Achieving Sustainable Development with Local Communities

NGO Challenges in Assessment Monitoring and Evaluation

Good Neighbors International
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Inclusive and Sustainable Development in East and North-East Asia: Strengthening National Capacity to Produce and Use Statistical Information
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Good Neighbors International in Brief

- Founded in Korea in 1991
- 1994: first international emergency relief activity in Rwanda in 1994
- 1996: General Consultative Status with UN ECOSOC
- Fields of Activity:
  - Poverty Eradication
  - Child Protection and Education
  - Health and Nutrition
  - Agriculture and Income Generation
  - Water Sanitation and Environment
Good Neighbors International in Numbers

- Community Development Programs through:
  - 3 International Regional Offices
  - 29 Field Countries, 163 Projects: 436,702
  - Children in Partnership: 390,541
- 3 Support Countries: Korea, USA, Japan
- Sponsored Children: 102,186
- Individual Donors: 170,000
- Staff Worldwide: 2,701
Evolution of GNI Development Projects

- **Need Based Service Delivery**
  - Focus on short term goals and outcome
  - Projects concentrating on visible outcomes such as buildings and infrastructures
  - Prioritizing urgent needs

- **Rights-Based Empowerment**
  - Focus on PROCESS and outcome
  - Projects aiming the capacity building of individuals and community
  - Identifying right-holders and duty-bearers to advocate claims

- **Inclusive Sustainability**
  - Focus on multidimensional aspects of human development
  - Projects seeking balance between social development, economic progress and environment
Evolution of GNI Development Projects

- Need Based Dev. Project
- Participatory CDP
- Inclusive Sustainable Development Programs

Simple / Quantitative Data → Complex / Qualitative
Need Based Development Projects

- Priority is given to the most urgent needs that threaten certain aspects of the community, i.e. health, water, nutrition etc.
- Priority is given to the most vulnerable group of the population
- The project should solve or alleviate the given problem in a definite amount of time
- Participation and support from local communities is an instrumental factor enhancing the efficiency of the project
Need Based Development Projects

- Most Urgent Need
- Solution of the Problem
- Most Vulnerable
- Alleviation of the Problem
- Efficiency through Participation
- Threat to the Community
Need Based Development Projects:
Baseline Survey and Assessment Data

- Country Assessment and Field Assessment
  - UNDP Human Development Index
  - WB Governance Indicators
  - National Development Reports
  - Community Baseline Survey

- Rapid Appraisal Process
  - Objective identification of problems and needs
  - Measurement and evaluation on the amelioration of conditions based on measurable criteria
Community Development Programs

- Community Development is not a passive activity but a participatory process.
- Community Development is about building active and sustainable communities based on social justice and mutual respect.
- Community Development is about changing Power Structures and removing barriers that prevent people from participating in the issues affecting their lives.
- Community Development fulfills individuals rights through collective action.
Community Development Programs

- Participatory Process
- Social Justice
- Mutual Respect
- Power Structures
- Participation
- Fulfill Individual Rights
Community Development Programs: Baseline Survey and Assessment Data

- Country Assessment and Field Assessment
  - UNDP HDI and WB Governance Indicators
  - National Development Reports and Community Baseline Survey
  - Complementation of data through participant observation, open-ended interviews and focus group discussions

- Participatory Appraisal Process
  - Inclusion of subjective criteria and cultural context
  - Identification of social inequities and power structure among community members
  - Participation process is an integral part and goal of the CDP
Inclusive Sustainable Development Programs

- Climate change and environmental vulnerability are key aggravating factors for poverty and social inequality.
- Development programs should seek for an adequate balance between social development and environmental preservation.
- No stakeholder is free from the impact of environmental change and all stakeholders should be included to share both the burden and fruits of sustainable development.
Inclusive Sustainable Development Programs

- Inclusion of the Most Vulnerable
- Neither Free-Riding Nor Overburdening
- Equity in sharing social risks
- Balance Balance And Balance
- Environmental Vulnerability
- Climate Change
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- Balance Climate Change
Inclusive Sustainable Development: Baseline Survey and Assessment Data

- Country Assessment and Field Assessment
  - HDI, Governance Indicators, National Development Reports and Community Baseline Survey
  - Complementation of data through participant observation, open-ended interviews and focus group discussions
  - Scientific data on climate change and environmental vulnerability

- Sustainability Appraisal Process
  - Identification of internal and external challenges to the sustainability of the community
  - Stratified identification of claims and obligations for the balance between development and environment
Sustainability Development Goals:
Key Challenges for Local Communities
Sustainability Development Goals: Key Challenges for Communities

- Contextualization reflecting local realities, challenges and solutions
- High reliance on disaggregated qualitative data
- Difficulty in identifying right-holders and duty bearers (who should pay for whom?)
- Finding the balance point and addressing the issue of equity
- Simple and clear problems but extremely complex solutions