

IDT – SOCIAL FACILITATION & EPWP BEST PRACTICE

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Preamble

- ❖ IDT's mission & objectives is anchored on;
- ☐ Principle of partnership & people driven development
- ☐ Deliver integrated social infrastructure development programmes for meaningful socio-economic impact
- ☐ Service delivery model that foster participation through community empowerment initiatives/programmes
- ☐ Social facilitation as a ritual or tool to promote community involvement for participatory development
- ☐ Contribution to Nat Strategic Outcomes through; skills development, job creation; assets leverage, sustainable



What does SF involve

- ❑ Processes = different people and institutions in pursuit of common objectives
- ❑ Appreciate and recognise genuine participation of the affected people for sustainable development
- ❑ Enables people to organize for collective action, through a pool of resources and building solidarity on common problems
- ❑ Key components = social mobilisation, policy advocacy, community mobilisation, social marketing, behavioural change and communication.

Why SF

- ☐ To mobilise communities around programmes and projects for their support and participation
- ☐ To champion the establishment of community based institutions to support development programmes
- ☐ To empower community members to actively participate and take ownership of their development
- ☐ To create enabling environment for effective implementation of development initiatives or projects at community level
- ☐ To facilitate networking, partnership establishment in order to maximize the impact of the programmes

CB Planning Facilitation

- ☐ Applicable/relevant for community or ward based plans
- ☐ Full participation of local community members at village/ward level
- ☐ Participants identify development priorities & opportunities
- ☐ Local resources enhanced and harnessed towards development support processes
- ☐ Output: Integrated Based Plan

Project Based Facilitation

- ☐ Participants specific in a particular project
- ☐ Applied to IDT specific project as per client directive
- ☐ Distinct from CBPF – no need to identify the community
- ☐ Output: guaranteed participation and benefits by participants at community or surrounding communities

Legal Framework

- ❑ SA constitution (Act 108,) recognises the importance of engagement or participation by citizens and non-citizens for efficient governance
- ❑ The constitution promotes enabling environment that encourages participatory processes through consultations, open dialogues, debates and discussions without fear of alienation
- ❑ Chapter 14 of NDP (vision 2030) on nation building and social cohesion promotes citizen participation in various forums such as IDP, SGBs and CPFs
- ❑ MSA ensure community participation, consultation and provision of basic services to communities



Activities- EPWP context

- ☐ Community facilitation support
- ☐ Community ownership of development initiatives
- ☐ Provide support on local labour recruitment
- ☐ Coordinate Training & Capacity building activities
- ☐ Provide oversight projects monitoring & evaluation
- ☐ Programme marketing through lobby & advocacy support

Phase 2 Lessons

- ☐ Exclusion of SF at planning stage or at the start of project
- ☐ SF not acknowledged by some municipalities – resulted in lack of cooperation & weak relationships
- ☐ Confusion of roles by implementation and support parties e.g; technical vs SF
- ☐ Constant change of administration in some municipalities
- ☐ Payment of different wage rates on same programme
- ☐ Lack of collaboration by affected parties supporting programme implementation

Conclusion

- ❑ A need for appreciation by different stakeholders on SF
- ❑ Implementing bodies and affected communities to create enabling environment for SF
- ❑ SF not use/seen as fire extinguisher tool but a “black box” for effective improvement of sustainable livelihoods
- ❑ Constant review and evaluation on role players

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