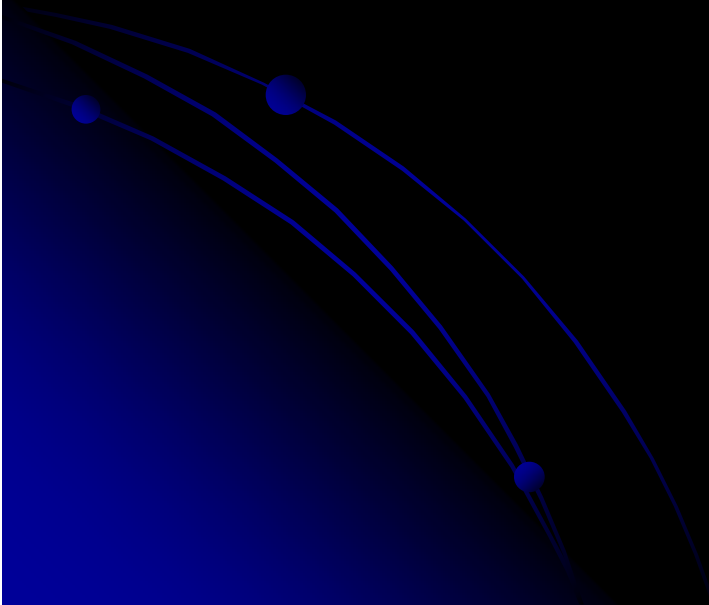


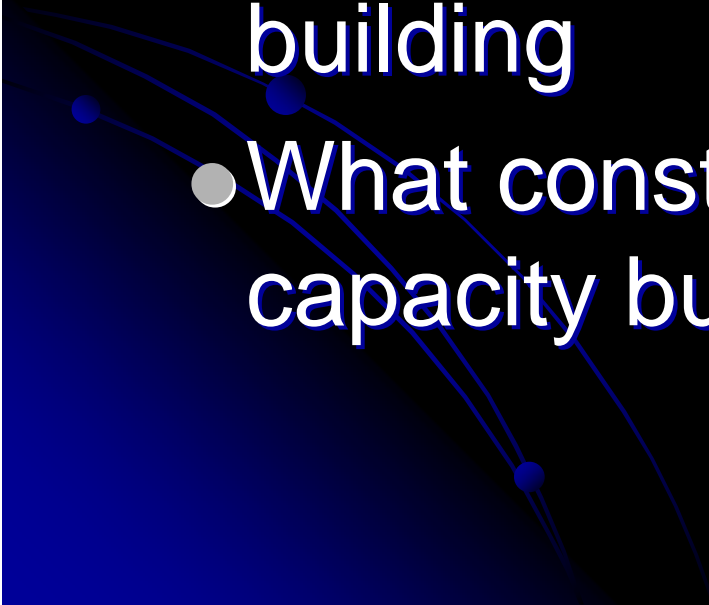
Community capacity building workshop



Workshop aim

- **To be a space for dialogue about:**
 - Ideas and practices of community capacity building
 - What supports community capacity building
 - What constrains community capacity building
 - Collective ideas about how to further a values based community capacity building

Table discussions

- Your involvements and interests in CCB
 - What supports community capacity building
 - What constrains community capacity building
- 


Key points in a literature review

- Concept emerged in the 1990s-*a first glance*
 - Has been described as 'elusive', 'slippery', 'shifting', 'contested', 'muddled', 'ill defined' (Chapman and Kirk, 2001: 7-8; Frankish, 2003)
 - And as ... 'exciting', 'innovative', 'empowering', 'significant' and 'new'.

Key issues in a review of the literature on CCB

- Social science data bases for abstracts and full text searches of key terms
 - Health and health promotion areas
 - Local government and urban regeneration
 - Community work, community development
 - International development, social work and social planning

Variations in definitions

- First glance
 - 4 types of definitions
 - General definitions of CCB
 - Definitions foregrounding PROCESS
 - Definitions explicit about a purpose
 - Definitions with links to social capital
- 

Type 1 Broad and general

- 'capacity is simply the ways and means needed to get things done'
(www.hrsdc.gc.ca)
- 'Community capacity is identifying the capacities of communities to enable them to support their own needs and aspirations' (www.community-life.org.au)

Type 2-Process definitions

- 'Community capacity is the **continuous process** required to foster the pride and appropriate local leadership that allows communities, through their members to take responsibility for their own development'
- (Human Resources and Skill Development Canada)

Type 3-Purpose definitions

- 'Community capacity building is improving the abilities of communities to enhance their quality of life and assisting disadvantaged groups in communities to participate in these processes and obtain their fair share of benefits'

(www.communitybuilders.nsw.gov)

Most comprehensive

- 'It is a process as well as an outcome; it includes supportive organisational structures and processes; it is multi-dimensional and ecological in operating at the individual, group, organisational, community and policy levels (our understanding of community is that it encompasses all these sectors); and it is context specific'. (Goodman et al, 1998: 260)

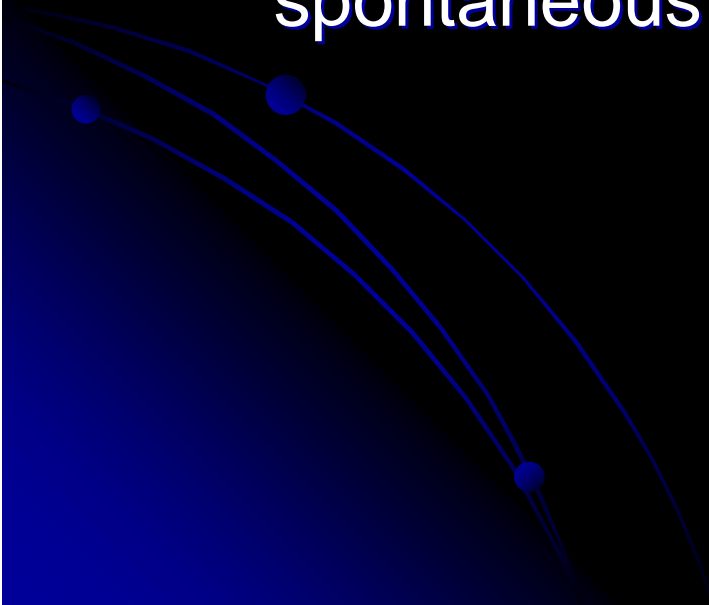
- **Communities take responsibility and do it for themselves**
- **Interconnected responsibilities**

How is it done?

- Lots written about this

Process that is

- Dynamic, iterative, sustained, imaginative, spontaneous and planned



Building community capacity –a synthesis from the literature

Community domain

Institutional support-policy processes, removal of red tape, funds, responsiveness

Resource transfer-money, access, infrastructure, power

Capabilities –leadership, abilities, knowledge, community management and collective participation

Linking process to connect, integrate, foster collaboration

Knowledge domain-ongoing critical reflection

Critical literature

- What about conflict of interests
 - Drain away capacity
 - Communities left to fix issues that result from global, nation or public issues that are decided upon in other places
- 