

eThekwini ECD Support Programme

Context, Overview & Progress Update

08 December 2020



Management Briefing Snapshot

Council Resolutions regarding ECD Support Programme

Council Resolutions of 25 July 2017 and 28 March 2018:

- **Establishes programmatic response:** defines institutional roles (Municipality, DSD, NPOs, support NGOs); effective project pipeline establishment via surveys, assessments, improvement plans, etc.
- **eThekwini Human Settlements** to coordinate ECD infrastructure support project for informal settlements and other under serviced communities as part of ISUP, ISP, IRDP working closely with other City Units.
- **eThekwini Safer Cities** to engage with DSD and NGOs to improve access to ECD services.
- **MOA with PPT** regarding surveys, infrastructure assessments, improvement plans and assistance with eThekwini ECD strategy. Surveys (estimated 480) in different informal settlement clusters and improvement plans for est. 60 ECD centres. Duration - May 2018 (R1.35 million). 3 year duration ending May 2021.
- **Funding:** R9.6 Million of ICDG funding approved - R8.293m for ECD infrastructure improvements and R1.35m for PPT to undertake ECD surveys, planning, infrastructure assessments. Noting that additional donor funding was provided by PPT totalling R2.818million.

Work done 2015 to date on ECD support

- **PSC:** Multi-stakeholder ECD Project Steering Committee established (eThekweni Human Settlements, Environmental Health, Safer Cities, Department Social Development, and ECD support organisations dating back to 2015).
- **Research:** Development of methods, models, and tools for programmatic response (2015-2018).
- **Survey:** 657 ECD centres in various under-serviced informal settlements and township precincts surveyed by PPT utilising survey form/method based on research and PSC inputs.
- **Database:** ECD database established with 657 centres (24,796 children) - detailed information on registration, capacity, ownership, land, learning programme and infrastructure adequacy. Data analysis, mapping and survey reports produced by PPT.
- **Categorisation:** All surveyed facilities categorised based on their capacity, ECD programme and infrastructure. More than 50% of centres have potential to improve if they receive support (in categories A, B1 and B2).
- **Shortlisting and prioritisation:** 32 Facilities initially shortlisted in 2016 based on agreed criteria and prioritised by PSC for infrastructure improvements. A further 60 shortlisted in 2019/20. Minimum criteria include: facility size (20+ children), years operating (5+), potential rating (score of 50%+). Registration and NPO registration status and geographic mix also factored in.

Work done 2015 to date on ECD support






- **Infrastructure assessments:** ECD infrastructure assessments done by PPT for 32 prioritised facilities in 2016. Further infrastructure assessments on hold due to problems with municipal procurement of contractors for delivery – see below.
- **Infrastructure procurement:** 4 PQs issued for infrastructure improvements for 8 facilities. 2 contracts awarded for 2 facilities. Outside of the assessment pipeline, 2 new builds planned by Human Settlements but not built.
- **Infrastructure delivery:** Improvements for only 5 facilities completed (3 Amaoti, 2 Umlazi).
- **ECD Training & equipment:** Training of 14 ECD practitioners from and educational equipment for 8 priority centres approved for ECD improvements in Amaoti.
- **Focus group discussions:** with parents, principals and staff by UKZN and report.
- **Funding:** R13.757million tapped by PPT collaboratively with eThekweni (R2.818 million in donor funding for research, survey, infrastructure planning and tools) and R8.293million from eThekweni for ECD infrastructure pilots and an additional R1.35 million for survey, and preparation of infrastructure pipe line.

ECD Surveys done 2015 to date in eThekweni

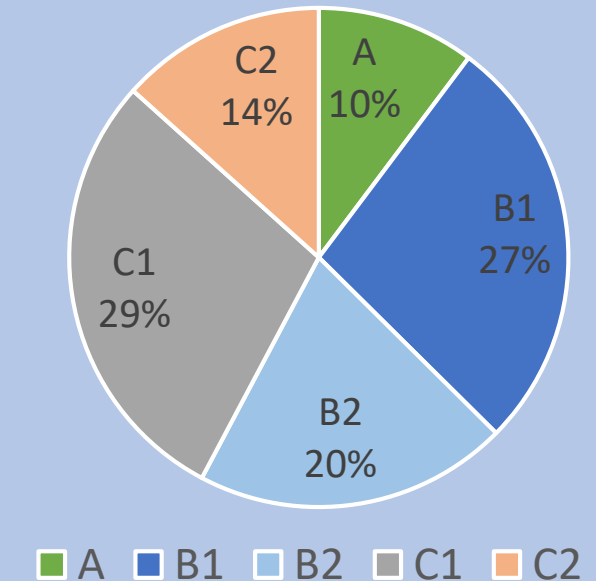
eThekwini Metro	ECD centres surveyed	Number of children
eThekwini - Amaoti (Ph1 - PSPPD)	42	2 546
eThekwini - Umlazi	39	1 367
eThekwini - Ward 105 (ex Vulamehlo)	7	248
eThekwini - Blackburn	1	22
eThekwini - Cornubia	5	81
eThekwini - Dassenhoek cluster	83	3 977
eThekwini - Siyanda cluster	66	2 779
eThekwini - Kenville cluster	106	2 254
eThekwini - Cato Manor / Cato Crest	78	3 137
eThekwini - Inanda / Amaoti	207	7 949
eThekwini - iQhaza Lethu pilots	23	436
Total	657	24 796

eThekwini ECD centre categorisation results

(based on survey data, for 657 surveyed centres – summary)

	Scoring
 <p>A: Well-functioning, usually DSD-registered, may have minor infrastructural deficiencies.</p>	80% 100%
 <p>B1: Basic-functioning with good potential, can usually achieve DSD registration if there is some support and infrastructure improvement.</p>	60% 79%
 <p>B2: Low-functioning with moderate potential, but may take more time to achieve DSD registration and greater flexibility and more support may be required.</p>	40% 59%
 <p>C1: Low-functioning with limited potential, often providing only basic 'child-minding'.</p>	25% 39%
 <p>C2: High risk and dysfunctional, may need to be closed-down and children accommodated elsewhere.</p>	0% 24%

Categorisation results for eThekwini ECD centres



- More than a third (37%) of the centres are basic to well functioning with good potential (A and B1)
- A fifth (20%) of the centres are low functioning but still with some potential (B2)
- More than two fifths (43%) of the centres are either low functioning with limited potential (29%) or high risk and dysfunctional (14%) and should probably be closed. A specific strategy may be required for high density informal settlements
- There is a significant variation across different communities and settlements.

Survey findings – 657 ECD centres / 24,796 children

Significant numbers of centres (40-50%) have potential to improve and provide acceptable ECD support if they receive support including infrastructure improvements:

- 57% of centres have potential to improve if they receive support (A, B1, B2)
- 41% operational for more than 10 years (well established)
- 38% operating from dedicated ECD centres (56% on residential sites and 3% on church sites)
- 66% make use of formal buildings (34% informal structures)
- 42% registered as NPOs

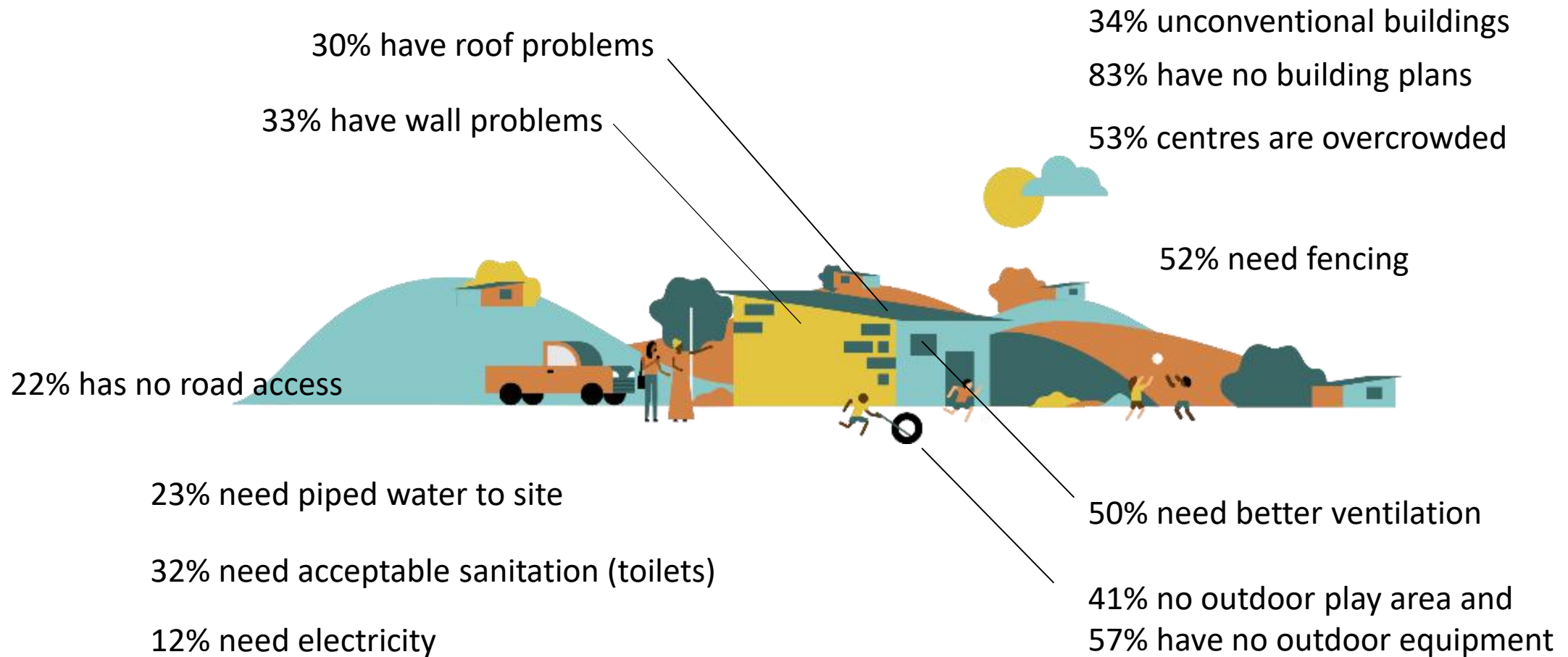
Note: 35% of the centres were unknown to authorities prior to the survey being undertaken (DSD / EHPs) – i.e. they were ‘off the radar’.

Survey findings – 657 ECD centres (24,796 children)

There are however significant challenges which need to be addressed:

- 64% have significant infrastructure deficits
- Only 15% have partial care registration with the DSD
- Only 11% receive DSD per child operational subsidies i.e. 89% of centres without DSD support and not receiving operating funding.
- 15% of the monthly contributions per child is 0 – R100; 33% is R101 – R150; 27 % is R151- R200 and 26% is more than R200
- 65% of the ECD centres are privately owned/managed and 33% are owned/managed by NPOs
- Only 15% of the land is in the name of the NPOs (50% private and 23 % Metro) (Land ownership issues not always well understood).

87% of the 657 centres had infrastructure deficits, 64% were significant



45% have moderate to good potential to render quality services if supported

Our children need better ECD facilities (Images from eThekweni)



Improving existing centres is key to scale – more cost effective

(based on work in eThekweni and five other municipalities in KZN – figures dating back to 2018)

Description	Unit cost	child per unit	Quantity	total cost	total beneficiaries	Cost per child
Option 1: New builds only						
Affordable/basic facility for 60 children	868 364	60	6	5 210 184	360	14 473
Option 2a: Mixed model 16% new build						
Affordable/basic facility for 60 children	868 364	60	1	868 364	60	14 473
Improvements to existing facilities	200 000	40	22	4 400 000	880	5 000
total mixed model at 16%NB>				5 268 364	940	5 605
Option 2b: Mixed model 35% new build						
Affordable/basic facility for 60 children	868 364	60	2	1 736 728	120	14 473
Improvements to existing facilities	200 000	40	17	3 400 000	680	5 000
total mixed model at 35%NB>				5 136 728	800	6 421

Cost-benefit:

One new build for 60 children = 4-5 improved centres for between 160 and 200 children

Optimal delivery mix:

15%-25% new build with balance on improvements

Delivery coverage:

R5.2 million can deliver 2 new builds and 17 improved facilities benefiting 800 children.

Quantums for affordable new ECD centres funded by the NDHS

Category A = water borne sewerage; Category B = on site sanitation.

COST BREAKDOWN OF THE STANDARD ECD CENTRES TO BE FINANCED FROM THE HUMAN SETTLEMENTS DEVELOPMENT GRANT

COST ELEMENT	CAT A: 2 CLASS 120M ² 40 CHILDREN		CAT A: 3 CLASS 160M ² 60 CHILDREN		CAT A: 4 CLASS 240M ² 80 CHILDREN		CAT A: 5 CLASS 280M ² 100 CHILDREN		CAT B: 2 CLASS 120M ² 40 CHILDREN		CAT B: 3 CLASS 160M ² 60 CHILDREN		CAT B: 4 CLASS 200M ² 80 CHILDREN		CAT B: 5 CLASS 240M ² 100 CHILDREN	
	R		R		R		R		R		R		R		R	
Earthworks & Foundations	R	115 575	R	153 801	R	230 253	R	271 701	R	115 575	R	153 801	R	192 027	R	230 253
Steel Portals and Roof	R	113 111	R	146 312	R	226 222	R	259 423	R	113 111	R	146 312	R	178 110	R	211 566
Superstructure - Wet	R	80 690	R	99 534	R	137 940	R	166 970	R	77 059	R	95 925	R	117 221	R	138 517
Aprons, Tanks and stands	R	37 748	R	43 908	R	74 236	R	81 656	R	37 748	R	43 908	R	50 068	R	56 228
Finishes	R	111 590	R	136 902	R	195 184	R	248 943	R	83 811	R	102 410	R	122 902	R	142 177
Security & Safety	R	30 434	R	39 134	R	58 305	R	66 840	R	36 869	R	45 570	R	58 305	R	66 840
Electrical Installation	R	12 500	R	14 500	R	19 000	R	24 000	R	7 500	R	11 000	R	13 500	R	17 500
Play Equipment	R	45 626	R	54 795	R	54 795	R	54 795	R	45 626	R	54 795	R	54 795	R	54 795
Special Installations	R	30 599	R	37 151	R	44 529	R	50 255	R	89 658	R	103 105	R	116 551	R	133 326
Sundry Items	R	-	R	-	R	-	R	-	R	-	R	-	R	-	R	-
External Works	R	37 968	R	41 764	R	49 358	R	56 951	R	37 968	R	41 764	R	49 358	R	56 951
SUB TOTAL A	R	615 841	R	767 802	R	1 089 821	R	1 281 534	R	644 925	R	798 590	R	952 837	R	1 108 154
<i>Indirect Cost:</i>																
Project Manager	R	21 907	R	27 226	R	38 496	R	45 206	R	21 907	R	27 226	R	38 496	R	45 206
Clerk of Works	R	18 778	R	23 336	R	32 997	R	38 748	R	18 778	R	23 336	R	32 997	R	38 748
SUB TOTAL B	R	656 526	R	818 364	R	1 161 314	R	1 365 488	R	685 609	R	849 152	R	1 024 331	R	1 192 108
<i>Administrative Cost:</i>																
Needs Analysis	R	50 000	R	50 000	R	50 000	R	50 000	R	50 000	R	50 000	R	50 000	R	50 000
SUB TOTAL B	R	706 526	R	868 364	R	1 211 314	R	1 415 488	R	735 609	R	899 152	R	1 074 331	R	1 242 108
GRAND TOTAL	R	706 526	R	868 364	R	1 211 314	R	1 415 488	R	735 609	R	899 152	R	1 074 331	R	1 242 108

Selected Achievements in eThekweni 2015 to date

- eThekweni Municipality proactively responded to ECD as a national priority programme
- eThekweni is the first Municipality in S.A. to formally adopt the ECD Infrastructure Support model and to contribute funding to it. The Municipality is again taking the lead.
- eThekweni is one of only a few municipalities to set up a multi stakeholder ECD PSC to work collaboratively with DSD, other departments and support NGOs – realising no single entity can reach the national goal of all children aged 3 -4 years accessing quality ECD services by 2030.
- eThekweni is one of only a few municipalities in the country with an ECD database that includes unregistered ECD centres in under serviced communities (townships and informal settlements). Most municipalities only have a database of centres already registered or applying for registration.
- eThekweni is one of two metros that participated in the piloting of the ECD Registration Framework as part of the national drive for ‘massification’ of ECD services (in 2018/9).
- eThekweni is one of only a few metros which provides for a neighbours’ consent to enable approval of ECD in land use schemes (instead of costly rezoning).
- eThekweni is one of only a few metros with a dedicated ECD bylaw and the only ECD bylaw that acknowledges the use of non-conventional structures.

Main challenges – 1) Procurement

- **The utilisation of standard PQ procurement for ECD infrastructure improvements has proved slow, challenging and unviable**, noting that the improvements are maintenance-orientated and small in value (typical value between R50k and R250k). The PQ system is not geared for this type of work and an alternative solution is required for improvements. Only approximately R350k out of the total of R8.29million allocated for infrastructure improvements in 2017 has been utilised so far. This has stalled the ECD infrastructure programme since further ECD infrastructure assessments and improvement plans could not be done until the procurement problems are overcome.
 - **Slow timeframes and incomplete delivery:** Procurement processes for the first batch of 14 centres commenced in April 2018. It took approximately a year to advertise, process, award PQs and get the contractors on site. To date improvements on only 5 sites have been completed over a period of 2.5 years. The total value of the combined works for the batch of 14 was approximately R1.7million. To date only approximately R350k has been utilised (Nomalungelo to confirm latest values).
 - **Inexperienced small builders:** The PQs are attracting relatively inexperienced small builders with low CIDB ratings (ratings are linked to value of contracts, not technical experience), also often lacking proper equipment (e.g.: using & breaking a baby cot as they do not have ladders), with transport, labour issues, etc. This leads to poor quality delivery and if not addressed leaves facilities unsafe or otherwise not fit for use + may prevent DSD registration or even lead to de-registration.

Main challenges – 1) Procurement continued

- **Under-priced quotations and uncompleted works:** Some contractors submit quotes too low to enable the construction to be completed and well below the cost estimate provided by PPT. For example: Work estimated at R177,580 by PPT for Khulisisizwe ECD Centre in Umlazi, was awarded at R97,198, despite other quotes more in line with the estimate. As a result the, the contractor was paid without the full required works being completed.
- **Requirement for full BOQ and professional services:** The scale of works for improvements does not automatically warrant the procurement of professional services (these should only be required where there is a building extension or an issue of structural integrity). However, due to eThekweni procurement norms for housing and infrastructure projects, a full bill of quantities (BOQ) from a qualified QS as well as professional input from an engineer and architect were requested by the eThekweni procurement team. The detailed cost estimate provided by PPT was deemed as insufficient from a procedural point of view (even though these cost estimates have been utilised successfully utilised in several other municipalities and provinces to implement ECD infrastructure improvements utilising both donor and government funding). *[Note - PPT prepared and supplied eThekweni with cost rates which was checked by a QS, utilised and updated by an experienced implementing agent . This method was utilised for the upgrading of more than 40 ECD centres in KZN, and numerous others in the Eastern Cape, North West, Gauteng, including DSD work. A full BOQ was not used on in any of these cases. This is more in line with maintenance contracts and small works].*
- **Nature of works:** Improvements usually entail small non standardised works under R250k (e.g. replacement of glazing, doors, roof sheets, adding lintels, proper fixing cracks in walls, provide or fix ablution facilities, adding or fixing fencing or jungle gym). Although these works are small in value, they require significant technical expertise.

Main challenges – 2) Capacity & Coordination

- **Municipal ECD Strategy:** Although Council has approved a broad ECD approach, and although the Municipality's Social Development Strategy stipulates that an ECD strategy must be developed (section 10.1.5), there is not yet a clearly-defined and over-arching ECD Strategy for eThekweni which confirms the overall developmental / population-based approach, institutional relationships, roles and responsibilities and funding mechanisms.
- **Leading line department:** Although the Health Department deals with ECD from a regulatory point of view, from a developmental point of view, there is no clearly-assigned lead department (and noting that infrastructure support is the primarily municipal ECD developmental contribution). Human Settlements co-initiated the ECD support programme due to the acute need and ECD services deficit in informal settlements and is currently playing an 'custodial' role along with Safer Cities (as per Council Resolution). Currently the Social Cluster does not have the necessary technical construction capacity necessary to coordinate ECD infrastructure support rollout. Establishing sufficient technical capacity via appropriate procurement solutions and enabling collaborations might assist in addressing this problem.
- **Co-ordination of ECD infrastructure programme:** As above. Currently eThekweni personnel 'backstopping' the programme have other commitments / KPAs / priorities. ECD infrastructure needs to be an assigned KPA for assigned municipal official. The PSC also needs to meet more regularly (at least quarterly) and with sufficient attendance and participation of suitably senior personnel. There need to be stronger linkages between the PSC and Standing Committees of Council.
- **Funding constraints:** Capital budget for ECD infrastructure is constrained (currently USDG or ICDG budget must be utilised). Although the DSD has established an infrastructure maintenance grant and one for affordable new builds, and although the NDHS has recently enhanced ECD as priority social facility in the Housing Code (for housing projects and in-situ upgrades), capital funding remains constrained. There is also currently no operational budget for the Municipality for ECD and equitable share and other municipal revenue is constrained.

Main challenges – 3) Regulatory inflexibility

Regulatory and other barriers to registration:

- The registration process should be driven in collaboration with the local DSD offices. All the data on unregistered ECD centres has been made available - this should be addressed at ECD PSC level
- The ECD bylaw is relatively rigid and should be amended to reflect the approved ECD Registration Framework developed by the national Departments of Social Development and Health to allow for greater flexibility regarding environmental health and childcare matters which will enable conditional registration(at bronze and silver levels) to allow incremental meeting of norms and standards.
- Current land use bylaws cause a barrier for registration e.g. a) prohibitive cumulative costs making it unaffordable for ECD operators to comply, b) ECD centres in informal settlements/ on un-proclaimed land are ignored by the municipality as land use bylaws are generally unresponsive to situations of informality. eThekweni Land Use Management agreed to neighbours consent as a way to assist but a developmental approach is required to resolve these problems.

Surveys and population based planning:

- Probably more than half the ECD centres in underserviced areas are not yet surveyed which makes it difficult to undertake population based planning for the city (657 centres surveyed to date)
- Survey data is useful for registration and other programmes and should be shared in an appropriate format with all key users (e.g. EHPs, the DSD, eThekweni Human Settlements etc.). The CSIR ECD facilities project is on hold for the moment due to security issues with external users.

Suggested solutions and way forward

- **Municipal ECD Strategy:** Develop and adopt an eThekweni Municipal ECD Strategy (as prescribed in the City's Social Development Strategy) which amongst things addresses: demographics and ECD status quo; needs and services deficits; overall developmental approach; roles and responsibilities of key stakeholders; transversal coordination and IGR; funding arrangements. Establish a policy working team to achieve this. PPT can provide support with this as mandated by the current MOA.
- **Procurement:** Establish a functional procurement solution for ECD infrastructure improvements. Workshop with key officials the proforma ECD framework contract solution developed for DSD by Dr Sean Philips and Dr Ron Watermeyer (using the NEC3 Engineering and Construction Short Contract). Potentially establish a panel of professionals in order to access professional services when required (i.e. for extensions or jobs where there is a structural issue/risk - draughts persons, quantity surveyors, architects, structural engineers).
- **Survey:** Finalise field surveys of ECD facilities in remaining under-serviced, low-income precincts not yet surveyed.
- **ECD infrastructure support rollout:** Continue with annual prioritised list of ECD facilities for improvements and new builds in an appropriate mix and in line with the new ECD Strategy and within prevailing budget.
- **Planning flexibility:** The Incremental Upgrading Planning and Land Rights Policy / Standard Operating Procedure which has already been drafted, will substantially address these issues once it is finalised and hopefully adopted early in 2021. The ECD bylaw should be reviewed/amended to align with the DSD's new incremental conditional registration framework.
- **ECD regulation:** Integrate DSD's ECD incremental registration framework into ECD environmental health / childcare bylaw.
- **Institutional arrangements:** Assign lead department to deal with: a) overall ECD strategy and services deficit tracking: b) ECD infrastructure support. Assign ECD KPAs to officials in relevant positions. Maintain at least quarterly multi-stakeholder ECD meetings. Integrate ECD PSC into Municipal committee systems (i.e. regular report backs and communication).

The National ECD Context in summary



Why is ECD important – what is the challenge?

- **ECD is a national and provincial priority:** as per NDP, National Integrated Early Childhood Policy (NIECDP, 2015), KZN Provincial Growth and Development Strategy (PGDS), Vision 2035.
- **Child care facilities are a municipal function** - Part B Schedule 4 of the Constitution, also emphasized in the National Integrated ECD Policy.
- **KZN PGDS key indicators:** %age children 0-4 years in ECD centres; number of facilities adhering to norms and standards.
- **ECD is critical for children to reach their full potential and climb out of poverty** – emotional and cognitive development, achieving acceptable school performance, securing later employment.
- **An estimated 2.5million young children in S.A. do not have access to adequate ECD services** within poor and underserviced communities including rural communities & informal settlements.

Why is ECD important – what is the challenge?

- **ECD centres established by communities** - no support / funding by the state
- **Infrastructure in relatively poor condition** and most children are exposed to health and safety threats.
- **Most ECD centres are not registered** and therefore do not benefit in terms of
 - child protection
 - state support (opportunities for training, operating costs)
- **Most ECD centres do not have means** to meet current registration requirements
- **Key challenges:** ACCESS (i.e. enabling more children to access centres which are within the system) and QUALITY (e.g. in terms of quality of programmes, skills of practitioners and infrastructural adequacy).

Roles and responsibilities
of
DSD/DBE and Municipalities

Overview of Government's ECD Roles and Responsibilities.

As per: Constitution; National ECD Policy; Children's Act; Municipal Systems Act.)

- **National Department of Social Development (DSD):** national ECD policy; national planning; ECD norms and standards; regulatory framework; evaluate effectiveness of national programme.
- **Provincial DSDs:** population-based ECD planning at provincial level; inspection and registration of ECD facilities; provide operational funding (grants); improvement and monitoring of ECD programmes and statutory oversight; provision of conditional maintenance grants for infrastructure improvements and affordable new builds (limited budget).
- **Department of Basic Education (DBE):** development of early learning curriculum (0-4yrs); training of ECD practitioners; soon to take over all DSD functions on ECD as outlined above (handover target April 2021).
- **Municipalities:** multi-stakeholder ECD coordination at municipal level; population based ECD strategy and planning at municipal level via IDPs (5 year plan); provide and regulate land use for child care facilities; development of ECD bylaws; inspection of ECD facilities in terms of environmental health compliance; infrastructure – provision of basic services and improvement of existing and development of new ECD infrastructure (using municipal infrastructure funding).

Roles and responsibilities of Municipalities - detail

as per National ECD Policy, Constitution, Municipal Systems Act, Children's Act

Responsibilities	Role
<p>MULTI STAKEHOLDER ECD COORDINATION</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The provincial Departments of Social Development, in collaboration with local municipalities, are to establish, by 2017, management structures at the provincial and/or municipal levels to manage, oversee and coordinate the delivery of ECD services. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establish a Municipal-Multi-stakeholder ECD Steering Committee including relevant municipal departments, EHPs, state departments e.g. DSD, DoE, and support NGOs, etc. Assign a municipal department to take the lead in ECD coordination, planning and infrastructure.
<p>ECD PLANNING AND BUDGETS:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reflect the relevant services and associated responsibilities and budgets in municipal Integrated Development Plans (IDPs). ECD must be a priority in all IDPs, with clear service delivery plans and outcome targets pertaining to ECD. Mayors must reinforce ECD as a municipal priority and ensure inclusion in the municipalities' IDP, as well as sufficient resources commitment and collaboration. Develop a 5-year plan on ECD services. Participate in the planning of ECD services. Contribute to the realisation of rights set out in the Constitution, including health care services, food and water, and social security. Provide and regulate land use for child care facilities and for safe and adequate play and recreation facilities as part of municipal planning and spatial development. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Municipal ECD strategy/plan outlining municipal developmental support role and structured approach Municipal ECD facility and services database. Provide for ECD in the IDP. Develop a sector plan that includes a 5-year plan for ECD services. Obtain information on existing ECD services and determine deficits (working with DSD, support NGOs). Allocate municipal infrastructure budget (e.g. MIG/ICDG) for ECD infrastructure. Ensure that all new township developments adequately provide sites for ECD centres, play and recreational facilities. Provide a more enabling planning environment (e.g. allow a neighbourhood consent free of charge instead of re-zoning or special consent; assist centres with as-built plans and waive or reduce the fee for building plan approval for extensions and new-builds).

Roles and responsibilities of Municipalities - detail

Responsibilities	Role
<p>INFRASTRUCTURE:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Audit and identify available infrastructure that may be used for the expansion of early learning services and programmes in areas of need. • Support child care facilities to meet minimum infrastructural health and safety standards. • Improve existing and develop new ECD infrastructure. The municipalities' maintenance strategy should consider an appropriate balance between preventative and essential maintenance activities, while refurbishments, renovations and major repairs should be used to improve the overall state of the assets. • Provide basic services, including water and sanitation, to communities. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fund and procure some ECD infrastructure (mix of improvements and new builds) using municipal infrastructure budget (e.g. MIG/ICDG). • Respond to ad hoc requests by ECD centres / EHPs and or DSD to improve or provide acceptable basic services. • Plan and budget for maintenance of municipally-owned ECD centres. • Plan and budget for the improvement of basic services at ECDEstablish partnerships for the delivery of ECD infrastructure together with DSD, support NGOs and the private sector. This may include special purpose delivery vehicles for ECD infrastructure. • sites as part of the annual water and sanitation programme. • Consider providing services connections (e.g. electricity and water) at zero or reduced cost as well as rates rebates.
<p>REGULATION, COMPLIANCE AND REGISTRATION:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop policies and laws governing child care facilities, including child-minder services. • Registration of child-minding services (principally via EHP inspections and approvals). • Report on ECD indicators via District Growth and Development Plans. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Compile bylaws and or amend them to ensure alignment with ECD Policy and relevant legislation. • Establish flexibility within bylaws and/or environmental health requirements for under-resourced ECD centres in order to align with and activate the incremental conditional registration framework of the DSD (especially at 'bronze' level). • Establish baseline data on provincial ECD indicators, monitor and report on progress on annual basis via the District Growth and Development Plan.

Roles and responsibilities of Municipalities - detail

Responsibilities	Role
<p>REGULATION, COMPLIANCE AND REGISTRATION (continued):</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assign EHPs for the inspection and issuing of reports and compliance certificates necessary for ECD registration with the DSD. All metros and some LMs have their own EHPs. Some DMs render these services on behalf of the LMs using their EHPs. • EHPs must work closely with DSD social workers in the registration process. • Report on annual progress. • Consider waiving any application and inspections costs for ECD centres (e.g. special consents, building plans, environmental health inspections, etc.).
<p>ECD SERVICES PROVISION:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Equitable provision of play and recreation facilities for young children. • Where capacity exists, responsibility for the provision (registration, regulation, delivery and compliance) of ECD partial care facilities may be assigned to municipalities by the provincial Department of Social Development, as provided for by the Children’s Act No. 38 of 2005. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None (over and above what is already covered in the preceding sections in relation to infrastructure, regulation, registration, etc.) since the services are typically provided by NPOs and not by the municipality. • Municipalities should only directly provide ECD services if they have the capacity and funding. This will be unviable for most LMs and metros, given the other demands on them. Some LMs may, however, consider building some ECD infrastructure and leasing it to suitable ECD NPO operators which have the necessary capacity and DSD approval.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Municipalities are not responsible for: a) the design, content & quality of educational programmes, training of ECD practitioners (DBE); b) primary health care services and nutrition (Health); c) management of ECD centres owned and constructed by the Municipality (outsourced & overseen by oversight dept.); and d) driving non-centre based ECD programmes (NPOs) The Municipality will however avail community facilities (e.g. a community hall) to applying NPOs for a set number of hours per week for the facilitation of playgroups, parent programmes etc.</i> 	

Additional information:

History of eThekweni ECD support initiatives and key policy events

eThekwini ECD Support Programme Snapshot History



- **2015-2017: Area-based research to develop a scale-able ECD response model in eThekwini.** Undertaken by PPT in collaboration with eThekwini Municipality, UKZN, and DSD and funded by the EU via the Presidency (PSPPD). Survey tool developed. 42 ECD sites in Amaoti surveyed. 22 assessments and improvements plans for priority centres identified. PSC Established. Data analysed. Stakeholders engaged. Response model successfully developed, refined and validated.



- **2015-2018: Strategic ECD Infrastructure Support (SEIS) programme (Phase 1)** in eThekwini (and 5 other KZN LMs). Undertaken by PPT in collaboration with eThekwini, DSD and Ilifa Labantwana and other municipalities. Funded by donors via Ilifa Labantwana. 39 ECD sites in Umlazi surveyed. 10 assessments and improvement plans for priority centres identified. Stakeholder engaged. Infrastructure tools and response model developed.



- **2015-2018: Strategic ECD Infrastructure Support (SEIS) programme (Phase 2)** in eThekwini (and 5 other KZN LMs). Funded by donors via Ilifa Labantwana. Follow up activities undertaken by PPT in collaboration with eThekwini, DSD and Ilifa Labantwana and other municipalities e.g. advocate for neighbours consent, provide initial support with the preparation of tenders, learn from the implementation of ECD infrastructure programmes, undertake an infrastructure impact assessment and report (mostly covering the upgrading of 40 ECD centres in Msinga and Nqutu in 2018-19), and a case study covering Khulisisizwe in Umlazi. Working with COGTA to create ECD awareness and ensure ECD centres are included in IDPs. Developed important documents e.g. Municipal ECD guidelines and proforma municipal ECD strategy. PPT initialised initial discussions on the eThekwini ECD strategy.



eThekwini ECD Support Programme Snapshot History



- **2018-2021: eThekwini funding of ECD pilots & eThekwini-PPT MOA** – R9,6m of ICDG funding approved by Council – R8,293m for ECD infrastructure and R1,35m for PPT to undertaken ECD survey and infrastructure assessments/planning and to support development of eThekwini ECD Strategy. 540 ECD facilities identified and surveyed (24 548 children) and comprehensive database compiled. 60 centres prioritised by PSC (EHPS and DSD). The assessments and improvement plans for these 60 priority centres identified was put on hold until a more workable procurement system can be found.



- **2018 – 2019 Piloting ECD Registration Framework in eThekwini North** - R110k funded by Impande (previously Network Action Group). eThekwini was one of three pilot sites identified by Depts. of Social Development and Health for piloting the ECD Registration Framework (gold, silver and bronze levels). 15 unregistered ECD Centres in eThekwini North were identified to test much needed flexibility to include ECD centres in the government system. The Framework was approved and is expected to be implemented early 2021.



- **2020: Assistance to CSIR ECD facilities database programme** - R25k funded by CSIR in terms of their appointment by eThekwini. Obtained stakeholder buy-in for the use of the system, identified fields critical for use of each stakeholder group facilitated input on critical success factors, specifications and software requirements, etc. The project is currently on hold in order to sort out access for external users, security issues, etc.

Funding availed for ECD in eThekweni (2015 to date)

Donor funding leveraged by PPT (excluding VAT)	Programme	Total in KZN	eThekweni		5 KZN Municipalities
			Programme Management	Capital funding	
EU / PSPPD	Area based research for improved and up-scaled ECD services for the urban poor	R1 300 000	R1 300 000		
Co funding by PPT		R198 113	R198 113		
Co funding by UKZN		R50 000	R50 000		
Ilifa Labantwana	Strategic ECD Infrastructure Support Programme Phase 1	R2 389 951	R796 650		R1 593 301
Co funding by PPT		R280 349	R56 070		R224 279
Ilifa Labantwana	Strategic ECD Infrastructure Support Programme Phase 2	R615 977	R307 989		R307 989
Co funding by PPT (UPPF)	Municipal ECD Guidelines	R200 000	R100 000		R100 000
Assupol Community Trust	Survey, categorisation & prioritisation for centre improvements in Msinga & Nquthu	R497 415	R0		R497 415
Assupol Community Trust (not leveraged by PPT)	Capital for improvements and new builds (Msinga/Nquthu Phase 1) PPT provided support with prioritisation, assessments, advice)	R13 077 669	R0		R13 077 669
Impande (previously NAG)	ECD Registration Framework pilot in eThekweni North	R110 000	R110 000		
	Subtotal	R18 719 474	R2 918 822	R0	R15 800 652
Ethekwini funding					
eThekweni Municipality	ECD survey and Infrastructure improvements	R9 643 000	R1 350 000	R8 293 000	
CSIR (eThekweni project)	CSIR ECD Facilities Database: Assistance	R25 000	R25 000		
	Subtotal	R9 668 000	R1 375 000	R8 293 000	R0
	TOTAL	R28 387 474	R4 293 822	R8 293 000	R15 800 652

This excludes figures of ECD projects funded by other participating municipalities

Recent National ECD Policy Developments



2017 – 2020: DSD ECD Conditional Grant: Infrastructure and operational funding. The DSD established an infrastructure grant with two components – a) a maintenance grant for infrastructure improvements and b) for affordable new builds (based on PPT / Lima designs). Funding still very limited and implemented with varied success. The DSD also increased the daily rate for per child subsidies from R15 to R17 per child per day and the overall allocation to assist more ECD centres as they get registered.



- **2020 -2021: Vangasali – Every child counts!** This is a national ECD registration initiative by the national DSD & DBE and is supported by the Nelson Mandela Foundation and managed by Impande. The registration initiative in eThekweni will be done in collaboration with eThekweni ECD PSC members (EHPs and DSD) .



- **2018 – date: Inclusion of an ECD programme in the Housing Code.** This programme was initiated by NDSD and NDHS, facilitated by PPT and funded by Ilifa Labantwana. It focused on a) the development of the National ECD Programme as part of the Socio Economic Amenities programme so that ECD facilities can be rolled out in all human settlements projects including informal settlement upgrade including the following: i) ECD Centre and foundation designs for 40, 60 80 and 100 children approved by the NDSD for both rural and urban environments including designs for ablution facilities with safe pour flush toilets with an offset leach pit; and (ii) Bill of quantities and quantum which includes a budget for needs assessments, jungle gyms and fencing.



The Minister of Human Settlement issued a directive for socio economic facilities to be built in mega and catalytic projects by June 2021. PPT assisted the NDSD with the identification of potential ECD centres (including two in Cornubia, eThekweni) and compiled a budget request submitted to the NDHS. Feedback is awaited

Recent National ECD Policy Developments



2019 -2021: Enhancement of ECD in local government: an initiative of NDSG in collaboration with COGTA and SALGA, funded by the Nelson Mandela Foundation. PPT was appointed for the development of a proforma ECD sector plan, typical ECD bylaw, consensus on a neighbours consent, documents on the statutory and regulatory barriers for ECD registration that focuses mostly on land use and town planning matters and a land rights and town planning discussion document. PPT have been working with eThekweni Land Use Management on some of these issues in the past.

Land use matters have been taken up with SA Cities Network's Built Environment Integrated Task Team (BEITT) where eThekweni is also represented by Mr Adrian Peters and Ms Gcinikile Luthuli. The BEITT will be hosting a learning event for municipalities, departments and all relevant stakeholders on 15 January 2020 on the role that municipal officials can play in being part of the necessary shift in planning practice to create a more enabling environment for ECDs.

Additional information:

Programmatic ECD infrastructure response
model

and related work undertaken in eThekweni

ECD Infrastructure Response Model in 7 steps



Programmatic ECD Response model (process flow)

Establish process and capacity

Establish multi-stakeholder ECD cooperation and steering committee including DSD, EHPs, NGOs, etc.

Assign lead municipal department to deal with ECD planning and infrastructure support

Establish capacity for ECD response planning via procurement and/or partnerships with NGOs and other govt. spheres

Identify and map existing facilities using available data and a field survey, if possible

Develop and adopt a municipal ECD strategy/sector plan

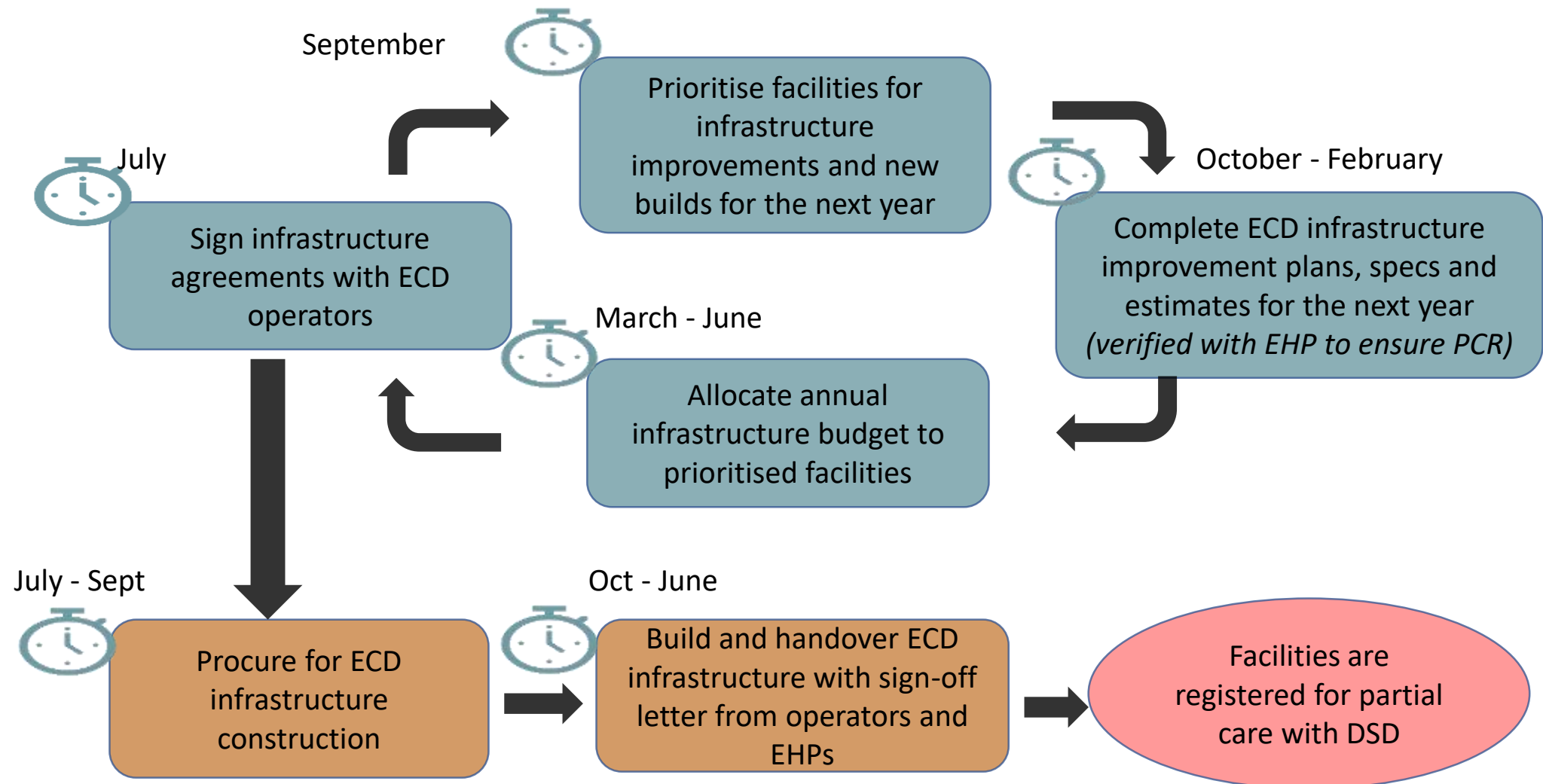
Reserve MTEF block budget for ECD infrastructure and planning (e.g. MIG/ICDG)

Decide procurement and delivery solutions for ECD infrastructure and planning




Programmatic ECD Response model (process flow)






ECD infrastructure improvement - Annual cycle



eThekwini survey – Summary by programme

	PSPPD Action Research (EU/ DPME) 2015-17	Strategic ECD Infrastructure Support (Ilifa Labanwana) Ph 1 (2015-18) & Ph 2 (2018-to date)	eThekwini ECD Survey and Infrastructure Programme	Other surveys (e.g. Cornubia/ Iqhaza Lethu)	TOTAL
Compile Survey questionnaire	Basic	Basic	Comprehensive	Comprehensive	2
Database developed	Basic	Basic	Amended database	Amended database	2
No. of surveys	42	39	540	36	657
Unknown to DSD/ EHPs	8	15	205	unknown	228
No. of children	2 546	1 367	20 096	787	24 796
Partial care registration (DSD)	11	9	80	5	105
No. of centres with per child subsidies	6	6	63	1	76
No. of centres with infrastructure deficiencies	41	27	473	22	563
Survey report	1	Combined with rural municipalities	1	0	3

ECD centre categorisation framework

		Scoring	
	A: Well-functioning , usually DSD-registered, may have minor infrastructural deficiencies.	80%	100%
	B1: Basic-functioning with good potential , can usually achieve DSD registration if there is some support and infrastructure improvement.	60%	79%
	B2: Low-functioning with moderate potential , but may take more time to achieve DSD registration and greater flexibility and more support may be required.	40%	59%
	C1: Low-functioning with limited potential , often providing only basic 'child-minding'.	25%	39%
	C2: High risk and dysfunctional , may need to be closed-down and children accommodated elsewhere.	0%	24%

ECD centre categorisation framework and method

Purpose:

- To determine overall status, functionality and potential of ECD centres for population-based planning
- To determine the extent of ECD services deficits in a particular area
- To enable prioritisation of centres for funding of infrastructure improvements and other support

Method: Utilises 52 selected marker questions drawn from ECD survey data across three key areas – capacity & governance, programme and infrastructure, health and safety.

Overall categorisation: The overall category (A,B1,B2,C1,C2) is based on the total combined score. See previous slide for scoring ranges.

Potential rating: The potential rating is based on total for capacity & governance. It excludes infrastructure and health and safety since these can typically be addressed through infrastructure improvements.

Categories	Marker questions	Weighting
Capacity & Governance	25	40%
Programme	11	25%
Health & Safety (incl infrastructure)	16	35%
TOTAL	52	100%

eThekwini categorisation & prioritisation (by programme)

Activity	PSPPD Action Research (EU/ DPME) 2015-17	Strategic ECD Infrastructure Support (Ilifa Labantwana) Ph 1 (2015-18) & Ph 2 (2018-to date)	eThekwini ECD Survey and Infrastructure Programme	Other surveys (e.g Cornubia/ iQhaza Lethu)	TOTAL
Report on focus group discussions	1	0	0	0	1
Categorisation	<i>42 centres</i>	<i>39 centres</i>	<i>540 centres</i>	<i>23 centres</i>	0
A: Well Functioning	3 (7%)	15 (39%)	48 (9%)	0 (0%)	66 (10%)
B1: Basic functioning with good potential	17 (41%)	19 (49%)	137 (25%)	2 (9%)	175 (27%)
B2: Low functioning with potential	11 (26%)	4 (10%)	114 (21%)	2 (9%)	131 (20%)
C1: Low functioning with limited potential	10 (24%)	1 (2%)	165 (31%)	10 (43%)	186 (29%)
C2: High risk and dysfunctional	1 (2%)	0 (0%)	76 (14%)	9 (39%)	86 (13%)
Centres with potential (institutional/ Programme)	29 (69%)	35 (90%)	224 (41%)	3(0%)	45%
Prioritisation of centres for infrastructure improvements	22	10	60	0	92
Training of ECD Practitioners	14	0	<i>50 to be trained in 2021</i>	0	14
Educational equipment for centres	8	0	0	0	8

The eThekwini PSC prioritised 60 ECD centres for infrastructure upgrading. The prioritisation is based on a) the categorisation which indicates the level of functionality and potential and b) agreed criteria e.g. operational for more than 5 years, cater for 20+ children in an effort to limit investment risk for municipalities and donors.

Summary : eThekwini assessments, improvement plans and implementation

Activity	PSPPD Action Research (EU/ DPME) 2015-17	Strategic ECD Infrastructure Support (Ilifa Labantwana) Ph 1 (2015-18) & Ph 2 (2018-to date)	eThekwini ECD Survey and Infrastructure Programme	Other surveys (e.g. Cornubia/ Iqhaza Lethu)	TOTAL
Technical assessments & improvement plans	22	10	0	0	32
Submitted to Council for funding 2018	8	6	0	0	14
Infrastructure improved (2018-2020)	3	2	0	0	5
Reports	Full & synthesis report (2)	Infrastructure impact report (1)	0	0	
Stakeholder workshops	National, Premier & Metro (3)	Joint workshop at eThekwini (1)	0	0	

Technical assessments and improvement plans should be done no longer in advance than about 6 months as deficiencies may deteriorate which will then require rework (fruitless exercise). It is imperative that the current procurement and delivery system be revised before the assessments and improvement plans can be done and the programme be up-scaled.

eThekwini assessment, planning, costing & implementation



- 1. Assessments** by PPT + EHP + DSD Social Worker + municipal official (ad hoc)
 - Services: water, sanitation, electricity, fencing
 - Minor building repairs: broken doors, windows, fix fence
 - Major upgrades, roofs, walls, fencing, outdoor equipment
 - Building extensions / components
 - New builds
- 2. Improvement plan for each centre**
 - Main focus on improving existing centres which have potential.
 - Feasibility plan for new builds on a selective basis due to high cost

Completed 32 improvement plans in eThekwini, 14 of which put forward for infrastructure improvement funding

Typical infrastructure improvements

Need	Work item	Work item	Work item
Buildings	apron around building build up side gables ceiling repair complete walls for sickbay with plaster and paint concrete apron door for office electrical reticulation roof gable flashing install external door install external door frames and lintels install external doors install floor tiles install internal doors	install roof in extension install solid partition provide one new classroom paint existing toilet facility paint internal walls on extension paint kitchen wall above stove and sink partition classroom partitions for office (incl door) office and sickbay partition office/kitchen plaster and paint rear external wall redo flashing on parapet reinforce existing roof remove broken ceramic tiles in kitchen and replace with new	render existing electrical installation compliant repair floor in passage, playrooms, kitchen repair lean-to veranda replace ceilings replace internal replace roof replace roof sheets replace window pane reroute gas line small sickbay partition sort out plaster and repaint kitchen spray silicone waterproofing agent to entire building or plaster and paint vinyl flooring window for office
Health and safety compliance	clean outdoor area fence waste pit fencing (1.8m + gates)	repair fencing provide fire extinguisher & signage provide first aid kit & signage	install gas cylinder cage install razor wire on wall waste pit
Water and sanitation installations	install 5000 l tank install borehole pump and tank	install french drain install gutters and downpipe install hand-wash facility install septic tank	install flush toilet or pour flush toilets & lined pits install wash hand basin plumbing repair existing toilets
Outdoor play equipment	move and repair existing equipment repair swings	provide outdoor play equipment repair existing climbing frame	repair existing jungle gym

Extract from summary schedule: Funding request to Council 2017

Centre name	Area & address	Photo	Category	Children	NPO Registration	Infrastructure summary description	Budget
NPO registered; Full Partial Care Registration; not DSD funded							
Inkhanyezi ECD	Amaoti – Ward 53 8716b Lusaka		B1	80 (15 babies+ 65 toddlers)	NPO 071-854	This well run conventional building is located on a separate site . It requires the following: Fixing of fencing 2 additional children 's toilets + 4 basins & toilet structure Covering of all old pits . Installation of a new septic tank Replacement of blown off roof over court yard Replace glazing (4m2) Replace doors damaged by borer beetle	R103 017
Isambulo ECD Centre	Amaoti – Ward 53 B24 328 Namibia		B1	71 (15 babies+ 56 toddlers)	NPO 092-374	This centre comprise of a new and old building on a separate site. To Upgrade existing kitchen & office in old run down building (if agreed to by building inspector) Fill deep hole in garden, Remove sharp objects, Fix fencing & gate Replace leaking taps, Add trough at yard tap & attend to drainage Provide outdoor play equipment	R 108 687

Summary : eThekwini assessments, improvement plans and implementation

Activity	PSPPD Action Research (EU/ DPME) 2015-17	Strategic ECD Infrastructure Support (Ilifa Labantwana) Ph 1 (2015-18) & Ph 2 (2018-to date)	eThekwini ECD Survey and Infrastructure Programme	Other surveys (e.g. Cornubia/ Iqhaza Lethu)	TOTAL
Technical assessments & improvement plans	22	10	0	0	32
Submitted to Council for funding 2018	8	6	0	0	14
Infrastructure improved (2018-2020)	3	2	0	0	5
Reports	Full & synthesis report (2)	Infrastructure impact report (1)	0	0	
Stakeholder workshops	National, Premier & Metro (3)	Joint workshop at eThekwini (1)	0	0	

Technical assessments and improvement plans should be done no longer in advance than about 6 months as deficiencies may deteriorate which will then require rework (fruitless exercise). It is imperative that the current procurement and delivery system be revised before the assessments and improvement plans can be done and the programme be up-scaled.

eThekwini: Implementation (ECD centre upgrading)

- Progress with implementation infrastructure improvements for 1st batch of 14 ECD centres from 2018 to Aug 2020 – cost per centre mostly under R200,000:
 - 3 completed in Amaoti - 4 not started (1 closed);
 - 2 completed in Umlazi . Tender out for an architect, QS and Engineer for the remaining 4 centres.
- The current procurement and delivery processes are not suitable for the upscaling of the eThekwini ECD infrastructure support programme.
- Require a faster more efficient procurement system and improved quality control.

Khulisisizwe Crèche, Umlazi

Centre overview:

Area & municipality	Umlazi, eThekweni
No. Children	25 when the survey was done, 47 @ EHP inspection Oct 2016 60 children (25 babies and 35 toddlers) during upgrading
Centre size	184m ² . Initial inspection 139m ² . Follow up inspection added 45m ² playroom built with a Grant in Aid. The total play area comes to 118m ² that provides enough space for the 60 children enrolled
NPO reg.	Yes
DSD partial care	Unregistered with survey but received full registration since
Programme registered	Not with survey but has been since
DSD Grant	No per child subsidies
Operational	Since 1987 - 33 years
Practitioners	5 - Principal (NQF 4), 1 Practitioner (NQF4), 1 practitioner in training, 2 with no ECD training
Operational base	Dedicated ECD Centre
Centre ownership	Registered NPO
Land owner & tenure	Municipality (Written PTO)



Category	A
Capacity / governance	94.7%
Programme	86.4%
Health & Safety/ infrastructure	84.7%



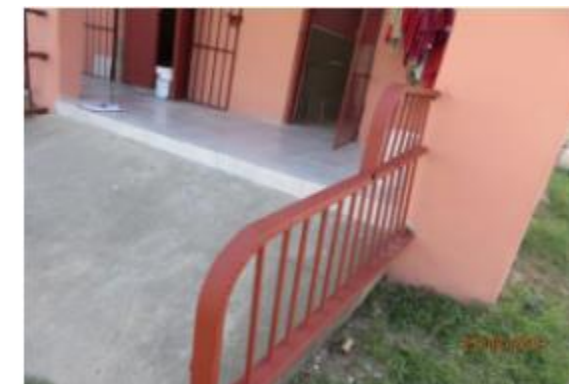
Khulisisizwe Crèche, Umlazi

Summary of improvements planned	Estimated costing
Health & Safety: First Aid kit, Fire Extinguisher, replace 1,8m fence, using existing gate,	R49 197
Basic Services: Water: Construction of tank stand, guttering linked to water stand.	R5 295
Roofing: replace roof tiles and paint roof match existing	R15 147
Doors: replacing internal and external door frames and doors	R12 100
Ceilings: Add new & replace, repair ceilings with cornices fittings and fixtures	R34 750
Walls – remove half built walls and build dividing wall as per plan	R12 852
Paintwork: limited internal and external painting as specified	R3 344
Floor: remove, supply and fit floor tiles	R15 493
Other: Balustrade- fix prime and paint, replace chains on jungle gym and swing , Hooks for children’s bags	R6 050
Subtotal	R154 230
VAT (15%)	R23 135
TOTAL	R177 365

Before



After



Khulisisizwe Crèche, Umlazi: ECD operator feedback

- Although the contractor attended to most of the work specified, not all was done according to specification and satisfaction as could be expected.
- The contractor did not have adequate equipment and used centre furniture e.g. cots to stand on and inevitably broke and damaged the furniture which he did not replace. He also did not reimburse the principal for the damages.
- The principal was very disappointed about the poor quality of work e.g. broken swing as reflected on the photo sent by the principal.



NOTE: Poor workmanship could be due to the fact that the contractor underquoted and thus provided sub quality materials, but it could also be because the contractor lacked skills and experience - the Construction Industry Development Board (CIDB) registration is based on turnover and not necessarily technical skills.

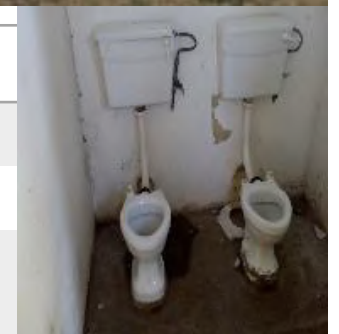
Inkhanyezi ECD centre, Amaoti

Centre overview:

Area & municipality	Lusaka, Amaoti, eThekwini
No. Children	80 (15 babies + 65 toddlers)
Size of centre	178m ²
NPO reg.	Yes
DSD reg.	In progress with survey, since registered
Programme reg.	Since registered
DSD Grant	Not at the time of survey
Operational	7 years
Practitioners	4 (3 trained – including principal)
Operational base	Dedicated ECD centre
Centre ownership	NPO
Land owner & tenure	Traditional Authority (unregistered transaction) allocated land to private family



Category	B1
Capacity / governance	84%
Programme	91.0%
Health & Safety/ infrastructure	51.7%



Inkhanyezi ECD centre, Amaoti

Summary of improvements planned	Estimated costing
Basic Services: Sanitation installation of 4 hand basins, construction of septic tank and & covering old pits	R19 350
Roofing: replace roof covering over courtyard (storm damage)	R20 050
Doors: take out and replace 3 external door frames, doors & 3 lever locks (damage due to borer beetle)	R9 600
Windows: take out and replace 4 broken window panes	R8 080
Walls – fix very bad crack in north east playroom	R5 000
Install partitioning to subdivide spae for a sick bay 3m x2m within plat	R24 000
Play areas - make safe and fix broken play equipment	R3 500
Subtotal	R89 580
VAT (15%)	R13 437
TOTAL	R103 017

Before



After



Inkhanyezi Crèche, Amaoti: ECD operator feedback regarding infrastructure improvements provided by the municipality

- Overall the improvements were satisfactory.
- It's the process that was frustrating:
 - 1) They would do two classrooms and the veranda at the same time, leaving us with no place to conduct our daily activities. Disappear even for three days (leaving us in that position) and go do another centre.
 - 2) The building staff were left unsupervised, the process went very slow. Also there were payment issues, causing work to stop or start at a later time during the day. There was no time frame attached to the project.
 - 3) The size of the windows was decreased, but it's not a big deal.
 - 4) Happy with the sewage system and pipework, was happy with the new doors, till today we have not had problems. We are comfortably using the veranda now. We just had to sort out the loose iron sheets.
 - 5) They fitted 1 sink(basin) only.
 - 6) They fixed the crack on one side, in one classroom. The contractor was called back to fix the crack from the other classroom and he did.
 - 7) They did not do anything on the playground or outside equipment because of budget constraints.

Additional information: PSPPD Research (Amaoti)



Additional work in PSPPD (Amaoti) research project

Operational assessment & training – Amaoti

- Circumstances inherent to informal settlements often prevent registration (no land ownership, no basic services, facilities not meeting standards, etc.)
- Not being registered means EXCLUSION from training and support as only practitioners from registered centres can be nominated by the Dept. of Social Development to the Dept. of Education for NQF Level 4 training.



TREE Operational Assessment & Training

- 6 centres assessed & improvement plans by TREE
- 14 Practitioners trained– Classroom Practice & Wash Programme training
- Educational equipment provided for 8 centres
- 1,019 children benefiting



Focus Groups in Amaoti: What parents had to say



Nhlanhla Nkwanyana
UKZN Research
Assistant

Motivating factors for sending children to ECD Centres

- **To gain education and be prepared for formal education –**
- They notice their children show significant educational development from attending an ECD centre & are happy when children are reciting poems and other songs they
- Children also have the **opportunity to learn things** that their parents will not have time to teach them.
- Easier for the child to develop **social skills** and learn to make friends from a young age.
- **Safety reasons** - it is important to have someone responsible to take care of their child and
- **Health reasons** - ensure monitoring of the child's health and general development.
- **Parent employment** – parents working long hours and odd shifts is also a motivating factor for sending a child to an ECD centre.

Reasons for parents choice of ECD Centres

- **The quality of education** “ *Many schools recommend our ECD centre because they see good performance of children coming from this centre....*”(FGD Parent).
- **The provision of food** “*it is hard for some children to watch other kids eat when they don't have food*”
- **Children safety and security** - absence of main roads, fencing
- **Locality** parent preferred centres that were located close to home as it was convenient for them to drop and pick the child up
- **Low fees** influenced majority of the parents in choosing an ECD centre

Focus Groups in Amaoti: What parents had to say

- **Reasons for parents choice of ECD Centres (cont.)**
 - The flexibility in opening and closing times
 - Cleanliness and general condition of the centre
 - Assistance with health related matters - take children to clinic
 - Centres where their neighbours also send children because they wanted to their child to be close to children they know.
- **What parents appreciate**
 - Teachers & principals –Love for children, level of care, support, patience, respect for parents
 - Secure setting and responsible staff
 - Accessibility and convenience
 - Flexible hours
 - Affordable fees
- **Which improvements parents wish to see at their centres**
 - Improvement of site - play area, fencing
 - Infrastructure improvements- building repairs and extensions
 - Basic services (water and sanitation)
 - Health and safety issues
 - Play equipment , toys, books
 - Nutrition
 - Training of staff



Additional information

ECD in Housing Code

Affordable ECD new builds meeting
minimum norms and standards

Technical Specifications: Buildings

- A standard modular system was developed in collaboration with DSD with 8 variations – meeting minimum norms and standards;
- Three categories have been designed: Category A -with toilet facilities in the main building; Category B for rural off grid areas requiring stand alone ablution blocks and Category C: extensions to existing buildings;
- The class room size will be determined based on the number of children to be accommodated;
- There are movable partitions to aid versatility for indoor space arrangements;
- Adequate windows are built into the designs to ensure ventilation, for oversight purposes and adequate lighting;
- A kitchen, pantry / food store is provided;

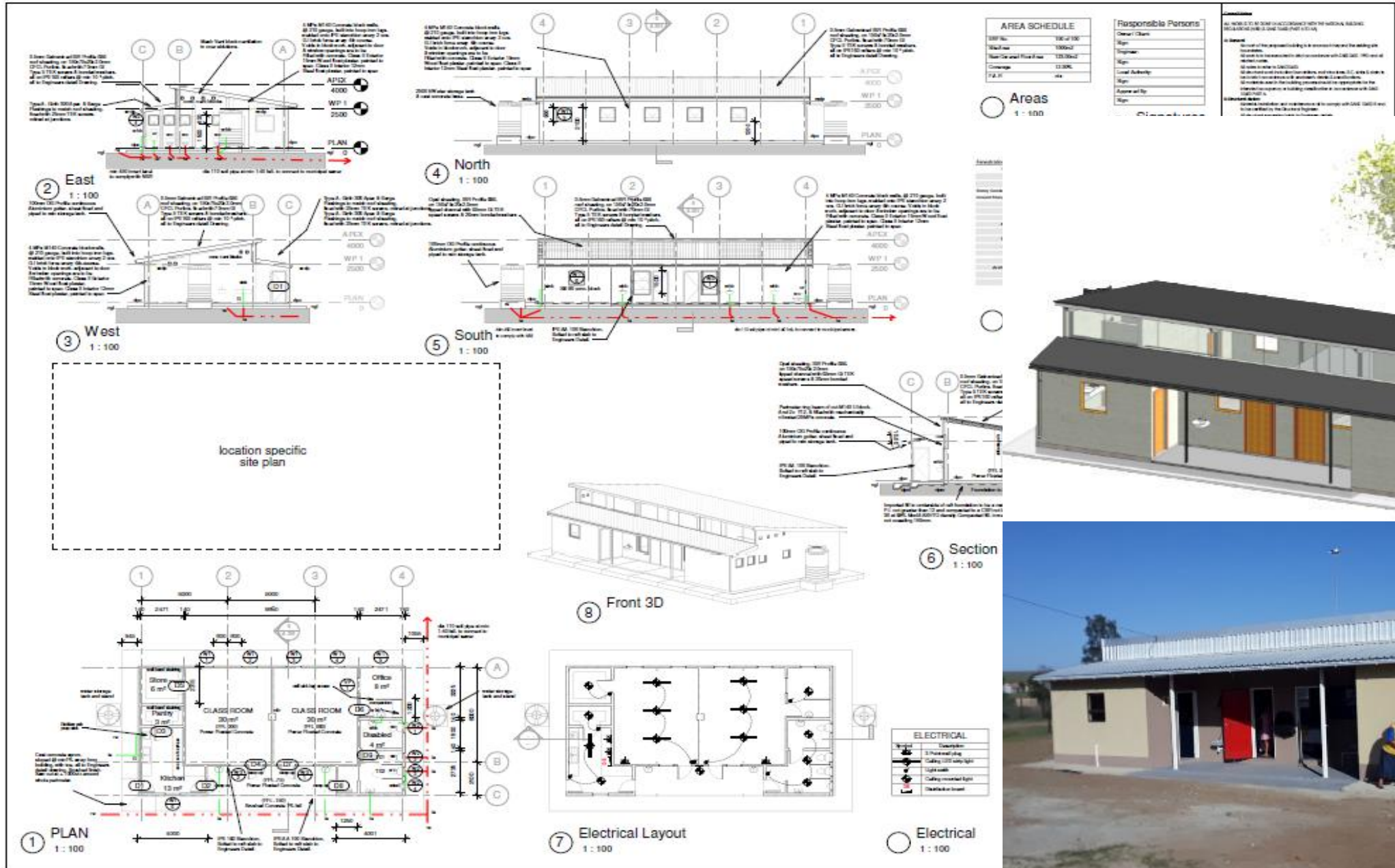


Affordable ECD centre designs

- **Part A: ECD Centre designs**
 - Annexure A: **Type A designs for centres for 40, 60, 80 and 100 children with water borne sanitation** (usually for urban use) including foundation and portal design
 - Annexure B **Type B designs for centres for 40, 60 ,80 and 100 children with free standing ablution facilities** (usually for rural / informal settlement use) including foundation and portal design
 - Annexure C: **Type C: Extensions / Component designs** (for use in urban and rural/ informal settlement areas) that provides for a kitchen / office and an additional playroom with foundation and portal designs
- **Part B: Design for outdoor play equipment** (small and big jungle gyms)

In line with RDP costing

Affordable ECD centre designs



Foundation designs

Raft Foundation Reinforcement
Scale 1:50

Section C-C
Scale 1:20

HEMINGWAY AND ASSOCIATES cc.
Consulting Engineers

DATE: 07 DEC 2018
PROJECT: 000 UNITS
DRAWING NO: SA301.001
PAGE NO: 01

NO	DESCRIPTION	UNIT	QTY	UNIT PRICE	TOTAL
01	RAFT FOUNDATION	m ³	100	1000	100000
02	RAFT FOUNDATION	m ³	100	1000	100000
03	RAFT FOUNDATION	m ³	100	1000	100000
04	RAFT FOUNDATION	m ³	100	1000	100000
05	RAFT FOUNDATION	m ³	100	1000	100000
06	RAFT FOUNDATION	m ³	100	1000	100000
07	RAFT FOUNDATION	m ³	100	1000	100000
08	RAFT FOUNDATION	m ³	100	1000	100000
09	RAFT FOUNDATION	m ³	100	1000	100000
10	RAFT FOUNDATION	m ³	100	1000	100000

Notes

1. All dimensions are in millimeters unless otherwise stated.
2. The contractor shall ensure that the foundation is constructed in accordance with the approved drawings and specifications.
3. The foundation shall be constructed on a firm, level surface.
4. The foundation shall be constructed using the specified materials and methods.
5. The foundation shall be constructed in accordance with the approved drawings and specifications.
6. The foundation shall be constructed in accordance with the approved drawings and specifications.
7. The foundation shall be constructed in accordance with the approved drawings and specifications.
8. The foundation shall be constructed in accordance with the approved drawings and specifications.
9. The foundation shall be constructed in accordance with the approved drawings and specifications.
10. The foundation shall be constructed in accordance with the approved drawings and specifications.

Roof Plan
Scale 1:50

TYPICAL SECTION
Portal Frame At 5000 c/c
Scale 1:50

Detail A
Scale 1:30

Detail B
Scale 1:30

Detail C
Scale 1:30

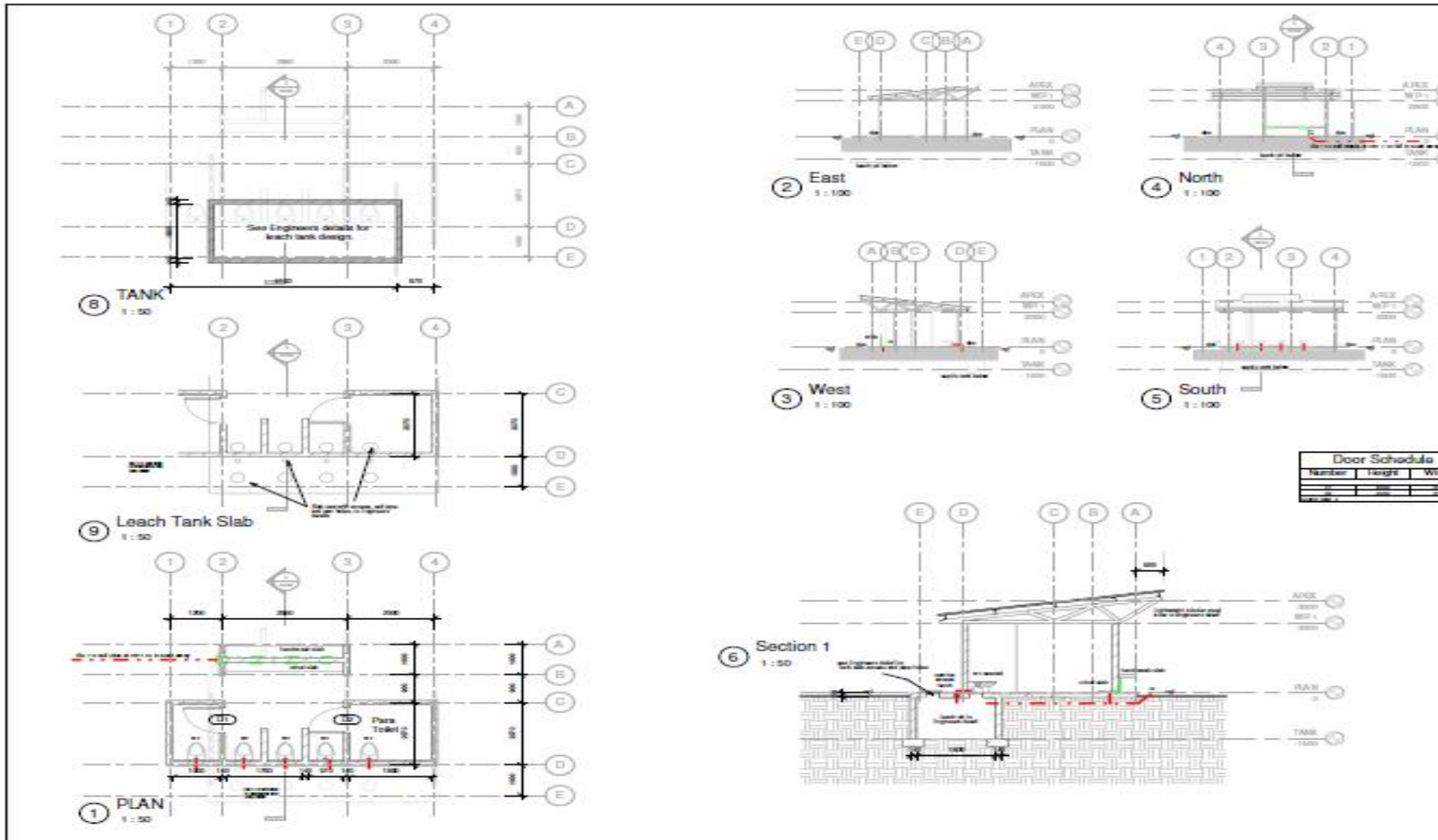
Reference Drawing

TYPE A
3 Class Room

Foundation and Roof Structural Details

17018 SA301

Ablution block design (Pour-flush with offset pits for rural)



Technical Specifications: Minimum stand sizes

Area	No of Children	Size of main building	Size of free standing ablution facilities (rural areas)	Space for extension of 1 playroom for 20 children	Minimum Outdoor space	Total stand size
Rural	40	120	30	41	200	391
Rural	60	160	35	41	300	536
Rural	80	200	40	41	400	681
Rural	100	240	45	41	500	826
Urban	40	120	N/A	41	200	361
Urban	60	160	N/A	41	300	501
Urban	80	240	N/A	41	400	684
Urban	100	280	N/A	41	500	826

Technical Specification: Buildings

- The building comprises engineer's designed reinforced raft foundation, steel frame and roof;
- Pre-cast concrete blocks superstructure tied to the frames;
- A concrete ring beam above all doors and windows;
- Plastering internal and external walls;
- Painting of all walls;
- Ceilings will be provided;
- Floor cover will be 500x500 mm inter locking PVC tiles;
- The partitions are MDF cabinets that can be moved around.



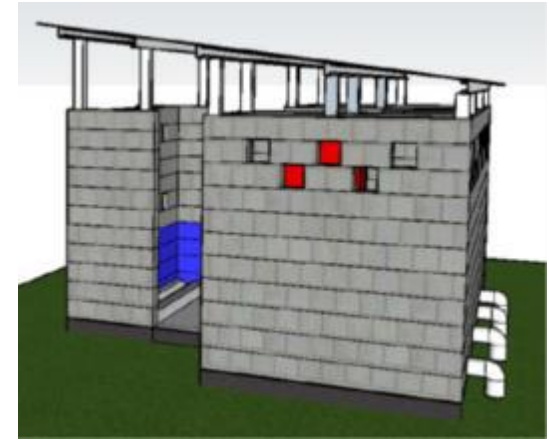
Technical Specification: Sanitation

Cities and towns:

- Sanitation will be linked to the water born systems in all cities;
- The toilets will comprise Vaal junior pans with dual flush cisterns;

Rural areas:

- Sanitation systems in rural areas will be on site off grit solutions;
- Pour Flush or VIPs can be provided but we recommend that the Pour Flush systems be opted for;
- The water is sealed and the pit is off-set. No foreign materials can be flushed and it is child safe. It is also water economical.



Technical Specification: Security

- The ECDs will be fenced off with gates to all exist doors and burglar proofing to all windows;
- Fire extinguisher will, be provided;
- Buildings will be provided with 1 meter concrete apron;



Thank You!

