Best practice in community development training and capacity building: the case of Nsamizi Institute of Social Development

This item was submitted to Loughborough University's Institutional Repository by the/an author.


Additional Information:

- This is a conference paper.

Metadata Record: https://dspace.lboro.ac.uk/2134/30047

Version: Published

Publisher: © WEDC, Loughborough University

Rights: This work is made available according to the conditions of the Creative Commons Attribution-NonCommercial-NoDerivatives 4.0 International (CC BY-NC-ND 4.0) licence. Full details of this licence are available at: https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-nd/4.0/

Please cite the published version.
31st WEDC International Conference, Kampala, Uganda, 2005

MAXIMIZING THE BENEFITS FROM WATER AND ENVIRONMENTAL SANITATION

Best practice in community development training and capacity building: The Case of Nsamizi Institute of Social Development

Anthony Emiru, Charles Kanyesigye and Duncan Kalule, Uganda

This presentation presents a case study of good practices in training and capacity building for community development, as practiced by Nsamizi Institute of Social Development in Uganda.

Introduction
Community development Training and Capacity Building targets the practitioners and beneficiary communities

Best practices
• Trainees exposed to community development theories and offered opportunity to apply them to real life situations.
• Implementing the process of participatory planning, implementation and evaluation
• Working with/ strengthening existing Institutions i.e NGOs, CBOs, families and lower local governments
• Establishing community facilities /structures using locally available resources.

Practice methodologies
• Exposure of Trainees to CD theories and the opportunity to apply to real life.
  – Trainees equipped with relevant Knowledge, attitudes and skills.
  – Prepare trainees through lectures, field visits, case studies, group tasks etc to receive and transfer knowledge to beneficiary communities
• Implementing a participatory planning, implementation and evaluation process
  – Exposure to the use of tools for developing Action plans
  – Use of tools for O&M
  – Application of Social Mobilization Approaches.
  – Establishing mechanisms for sustainability i.e. formation of user committees.
• Linkages and Networking with existing Institutions i.e. (families, CBOs, PDCs, NGOs, LLGs)
  – Working with/strengthening existing institutions i.e. NGOs, CBOs, families and lower local Governments
  – Identification of existing institutions
  – Assessment of capacities and focus of the institutions
  – Harmonization of CD interventions
  – Development of joint action plans
  – Implementation of activities
• Linkages and Networking with existing Institutions i.e. (families, CBOs, PDCs, NGOs, LLGs) /Contd.
  – Establishing community facilities /structures using locally available resources
  – Joint identification of community needs in term of facilities and structures
  – Prioritization of needs based available resources
  – Training and demonstrations on the use of facilities installed
  – O&M of facilities
  – Adoption and implementation by other community members

Photograph 1. Nsamizi students training community members in participatory planning, implementation and evaluation
Conclusion
- Knowledge Transfer
- Adoption of appropriate technologies.
- Behavioral change.
- Sustainable Development Initiatives in place.
- The process stimulates the community to take active role in their own development process.

Contact addresses
Antony Emiru
Nsamizi Institute of Social Development

Charles Kanyesigye
Nsamizi Institute of Social Development

Duncan Kalule
Nsamizi Institute of Social Development

Email nsamizi_institute@yahoo.com