



**NDA**

National  
Development  
Agency



**MOLO SONGOLOLO**

**CLOSE-OUT EVALUATION REPORT**

**JULY 2014**



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**Submitted by**



## Executive Summary

Molo Songololo is an organisation that was established in 1979 with the intention and aim of promoting and protecting the rights of all children. The organization was founded by the United Nation's International Year of the Child Initiative in response to the recognised need that children have with regards to the special need of care and protection based on their individual needs, capacity and interests. The program was established with the aim and intention of providing children with the opportunity to interact with one another through dialogue and to empower children with regards to their rights and responsibilities. This is based on the belief that the one should value the views and opinions of children who are active role-players, specifically within their families, schools and communities. In addition, the programme aims to promote non-discrimination and breakdown barriers of apartheid that continue to play an influential role within South African Society. Molo Songololo continues to be recognized as a leading participant in the area of child rights and protection of children in South Africa. As a registered non-profit organization, Molo Songololo relies on funds, donations and non-monetary support from individuals, donor organizations and foundations, corporate business, government and international agencies.

The **purpose and objective of the evaluation** was to assess the design, implementation and results of the project in order to determine its relevance, effectiveness, impact and sustainability in the context of its stated aim. While, the **methodology** used for this evaluation was a triangulation method which consisted of document analysis and site visits. The site visits were guided by in-depth interviews that took place with relevant participants (see **Appendix 1** for the questionnaire).

The **results of the evaluation** confirm that funding from the NDA prevented the closure of Molo Songololo around the time period 2010/2011. This funding played any instrumental role in the ongoing positive role Molo Songololo plays within the community at large. Firstly, the funding was used to upgrade Molo Songololo's ICT infrastructure. Secondly, the head office was able to purchase a new vehicle. Thirdly, the organisation is able to provide direct assistance and support to more than 100 child, and youth victims and survivors and their parents and families to reduce the impact of sexual abuse, exploitation and trafficking of children. Fourthly, the organisation is able to conduct therapeutic and empowerment workshops for 60 child / youth victims of sexual abuse, exploitation and trafficking in children and their parents / family/mentor. Fifthly, Molo Songololo is able to produce and distribute 300 Comfort Bags for child/youth victims of sexual abuse, exploitation and trafficking in children. This had a

positive socio-economic impact within the areas they service, specifically *Women in Leadership co-operative* which was contracted and paid to make the victim empowerment Comfort Bags. Sixthly, the organisation is able to conduct six gender specific motivational and educational workshops to empower 300 children / youth at risk to reduce their vulnerability to sexual abuse, exploitation and trafficking in children. Seventhly, the organisation is able to produce and distribute a handbook dealing with child sexual exploitation, abuse and trafficking. Lastly, the funding allowed the organisation to purchase capital equipment to strengthen their operational capacity.

The **results** also confirm that all of the programs' objectives were successfully achieved and in some cases the objectives were achieved beyond expectations. This includes almost 100 more children, who are victims of sexual abuse, received direct social support services and were then reintegrated back into families, school and community. Along with this, 20 more representatives participated in the child/youth protection programs. In terms of resources, a new computer programme and internet connectivity speed was boosted, while in agreement with the NDA, Molo Songololo was able to purchase a vehicle. As a result of this, Molo Songololo is able to access child abuse victims and visit the different satellite offices. Overall, the NDA funding has allowed Molo Songololo to make a positive impact within the lives of children and youth among the targeted communities of Atlantis, Beaufort West, Delft and their surrounding areas. In addition, the parents, caregivers and key-role players are also targeted in these areas along with community based organisation and NPO service providers. However, the results also confirmed that project was faced with and continues to face an array of challenges. Firstly, there was a delay on the payment of the 1<sup>st</sup> Tranche which delayed the roll-out of certain objectives, including the deployment of staff, the purchasing of capital equipment and printing of awareness-raising material. Despite this, Molo Songololo managed to do the necessary preparation for the roll-out of the project as of February 2012.

Secondly, the increase in price hikes presented various challenges for the purchasing of capital equipment as the approved budget was out-dated. Thirdly, obtaining new quotes and doing comparative analysis for the best possible purchase prices was time consuming but Molo Songololo was still able to achieve its goals.

It is **recommended** that in order to maintain the sustainability of Molo Songololo, the organisation is in need of ongoing funding. Molo Songololo should explore other funding opportunities and start collaborating and networking with similar organisations. In addition, the organisation needs to strengthen its capacity and financial sustainability by employing more qualified social workers and providing the social workers with administrative support. In addition to this, it is recommended that staff is assisted in improving their skills and

qualifications to improve the quality of services provided to communities. It is also recommend that management needs to be strengthened to ensure the effective raising of funds and resources to sustain the organization.

While, at a broader level it is recommended that youth participate in public decision-making processes, through participation in the youth parliament and the Ministry of Women Children and People with Disabilities. In addition, Molo Songololo should consult and collaborate with local communities, children/youth and key child rights and protection role players to identify strategic priorities to improve child rights, care and protection. This should be rolled out at a national, provincial and municipal level that contribute effectively to strengthen the implementation of the child rights agenda as prescribed by the child law and policy framework.

In conclusion, Molo Songololo is an institution in the Western Cape dealing with Child Rights issues, which provides professional services to victims of child abuse. It has defended and supported many children and assisted parents in the different communities in which it operates. Overall, it can be concluded that the organisation has made remarkable improvements in lives of the learners and parents, specifically, since it has brought about awareness with regards to child abuse and exploitation. In the Western Cape Province it is a respected organisation as it has maintained good relations with like-minded organisations and Government Departments dealing with child rights issues. The organisation is relevant and appropriate as it ensures that children's needs and rights are attended to even under difficult circumstances. It has delivered a respectable quality of service to the Western Cape Province and participates at National level on child abuse, exploitation and human trafficking.

## Table of Contents

1. Background .....	6
2. Evaluation Aims and Objectives .....	8
3. Evaluation Methodology .....	9
4. Results .....	10
4.1 The relevance: effectiveness & efficiency of the project design and activities .....	10
4.2 Demography of the project's beneficiaries .....	11
4.3 Responses and findings from participants and documents reviewed .....	11
4.4 Financial and socio-economic impact (achievements against evaluation questions/criteria) .....	13
4.5 Project Infrastructure and linkages/networking .....	14
4.6 Alignment to municipal IDP objectives and other relevant government sector programmes .....	15
4.7 Findings from the evaluation in relation to objectives of project, the design and implementation .....	15
5. Discussions and conclusions .....	18
5.1 Discussion .....	18
5.1.1 Sustainability of the project according to findings .....	18
5.1.2 Strengths and Weaknesses of the intervention .....	18
5.2 Conclusion .....	19
6. Lessons learned and recommendations .....	20
6.1 Lessons Learned .....	20
6.2 Recommendations about the future of the programme .....	21
6.3 Recommendations for future evaluations .....	22
7. References .....	23
<b>Appendix 1: Interview Questions .....</b>	<b>24</b>

## 1. Background

Molo Songololo is an organisation which aims to promote the rights and protection of all children. The organization has been running for more than 30 years and was founded in 1979 as a result of the United Nation's International Year of the Child initiative. The program was established to provide children with the opportunity to interact, have dialogue and be empowered regarding their rights and responsibilities, promote non-discrimination and break down apartheid barriers. Molo Songololo is recognized as a leading participant in the area of rights and protection of children in South Africa.

Molo Songololo is a registered non-profit organization that relies on funds, donations and non-monetary support from individuals, donor organizations and foundations, corporate business, government and international agencies.

The project recognizes that children are in need of special care and protection based on their individual needs, capacity and interests. The organization values children's views and opinions and sees them as active role-players in their families, schools and in their communities. Respecting the rights of children is central to the program.

The general aims of the program include:

- Helping children and youth who are victims of sexual abuse, trafficking and exploitation and to provide support through their recovery and reintegration into their families, schools and communities;
- Empowering young people through education on their rights and responsibilities, teaching them life skills as well as facilitating decision making and social actions;
- Advocating key government and civil society role players and forums concerning rights, care and protection of children in tough circumstances;
- Collecting data and educating the public, government and civil society service providers as to improve the care and protection of children.

The overall objective of the program is to strengthen and promote Child Survival programmes in three specific communities (Atlantis, Delft and Beaufort West) through public awareness, dialogue, networking and cooperation with key role-players.

The specific objectives as set out by members of Molo Songololo's board were:

- To strengthen the current communication infrastructure, operational systems and

backup solutions to ensure the successful implementation of the project objectives by the implementing agency;

- To collect data, compile and administer a questionnaire to survey child vulnerability and poverty levels in specific communities through consultation; and analyse and report on the findings;
- To facilitate dialogue, networking and cooperation amongst key service providers aimed to develop and implement strategies to prevent child vulnerability and reduce child poverty to improve child survival.

The project included four main activities as described below:

#### Activity 1

- Procurement of communication infrastructure, operational systems and backup solutions for the awareness, marketing and networking;
- Appoint, brief and train project and support staff to ensure effective coordination and implementation of the project activities – 10 participants (project team);
- Develop and implement a Monitoring & Evaluation framework for the project activities and overall project coordination and implementation;
- Set up system to administer the project funds, expenses and ensure proper bookkeeping and accounting thereof;
- Review and strengthen project implementation plan and schedule.

#### Activity 2

- Prepare communication materials and establish data base of all key role-players and stakeholders in the targeted communities and make public announcements marketing the project through correspondence, press releases and radio interviews;
- Conduct desk-top research to collect data, administer questionnaires to survey the extent of Child Survival, child vulnerability and poverty in the targeted communities; and collate and analyse survey findings – 150 participants;
- Organise 3 Community Consultative Workshops for service providers, including parents to identify extent of and strategies to prevent child vulnerability and reduce



child poverty – 150 participants;

- Organise 3 Community Consultative Workshops for children/youth to identify extent of and strategies to prevent child vulnerability and reduce child poverty – 150 participants;
- Produce an awareness raising and information leaflet highlighting community support services and systems that promote Child Survival.

#### Activity 3

- Consult key role-players and organise three Community Educational Workshops aimed to identify key priorities, develop strategies and implementation plans to prevent child vulnerability and reduce child poverty within the targeted communities through networking, cooperation and joint actions;
- Establish 3 Community Forums on Child Care & Protection aimed to prevent child vulnerability and reduce child poverty in the targeted communities (150 participants).

#### Activity 4

- Organise a Provincial Children's Sector Dialogue Forum for key government and civil society role-players aimed to strengthen strategies, programmes and actions to prevent child vulnerability and reduce child poverty in the province (100 participants).

According to the Molo Songololo NDA Grant Application: 07/10/14 although those who participated directly in the project activities were few, the impact of the project has the potential to benefit hundreds and thousands of children in the targeted communities and the province as a whole. Those who were predicted to derive benefit from the project include the following;

- Children and youth in the targeted communities of Atlantis, Beaufort West, Delft and their surrounding areas;
- Parents, caregivers and key role-players in the targeted areas;
- Community Based Organisations and NPO service providers in the targeted areas.

## **2. Evaluation Aims and Objectives**

The main purpose of this evaluation is to assess the design, implementation and results of the project in order to determine its relevance, effectiveness, impact and sustainability in the context of its stated aim.

Thus, the objectives of the evaluation will focus on three areas, specified by the NDA, namely:

- To provide a comprehensive performance overview of the entire project;
- To highlight the lessons learned so that the conclusions and recommendations arrived at can assist the organisation in moving forward and be sustainable; and
- To highlight project alignment with municipality IDPs and relevant government sector departments' programmes.

The evaluation will aim to reach conclusions and make recommendations for improvement or continuation of the project specific to the following aspects:

- Key aspects of how a project operated;
- Whether pre-specified objectives were obtained;
- Identification of failures to produce project outputs;
- Evaluation of Service Quality;
- Identify areas that need urgent attention or potential risks that could negatively impact on the future success of the project.

### **3. Evaluation Methodology**

The methodology used for this evaluation was a triangulation method which consisted of document analysis and site visits using in-depth interviews with relevant participants. A triangulation method is a qualitative method that is used when two or methods have been used for analysis to increase the credibility and validity of the results (Patton, 2002).

The document reviews were done through an analysis of all the documents submitted by the NDA. Based on an interpretation of the information, it was categorized and important issues were highlighted and recorded.

Following the document reviews, a site visit was conducted. An in-depth questionnaire for the project was prepared and administered verbally during which the respondents were requested to answer the questions as comprehensively as possible (see **Appendix 1** for the questionnaire).

The benefits of triangulation include “increasing confidence in research data, creating innovative ways of understanding a phenomenon, revealing unique findings, challenging or integrating theories, and providing a clearer understanding of the problem” (Thurmond, 2001, p. 254). These benefits largely result from the diversity and quantity of data that can be used for analysis.

The following satellite offices and Head Office were visited on different dates within the month of June 2014.

- The Beaufort West office was visited on the 18/06/2014;
- A site visit to the Delft Office was conducted on the 24/06/2014 which is located at Welwitschia Primary School;
- The Atlantis site visit was done on the 25/06/2014 and the office operates within the Atlantis community;
- Molo Songololo’s Head Office situated in Observatory was also visited on the 25/06/2014.

## **4. Results**

### **4.1 The relevance: effectiveness & efficiency of the project design and activities**

Molo Songololo was fortunate that when it was faced closure during 2010/11, when donor funding dried up and needed financial assistance, the NDA came to their rescue through the provision of grant funding to the amount of R953 100.00. The grant funding helped them to upgrade their ICT infrastructure, purchase a new vehicle and manage to attend to victims of abuse.

Based on the grant funding received, the organisation was able to deliver on the 4 activities set out as agreed and listed below:

- Provide direct assistance and support to more than 100 child / youth victims / survivors and their parents / families to reduce the impact of sexual abuse, exploitation and trafficking in children;
- Conduct therapeutic and empowerment workshops for 60 child / youth victims of sexual abuse, exploitation and trafficking in children and their parents / family/mentor;

- Produce and distribute 300 Comfort Bags for child/youth victims of sexual abuse, exploitation and trafficking in children, as they contracted a Women Empowerment group to manufacture the bags. These bags contain toiletries for victims of abuse;
- Conduct 6 gender specific motivational and educational workshops to empower 300 children/youth at risk to reduce their vulnerability to sexual abuse, exploitation and trafficking in children;
- Produce and distribute a handbook *“THINGS YOU SHOULD KNOW ABOUT: Child sexual exploitation, abuse and trafficking;*
- Purchase of capital equipment to strengthen the operational capacity of the organisation.

## **4.2 Demography of the project’s beneficiaries**

According to the Molo Songololo NDA Grant Application: 07/10/2011, the beneficiaries of this project are:

- Children and youth in the targeted communities of Atlantis, Beaufort West, Delft and their surrounding areas;
- Parents, caregivers, and key role-players in the targeted areas;
- Community Based Organisations and NPO service providers in the targeted areas.

## **4.3 Responses and findings from participants and documents reviewed.**

According to the Progress Report dated 11/04/2012 Molo Songololo received their first tranche of R448 550.00 on the 14/03/2012. There is R149 446.29 still to be disbursed to Molo Songololo by NDA. The project manager planned to use the existing staff to implement the planned activities and to purchase the vehicle and server.

According to the Monitoring Report dated 30/06/2012:

They agreed to produce 300 comfort bags for child/youth victims of sexual abuse but 200 bags were produced. The outstanding bags were manufactured and kprovided when the second tranche of funding was paid.

Molo Songololo produced and distributed a handbook on “*MY RIGHTS & RESPONSIBILITIES - Things I must know and do to keep safe*”. It was scheduled for completion at the end of August 2012. They are busy with research and consultation with children/youth.

A handbook was produced and a sample copy of such was received from Molo Songololo. Continuous workshops with affected schools were held and proof of workshop attendance registered has been secured.

According to the reports reviewed, all objectives were successfully achieved. In some cases, they were over-achieved; such as:

- Almost 100 more children who are victims of sexual abuse received direct social support services and are reintegrated back into families, school and community;
- About 20 more representatives participated in the child/youth protection programs;
- The ICT requirements were achieved as a new server, new computer programmes and internet connectivity speed was boosted through the procurement of new equipment;
- As part of the agreement with NDA, Molo Songololo was able to purchase a vehicle to which enabled them to access child abuse victims and visit the different satellite offices.

## CHALLENGES

According to the Progress Report, one of the challenges experienced was the delay in payment of the 1<sup>st</sup> Tranche which delayed the roll-out of certain objectives such as deployment of staff, the purchasing of capital equipment and printing of awareness-raising material. Despite this, Molo Songololo managed to do the necessary preparation for the roll-out of the project as of February 2012.

The increase in price hikes presented various challenges for the purchasing of capital equipment as the approved budget was outdated. Obtaining new quotes and doing comparative analysis for the best possible purchase took some time. However, they were still able to achieve their goals.

#### **4.4 Financial and socio-economic impact (achievements against evaluation questions/criteria)**

As stated previously, NDA funding came as a “lifesaver” for Molo Songololo as the organisation was on the verge of closing its doors and not continue to render a service to the affected communities.

With the NDA funding received, Molo Songololo services had a positive socio-economic impact within the areas they service. A major beneficiary of the project is the *Women in Leadership Co-operative* which was contracted and paid to make the victim empowerment Comfort Bags.

The primary beneficiaries were children/youth who are victims of sexual abuse, exploitation and trafficking in Atlantis, Delft and Beaufort-West and surrounding townships. Children and those at risk received direct assistance and support by skilled child support workers, a psychologist and support staff. They were assessed, counselled and referred to appropriate services. The Victim Empowerment program prepared and supported children when reporting to police, parents, family, police, schools or the district surgeon; as well as in court cases to ensure convictions. These beneficiaries have an opportunity to heal and be empowered.

The children also received support services such as medical check-ups, assistance with making complaints to the police and were assisted in court.

The children are re-integrated into their families and parents received counselling in order to provide improved support to their children.

Auxillary and Community Social Workers ran workshops which assisted children with addressing behavioural problems in order to be re-integrated into schools and improve their school work.

Children who received counselling displayed signs of healing and recovery which are measured by Child support workers and Social Workers during their counselling sessions.

In the affected communities, motivational and educational workshops were conducted and the majority of participants who attended

- expressed the need to have ongoing activities and dialogue with peers in gender specific groups;
- indicated that they enjoyed the workshop and found it educational;

- intend to apply what they have learnt in their everyday life; such as respect for self and respect for others;
- intend to speak out and act against abuse and exploitation;
- are more aware of their rights and responsibilities;
- respect diversity and be tolerant and respectful of the rights of others;
- committed to attend follow-up workshops.

The above activities were conducted at the different primary and high schools in the areas Molo Songololo services. Parents and community child rights and abuse; and Human trafficking workshops were held to appraise the communities on issues which affect them on a daily basis and of which they should be aware.

A booklet was commissioned by Molo Songololo on these issues “*Things you should know about: Child sexual abuse, exploitation and trafficking in Children*”.

#### **4.5 Project Infrastructure and linkages/networking**

Further funding allowed for Molo Songololo to sustain its participation in various networks and engage in strategic linkages to advance the national and provincial child rights agenda as prescribed by the Constitution and child legislative framework. These include:

- South African Human Rights Commission – Sec.5 Committee;
- National Department of Social Development – Child Protection Forum;
- Western Cape – Department of Social Development Child Protection Forum;
- National Intergovernmental Task Team to Prevent and Combat Trafficking in Persons – Led by the Department of Justice – NPA;
- Western Cape Intergovernmental Task Team to Prevent and Combat Trafficking in Persons – Led by provincial NPA;
- Counter-Trafficking Coalition – Western Cape – NGO coordinating structure;
- Child Rights Network;
- Child Protection Forums – Atlantis, Beaufort West & Delft;
- SANGOCO – Western Cape
- SANTAC – Southern African NGO Anti-child Trafficking Group.

With continued funding Molo Songololo will be able to continue to pursue its role as a champion of Child Rights and Human trafficking issues. Without funding their cause in the Western Cape will lead to the above issues not being brought to the public's attention and the relationship with like-minded associations negatively impacted.

#### **4.6 Alignment to municipal IDP objectives and other relevant government sector programmes.**

Molo Songololo's objectives fit squarely in the City of Cape Town's Integrated Development Plans. There are two objectives in the Integrated Development Plan 2011/12 which are aligned to Molo Songololo's, namely, Objective 3.7(a) provide effective primary health centres and render services, e.g. providing health services to women and children and preventive service: family planning. The City participates in stakeholder forums with NGOs and CBOs in the different health districts relating to child welfare.

Objective 3.7(b) dealing with municipal health facilities is addressing the majority of communities affected being serviced by Molo Songololo. Alignment to address these issues is offered at municipal clinics i.e. educating communities on complaints procedures and monitoring of early interventions on child abuse and exploitation.

Both local and provincial governments in Western Cape intervene and work closely with Molo Songololo in attaining its objectives through relationships developed over a number of years.

#### **4.7 Findings from the evaluation in relation to objectives of project, the design and implementation**

The organisation achieved its set targets as set out in the grant funding application. It had to ensure that the 3 offices are fully functional and had the required staff.

The Beaufort West office had to employ a new staff member, Ms Megan Manuel, as the previous employee resigned and was embroiled in a legal battle on a televised program. The new employee is not originally from the area and encountered difficulties in getting through to the community and schools. Molo Songololo was involved in a televised programme which exposed some community members who were involved in sexual exploitation and abuse of minors in the area, which led to the



community revolting against the organisation. Despite this, the organisation continues to function and attempts to meet its objectives in serving the local community.

Continuous funding of organisations like Molo Songololo assist in conscientising the communities affected by the scourge of child abuse and exploitation. In the Beaufort West Office, some of the following challenges are experienced:

- There are no facilities where staff can hold private consultations with abused children and learners;
- There are no toys which can be used to comfort children and parents;
- The Auxillary Social Worker does not have a vehicle to access children and learners at schools and attend stakeholder meetings and uses public transport to do so.

Despite the challenges, educational and motivational workshops were held at the different Early Childhood Development centres, Primary schools, with the Department of Justice and Correctional Services.

At the office in Delft, Ms Lindiwe Lengs is a qualified Development Social worker and operates from the Welwitschia Primary School as agreed with the Western Cape Department of Education and Molo Songololo. She services the Delft, Gugulethu, Nyanga and Khayelitsha schools and has a vehicle to access victims. However, the following challenges are experienced:

- She does not have enough office space to hold consultation sessions with victims and parents;
- The Delft and Khayelitsha communities have a serious drug abuse problem which leads to the abduction, killing and abuse of children;
- Most of the cases of child abductions and killings require an experienced social worker to handle preparation of cases with SAPS investigating officers. Although she is a qualified social worker, she is not always able to attend to all the cases;
- There is no administrative support in this office which severely impacts on the amount of time which the social worker has to attend to case management.

Despite the challenges, she has held Educational and Motivational workshops with learners and parents at the different schools she services.

At the Atlantis office, the situation is different from the 2 satellite offices as there is an Auxillary Social worker and a Victim Empowerment Field worker, Ms Lorna Gertse and Nicoline Louw respectively. The following observations were made:

- The Atlantis has all the necessary equipment e.g. toys and counselling rooms for victims;
- The community supports the project as a local businessman has donated the premises from which the organisation operates;
- However, staff do not have access to a vehicle for victim empowerment support programs and rely on public transport.

This office services Atlantis, Mamre and surrounding areas affected by a high incidence of child abuse.

With respect to the whole organisation, Molo Songololo is managed by an independent board of directors consisting of 6 members and the Project Director as an additional member. It was reported that the Board plays an active role in the organisation since they hold monthly meetings with the Executive director. The monthly meetings set the tasks for the month to be accomplished.

The organisation owns the property from which it operates, the vehicles and all its office furniture at the Head Office in Observatory. The following observations were made:

- The office is fully operational in terms of space and equipment as well as ICT infrastructure
- There are 5 professional office staff members, namely the Project Director, Financial Manager, Admin support and Personal assistant, Marketing and ICT manager, Ombudsperson Project Manager.
- 8 staff members employed as child support workers and facilitators inclusive of those working at the 3 satellite offices. All the workshop material and booklets were made available and samples were provided.

For the project to continue with its work, further funding is required as the project is professionally managed and the funds allocated and were disbursed as stipulated in the contract.

## **5. Discussions and conclusions**

### **5.1 Discussion**

#### **5.1.1 Sustainability of the project according to findings**

Molo Songololo was on the verge of closing its doors and NDA funding came as a lifesaver. The majority of the organization's traditional funders both locally and internationally e.g. USAID and EU have reduced their funding to Non-Profit Organisations and as a result some of them have had to close their doors.

Molo Songololo survived closure thanks to funding from the NDA and the Department of Social Development (DSD). The organization applied for further funding from the Hosken Consolidated Investment Foundation for their Victim Empowerment programme in 2012. Both DSD and NDA also added tranches of funds to the same programmes during the 2012/13 financial year.

During the 2012/13 financial year Molo Songololo sourced further funding from the National Lotteries Distribution Trust Fund to assist in their Child Protection and Exploitation Programme.

For the 2014/15 financial year, the organization has applied for further funding from the Motsepe Foundation, DSD and other donor funding foundations. The organization is waiting for responses on whether their applications are successful or not.

As discussed previously, programmatically the project is able to roll out further subject to receiving more funding.

#### **5.1.2 Strengths and Weaknesses of the intervention**

NDA funding strengthened Molo Songololo's communication and data storage systems as part of the funds was used to purchase a new server, computers and up-to-date computer programs which enabled it to meet its program objectives.

The funding allowed the organization to make strategic interventions within the areas concerned and facilitated the Western Cape Department of Education being part of the interventions e.g. through the involvement of educators and learners.

The organization could afford to purchase a vehicle, which will improve access to children and visit to satellite offices.

It strengthened the affected communities' response to prevent and combat child sexual exploitations through consultation and joint actions through the Child Protection Forums.

Targeted communities benefitted substantially from the organization as planned workshops, victim empowerment support groups and protecting the rights of children workshops were conducted and brochures developed and distributed.

Molo Songololo has achieved its key objective because of the NDA funding received. Weaknesses will arise when the funding ceases and will relate to the following:

- The organization will not be able to achieve its target of holding more community workshops on child protection rights;
- Targeted schools in communities such as Delft, Atlantis and Beaufort West will lose out on the Educational and Motivational campaigns;
- Victims of child abuse, gang violence awareness campaigns, victim support programmes will lack support with pursuing prosecution of perpetrators;
- Case management and support to the Department of Justice from social workers will deteriorate when dealing with perpetrators of violence against children;
- The organisation's drug intervention with school principals and the Western Cape Department of Education will not be able to run.

## **5.2 Conclusion**

Molo Songololo is an institution in the Western Cape dealing with Child Rights issues. It has defended and supported many children and assisted parents in the different communities it operates.

The organisation has made remarkable improvements in learners and parents lives as it brought child abuse and exploitation awareness into schools, communities and families. In the Western Cape Province, it is a respected organisation as it has maintained good relations with like-minded organisations and Government departments dealing with child rights issues. It has a reputation as a credible organisation which provides professional services to victims of child abuse.

The organisation is relevant and appropriate as it ensures that children's needs and rights are attended to even under difficult circumstances. It has delivered a respectable quality of service to the Western Cape Province and participates at National level on child abuse, exploitation and human trafficking.

## **6. Lessons learned and recommendations**

### **6.1 Lessons Learned**

Changes in the socio-economic and political environment are presenting challenges to the funding of non-governmental organisations, although most communities are in great need of such organisations.

The majority of the funders have and are still withdrawing funding to such organisations for example NICRO which also deals with the rehabilitation of ex-offenders.

In order to ensure sustainability of the organisation, Molo Songololo should consider collaborating with like-minded non-governmental organisations such as NICRO, SCAT, TAC, and Sonke Gender Justice in jointly lobbying governments, donor organisations, philanthropy and corporates to support their cause. Without these organisations, social justice awareness campaigns to support children will not enjoy wide coverage media.

From the site visits, it was evident that the current staff are overworked as they cover multiple tasks within their areas. They are not adequately qualified and registered as Social Workers, with only 1 employee holding the required qualification. The offices also do not have administrative capacity to assist them in managing all the admin tasks they are expected to perform which places a further burden on the professional staff.

The organisation owns its current head office building in Observatory. The other satellite offices are located within government buildings, e.g. the Beaufort-West office operates from the Thusong Centre, while Delft operates from Welwitschia Primary School and the Atlantis office operates from an office donated by a local businessman.

## 6.2 Recommendations about the future of the programme

Molo Songololo is in need of ongoing funding. The organization needs to strengthen its capacity and financial sustainability by considering the following;

- Employing more qualified social workers in order to strengthen capacity and quality of services to children, parents and community;
- Providing administrative support to social workers in order to free them up to do more counselling sessions and do family visits;
- Strengthening management for effective raising of funds and resources to sustain the organization, since the NDA funding rescued organization from closure;
- Assisting staff to improve their skills and qualifications to improve the quality of services provided to communities;
- Facilitating child participation in public decision-making processes, through participation in the Youth Parliament and the Ministry of Women Children and People with Disabilities;
- Consulting, collaborating and cooperating with local communities, children/youth and key child rights and protection role-players to identify strategic priorities to improve child rights, care and protection;
- Continuing to participate in strategic interventions at national, provincial and municipal level that contribute effectively to strengthen the implementation of the child rights agenda as prescribed by the child law and policy framework.

It is imperative that Molo Songololo start marketing itself as a national organisation, as issues they work on have a national impact. This will ensure that the organisation has further opportunities to pursue when it drives its fundraising campaigns. It can leverage off its credible name and reputation in the child protection space.

This will provide opportunities to tap into private sector Corporate Social Responsibility programmes as Children's Rights issues are often part of the these types of programmes. It is imperative upon NDA and other funding institutions to continue funding organisations like Molo Songololo so that they continue with these awareness and support campaigns in local communities.

For the future sustainability of the organisation, Molo Songololo should explore other funding opportunities and start collaborating and networking with similar organisations. A similar organisation, Social Change Assistance Trust (SCAT), has formed Ditikeni Investments Company with a number of like-minded organisations. This company pays

an annual dividend to all shareholders to financially sustain themselves, other than relying on donor funding. This is a model which Molo Songololo should consider.

### **6.3 Recommendations for future evaluations**

Molo Songololo fully complied with the contract conditions and implemented all the activities planned for the funding period 2012/13. In some areas the organisation over-achieved on its results and is planning to expand on its activities.

The organisation also provided the service provider with all the relevant documentation timeously, which made the close-out evaluation easier. We therefore propose that should Molo Songololo in future re-apply for NDA grant funding, that it be favourably considered as its work has a highly positive impact in the communities they service.

We propose that NDA Development Managers continuously monitor and support the funded projects especially with regards to the timeous payment of required project deliverables. Other than site visits, the NDA Development Managers have not advised grant applicants on any institutional support or linked them with training service providers. This could be very beneficial to the organisation in the long term future.

## 7. References

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7. Patton, M.Q. (2002). *Qualitative Research and Evaluation Methods*. Thousand Oaks, CA: Sage Publications.
8. Thurmond, V. (2001). The point of triangulation. *Journal of Nursing Scholarship*, 33(3), 254–256. Retrieved



## Appendix 1: Interview Questions

### Generic questions

<b>Project Performance</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. How is the project operating?</li> <li>2. Have the objectives been met?</li> <li>3. Have project administration procedures been followed throughout the project?</li> <li>4. What kind of support was received from the municipality?</li> <li>5. What are the failures?</li> <li>6. What are the areas needing attention?</li> </ol>
<b>Relevance</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Was the project design appropriate and effective?</li> <li>2. Was the implementation appropriate and relevant to project members and did it respond to beneficiary needs?</li> </ol>
<b>Effectiveness</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Were project members and beneficiaries' livelihoods improved by the project? If so, how?</li> <li>2. Were resources allocated to the project used in a manner that maximizes the outputs and outcomes of the project?</li> </ol>
<b>Efficiency</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Were resources allocated to the project used for the agreed purposes in the project plan?</li> <li>2. Were project staff capacitated or trained to perform their functions?</li> <li>3. Was the training conducted able to produce a change in staff performance?</li> <li>4. Were there any mechanisms and systems to manage resources such as finance, human resources and other material resources provided to the project by the NDA?</li> </ol>
<b>Impact</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Has the project produced the desired effect? If yes, why or no, why not?</li> </ol>
<b>Sustainability</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Are there any mechanisms in place which will enable the project to sustain itself without NDA funding?</li> </ol>
<b>Support from the NDA</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Describe the support received from the NDA</li> <li>2. What improvements should the NDA make wrt providing support?</li> <li>3. Has the fund approval process improved? If so, how?</li> </ol>
<b>Risks</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. What are the risks for the project?</li> </ol>
<b>Additional issues</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. What outcomes for the broader community can be</li> </ol>

	<p>identified?</p> <p>2. Were any additional skills learnt during the project e.g. financial management, admin skills etc.?</p>
<b>Recommendations</b>	

### **Project specific questions**

1. Did the project start on planned time frame?
2. Did all planned activities take place as agreed on?
3. Did Molo Songololo/NDA HQ send you for any training in the work you do? If yes, what type of training?
4. Do people working in the project have skills or had skills and capacities to implement and manage the project in accordance to plan?
5. Did the people of the community benefit from the project? If yes, how? Are there any reports showing how many people were assisted in a month?
6. Did you receive any feedback from the community on how they feel about the project?
7. Were the implementation plans with timeframes sent so that the DM can attend their events?
8. How often did NDA attend events?
9. Why were there 200 comfort bags when the agreement says 300 comfort bags to be produced?
10. Agreement was to produce a handbook on "MY RIGHTS & RESPONSIBILITIES" and that was scheduled for end August 2012 how did that go? Where was the handbook distributed?
11. Did the 3 Therapeutic and empowerment workshops for 60 children take place? Was there any follow up work done with the children?
12. Why were there not 60 service providers trained when the agreement says 60 service providers should be trained?

### **Molo Songololo HQ**

#### **Questions**

1. All questions relating to closeout evaluation report will be based on Grant funding application vs completed activities set.
2. Request Financial reports based on project activities funded.
3. Evaluate progress in respect of activities and funding received.
4. Has the organisation sourced other donors for continuation of the project?





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