



NATIONAL CONFERENCE
SOUTH AFRICA -A BETTER LIFE FOR ALL



DATE: 1ST – 2ND JULY 2009

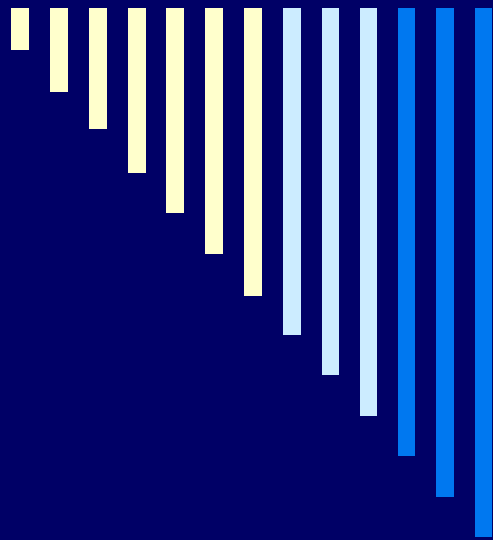
PRESENTATION ON
SUMMING UP & WAY FORWARD

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During Plenary Session Four



**NATIONAL
CONFERENCE –
S A: A BETTER LIFE
FOR ALL**

**IQRAA TRUST
ELANGENI HOTEL, DURBAN
1 – 2 JULY 2009**



CHALLENGES

- Unemployment, poverty,* crime, drugs, disease (AIDS pandemic), moral degeneration, natural disasters (floods, fires), ignorance**
 - Focus beyond our own immediate communities
 - Avoid duplication/overlap of services – need for co-operation between NGOs
 - Consult recipients about nature of aid***
 - Provide skills and training
 - Religious groups to position themselves as agents of development – all religions have philanthropic tradition
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OBJECTIVES

- ❑ Motivation : to uplift & develop the needy sectors of South African society
 - ❑ Identify key long-term projects which are sustainable and manageable (human and financial resources)
 - ❑ Determine the appropriate mechanism to implement the projects (establish steering committee? Pilot by organisation)
 - ❑ Establish partnership with government
 - ❑ Set time-frames for completing projects
 - ❑ Get organisations to commit themselves to share their resources/skills with other NGOs
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NGO ISSUES

CHALLENGES

- ❑ NGOs are too dependent on aid
- ❑ NGOs are being corporatised
- ❑ Do NGOs serve or subdue the poor [speak as poor, with the poor, for the poor, about the poor]?
- ❑ NGOs lack transparency
- ❑ Networking between NGOs is restrained by competition for funds/power
- ❑ NGOs could become tools of government
- ❑ NGOs could be motivated by (political) ideology

DONOR VS NGO ISSUES

- ❑ Trade, aid or debt relief?
- ❑ Model of development (economic – profit-making or service delivery?)
- ❑ How to meet demands of donor?
- ❑ Duplication of services
- ❑ Sustainability : donor confidence depends on delivery

WHAT HAS TO BE DONE

- ❑ Strategic planning [defining goals, service delivery, leadership] – business model?
 - ❑ Internal capacity building [management, infrastructure, human capacity commitment]
 - ❑ Project development [to meet goals]
 - ❑ Best practice models
 - ❑ cooperation with stakeholders [state, civil society]
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PARTNERSHIP BETWEEN NGOs & GOVERNMENT

- ❑ Will build capacity
- ❑ Will facilitate service delivery
- ❑ Will maximise use of limited resources
- ❑ Will eliminate duplication
- ❑ Will create greater cohesion

PREMIER

- ❑ Establish creative partnerships to attain goals of creating food security, improving education & health [if partnering govt, these are priorities]
 - ❑ Monitor service delivery
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MODUS OPERANDI

- Aim for developmental/shared control
- Apprentice system critical to training & skills development
- Schemes must be low tech and inexpensive and must be tested
- Build in flexibility
- Unit that could provide info on funding and assist in accessing funding
- Paid work on regular basis
- Sustainable development [Are food delivery programs relevant? address poverty in holistic way]
- Focus on quality
- Project must be implementable
- End dependency

SHAHEDA

- Demands : Accountability* & Transparency [monitor, budget, evaluation]** & Efficiency
 - Trends : (a) Public-private partnerships (b) industry initiatives in corporate social responsibility
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PROPOSED PROJECTS

- ❑ Train & empower NGOs [enhance quality & service delivery]
 - ❑ Citizen/civic journalism [to change people's lives] – introduce media literacy at school and community levels – can promote projects through media – skills training for journalists
 - ❑ Establish a unit which (1) focuses on capacity building (2) assists in accessing funds
 - ❑ Skills development [including leadership skills]
 - ❑ Develop Agriculture [land issue] / food gardens [schools]
 - ❑ Train home-based care workers
 - ❑ Establish steering committee to (1) audit faith-based projects, activities & buildings & lands (women, youth, environment) (2) create data base of faith-based organisations (3) identify one centre as flagship worth emulating
 - ❑ Conduct skills audit
 - ❑ Endowments [awqaf] –
 - ❑ Alternative models of poverty alleviation [e.g. Grameen – Interest]
 - ❑ Rural development
 - ❑ Disaster management [premier]
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