## Elinor Ostrom's 'Good Practice' Design Principles for Co-operation

(For a discussion of the potential applicability of these principles across a very wide range of development challenges, see Working with the Grain pp 147-155).

The Working Rules	Principles for 'Good Practice' Design
I: Rules governing eligibility	
Boundary rules – define who is eligible	Clearly defined participant boundaries: Clear and locally
to enter a position	understood boundaries between legitimate participants and
Position rules – create positions for	non-participants are present.
participants to enter	
II: Operating Rules	
Payoff rules – assign rewards or	Proportional equivalence between benefits and costs. Rules
sanctions	specifying the amounts that a participant benefits are
	proportional to the distribution of labor, materials and other costs.
Aggregation rules – determine how	Collective-Choice Arrangements: Most individuals affected by
collective decisions are to be arrived at	the collaborative initiative are authorized to participate in
	making and modifying its rules.
Choice rules – specify what a	Conflict-Resolution Mechanisms: Rapid, low-cost, local arenas
participant occupying a position	exist for resolving conflicts among participants, or with
must/must not/may do at a particular	officials.
point in a decision process	
	Graduated Sanctions: Sanctions for rule violations start very
	low but become stronger if a user repeatedly violates a rule.
III: Rules governing monitoring	
Information rules – assign the	Manitaring, Manitars who actively audit participant hehavior
obligation/permission or prohibition to communicate to participants in	<i>Monitoring</i> : Monitors who actively audit participant behavior are at least partially accountable to the participants and/or are
positions and the language/form in	the participants themselves.
which the communication will take	the participants themselves.
place	
IV: Rules governing delegation of decision authority	
,	Minimal Recognition of Rights: The rights of participants to set
Operational rules	rules (or participate in rulemaking) are recognized by the
<ul> <li>Collective choice rules</li> </ul>	government.
Constitutional rules	
	Nested Initiatives: Governance activities are organized in
	multiple nested layers, with a clearly defined, autonomous
	domain of decision-making for local-level collective action

Source:adapted from Elinor Ostrom, Understanding Institutional Diversity (Princeton 2005) pp. 259-270.