



Evaluation of NGOs and CBOs support in SASSETA

Final Report

Abstract:

In 2011 the South African government introduced the third National Skills Development Strategy (NSDS III) to increase training and development opportunities and achieve the fundamental transformation of irregularities linked to class, race, gender, age and disability in our society.

On 1st April 2011, Sector Education and Training Authorities (SETAs) have been re-established to improve the effectiveness and the efficiency of the skills development system. One of the primary goals of NSDS III is to encourage SETA support concerning Non-Government Organisation (NGO) and Community Based Organisation (CBO) skills development initiatives. NSDS III acknowledges the importance of NGO/CBOs and encourages the need for SETAs to support various NGO/CBOs initiatives to enable to improve themselves in implementing community outreach programmes.

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

APP- Annual Performance Plan

CBO- Community Based Organisation

DG- Discretionary Grant

EDTPSETA- Education, Development Practices Sector Education and Training Authority

NDP- National Development Plan

NGO- Non-Governmental Organisation

NSDS- National Skills Development Strategy

PFMA- Public Finance Management Act

QMR- Quarterly Monitoring Report

SLA- Service Level Agreement

SASSETA - Safety and Security Sector Education and Training Authority

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Executive Summary

SASSETA was established in terms of the Skills Development Act, No. 97 of 1998 with the mandate to promote and facilitate skills development for the safety and security sector. The Minister of Higher Education and Training relicensed the SETAs from April 2011 to March 2018 and extended it by a further two-year period until 31 March 2020, to operate within the skills development framework articulated in the National Skills Development Strategy III (NSDS III) framework and other policies and strategies presented below.

One of the primary goals of NSDS III is to encourage SETA support concerning Non-Government Organisation (NGO) and Community Based Organisation (CBO) skills development initiatives. NSDS III acknowledges the importance of NGO/CBOs and encourages the need for SETAs to support various NGO/CBOs initiatives to enable to improve themselves in implementing community outreach programmes.

NSDS Strategic goal 4.6 encourages support of NGOs and CBOs. Properly supported with adequate skills, these stakeholders can play a key role in empowering people to create opportunities to make a living for themselves through credible and quality worker skills development, education and training programmes. Accordingly, the NSDS III recognises that:

♣ The NGO, community and worker-initiated skills development and training programmes must be supported.

SASSETA undertook an evaluation study on NGO and CBO support intervention implemented during 2015-2018. The study is aimed at evaluating NGOs and CBOs supported through sector-based programmes implemented during the period 2015-2018. The looked at the effectiveness of SASSETA's NGO and CBO support programme and investigate how these programmes have yielded intended results.

The evaluation study was conducted through a process of interviews and distribution of questionnaires to NGOs and CBOs that participated in SASSETAs NGO and CBOs support interventions for the period 2015-2018.

The evaluation questionnaire developed to comprise of two sections; Section A is designed to profile NGO and CBOs to determine the area of focus and to enable to use the information for future research projects. Section B consist of mixed-method interview questionnaires. The study analysed responses of questionnaires and interviews as well as the information supplied by participants and other relevant information that was obtained from the Monitoring Evaluation and Reporting Unit. The evaluation findings and recommendations have been incorporated in the final report.

NGO and CBO support evaluation studies like most of the evaluation studies were hampered by limitations; which were caused by unforeseeable circumstances such as availability of literature review which focuses on the NGO/CBO sector as a whole and lack of disaggregated data on NGO/CBO working in Safety and Security focus area. Some of the challenges are mentioned in the findings.

1. Introduction

SASSETA is a training authority established in terms Section 9 of Skills Development Act, 1998 (Act No. 97 of 1998 as amended). SASSETA is mandated to provide leadership and strategic direction on skills development in the safety and security sector.

In terms of the Act, the Director-General is the Accounting Officer. SETAs are therefore required to report to the Director-General on the efficient and effective use of the skills development levies. SETAs are also governed by the PFMA, the provisions of which are designed to ensure that public funds are spent effectively and efficiently.

2. Background

SETAs are public entities which annually enter into a Service Level Agreement with the Department of Higher Education and Training (DHET). As a statutory requirement, SETAs are required to indicate their contribution to NSDS III (National Skills Development Strategy III) by developing and submitting an Annual Performance Plan (APP) and Strategic Plan. The Service Level Agreement (SLA) entered into with the Department of Higher Education and Training on an annual basis provide guidelines on targets that SETAs need to achieve.

According to the NSDS III progress report (2013), the aim of skills development is not just about training people to be employed by companies. It must also train people in business skills so that more businesses could be set up and, in that way, create more employment opportunities. Although skills development aims to train people, some factors act as a hindrance such as low levels of education and training, inappropriate and unaccredited training.

3. Current Status

Since the inception of NSD III SASSETA does not have NGO and CBOs support intervention framework and guidelines in place. Some NGOs and CBOs supported are not within the safety and security sector. A lot of research work has not been done to identify NGOs and CBOs operating within safety and security environment. The set indicator has always been the last to be considered during each financial year as there is no structured model in place on how NGOs and CBOs should be supported. In as much as we provide support to these NGOs and CBOs, we are not certain whether the type of support provided is indeed effective. The NSDS III addresses the need for partnership including NGO and CBOs as delivery agents as critical to achieve our aspiration of higher economic growth and development, high productivity and a skilled and capable workforce to support skill revolution in our country. SASSETA need to find innovative ways of working together with NGO and CBOs to improve the skills development intervention within the safety and security sector

4. Preliminary literature review

The evaluation process is the systematic and continual documentation of the key aspects of programme performance that assess whether the programme is operating as intended or according to appropriate standards. The focus is on the integrity of the programme operation and actual services delivery to the target audience. (Rossi, Lipsey & Freeman, 2004). Evaluation study investigates the implementation of the intervention, including whether the administrative and programme objective of the interventions is being met; whether programmes are delivered under the goals of the programme intervention; whether programme interventions are delivered to appropriate recipients and whether eligible persons are omitted from the delivery the intervention; whether stakeholders are satisfied; whether the administrative, organisational and personnel functions are well-administered; whether the programme intervention delivery is well-organised and in line with programme design and other specification (Rossi, Lipsey & Freeman, 2004).

The government should focus on engaging with people in their forums rather than expecting citizens to engage with forums created by the state. National, provincial and local spheres of government can enhance citizens' participation through a variety of two-way information gathering and sharing forums and platforms between citizens and government. While these platforms can enable the government to inform, they also enable citizens to give feedback to the government and to monitor performance.

Besides, these channels will allow all development actors (the individual, communities, NGOs, government and even the private sector) to use this information flow to develop strategies together that enable citizens to best claim their rights and exercise their responsibilities as envisaged by the Constitution. For this to happen there should be some level of trust among all the development actors involved and the information gathered should be salient, credible and be seen as legitimate by all. (NDP 2030:2012)

Citizen participation has an important role to play in bringing about transformation. South Africans need to use the avenues provided for in the legislation and others to help shape the development process and hold the government to account for the quality of services it delivers.

Active citizenship requires inspirational leadership at all levels of society. Leadership does not refer to one person or even a tight collective of people. It applies to every aspect of life. In particular, community leaders and public figures should demonstrate leadership qualities that include: The ability to lead by example and to follow rules that apply to everyone. Honesty, integrity and trustworthiness. Leaders can combine the ability to hold fast to a core

set of values as enshrined in the Constitution with embracing change and research and innovation by universities, science councils, departments, NGOs and the private sector have a key role to play in improving South Africa's global competitiveness. Coordination between the different role-players is important.

5. Scope and purpose of the study

5.1 Scope of the study

The scope of this study is to evaluate the implementation of programme interventions for Non-governmental Organisations (NGO) and Community-Based Organisation (CBO) supported by SASSETA through sector-based programmes that have been implemented. The study will focus on NGOs and CBOs that were supported by SASSETA from 2015 to 2018 financial years. The focus will be on the effectiveness of the interventions.

5.2 Purpose of the study

The purpose of this study is to evaluate NGO and CBOs support intervention.

To accomplish this purpose, the following objectives will be considered:

- (i) To evaluate the importance of NGOs and CBOs support programme interventions
- (ii) To evaluate the effectiveness of SASSETA NGOs and CBOs support programmes
- (iii) To investigate if the NGOs and CBOs are benefiting from the programmes that are implemented by SASSETA.
- (iv) To determine whether these NGOs and CBOs support programme interventions can be replicated for future projects

6. Evaluation questions

The following sub evaluation questions were administered addressed to answer the main question of the study:

- (i) How important are the NGOs and CBOs support intervention?
- (ii) How has the NGO and CBOs benefited from the implemented programmes?
- (iii) How have these SASSETA interventions assisted your organisation to function effectively?
- (iv) Do you think these interventions should be repeated/replicated for future initiatives?
- (v) How would you rate SASSETAs NGO and CBO support initiatives and interventions?
- (vi) How can SASSETA improve in providing support to NGO and CBOs?

7. Alternative Solution

The following alternative solution to address the business problem can be considered.

(i) Description

Commission the evaluation study – to conduct an evaluation on “NGO and CBO support within the safety and security sector”.

8. Significance and contribution of the study

The study has assisted in obtaining an in-depth understanding of the efficiency, effectiveness, relevance, and impact on the implementation of NGO and CBO support. It is also anticipated that the results of the study will provide key lessons, and inputs as well as recommendations into the retro-fit NGO and, CBO support approach in the sector.

9. Expected deliverables/outcomes

An evaluation commission is expected to respond to (5.1) output/deliverables.

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9.1 Benefits of an evaluation study

The benefits associated with this project are:

- √ An established framework that supports NGO and CBOs initiatives
- √ The long term structured mechanism that support NGO and CBO in the sector
- √ Effective implementation programme that supports NGO and CBOs in the sector
- √ The study will contribute towards policy formulation i.e. Discretionary Grant Policy

9.2 Limitations to the evaluation study

- ✓ Change in NGO/CBOs personnel who were the drivers of interventions within their institutions which resulted in a lack of business continuity at the NGO/CBOs
- ✓ Availability of literature review which focuses on the NGO/CBO sector as a whole and lack of disaggregated data on NGO/CBO working in Safety and Security focus area. Some of the challenges are mentioned in the findings.
- ✓ Limitation or outdated data to be used during the study
- ✓ Difficulty in assessing the achievement of goals and objectives of the interventions due to unavailability of data to establish a baseline to do the comparison and draw conclusions
- ✓ Difficulty in establishing the difference between NGOs and CBOs has made it impossible to clarifying whether the entity is NGO or CBO due to Social development registration system as they both allocated similar registration numbers.
- ✓ Some NGO/CBOs falling outside the scope of the safety and security sector which did not see any benefits provided by SASSETAs programme intervention.

10. Evaluation Methods

10.1. Quantitative Method

The quantitative method measures the depth and breadth of implementation (e.g. the number of NGO/CBOs that participated, the number of NGO/CBOs who completed the program). Quantitative data collected before and after an intervention can show its outcomes and impact. The strengths of quantitative data for evaluation purposes include their generalizability (if the sample represents the population), the ease of analysis, and their consistency and precision (if collected reliably).

The limitations of using quantitative data for evaluation can include poor response rates from surveys, difficulty obtaining documents, and difficulties obtaining valid measurement. Besides, quantitative data do not provide an understanding of the program's context and may not be robust enough to explain complex issues or interactions (Holland et al, 2005; Garbarino et al, 2009)

10.2. Qualitative Method

Qualitative data are collected through direct or participant observation, interviews, focus groups, and case studies and from written documents. Analyses of qualitative data include examining, comparing and contrasting, and interpreting patterns. The analysis will likely include the identification of themes, coding, clustering similar data, and reducing data to meaningful and important points, such as in grounded theory-building or other approaches to qualitative analysis.

The strengths of qualitative data include providing contextual data to explain complex issues and complementing quantitative data by explaining the “why” and “how” behind the “what”
The limitations of qualitative data for evaluation may include lack of generalizability, the time-consuming and costly nature of data collection, and the difficulty and complexity of data analysis and interpretation (Patton, 2002)

10.3 Mixed Method approach

The evaluation of NGO and CBO support intervention was based on mixed methods because of the diversity of issues addressed (e.g. population, type of project, and goals). The choice of methods should fit the need for the evaluation, its timeline, and available resources (Holland et al, 2005; Steckler et al, 1992).

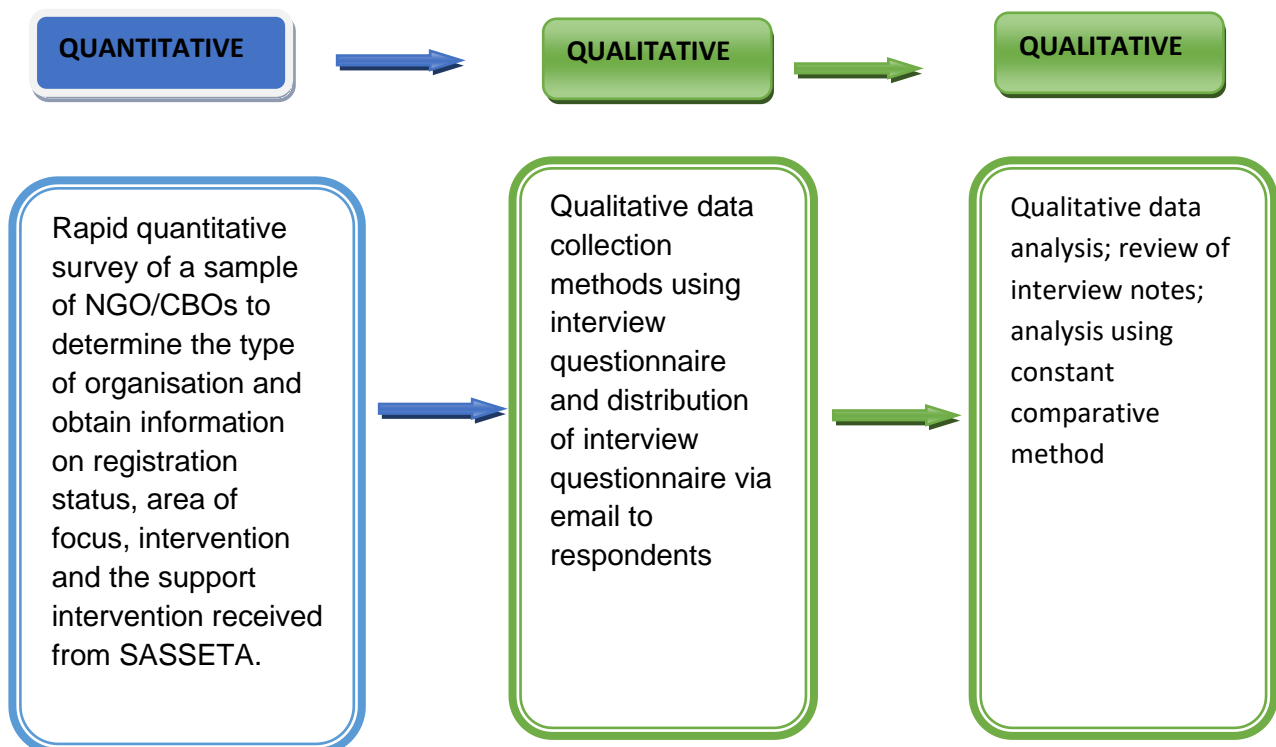
Mono-method approach is more prone to method induced bias, mixed methods generally produce more comprehensive coverage and more valid findings than either qualitative or quantitative alone. One of the main reasons for mixed-method designs was to combine the strengths and qualitative and quantitative approach while at the same addressing some of the inherent weakness of either mono-method approach.

10.3.1 Mixed Method Design

Mixed method designs can be categorised along three key dimensions. One is whether the different methods are used concurrently or sequential. A second is whether the different methods are considered to have relatively equal importance, or one methodology is considered dominant and the other is used to complement it. Third-dimension deals with the stages of evaluation at which the methods are integrated. The options range from integration during a single stage to complete integration throughout all stages of evaluation (Creswell et al, 2003)

NGO/CBO evaluation study used a sequential mixed method design with a qualitative dominant approach. The interview questionnaire was designed into two sections, the first section begins with a rapid quantitative approach to obtain the profile of NGO/CBO focusing on the size of the entity, registration status, area of focus, intervention and the support intervention received from SASSETA. The second section was mainly on interview questions which were administered through telephonically and distribution of a questionnaire to participants.

Sequential Mixed Method Design with Dominant Qualitative approach



11. Data Collection

A mixed-method approach in data collection has been used to overcome the weaknesses inherent in each (quantitative and qualitative data) method when used alone.

It also increases the credibility of evaluation findings when information from different data sources converges (i.e., they are consistent about the direction of the findings) and can deepen the understanding of the NGO and CBOs Seta programme support initiative, its effects and context

The data used was obtained from SASSETA's Quarterly Monitoring and Reporting (SQMR) submitted at DHET for the period 2015 to 2018.

A questionnaire was developed and administered to conveniently selected participants to complete. The questionnaire was sent via email for participants to complete at their leisure for the respondents to participate fully and in some instances, a telephonic interview was conducted. The questionnaire was administered both interactively and non-interactively.

12. Sampling and Population

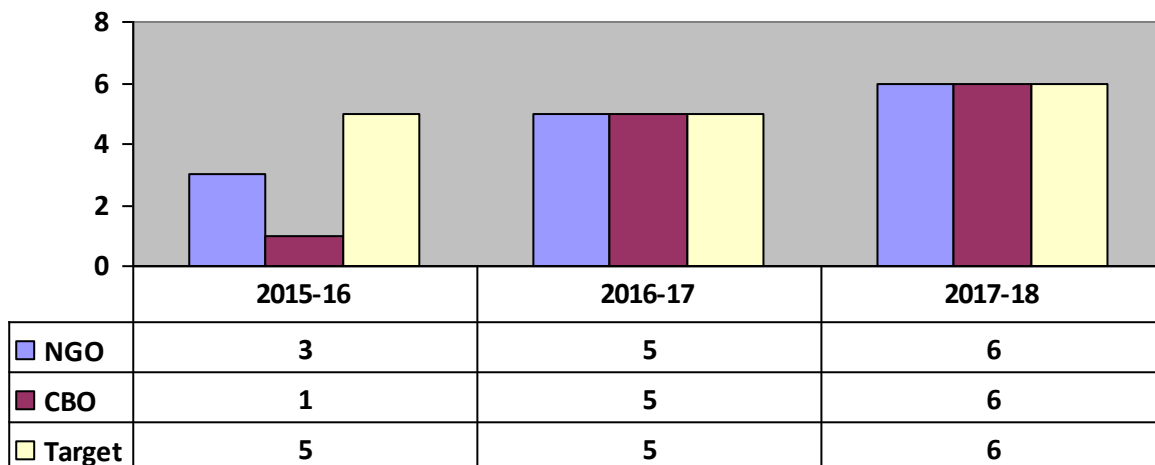
SASSETA had a Service Level Agreement (SLA) with DHET to support 32 NGO/CBOs through the implementation of various intervention during 2015-2018. SASSETA supported 26 NGO/CBOs through various interventions such as capacity building, workshops and funding through a discretionary grant. Convenient sampling method was used in this evaluation study due to the difficulty in tracking down the respective NGO/CBOs. It should also be noted that most NGO/CBO survive through donor funding and some of them are no longer in operation.

The below table is a list of NGO and CBOs supported by SASSETA during 2015-2018

OUTCOME 4.6.3: WORKER, NGO AND COMMUNITY-BASED EDUCATION PROGRAMMES INITIATIVES ARE SUPPORTED AND THEIR IMPACT MEASURED AND REPORTED ON										
OUTPUT 4.6.3.1: SETAs engage with trade unions, NGOs and community based organizations in their sector and identify skills needs and strategies to address needs.										
NAME OF ORGANISATION	TYPE OF ORGANISATION (NGO/NLPE, CBO, TRADE UNION)	CONTACT DETAILS OF THE ORGANISATION	REGISTRATION / CIPRO No	TYPE OF PROGRAMMES	TYPE OF SUPPORT	PROVINCE	LOCAL/DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY	SPECIFY AREA	ORGANIZATION IN URBAN / RURAL	FINANCIAL YEAR
SOUTH AFRICAN MILITARY VETERANS	NGO	072 130 8062	076-861 NPO	CAPACITY BUILDING	CAPACITY BUILDING	GAUTENG	TSHWANE METRO	PRETORIA	URBAN	2015-16
Tshilwavirusiku victim empowerment	NGO		087 -569 NPO	CAPACITY BUILDING	CAPACITY BUILDING	LIMPOPO	MAKHADO		RURAL	2015-16
ITO FOCUS	CBO	082 330 8704	2008/018612/07	CAPACITY BUILDING	CAPACITY BUILDING	GAUTENG	TSHWANE METRO	PRETORIA	URBAN	2015-16
UNITED YOUTH PROJECT	NGO	072 596 2687	97470 NPO	CAPACITY BUILDING	CAPACITY BUILDING	GAUTENG	JOHANNESBURG METRO	FOURWAYS	URBAN	2015-16
SANMVA	NGO	081 480 0969	076-861-NPO	WORKSHOP	CAPACITY BUILDING	GAUTENG	CITY OF JOHANNESBURG	JOHANNESBURG	URBAN	2016-17
SA RED CROSS	NGO	016 422 1313	000-852-NPO	WORKSHOP	CAPACITY BUILDING	GAUTENG	SEDI BENG	SEBOKENG	URBAN	2016-17
Lejwe la Tghuso Community Service	NGO	011 056 0116	105-581-NPO	WORKSHOP	CAPACITY BUILDING	GAUTENG	EKURHULENI	TEMBISA	URBAN	2016-17
BOKAMOSO VICTIM EMPOWERMENT	CBO	084 762 1279	086-433-NPO	WORKSHOP	CAPACITY BUILDING	GAUTENG	EKURHULENI	TEMBISA	URBAN	2016-17
COMMUNITY WOMEN ACTION	CBO	076 124 1128	008-309-NPO	WORKSHOP	CAPACITY BUILDING	GAUTENG	EKURHULENI	TEMBISA	URBAN	2016-17
THANDA AFTER-SCHOOL	CBO	079 669 1283	085-981-NPO	WORKSHOP	CAPACITY BUILDING	GAUTENG	TSHWANE METRO	PRETORIA	URBAN	2016-17
NICDAM	CBO	012 656 8458	007-918-NPO	WORKSHOP	CAPACITY BUILDING	GAUTENG	TSHWANE METRO	PRETORIA	URBAN	2016-17
Hola Bon Renaissance Foundation	CBO	079 914 1904	035-206-NPO	WORKSHOP	CAPACITY BUILDING	GAUTENG	TSHWANE METRO	PRETORIA	URBAN	2016-17
REAMOHETSWE COMMUNITY	NGO	078 292 0780	071-716-NPO	Skills Programmes	Discretionary Grant	GAUTENG	Ekurhuleni	Daveyton	Urban	2017-18
KAMOHELO COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT CENT	NGO	073 9743 3872	082-4171NPO	Skills Programmes	Discretionary Grant	GAUTENG	Ekurhuleni	Springs	Urban	2017-18
NICDAM	NGO	012 656 7014	007-918-NPO	Skills Programmes	Discretionary Grant	GAUTENG	Tshwane	Wierda Park	Urban	2017-18
FAMILIES SOUTH AFRICA	NGO	054 332 3955	006-378-NPO	Skills Programmes	Discretionary Grant	Northern Cape	Upington	Upington	Urban	2017-18
UBUHLE BOBUNTU	NGO		092-817-NPO	WORKSHOP	CAPACITY BUILDING	GAUTENG	City of Johannesburg	Soweto	Urban	2017-18
UBUNTU EBANTWINI MOVEMENT	NGO	060 574 3647	191-940-NPO	WORKSHOP	CAPACITY BUILDING	GAUTENG	City of Johannesburg	Soweto	Urban	2017-18
ABRAHAM KRIEL MARIA KLOPPERS KINDERHUI	CBO		001-173-NPO	WORKSHOP	CAPACITY BUILDING	GAUTENG	City of Johannesburg	Johannesburg	Urban	2017-18
THEMBINKOSI DAYCARE	CBO	071 194 1494	059-282-NPO	WORKSHOP	CAPACITY BUILDING	GAUTENG	City of Johannesburg	Soweto	Urban	2017-18
LITTLE ANGEL DAY DAYCARE	CBO	078 286 7931	062-735-NPO	WORKSHOP	CAPACITY BUILDING	GAUTENG	City of Johannesburg	Soweto	Urban	2017-18
HLALISANI HELPING HAND	CBO	083 373 4757	061-734-NPO	WORKSHOP	CAPACITY BUILDING	GAUTENG	City of Johannesburg	Soweto	Urban	2017-18
HLABINKOMO COMMUNITY SERVICES	CBO	078 400 5793	106-052-NPO	WORKSHOP	CAPACITY BUILDING	GAUTENG	City of Johannesburg	Soweto	Urban	2017-18
COOL KIDZ EARLY LEARNING CENTRE	CBO	079 271 7317	120-549-NPO	WORKSHOP	CAPACITY BUILDING	GAUTENG	City of Johannesburg	Soweto	Urban	2017-18
INQUBEKO YETHU	CBO	072 985 4450	143-973-NPO	WORKSHOP	CAPACITY BUILDING	GAUTENG	City of Johannesburg	Soweto	Urban	2017-18

Data source: SASSETA QMR 2015-18

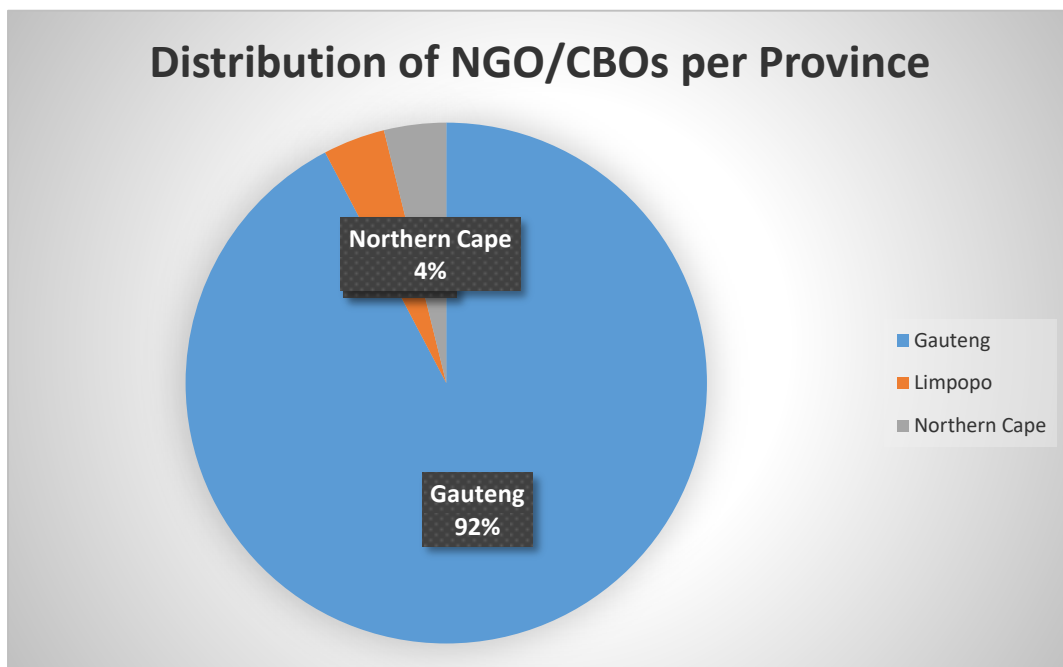
13 Data Analysis on NGO and CBO supported by SASSETA (2015-18)



Data source: SASSETA QMR 2015-18

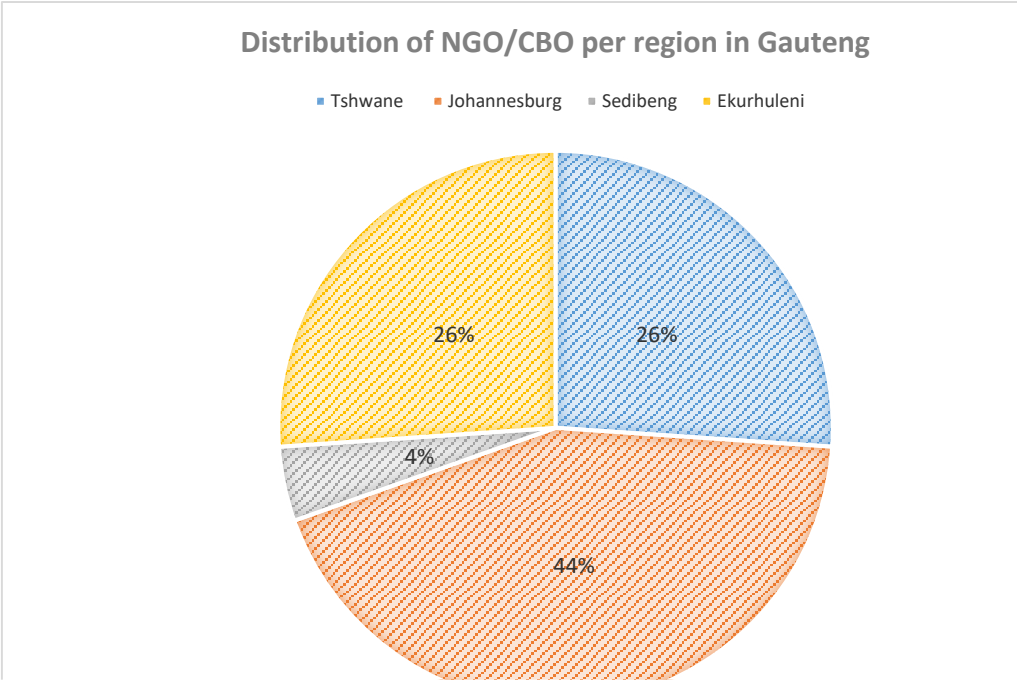
The table indicates the distribution of SASSETA’s NGO and CBO programme support intervention that was implemented from 2015-2018. The first financial year (2015-16) indicates that both NGO and CBO’s target was 5 for each entity and the figure reflected on the table indicates that SASSETA did not perform very well with 3 out of 5 for NGO and 1 out of 5 for CBO.

13.1.



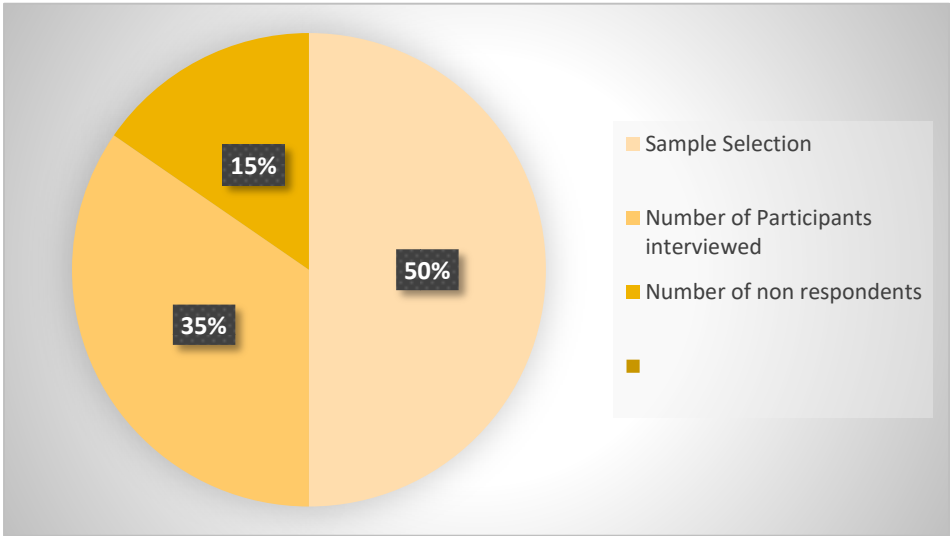
The above distribution chart shows SASSETA NGO/CBO programme support intervention that was implemented with following geographical spread. This chart shows that majority of NGO/CBOs supported are Gauteng based with a total of 24 of the 26 supported nationally. Northern Cape and Limpopo both had 1 from each province. Only 4 of the 9 provinces

13.2



The above distribution chart shows the implementation of SASSETA NGO/CBOs programme support intervention which were implemented around the Gauteng region. Gauteng has 11 district municipalities. Only 4 of the 11 district municipalities were serviced.

13.3. Number of NGO/CBO participated in the evaluation study against the SETA overall achievements



The chart above is a percentage of NGO/CBO interviewed during this evaluation study

13.3. Responses from participants of the NGO/CBO evaluation study

The following responses were recorded from questionnaires;

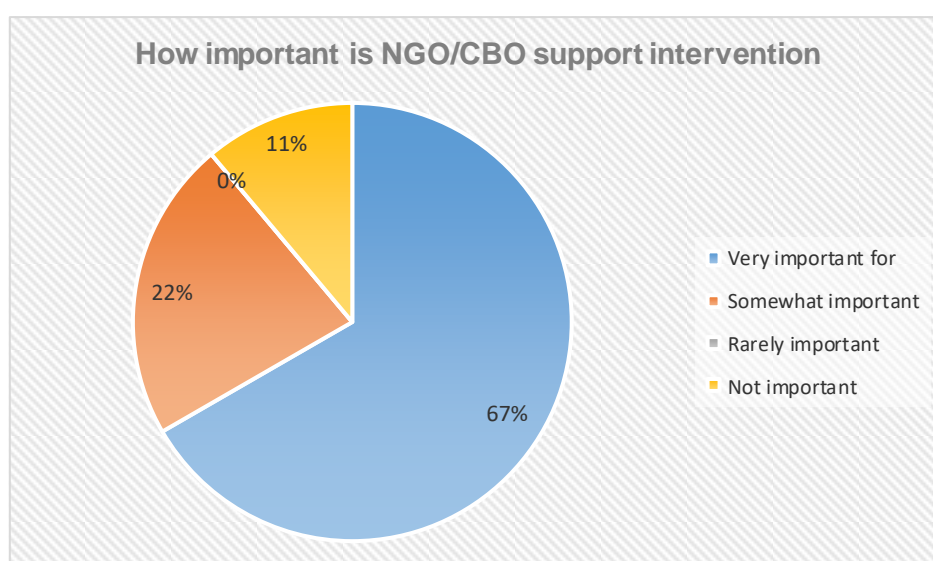
Question1

1. How important are the NGOs and CBOs support intervention?

Very important for our NGO/CBO	Somewhat important for our NGO/CBO	Rarely important for our NGO/CBO	Not important for our NGO/CBO
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Responses

Very important: They change and empower the entities to impart knowledge to the community
Very important: The discretionary funding received has assisted the entity to work with victim empowerment support unit at the Police stations
Very important: It helps NGOs
Somewhat important: Most people do not know much about SETAs particularly SASSETA.
Very important: SASSETA funding assisted us to upskill the community particularly informal settlement with Trauma and Disaster Management Skills Programme.
Very important: Our NGO is embarking on community patrol programme, so we did attend a training hosted by the Department of Community Safety and it was funded by SASSETA
Very important: SASSETA is supposed to be the leading SETA that insures that Military Veterans are assisted with bursaries, training for Military Veterans and their dependents
Not important: Our NGO is registered as a day-care centre, therefore, SASSETA activities were not helpful to us



The above mention chart shows the percentage of the response to the first question on the interview questionnaire

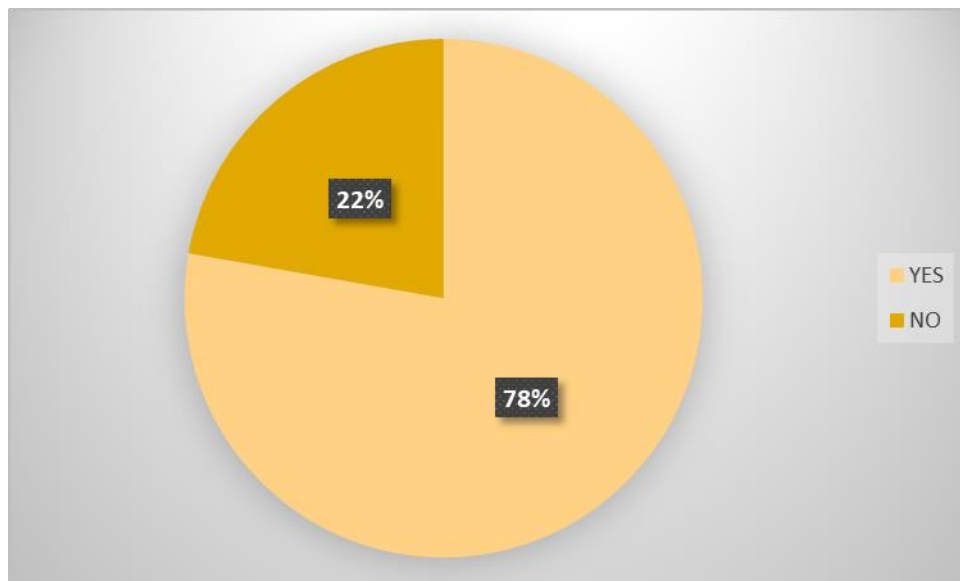
Question 2

Has your organisation ever benefited from SASSETA's implemented programme?

Yes	No
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Responses

Yes: The information provided during workshops assisted our organisation
Yes: The programmes that SASSETA implemented have benefited our unemployed by providing them with a skills programme through accredited training
Yes: Through discretionary funding projects to implement Victim Empowerment Programme
Yes: We benefited from SASSETA. Our learner received an accredited certificate in HIV/AIDS counselling and Trauma Management Skills Programme
Yes: Assisted us to upskill the community and partnered with local municipalities offices
Yes: Even though the Learnership which was implemented did not yield expected results. No reports were given to us and our children were placed at various places with no one checking on their progress from SASSETA.
No: Application for funding was made and we never receive any response
No: Our area of focus is not safety and security related



The chart shows the response percentage on organisations benefited on SASSETA implemented programmes

Question 3

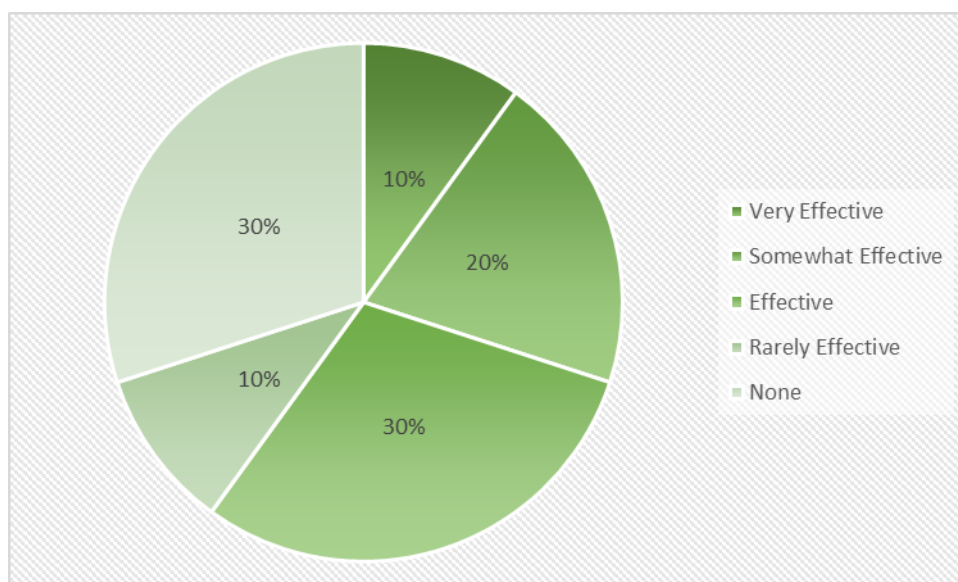
3. How have these SASSETA interventions assisted your organisation to function effectively?

Please tick your answer and add a comment below

Very effective	Somewhat effective	Effective	Rare	None
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Responses

None: Our area of focus is not safety and security related
None: Application for funding was submitted to SASSETA and we did not receive a response
Rare: The was funding set aside by the Administrator and we submitted our companies but never got any business opportunity directed to us
Effective: SASSETA funding assisted our organisation through skills development interventions
Very Effective: Our organisation now has qualified staff to counsel people in need of the services
Effective: Capacity building workshop assisted us to put together business proposals
Effective: Some information received on the website was very helpful for our organisation
None: programme intervention not applicable to us



This chart shows the response percentage on how these interventions assisted the entities

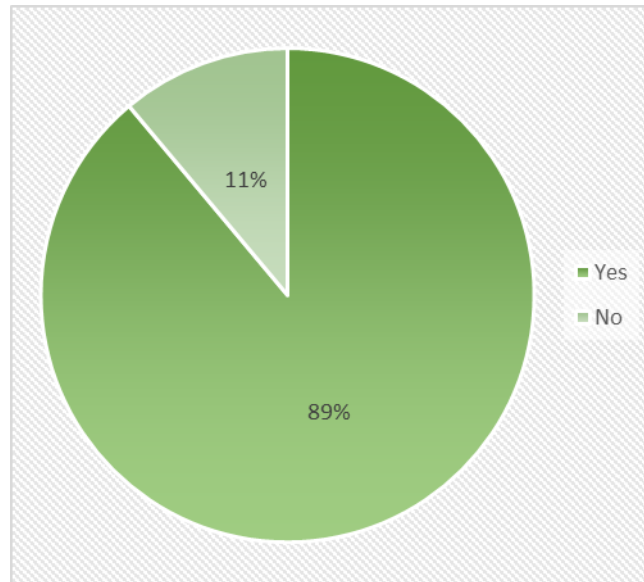
Question 4

Do you think these interventions should be repeated/replicated for future initiatives?

Yes	No
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If no, please state the reasons why

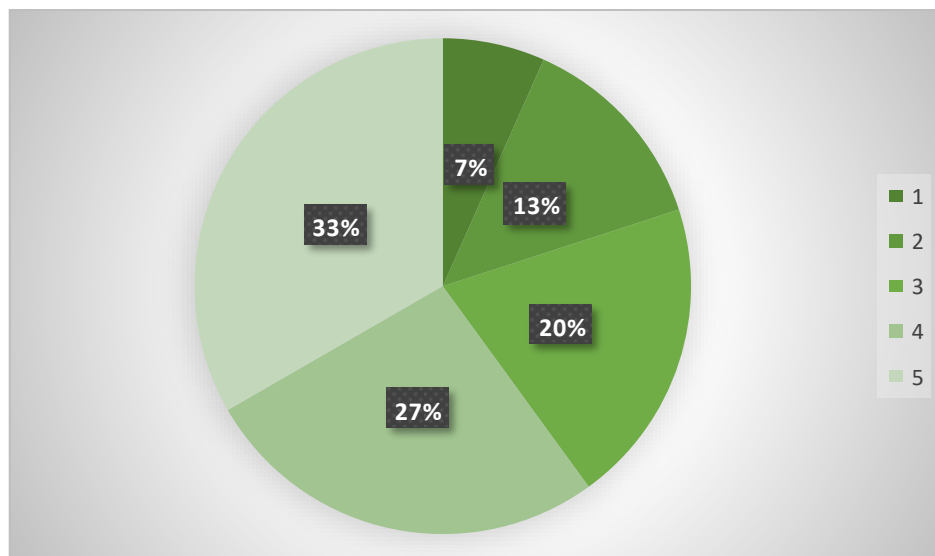
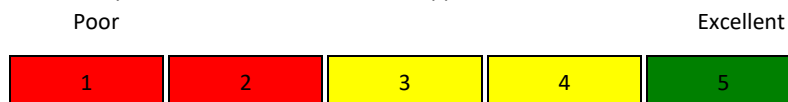
Responses



The chart shows the response percentage on whether the intervention should be replicated

Question 5

On the scale below, how would you rate SASSETA's NGO/CBO support initiatives and interventions?



Question 6

How can SASSETA improve in providing support to NGO/CBOs?

Responses

SASSETA needs to have regular programme interventions for NGO/CBOs at least three times a year
More visibility at the local level and support community outreach programmes
Much as we are funded by SASSETA there should be an improvement grant disbursement because it takes too long to distribute funding and payment of invoices always takes long
On the payment side please pay on time and release the document that you would like us to submit
Improve your funding model by supporting more NGO/CBO initiatives
SASSETA must engage NGO/CBOs when it comes to implementation of projects. Identify projects that could be beneficial to the community
SASSETA need to consider us as NGO/CBO during planning. Make funding available for NGO/CBOs so that they can be capacitated
Our area of focus are not safety and security; therefore, we do not have interest in SASSETA activities.

14. Findings on NGO and CBO support evaluation study.

In the exploration of NGO and CBO support programme intervention, the following findings were deduced;

Finding 1

Our data analysis on NGOs and CBOs supported during 2015-18 financial years shows that SASSETA did not achieve its target during the 2015-16 financial year. During 2015-16, SASSETA achieved 40% of the target set for this particular financial year. For both 2016-17 and 2017-18 financial year, SASSETA achieved 100% against the set target.

Finding 2

SASSETA did not achieve the national footprint on its NGO/CBO programme support intervention. The distribution chart shows that most NGO and CBOs supported 92% of them are based in Gauteng. Both Limpopo and Northern Cape are at 4%.

Finding 3

During sample selection, 50% of the population were identified and we have used various sampling characteristics. Convenient sampling method was used in this evaluation study due to the difficulty in tracking down the respective NGO/CBOs. It should also be noted that most NGO/CBO survive through donor funding and some of them are no longer in operation.

Our distribution chart shows that 35% of the 50% sampled NGO/CBO participated in the evaluation study. The remainder of 15% could not be reached to be interviewed.

Finding 4

The most NGO/CBO support intervention programme SASSETA provided was in the form of capacity building workshop. The records show that 21 NGO/CBO were provided with capacity building programme and 4 NGO/CBOs were awarded discretionary funding. SASSETA's performance information shows that the total percentage achieved during 2015-2018 financial years is sitting at 78% and 12% were the ones that were awarded discretionary funding during 2015-18 financial years.

Finding 5

During telephonic interviews, some of the participants indicated that their area of focus does not fall within the safety and security sector, therefore the responses to questionnaires were inconclusive.

15. Recommendations on NGO and CBO support evaluation study.

Recommendation 1

During 2015-16, SASSETA achieved 40% of the target set for this particular financial year. SASSETA should invite and profile NGOs and CBOs within the safety and security sector. NGOs and CBOs database should be developed and encouraged them to participate in submission WSP/ATR so that their training needs can be identified.

Recommendation 2

The distribution chart shows that most NGO and CBOs supported 92% of them are based in Gauteng. Both Limpopo and Northern Cape are at 4%.

NGO and CBO support programme intervention should be spread across provinces and mostly the area that should be looked at is rural communities, where most resources are not adequate. Community empowerment programmes are most relevant to upskill the communities through SETA initiative programmes

Recommendation 3

Our distribution chart shows that 35% of the 50% sampled NGO/CBO participated in the evaluation study. The remainder of 15% could not be reached to be interviewed.

SASSETA should encourage NGO and CBOs participation during roadshows to enable to identify NGO and CBO needs within the sector.

Recommendation 4

The records show that 21 NGO/CBO were provided with capacity building programme and 4 NGO/CBOs were awarded discretionary funding.

SASSETA needs to review its Discretionary grant policy to accommodate and empower NGO and CBOs to access funding.

Recommendation 5

During telephonic interviews, some of the participants indicated that their area of focus does not fall within the safety and security sector, therefore the responses to questionnaires were inconclusive.

SASSETA needs to establish a platform where they can engage these NGOs and CBOs in a broader spectrum as per NSDS III goals and objectives

16. Conclusions

One of the primary goals of NSDS III is to encourage SETAs to support Non-Government Organisation (NGO) and Community Based Organisation (CBO) skills development initiatives. NSDS III acknowledges the importance of NGO/CBOs and encourages the need for SETAs to support various NGO/CBOs initiatives to enable to improve themselves in implementing community outreach programmes. SASSETA needs to involve NGO and CBOs during strategic planning to ensure that NGOs and CBOs programmes are incorporated into our planning documents. There has been fewer NGO and CBOs who were granted funding to implement SASSETA programmes Funding model for NGO and CBOs must be reviewed to encourage more NGO and CBOs to apply for funding.

NGOs and CBOs play roles from advocates for the poor to implementers of government programmes; from agitators and critics to partners and advisors; from sponsors of pilot projects to mediators. NGOs and CBOs are key players in nation-building, major contributors to development processes in our country SASSETA needs to strengthen its partnerships with NGOs and CBOs within safety and security sector by identifying relevant NGOs and CBOs and create a database that can be used during stakeholder engagement.

17. References

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