Building Inclusive Partnerships

South African SDI Alliance
an affiliate of Slum Dwellers International

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1. **<u>Starting point</u>**: What was the main challenge, issue, problem to be addressed by the practice?

1 Deepen urban and rural **poor people's networks** with regional coordination

2 Impact policy by demonstrating **community based development** on city and regional scale

3 Promote **co-productive partnerships** with a variety of stakeholders to ensure pro-poor outcomes

4 Keep record of **learning, monitoring & evaluation**

2. **Institutional setting**: What were the frame conditions for the practice that will be presented?

- **National housing subsidy programme & the People's Housing Process** successfully lobbying government for direct access to the housing subsidy program.

- SA SDI Alliance has been very influential in developing **slum upgrading policies** that actively involve the urban poor.

3. **Approach**: Which methods, tools or instruments have been developed and were applied to address the challenge?

- **Build Poor People's Networks** through tools for community organisation that include: women's centred savings groups, data collection, learning exchanges, partnerships, slum upgrading.

- **Community Based Development** through informal settlement upgrading and re-blocking and livelihoods support.

SAVINGS
Savings build trust, accumulate resources and leverage external contributions.

DATA COLLECTION
Data-Collection through settlement profiles and enumerations enable communities to negotiate with government.

WOMEN
Women are critical for a gender sensitive strategy of community organising.

INCLUSIVE CITIES

SLUM UPGRADING
Informal Settlement Upgrading is incremental, in-situ and prepares for long-term housing development

EXCHANGES
Exchanges are horizontal learning and mobilisation tools.

PARTNERSHIPS
Partnerships leverage resources and impact policy.

Before   After

4. **Outputs**: Which were the concrete tangible results, outcomes and/or impacts of the good practice and how do they ensure sustainability of the practice?

- These activities support the development of **co-productive partnerships for inclusive governance.**
  - o We seek strategic **partnerships with government** and other actors through formal MoUs
  - o We **prioritise poor communities** as development actors through:
    - **Saving** brings about self-reliance, organised communities and leverages funds
    - **Community data & mapping** is basis for project planning
    - **Innovative funding mechanisms**: Urban Poor Fund| Community Upgrading Finance Facility | City Fund
    - **Joint implementation** through community construction (PHP) or EPWP (upgrading)

5. **Lessons Learnt**: What are the main lessons learnt in the course of implementation of the good practice? Are there any open questions that need to be dealt with?

- Partnerships thrive with **strongly mobilised and organised** communities
- **Culture of savings** is important for self-reliance, organised communities, negotiating
- Empowering **youth and women**
- **Municipal willingness** to work with organised communities
- Signed **partnership agreements**
- **Regular partnership meetings**
- Clear **communication and implementation** follow through **builds trust**

6. **Transfer**: What are the necessary preconditions to transfer this practice to another place? What would be the first steps to take?

- **Community mobilisation** through women's centred savings groups, community-driven data collection, and learning exchanges with other organised communities of the urban poor.

- **Community-driven implementation of precedent-setting upgrading projects.**

- **Exposure of municipal officials** to the benefits of partnerships with urban poor communities through meetings and learning exchanges.

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