

Levels and Dimensions of Capacity Building

Capacity is the power/ability of something–a system, an organisation, a personto perform and produce properly. Capacity issues can be addressed at three levels:

• The broader system/societal level

Dimensions include: Policies, legal/regulatory framework, management and accountability perspective, and the resources available.

• The entity/organisational level Dimensions include: Mission and strategies, culture and competencies, processes, resources (human, financial, information) and infrastructures.

The group-of-people/individual level Dimensions include: education and training programs to meet the gaps within the skills base and the number of staff to operate the systems

in the short, medium and long term perspective.

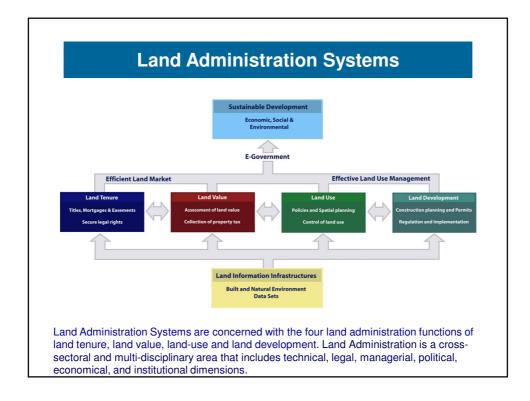
What is a sustainable organisation?

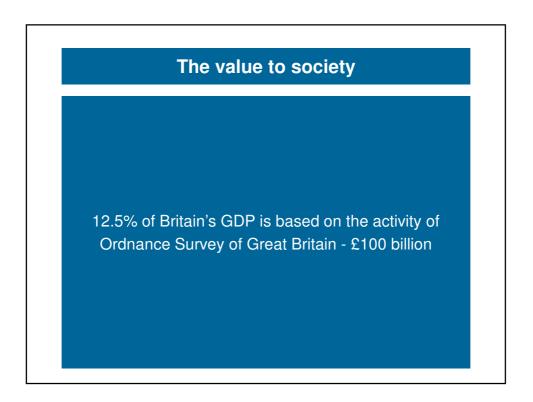
One which:

- Performs its functions effectively and efficiently
- Has the capacity to meet the demands placed on it
- Continuously builds its capacity and capability so that it can respond to future challenges

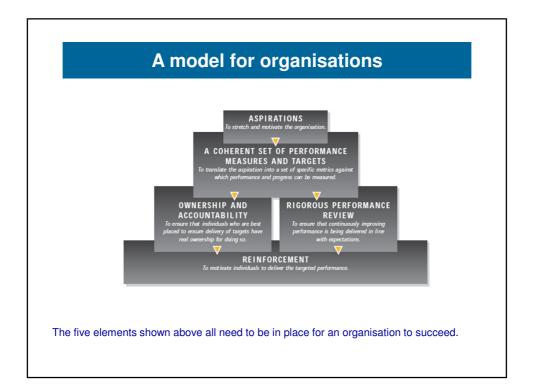
This requires:

- · Honest and objective assessment of capacity
- Focussed attention on capacity development









II. Building models and material to assess and develop current capacity

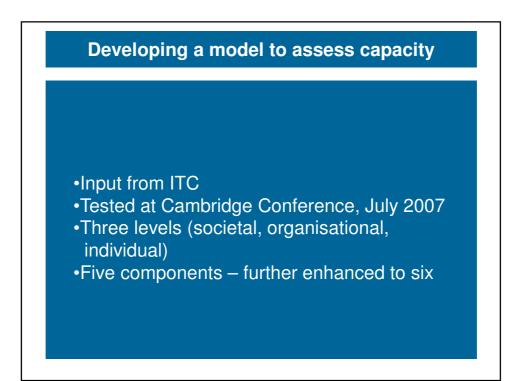
The FIG Task Force

- Formed late 2006
- Designed to build on previous work and to link into related activities.
- FIG is well-placed to lead, as it brings together leading professionals from around the world.
- The work must assess needs and decide how to respond to those needs most effectively.
- Such work will further FIG's Mission.

Membership

- •lain Greenway (UK) Chair
- •Santiago Borrero Mutis (Colombia)
- •Teo Chee Hai (Malaysia)
- •John Parker (Australia)
- •Richard Wonnacott (South Africa)
- •Spike Boydell (Australia)

Strong support from Stig Enemark and many others



The components

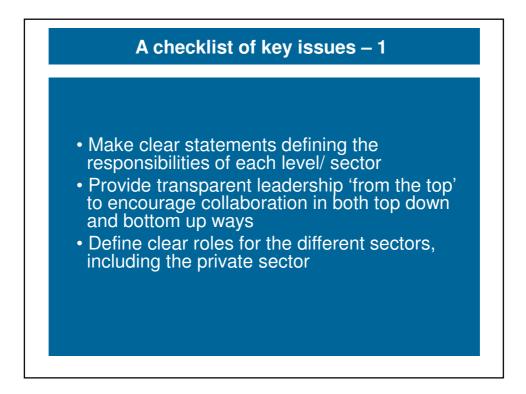
- •Development of appropriate policy/ legislation
- •Conversion into systems/ programmes
- •Splitting activity between stakeholders
- •Production of the necessary outputs
- •Effective use of the outputs
- •Effective learning and development

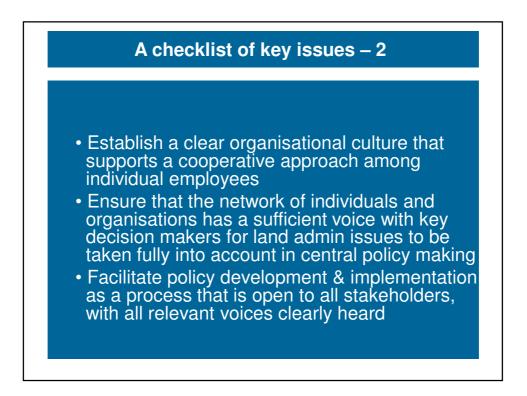
Self-assessment template

- •Four different statement to rank
 - •For each level
 - •For each component

Results

- •Societal level is the weakest
- •Cooperation is instead suspicion
- •Working across sectors is a key weakness
- •There are skills gaps
- •Stakeholder understanding falls short
- •Insufficient time given to learning







- Provide a legal framework that enables use of modern techniques and cross-sector working
- Offer relevant training courses that clearly explain, encourage & enable cooperative and action-based working, within a clearly understood framework of the roles of each level/ sector
- Share experiences through structured methods for learning from each others' experiences, with this learning fed back into organisational learning

