

1. Record Nr.	UNINA9910809648003321
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Titolo	Localizing development : : does participation work? // by Ghazala Mansuri and Vijayendra Rao
Pubbl/distr/stampa	Washington, D.C. : , : World Bank, , 2012
ISBN	1-283-83713-7 0-8213-8990-4
Descrizione fisica	pages cm
Collana	Policy Research Reports
Altri autori (Persone)	RaoVijayendra
Disciplina	338.9
Soggetti	Community development Decentralization in government Economic development projects - Citizen participation Economic development - Citizen participation
Lingua di pubblicazione	Inglese
Formato	Materiale a stampa
Livello bibliografico	Monografia
Note generali	Description based upon print version of record.
Nota di bibliografia	Includes bibliographical references and index.
Nota di contenuto	Cover; Contents; Foreword; Acknowledgments; About the Authors; Abbreviations; Overview; The History of Participatory Development and Decentralization; A Conceptual Framework for Participation; Empirical Findings; Moving Beyond the Evidence; Conclusion; 1. Why Does Participation Matter?; The History of Participatory Development; Organic versus Induced Participation; Figures; 1.1 A typology of induced participation; Scope of the Report and Roadmap; Notes; References; 2. A Conceptual Framework for Participatory Development; Market Failure; Government Failure; Civil Society Failure; Conclusions NotesReferences; 3. The Challenge of Inducing Participation; Participation and the Capacity to Engage; Diagnosing Failure Triangles; 3.1 Possible trajectories of local participation; Deriving Hypotheses; Notes; References; 4. How Important Is Capture?; Corruption and Local Accountability; Participation and Resource Allocation in Induced Community-Driven Development Programs; Participation and Resource Allocation under Decentralization; Can Electoral Incentives Reduce Rent-Seeking?; Conclusions; Notes; References; 5. Does Participation Improve Development Outcomes? Identification of BeneficiariesSustainable Management of Common-Pool

Resources; Participation and the Quality of Local Infrastructure; Community Engagement in Public Service Delivery; The Poverty Impact of Participatory Projects; Conclusions; Notes; References; 6. Does Participation Strengthen Civil Society?; Participatory Decision Making and Social Cohesion in Induced Development Projects; Representation Quotas and Inclusion Mandates; Community-Driven Reconstruction; Participatory Councils and Deliberative Spaces; Conclusions; Notes; References

7. Conclusion: How Can Participatory Interventions Be Improved?The Importance of Context; Donors, Governments, and Trajectories of Change; Open Research Questions; Monitoring, Evaluation, and Attention to Context: Results of a Survey of World Bank Projects; 7.1 World Bank project managers' years of experience working on community-driven development and local governance projects; 7.2 Percentage of World Bank project managers who believe monitoring and evaluation is a priority for senior management
7.3 Percentage of World Bank project managers who believe government counterparts would engage in monitoring and evaluation if the Bank did not require it
7.4 Percentage of World Bank project managers who believe the Bank creates the right incentives for them to engage in monitoring and evaluation; 7.5 Percentage of World Bank project managers who believe that project supervision budgets are tailored to project size, project complexity, and country context
7.6 Percentage of World Bank project managers who believe that participatory development projects are supported long enough to achieve sustainability in community processes

Sommario/riassunto

The Policy Research Report Localizing Development: Does Participation Work? brings analytical rigor to a field that has been the subject of intense debate and advocacy, and billions of dollars in development aid. It briefly reviews the history of participatory development and argues that its two modalities, community-based development and local decentralization, should be treated under the broader unifying umbrella of local development. It suggests that a distinction between organic participation (endogenous efforts by civic activists to bring about change) and induced participation (large-sca
