WELCOME

Building the Capacity of the South African Primary Healthcare Sector through Social Franchising: Lessons from National Treasury's Jobs Fund

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KEYNOTE ADDRESS

Mampho Modise Deputy Director-General: Public Finance, National Treasury



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THE JOBS FUND An Overview

Vuyo Tetyana Head of Monitoring & Evaluation, Jobs Fund



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Jobs Fund Mandate



- In the context of persistent unemployment, the Jobs Fund was established to inspire innovation in the face of several challenges government was experiencing, including:
 - Lack of innovative & flexible public instruments to leverage private sector resources and test solutions to social challenges.
 - Despite a number of interventions in government, the desired impact has not always been achieved.
- Capitalised with **R9 billion** in 2011.

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• Government's R&D Pilot on innovative job creation models:

Test innovative approaches to job creation - supply and demand side of the labour market

- Share risk catalyse social return
- Successful Job creation Models adopted by pioneering organisations
- Wider market adoption of challenge fund funding instrument over the medium to long term
- The Fund works with intermediaries, leveraging their networks to access and provide support to the targeted beneficiaries, through four funding windows. The intent is to focus on addressing specific barriers to job creation:









The Jobs Fund: A Challenge Fund







Co-investment

Project partners are required to match the grant funding, i.e. the development initiatives are co-financed. Transparency Timebound, transparent application & assessment processes. Open to public, private and civil society organisations. Competition Funding allocations made by an independent investment committee. Applications compete against one another for funding within predefined criteria.

Collaboration Risk sharing via the matched funding principle; brings together private, public and civil society, enabling each to achieve their goals.

Jobs Fund Complements other Public Interventions







- The Jobs Fund is guided by the following principles:
 - Go for scale.
 - Have a strong emphasis on innovation and systemic change.
 - Focus on high potential sectors.
 - Adopt a portfolio approach.

- Prioritise women, youth & PDIs.
- Promote sustainability and independence for both beneficiaries and supported projects.
- Have a strong focus on learning and knowledge dissemination.

Jobs Fund Performance







The Jobs Fund implements a number of projects that have a predominant focus on the empowerment of women, some of these projects are included below:



Child Welfare – Facilitates the training and placement of social auxiliary workers in underserved areas.



SmartStart Early Learning Social Franchise – Focuses on the provision of early childhood development in underserved areas through the establishment of ECD centres run by micro-entrepreneurs.



PAKAMANI





The Small Enterprise Foundation – Uses a modified version of the grouplending methodology developed by Grameen Bank, and offer micro-loans to women-owned micro-businesses.

Phakamani – Empowers poor women to succeed at micro-enterprise. Integrated support includes: training, group loans, and on-going support.

The Clothing Bank – Provides unemployed South Africans (mostly women) with an alternative to formal employment by empowering them to become self-employed business people.

Unjani Clinics – Focuses on the provision of primary health care in underserved areas through the establishment of owner-run clinics.

Social Franchising



- Social franchising is a relatively new concept, but has thus far shown promise for tackling social issues in a sustainable way.
- For the Jobs Fund, the testing of new innovative job creation and social impact models is an important element of its strategy and thus the drive to include some social franchising projects in its portfolio was critical.
- Social franchising draws on the traditional franchising model and is essentially a method of expansion for social enterprises in education, health, child development, recycling, advisory services, legal service, amongst others.
- The social franchisor (the social enterprise) works with partners (local franchisees) to expand the services and reach of the social enterprise:
 - Scale and expansion.
 - New market development.
 - New locations.
- Examples of Jobs Fund projects working in social franchising include:
 - SmartStart Early Learning Social Franchise
 - Unjani Clinics
 - The Clothing Bank
- More detail on social franchising will be given in the next segment.





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UNJANI CLINIC NETWORK

"Empowering Healthcare"

Lynda Toussaint – CEO, Unjani Clinic





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Acknowledgement of Funders

Quality, Affordable, Private Healthcare



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Sustainable Development Goals 3, 5, 8 & 17



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Source: UN in collaboration with Project Everyone

- Good Health & Well-Being providing community access to affordable quality care;
- Gender Equality creating business opportunities for women; and
- Decent Work & Economic Growth – creating new, meaningful jobs
- **Partnerships for the Goals** achieving the impossible through collaboration



Impact



- 92+ empowered business owners
- Improved lifestyles / working conditions
- Permanent employment for 350+ community members
- 80%+ are women

Community

- In excess of 2 119 000 consultations
- · Access to improved services
- · Access to quality medicines
- Primary care in communities

Professional Nurse Reporting Health Systems Community



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Reporting

- Electronic Patient Management System
- Patient Demographic:
 - 67% Female : 33% Male Patients
 - >5yrs = 17%
 - <6yrs >19yrs = 11%
 - <19yrs >59yrs = 58%
 - +60yrs = 13%

Health Systems

- Capacity building in Govt facilities
- Assistance with local campaigns
- Health systems strengthening:
 - Clinics in 92+ Communities
 - Nationally



The Unjani Project with the Jobs Fund



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44 empowered black female Nurses, operating sustainable micro enterprises

44 low-income communities with enhanced access to affordable PHC



Over 830 000 consultations through Jobs Fund Project Clinics

Over 150 permanent jobs created in communities



Unjani Clinic Network





Existing Clinics Mobile Clinics



Thank you







Contact Us

Unjani Clinics NPC

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THE SOCIAL AND SOLIDARITY ECONOMY POLICY

Lessons for Social Franchising

Kerryn Krige - Chief Technical Adviser (Social and Solidarity Economy Policy), International Labour Organization



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Background - The ILO and the Social and Solidarity Economy (SSE)



- ILO is a UN agency focused on social and economic justice through decent work.
- Tri-partite agency: employers, labour and government
 - People centred approach to work
 - Co-operatives and the SSE is a vital mechanism to achieve this

In South Africa

- Technical Advice in the development of the SSE Policy
- Policy focuses on enabling environment for the SSE





(IMPACT)

VALUE

(INCOME)

Franchising vs Social Franchising

- What comes to mind when you think of Franchising? •
- Franchising is a model associated with scale + replication ٠
- Why should this not be applied to 'social' work? ٠
- It takes principles of franchising granting of a right or licence • to a business model

What is Social Franchising?

Social Franchising

- Social franchising focuses on the social return ٠
- Franchisee is usually an organisation (rather than an individual)
- Structures tend to be democratic (rather than command-control) ٠
- Leverages trust systems



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Advantages & Risks

What are the advantages?

- Facilitates scaling / replication by applying already tested system
- You can accelerate / amplify social returns
- Blends on the ground expertise with support systems
 - Training, accounting, HR-processes, Quality control, etc.

Difficulties and risks?

- Not all organisations are ready to scale / replicate
- Not all 'social' work is easily replicable
- Resource requirements should not be underestimated
- Accountability is often not through legal means
- South Africa's inequality = no one size fits all



International Labour Organization







SPARK

Schools



Checklist for Social Franchising



Checklist for social franchising

(adapted from Thurston et al., 2015)

Are under-served groups in need of the service?

Is there a need which government is struggling to meet?

Is there a strong private sector?

Is there a (demonstrated) willingness for partnership between government + private sector?

Are people willing to pay for the service?

Are the resources available for the social franchise set-up

Is there a culture of task sharing within the eco-system?



Thank you





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International Labour Organization

Advancing social justice, promoting decent work

PANEL DISCUSSION

Facilitated by:

Evelyn Leopold-George

Senior Manager Development Finance, Jobs Fund





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Dr Mampho Modise is a Deputy Director-General of Public Finance at the National Treasury, dealing with public finance management. Her role is to develop frameworks on fiscal and financial monitoring in the evaluation of policy proposals, review of expenditure plans and service delivery trends of National Departments and State-Owned Enterprises, aimed at strengthening and achieving optimal budgetary spending through a transparent financial oversight and accountability process. Dr Modise completed her tertiary training at the University of Pretoria, obtaining her BCom Economics, BCom Honours Econometrics, MCom Econometrics (cum laude) and a PhD in Economics in 2013.



Najwah Allie-Edries heads up the Project Management Office of the South African National Treasury's R9-billion Jobs Fund. The Jobs Fund, launched in 2011, operates as a challenge fund: public money is used to co-finance projects with public, private and nongovernmental organisations through a competitive grant process. Ms Allie-Edries is also the project officer for a research programme on employment, income distribution and inclusive growth, in partnership with the South African Labour and Development Research Unit (SALDRU) at the University of Cape Town, as well as a research programme on pathways to youth assets and employability with the Centre for Social Development in Africa, based at the University of Johannesburg





Evelyn Leopold-George is the Senior Manager: Development Finance in the Project Management Office of the South African National Treasury's R9-billion Jobs Fund. The Jobs Fund, launched in 2011, operates as a challenge fund where public money is used to co-finance projects with public, private and non-governmental organisations through a competitive grant process. Ms Leopold-George has gained extensive experience in the management of development funding in the public and private sectors, designing and managing impact funds spanning renewable energy and social enterprises.



Vuyo Tetyana is the Head of Monitoring and Evaluation in the Project Management Office of the South African National Treasury's R9-billion Jobs Fund. The Jobs Fund, launched in 2011, operates as a challenge fund where public money is used to co-finance projects with public, private and non-governmental organisations through a competitive grant process. Mr Tetyana holds postgraduate qualifications from Rhodes University, South Africa and Carleton University, Ottawa. His passion for outcomes driven development spans over 15 years pursuing these goals in the field of Monitoring and Evaluation.





Lynda Toussaint is the CEO of Unjani Clinics, a non-profit company that implements the enterprise development initiative called the Unjani Clinic Network. Unjani empowers black female professional nurses to establish and operate their own primary healthcare clinics in rural and peri-urban communities. The overall objective is to complement government-run primary healthcare facilities and provide disadvantaged communities with a costeffective alternative to traditional private healthcare. Ms Toussaint has vast experience in the clinic, retail pharmacy and pharmaceutical logistics industries.



Kerryn Krige is a chief technical advisor with the International Labour Organisation and working with the Department of Trade, Industry and Competition to develop a policy for the social economy in South Africa. She led the Network for Social Entrepreneurs at the Gordon Institute of Business Science from 2012 to 2017 and has chaired the programme advisory committee of the Industrial Development Corporation of South Africa's social enterprise fund. Ms Krige is registered in a joint PhD in social entrepreneurship with KU Leuven and the University of Pretoria. She has received numerous fellowships and is leading a VLIR-UOS grant to develop the social enterprise teaching and research agenda in Southern Africa. She also sits on the board of the MMI Foundation.



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Sister Sekiy Sithole is a qualified Professional Nurse and clinic owner with 10 years' experience in Occupational Health and 4 years in General Nursing, Community Psychiatry and Midwifery. She opened her Clinic in Musina in November 2017 and has successfully proven the need for quality primary healthcare services in her area; she has recorded more than 17,500 consultations since opening her clinic.



Sister Shanene Olivera is a qualified Professional Nurse and clinic owner. She opened her Clinic in Motherwell (Nelson Mandela Bay) in September 2019 and has also successfully proven the need for quality primary healthcare services in her area; she has recorded over 16,000 consultations since opening her clinic.

Q&A SESSION





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CLOSING REMARKS

Najwah Allie-Edries

Deputy Director-General: Employment Facilitation (Head of the Jobs Fund)

Please complete the session evaluation, we appreciate your feedback (the link is also pasted in the chat): https://www.surveymonkey.com/r/NTWebinar_Social-Franchise



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THANK YOU

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