

## 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.

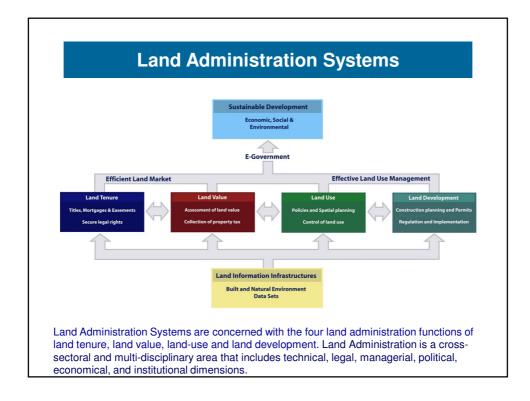
### What is a sustainable organisation?

### 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

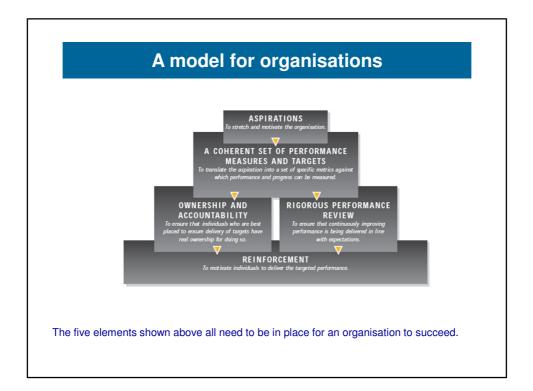
#### This requires:

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









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

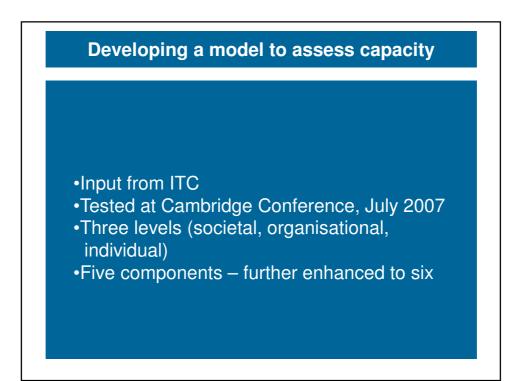
# The FIG Task Force

- 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

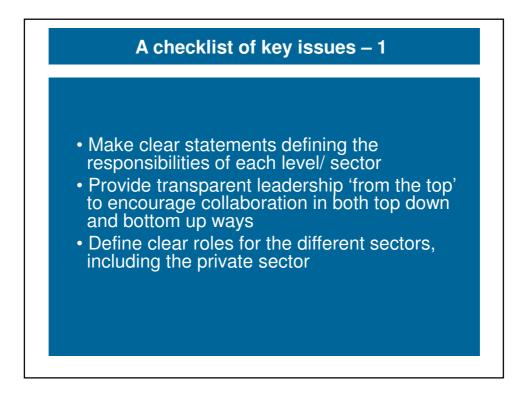
- •Development of appropriate policy/ legislation
- •Conversion into systems/ programmes
- •Splitting activity between stakeholders
- •Production of the necessary outputs
- •Effective use of the outputs
- •Effective learning and development

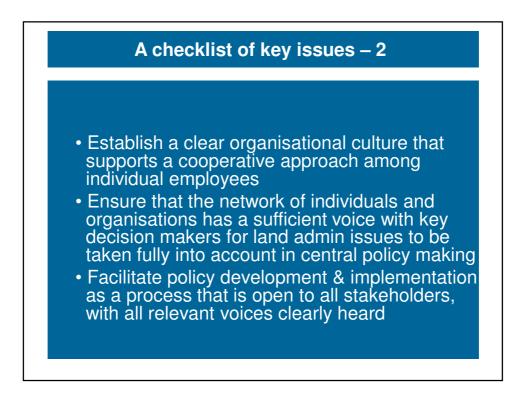
# Self-assessment template

- •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

