		
Tatkon		Shadaw	Tilin			
Pinlebu			Kawhmu			
Htantabin			Kyaukkyi			
			Monyo			
9	6	7	10	6	5	4

NCDDP – Expenditures

Cumulative Expenditures (Million MMK)

	Component 1	Component 2	Component 3	Component 4	Total
Year 0	0	109	0	192	301
Year 1	1,566	1,529	78	718	3,891
Year 2	11,883	4,034	346	2,422	18,685
Year 3	47,626	14,123	1,061	11,536	74,346
Year 4	113,790	25,087	1,708	18,543	159,128

NCDDP – Project Results

- **8,200 Village Development Plans** have been prepared through a participatory process.
- 60% of HHs participating.
- 2.8 million person days of labor have been created over the last four years.
- 400,000 villagers benefitted from short-term employment in Year 4 alone.
- Women and men are paid equally for their work under the project.

NCDDP – Project Results

- Current coverage 47 townships, covering ca. 8,500 villages home to 5.3 million people

Sub-project type	Year-1	Year-2	Year-3	Year-4	Cumulative Year-1 to 4
Transport (roads, jetties, etc.)	126	743	2,306	4,265	7,440
Water and sanitation	69	415	978	1,156	2,618
Education	118	434	959	1,057	2,568
Electrification	26	142	207	485	860
Others	18	78	281	681	1,058
Total	357	1,812	4,731	7,644	14,544

- Year-4 figures are based on detailed plans, not on completed sub-projects at 30 Sept (6,733).

NCDDP – Sub Projects



NCDDP – Sub Projects



NCDDP – Sub Projects



NCDDP – Capacity Building



- **Strong focus on building capacities of local communities, facilitators and government staff**

Communities: training in financial management, community procurement, technical support during subproject construction. 233,278 village committee members trained.

Facilitators: training in facilitation skills, including specialized training on gender and conflict sensitivity

Government staff: training on community-based approaches, financial management, procurement, M&E, environmental and social safeguards. 452 government staff trained in Year 4 alone.

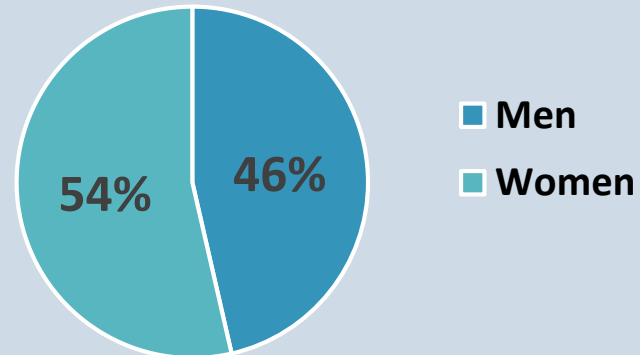
NCDDP – Inclusion: Gender

NCDDP includes specific provisions to ensure mainstreaming of gender and participation of women in decision-making, including:

- At least 50 percent of committee members to be women
- Dual committee chairs (with at least one chair being a woman)
- Separate discussions among women and men prior to subproject prioritization
- Equal pay for equal work
- Gender parity among community and technical facilitators
- Project data reported disaggregated by gender



Committee Members in current 47 townships



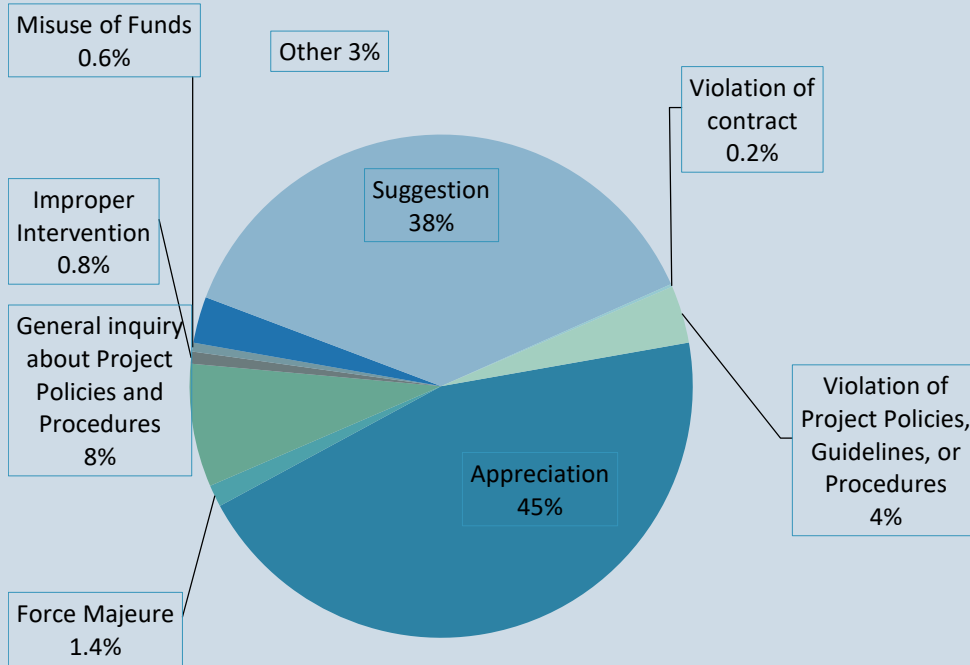
NCDDP – Grievance Handling Mechanism

- In first four years of operations (Jan 2014 through Aug 2017), GHM handled 12,517 inquiries, complaints and feedback.
- Resolution rate of over 90 percent, average response time of 2 weeks
- Top categories are appreciation (45 percent) and suggestions (38 percent)

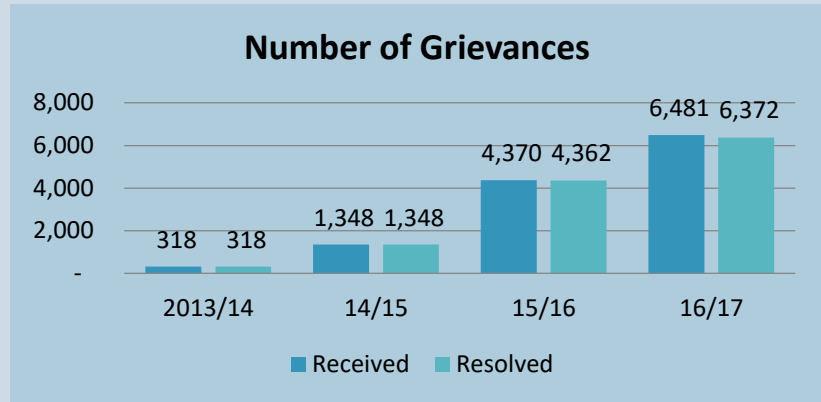


NCDDP – Grievance Handling Mechanism

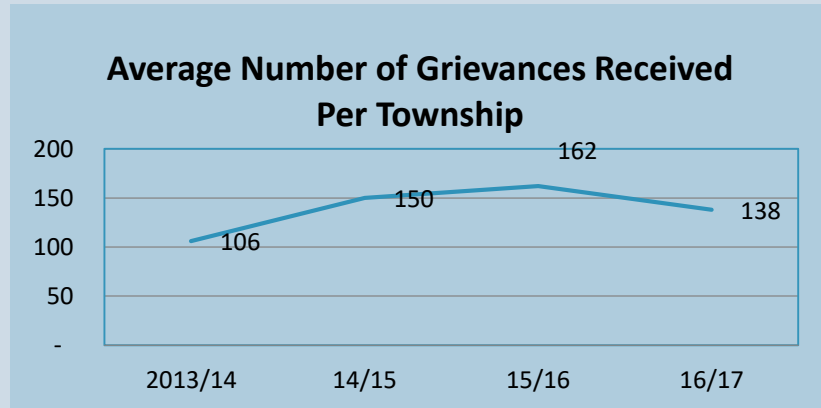
Type of Grievances



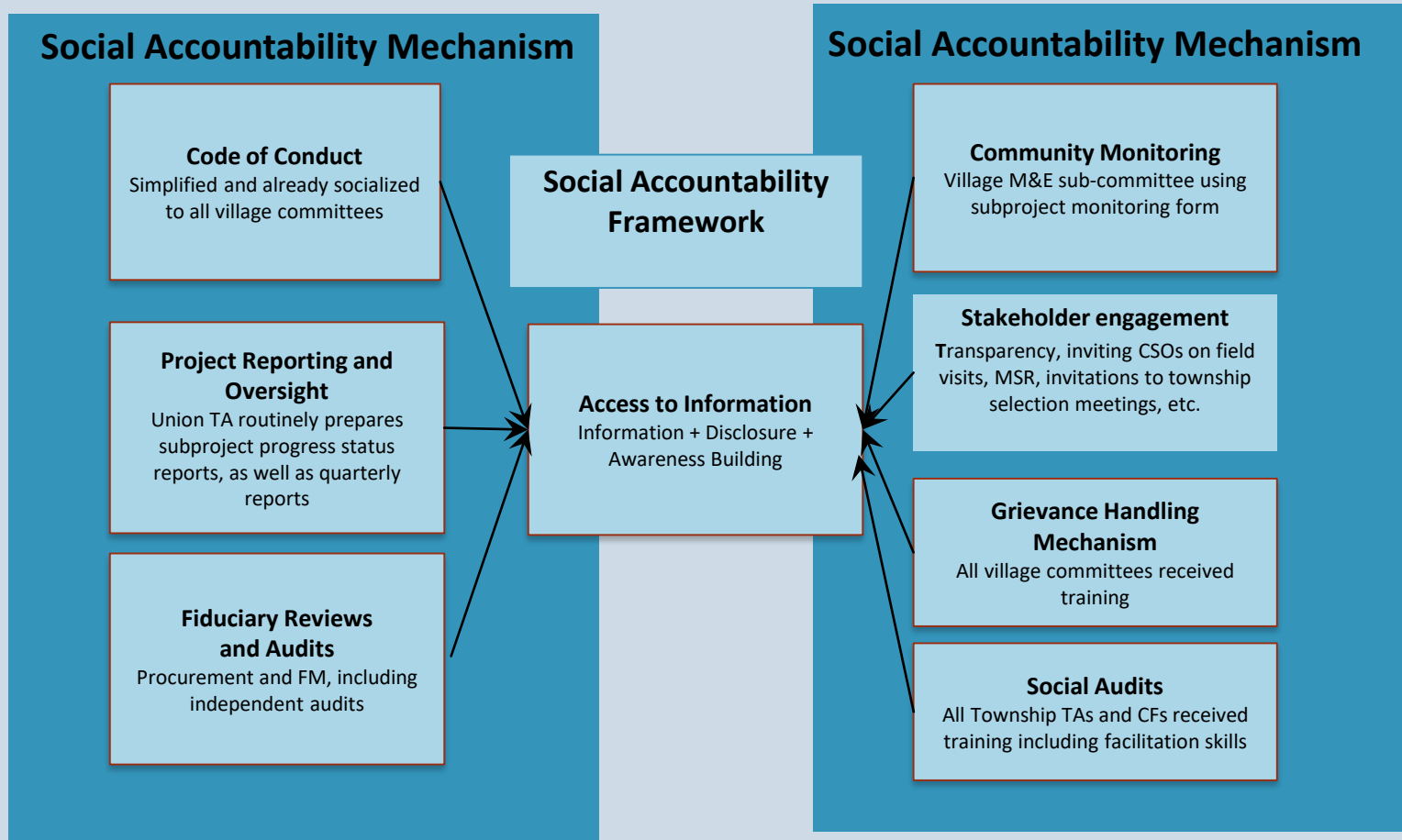
Number of Grievances



Average Number of Grievances Received Per Township



NCDDP – Social Accountability Framework



NCDDP – Evaluations

- **Program Outcome Evaluation**
 - **Forthcoming to look at outcomes related to infrastructure & participation**
(see separate note)
- **Independent Technical Audit:** looks at technical quality of infrastructure, cost-effectiveness, O&M, environmental & social safeguards.
 - **2016 Tech Audit Findings:** overall technical quality, O&M, and environmental and social safeguards very good. 9240 of sub-projects met or exceeds technical standards. Infra was found to be cost-effective as compared to other similar infra.
 - **Forthcoming 2018 Tech Audit & EIRR analysis:** 2nd round
 - Short-term: (within 6 months) Technical Audit including rate of return study is Planned.
 - Medium-term: several evaluations Planned; infrastructure outcome, participation, gender, etc.,
 - Long-term:

NCDDP – Evaluations

- **Financial Audits:** Project expenditures are audited annually by the Office of the Union Auditor General.
 - Audit findings are shared with the Union Parliament, and disclosed on the project's website.
 - Audit findings to date didn't show any problem (have been unqualified).
- **Local Governance Study:** 2 studies completed examining township level planning and strengthening linkages with village and village tract planning and financing.
- **Conflict and Fragility Assessments:** Carried out by external experts, these assessments map out local conflict dynamics, key stakeholders, and possible operational adaptations for the NCDDP.
- **Gender Evaluation:** (forthcoming) to examine gender impacts
- **Other studies** e.g. disaster risk management, local economic development

NCDDP – Community Quotes, Poems & Stories



Villagers are very happy because their living standards have improved due to the concrete road constructed with financial support from NCDDP. Communities have contributed to maintenance of the road and the total funding collected so far is about 300,000 Kyat. The maintenance fund is saved in a bank with a community account.

Daw Yee Yee Cho, Daung Yat Ah Nout Village, Chaungzon Township

NCDDP – Community Quotes, Poems & Stories

In sub-project implementation under NCDDP, women can lead as men. Men start getting advice from women for implementing sub-projects and we discuss and work together.

**Daw Khin Mya Yee, Nyaung Lan Village Nyaung Lan Village Tract
Chaungzon Township**



NCDDP – Community Quotes, Poems & Stories

Mu Mu Than (Ma Dawel) Kawkadel village, Muyitkalay village tract, Chaungzon township, Mon State/Region.

My husband died about 6 years ago and I was left with four children and four grandchildren. Finding a job was difficult since there was no head of household. In the past, I stayed home mostly to do household chores and lived as a dependent.

When the NCDDP came to the village, my community suggested me to work for the monitoring and evaluation sub-committee. I became a member of the project's committee and I came to realize the important role of women by participating in trainings and discussions of the project. Also, I have been able to support other community work as much as I can.

Through these experience a thought came to my mind which lead me to come up with an idea for supporting my family. I owned a motorbike and I could ride it very well. I decided to work as a motorbike taxi driver. Traditionally the community including myself accepted motorbike taxi riding as men's business. Now, because of the CDD project, I could think differently and have become a female motorbike taxi driver. I currently earn regular income from 5,000 Kyat (around 3.8 USD) to 6,000 Kyat (around 4.6 USD). This is because of the mind set change through the NCDDP and I thank the project a lot.

I suggest that women like me do not need to feel small but lead by participating in the CDD project from any possible ways they can for the development of our own community.



NCDDP – Website

Select Region ▼

Select Township ▼

Select Village Tract ▼

Select Village ▼

Filter



Union Level Dashboard

	Current Year (2016/7)	Cumulative
Townships	47	47
Village Tracts	2,022	2,022
Villages	8,563	8,563
Beneficiaries - # million	5.25	5.25
Beneficiaries - % female	51.5	51.5
Block Grants - MMK billion	67.38	115.13
# Sub-Projects - Approved TPIC	7,686	14,617
# Sub-Projects - Completed	7,169	14,073
Community Participation - %	60.78	59.945
Committee Membership - #	125,077	233,716
Committee Membership - % female	48.59	37.57
Grievances - # submitted	5,321	11,357
Grievances - % resolved or addressed	96	98.13
Involvement in CFA - Labour days	1,673,643	2,862,691
Involvement in CFA - Wages - MMK billion	8.55	14.98

**Thank you and please find more information on
NCDDP on**

www.worldbank.org/myanmar

<http://cdd.drdmyanmar.org/mm>

<http://ncddmis.com>

www.facebook.com/ncddpmyanmar