

SOCIAL AND BEHAVIOUR CHANGE PROGRAMME

CLOSE OUT REPORTING TOOL 2023-24

NAME: Tsengiwe Development One Stop Centre

PRESENTER: L.N. Mlisa

DATE: 3rd May, 2024

ORGANISATION'S DETAILS

- Name of Organisation : Tsengiwe Development One Stop Centre
- District: Chris Hani
- Local Municipality: Sakhisizwe
- Programme title – Social and Behaviour Change
- Financial year : 2023/24
- Reporting period: April 2023 to April, 2024

BACKGROUND

- ✓ Origin of the Organization

Project was introduced in February 2014 due to numerous social factors affecting lives of the community. The main cause was attempted suicidal attempts by youth after receiving positive HIV results. There was increase in reported cases of GBV.

NPOs. Objectives of the project

(1) To implement an integrated approach to manage the community social challenges including referral systems

(ii) To conduct educational awareness campaigns

(iii) To provide one crisis and counselling centre for Tsengiwe and neighbouring communities.

(iv) To conduct home based care, Skills development and Gardening.

- . To form strong partnerships with other stakeholders at Sakhisizwe including government departments, SAPS and Municipality especially Local Aids Council.
- To implement HIV prevention and educational programs for Orphans, Vulnerable Children, youth and adults using calendar dates such as World Aids Day
- To form support groups including caring for GBV , elderlies and disabled persons

- ✓ Coverage : Mainly ward 6 and close by wards: 4, ward 9 and 10; Four primary schools. In total 7 villages are assisted.
- ✓ Funding and amount: Project funded by various funders up to 2022 . Currently funded by DSD for Social Behaviour Change in 2023/2024 financial year. Amount of R751. 01 provided.
- ✓ Stakeholders involved: All NPOs in Sakhisizwe; municipality and all government departments and South African Police Services (SAPS) in Sakhisizwe Municipality.

7 close by villages and 6 schools were involved (two high schools and 4 primary schools).

More often, we work with Domestic Violence Unit to refer GBV cases needing further support.

NARRATIVE ACHIEVEMENTS

- (i) The project was given set target by the Department. Out of 7 programs to be conducted 5 programs were fully implemented. The other two was not implemented per the department instructions – no training was given for them.
- (ii) The four Social Work facilitators were employed at various stages. During the year some got positions elsewhere and vacant positions all filled.
- (iii) The supervisor was employed from April 2023. Coordination of recruitments, interviews, job descriptions and necessary introduction of the SBC project at community level was done by the supervisor.
- (iv) Research conducted by the supervisor from certain areas where the project had already been implemented assist in strategizing the work.
- (v) Project was successfully introduced to all Sakhisizwe areas through Various events. All targets achieved in all programs.

OUTPUT	ACTIVITY	BUDGET	ACHIEVEMENT	EXPENDITURE	BALANCE	VARIANCE
No of participants as per the target and Programme						
– 316 (300 target) 312 (300) 100 (100) 247 (200) 390 (300)	Chommy x 11 sessions per school Yolo x 12 sessions FMP x 6 sessions per group MCC x2 days workshop BCC x 12 sessions per school	R30 000 R30 000 R20 000 R25 000 R30 000	Target achieved Target achieved Target achieved Target achieved Target achieved	R33 150 R30 000 R20 000 R25 000 R30 000	0 0 0 0 0	R3 150 (taken from transfers)

CHALLENGES	PROPOSED SOLUTION
▪ The project introduction was confusing. A different synopsis for applications was given and after submission of application it was changed. This led to original business plan being invalid and new planning for the interventions. ▪ The introduction of the project did not involve area Social Workers and this created long term challenges throughout the implementation. ▪ The project is too wide = 7 programs with long sessions (up to 12 and more with other programs) and huge targets = 300 for three programs. This indicate quantity score more than quality impact.	▪ Department to be certain of synopsis given for application invites. ▪ Area Social Workers' full involvement could be from initial applications to the end the financial year ▪ Due to structural challenges involved in implementation, to be able to gauge impact project review is needed and number of targets for Chommy, Yolo and BCC to be revisited. This is especially so because these programs are school based as out of school is not a possibility at certain villages.
CHALLENGES	PROPOSED SOLUTION

▪ There is too much administration work that is time consuming. Claiming process, data base, process notes, reports (weekly, monthly, quarterly and annual), photocopying etc. ▪ Claiming process needs review. PFMA gives various forms of fund management. Many structural factors interferes with smooth running process of this strategy ▪ Training for the programs should be reviewed. All programs need facilitation skills. Booklets for programs are available	▪ It may assist to have an administrator/coordinator position between the facilitators and supervisor to assist. ▪ Alternatively, signed partnerships between departments could be established where other department agree to fund activities that the DSD funding is not able to accomplish. This is what building the society together and integrated services would be meaningful. This would assist much on quality impact as well. ▪ It may assist that there could be set categories of budget limits that needs 1 quotation e.g. from R0 to R3000 no quotation, R5 000 to R30 000 two and from there 3 quotations needed. Motivation letters with reasons for not obtaining the number of quotations needed should be taken seriously as this process is emotional draining. ▪ Training should focus on reinforcing skills already accumulated by all graduates. Focus to be on process notes writing, report writing and working on various templates used during the training. Thus two training workshops one week each maybe enough.
CHALLENGES	PROPOSED SOLUTION
▪ While schools are willing to support SBC, challenges with assessing time tables on time, scheduled periods changing without notice, absence from school not reported etc ▪ Monitoring and assessment of SBC projects are not regular and many mistakes are seen towards the end of the year and this disturbs the achievement of targets as mistakes that could have been corrected earlier are done towards closure of the project.	▪ Inspectors of the schools where programs are conducted are to support dedicated periods. LO teachers could be involved by sitting in and participating during summary so that LO periods are used fruitfully and support their curriculum. SBC is no waste of their time. ▪ If monthly supervision are not possible, at least quarterly should be emphasized. ▪ Challenges observed from previous years and possible resolutions are to be discussed with new projects to try and prevent continuous challenges.

▪ Funding is deposited late and facilitators not paid and this creates tensions and delays in the implementation. ▪ Supervisors and managers are not accommodated fully as no time is given to have discussions with them not just attending workshops ▪ Various practices used are confusing and create lack of support from supervisors and managers. ▪ Travelling funds are limited especially for projects in remote areas with no further funding except SBC. In places where public transport does not accommodate implementation times	▪ The department may wish to ensure that its funding starts at the stipulated starting date as many funders do. Funding gets approved a previous year and delays in depositing funds could be avoided. ▪ It may assist that during training workshops , a time slot to discuss issues that concerns supervision with managers is given. This would lessen the strains, tensions and challenges and quick resolutions to challenges are always appreciated. ▪ Standardized provincial practices may assist in resolving many challenges. For instance, standardized management of claiming system, report templates etc ▪ The department may wish to seriously review this matter . Perhaps CEOs in the department may wish to strengthen funding partnerships with funding engines like Hollywood, NLC, IDT etc to negotiate vehicle sponsoring for those funded projects with no vehicles. NPOs try to seek funding but if this is done at higher levels those funding engines may view the serious need.
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LESSONS LEARNT

- Importance of introducing the concept of behaviour change in human life. Behaviour is central to almost every life activity and hence all departments, communities and structures should have to work as a collective group.
- Families have serious challenges with their children and grand children and families matter seems to have triggered something serious in parents, even if not all parents have participated.
- Traditional leaders although we did not implement their program, the eagerness, interest shown and invitations we were receiving proves that this project has a positive substance.
- We have never done financial management except our personal finance, this project forced us to be creative and learn to manage finances.

- Training workshops were an eye opener especially the first training . The trainers were just excellent and ‘abelungu’ babo taught us something.
- Abelungu – were always calm, and eager to assist, guide and this support was carried throughout the year. This is remarkable from leaders. We were comfortable among them and able to ask questions even outside sessions.
- Trainers. Wow, we still reflect and repeat some of their teachings during supervision. E,g. “Listening skills critical”; “Eagles characteristic”; “Be creative “; “ write like a professional and all the 7 P’s.”
- We learnt to use “teachable” opportunities from families matter.
- SBC program is not new. It is things we did during our training. But the packaging in different programs is remarkable. Publication papers are a must from this work. The content is well contained.
- Meeting various personalities and characters taught forced us to reflect on our professional skills at all the time and revise our coping skills.
- Passion, dedication, commitment shown by SW facilitators and care givers (who get no stipend) humbled me.

ANALYSIS OF THE FUNDING PERFORMANCE

- The project boast itself for this funding as it reached beneficiaries beyond its ward 6. Various wards were reached. This is a wonderful reward to us
- The project from 2024/25 is going to comply fully with NPO. Funding assisted us with fire extinguisher, first aid kit, and is registered with Dept. of Labour for UIF and COID.
- For years funders have been asking for a website, it has just been created and registered. We are now going to market all our services including SBC internationally and can request donations anywhere in the world. Our knowledge and data legacy has been finally achieved.
- Data base due to ID challenges does not show the exact numbers of people whose lives the project has touched and revived.
- The pleasure of having four qualified full time S Workers was remarkable and community showed positive interest by really bringing up their challenges. S W facilitators managed many cases and we were grateful for their presence as those cases might have not been reported. The psycho-social services improved a lot. Care givers soon melted from their tensions. They found mothers and co-workers. This was great indeed.
- The project forged positive interrelationships with other NPOs especially the municipality, schools and our communities. Working ties were negotiated and strengthened as shown by invites and inclusion of the supervisor in many key committees like Local Aids Committee, Moral Regeneration Forum etc.
- The feedback from graduates during their graduation ceremonies are best testimonies. Communities felt cared for and respected by the department.

Evidence of programs