

Type of Model	Ward Planning
Purpose of the model	To demonstrate a model of participatory planning which is integrated with the local government planning system, is replicable, and which brings poor people into the planning, and management of programmes and projects that affect them in partnership with the municipality.
Client of the model	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Local governments ▪ CSOs ▪ Local communities. ▪ Also potentially technical departments of districts and provinces who provide services to local governments
Why the model is relevant/context	Participation is enshrined in the SA planning legislation but no practical methodologies are available to make this a reality. Community have always been seen on the periphery (and problem) of development and excluded from taking part in the search for solutions.
Preconditions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Political commitment, technical capacity and administrative support by local government to participatory processes. ▪ Availability of funds for communities to implement community action plans. ▪ CSOs (eg NGOs, CBOs) providing technical support to the process. ▪ Stakeholders and local facilitator who champion the process
Main elements (process and product) eg	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ SWOT analysis of livelihoods of the different socio-economic groups ▪ Overview and assessment of services provided in the ward ▪ Prioritised key issues in the ward ▪ Develop action plan for the ward ▪ Implement actions – by community, municipality and others ▪ Monitoring and evaluations
Roles involved eg	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Local government owns municipal level plans, they provide some resources, manages CBP process ▪ Community – owns ward plans, participates in planning ▪ Ward committee – manages community processes, ▪ NGOs – facilitate planning and implementation
Approx financial resources involved (by who)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Process funds for wards to take forward implementation (eg paying for meals for voluntary clean-ups, travelling to visit other communities with experience) • Grants per ward for planning process • Funds to train the facilitators • Ongoing support technical and administrative
SCAPE examples	<p>SCAPE partners (Khanya and Care) have been involved in developing and testing a community based planning model in 4 African countries and in 8 municipalities in SA. This provided an opportunity for SCAPE partners to influence the way Local Governments do business in partnership with communities.</p> <p><i>CBP in Makana</i></p> <p>A pro-poor community based and participatory planning process which is linked to the municipal planning process. Communities develop action plans and identify activities which they will undertake on their own and without outside help, activities to be undertaken by them with support from outside and activities to be undertaken by local government.</p>
Lessons	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NGOs do have the capacity to facilitate but will need hands on experience of CBP process • Municipalities have funds and staff but need methodological and administrative; • Very important to understand preconditions at outset; • Funds must be available to communities to implement their activities;