



Changing roles: responsive organisation

• Over the 16 years of its existence, the IDT's role in the development sector has shifted from that of a

- grant making agency
- programme implementation agency
- development planning & implementation
- development integration and coordination
- Programme design
- Social facilitation

• Demonstrated the capacity to 'reinvent' ourselves in response to the environment- remain relevant to our mandate



How we understand our mandate

- National development agenda for the 2nd decade of democracy:
 - halving poverty and unemployment
 - mainstreaming the 2nd economy
 - measurable improvements in the quality of life; and,
 - social cohesion
- IDT established as a redistributive mechanism
- Hence we support all spheres of government with
 - planning and implementing the national development agenda with particular reference to poverty eradication, employment creation and local economic development
 - monitoring the effectiveness of interventions
 - deriving, documenting and sharing the lessons
 - Initiate, design and fund development interventions (C Budget)

Poverty debate issues



- There is agreement that poverty is a priority issue – internationally; regionally, nationally and locally.
- No 'official' definition of poverty
- Absolute Poverty: is defined as the lack of sufficient resources with which to keep body and soul together. It entails the idea that there are a set of minimum necessities or essentials for living. Anyone without these essentials can be said to be in absolute poverty.

Poverty debate issues



- Relative poverty defines income or resources in relation to the average. It describes a person as poor in comparison to other members of their society. If the vast majority of people in a particular society have access to particular goods and services, those who are excluded from these goods and services on financial grounds can be said to be in relative poverty



IDT's view: Poverty

- Multi dimensional: race, space , gender
- Lack of access to services therefore basic needs unmet
- Lack access to resources- threat to livelihoods
- Has human face
- Predominates in rural communities; highly visible in urban
- Vulnerable and marginalised: women youth children disabled, greater levels of poverty
- Absolute vs. relative poverty



Approach to Development

- IDT's primary goal: *"to deliver measurable sustainable development outcomes."*
- Rooted in sustainable development:
 - *'a process directed at the eradication of poverty, the creation of fulltime, productive employment and the reintegration of the socially alienated and marginalized.'*
- Sustainable Development
 - generated and sustained by the energy of a society
 - Makes the conquest of poverty, full employment and fostering of a stable, safe and just society, the overriding objectives of development policy and intervention, and
 - can only be as effective as the people want it to be



Business Model

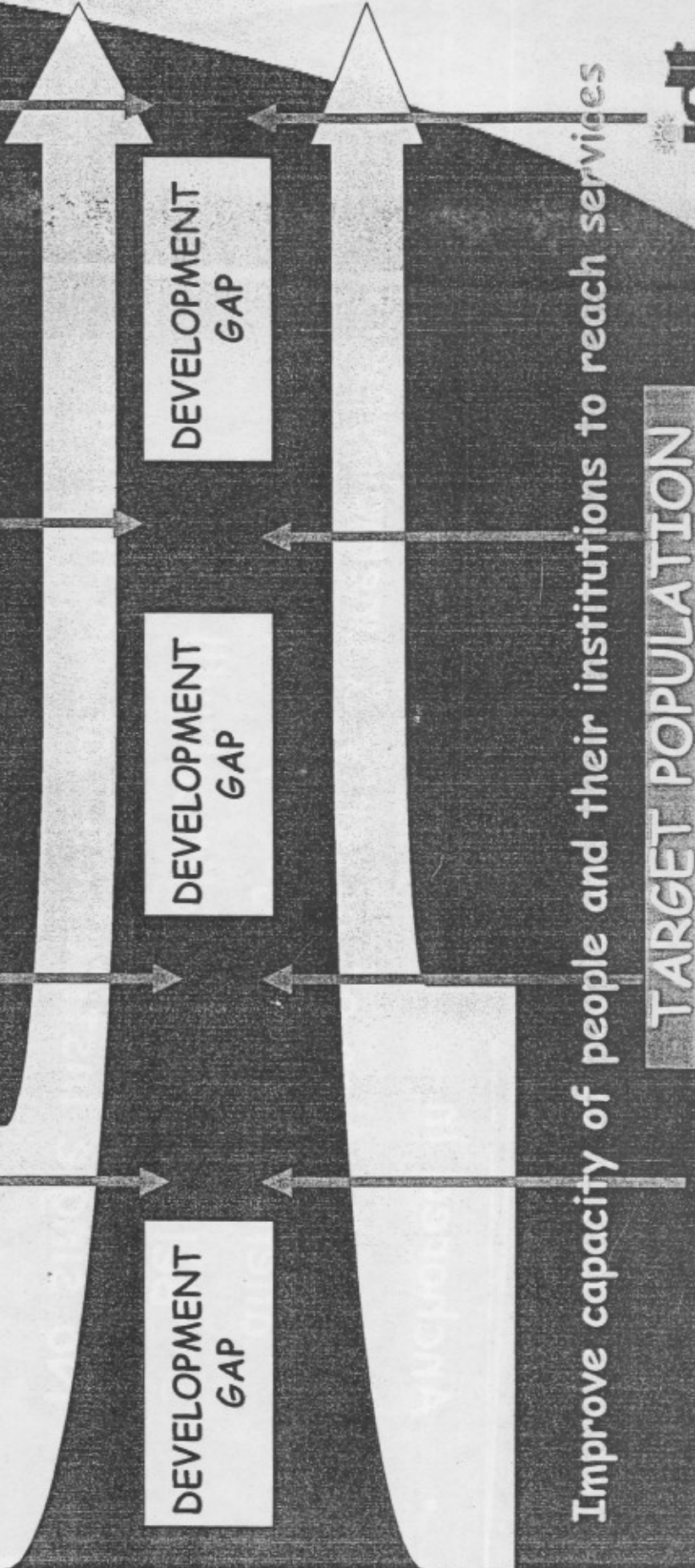
- Anchored in
 - Eradication of poverty & unemployment and alienation of majority trapped in 2nd economy
 - Belief in the political will
- No single institution can do it alone
 - Government has the resources
 - Private sector, donors: do not have reach/experience
 - Poor: do not have capacity or power to access resources
- Development gap: need a vehicle



Business Model

SERVICE AGENCIES
Donors, Government, Private Sector:

Support institutions with resources to reach their target groups

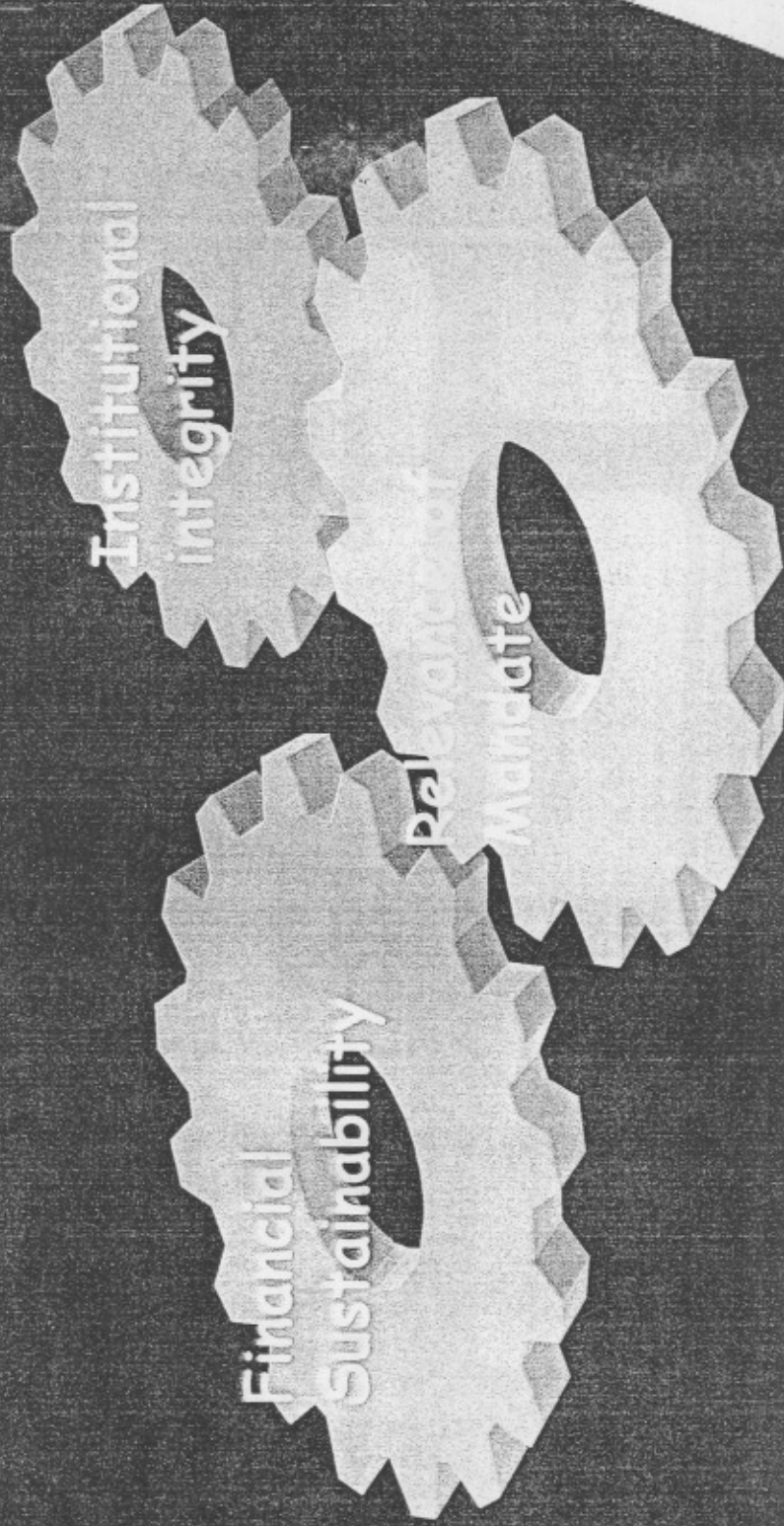


Improve capacity of people and their institutions to reach services





Long-term Sustainability: three interdependent pillars





LONG TERM SUSTAINABILITY



National Development agenda

Niche

Comparative Advantage: Agency of choice

PFMA: Schedule 2

Capital Base

Operational Budget

Quality of outputs

Leadership

Human Capital

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Vision and Mission

- **Vision**
 - To become the leading development agency in South Africa and the Region
- **Mission**
 - The IDT, with strategic partners, will enable poor communities to access resources, and to recognize and unlock their own potential to continuously improve the quality of their lives



Core Business Areas

- Development Programme Management
- Harnessing/Leveraging Resources
- Institutional Delivery & Capacity Building
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