



THE PRESIDENCY REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

Presidential Frontline Service Delivery Unit

FSD Mini-Case Study¹

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Case Study Title: Unlocking service delivery improvement through monitoring: The case of SASSA Gauteng Province Improvement Programme.

Purpose: The purpose of this document is to share service delivery improvements about good leadership & management practices at the SASSA Gauteng. This case study will concentrate on five main strategic 'levers', which include:

- (i) leadership & empowerment;
- (ii) improvement and innovation;
- (iii) staff and stakeholder involvement;
- (iv) policy impact/norms and standards; and
- (v) operational systems.

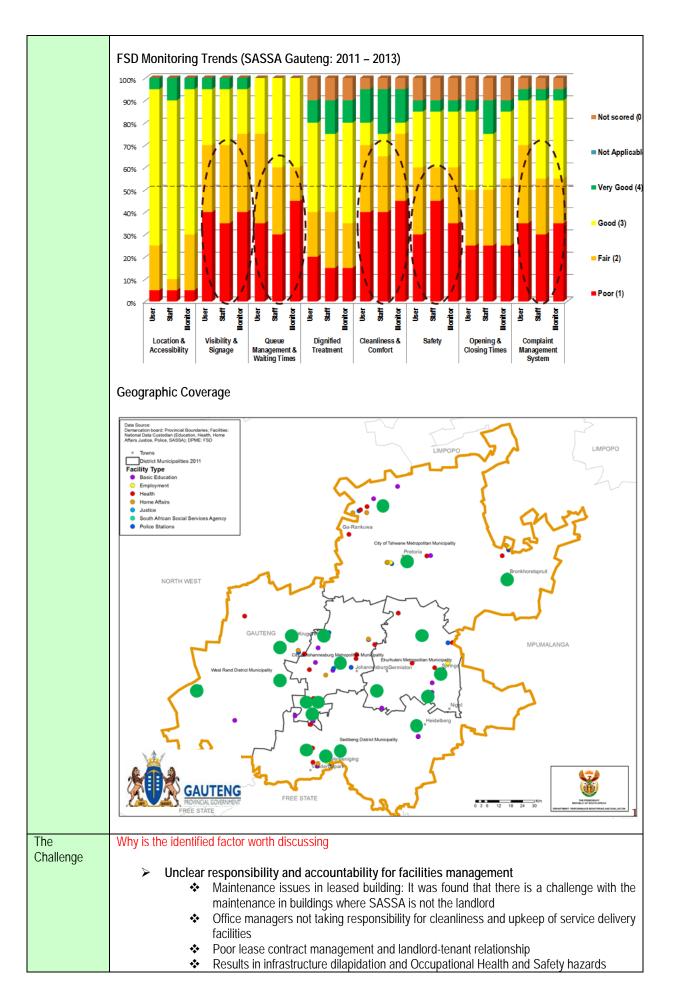
Citizens, SASSA, Office of the Premier (OoP) and DPME. **Target Audience:** FSDM Frontline Service Delivery Monitoring Glossary: DPME Department of Performance Monitoring & Evaluation O₀P Office of the Premier South African Social Security Agency SASSA GΡ **Gauteng Province** Occupational Health & Safety OHS

Basic Information

Name of the Project	Unlocking service delivery improvement through monitoring: The case of SASSA Gauteng Province Improvement Programme.
Province	Gauteng

¹ This template has been prepared to serve as a guide for the development of thumbnail case studies or story sketches from projects of the FSDM Programme. The purpose of these "mini-case studies" is to document, in a standardized and accessible format, cases that highlight key innovations and practices in development programmes/ projects which offer relevant lessons for FSD practice. These mini-case studies are meant to provide readers with an easy-to-grasp-and-understand snapshot of a project, or components of a project, focusing on key learning points that contribute to future practice. Where possible, the mini-case studies should provide references to more detailed reports on the projects covered and to relevant resources for interested readers.

2 The Case	e Study S	story																			
2 The Case Programme Summary: Background / Context	The ain municip (i) (ii) (iii) (iii) (iv) (v) (vi (vi (vi (vi The De Premier Progran	n of fro valities Asse Verit) Mon) Assi Enal) Iden i) Outp ii) Res partme	ntline service delivand entities to impessments of the si DPME and Office fication of the pro- Executive, itoring by citizens meeting the expe- st DPME and Offi- level and to ident ble DPME and C departments to fa- tify good front line buts will be repo- relevant departm sults should feed in also catalyse imp- ent of Performance D, commenced in June 2011 to co-	rove servic ate of FSD s of the Pre- ogress with of the perf ctations of the ces of the fy where in offices of the cilitate or p service del ts on qual ents and mon to initiativ rovements re Monitorin with the onduct site	e di emie emie form the Pre Pre he unic es f in n re Pre e-mo	elive pers, the pers, SD a nanccitize mier overm Pren n pla of fr cipali to im <u>nana</u> and sider onitor	t t e vens to en tie presention file	poir ints the with s, coll nt inier ar ar tice ntline s an rove <u>emer</u> valua al F g as	tts w of so poin fror lect tiativ and/o erver and C. fror fror fror fror fror fror sses	which ervice attaine and vess rotti ntior dev ervice abin ntline service abin ntline service	n ar e c f s e se an sho ret a e c e t e c PM S ents	e pe delive ervic alys uld t rele o ad p lea delive and l ervic e del E), i Gervic o of	rforn ery, 1 e de e de e da e da e de e da evant dress ery (Exec e de <u>ivery</u> n pa ce [ning hro elive live ta o rgel tra g ne g ne g ne fpro utiv live 	a po ugh ery, ry. en s enti etd ans enti etwo vid e C ry i ersl verj	vers fied corks and thr vers fied corks coun mon mip v V of	y. The sits to roug ify if ce co sal co wea to no cils) itori with Aoni serv	his is by c lh v go deliv deliv deliv nan), ing i Of torii	s do offici visits verr very ine esse age proc fice ng de	ne l als by mme at fun es, mer cess s of (FS live	by: from ent is local local ction nt of s will f the SDM) ry af
The Methodology	 targeted service delivery sites. With this monitoring initiative, the aims are to catalyse service delivery improvement at facility level and to provide the monitoring evidence as a basis for action by the responsible departments. And also intended to provide the responsible departments and Cabinet with an external view from the DPME and the OoP of the impact of the on-going service delivery improvement programme at facility level. Officials from the Department of Performance Monitoring and Evaluation (DPME) in the Presidency and the Offices of the Premier have been carrying out unannounced visits to service delivery facilities providing services directly to the public. The following are the sectors in which service delivery facilities were visited in the province: Transport - Drivers Licence and Testing Centres (DLTCs), Health, Home Affairs, Justice, 																				
	Municipal Customer Care Centres (MCCCs), South African Police Service (SAPS) and South African Social Security Agency (SASSA). From 2011 – 2013 about 20 unannounced FSD monitoring visits has been conducted in SASSA local offices in Gauteng Province. Findings report was produced and because of the findings report and SASSA's improvements initiative, it was then agreed that a case study be written on the SASSA's improvements initiative. Overview of FSD Monitoring Visits (SASSA Gauteng: 2011 – 2013)																				
	Scores on N				Loca Acce	Location & Visibility Queue Dign Accessibility & Signage Management Trea & Waiting Times					Dignifi Treatm		Comf		s Safety Opening & Complaints Closing Management Times System						
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	 Increasing monitoring activities with no on-site monitoring data Monitoring without improvements erode trust of citizens Some facilities improved since first visit, others deteriorated Therefore, quality reports needed & presented to management after visits Findings not used for planning & resource allocation Feedback to be provided to facilities monitored Provincial Executive & EXCOs to provide monitoring oversight Lack of stringent safety measures: It was found that despite having security at SASSA offices, security checks are not done properly by security guards. Management not taking action to address weaknesses Monitoring for compliance purposes rather than improving the quality of service delivery Responsiveness to the needs of citizens Citizens' experience of service rarely used as feedback for designing improvements No structured means of communication between users and service facilities Communication of office closures: It was found that citizens still pitch up, expecting to receive services, at SASSA offices that close on Fridays due to staff meetings, despite there being notices displayed on the doors. The acting of Grant approvers (level 7) as Managers (level 8): Although this is not an issue in line with the monitoring visit findings, staff at a number of SASSA offices indicated that there is no communication about the appointment of Managers at level 8.
The Context	Salient points about the environment and the circumstances affecting the issue at hand
The Strategy	 What was the process undertaken to address the challenges? What was done, where, by whom, for whom? It is commendable that in the past years of implementing the programme, positive partnerships between SASSA GP and the DPME & OoP have been facilitated with an intention of driving improvements in service delivery. These initiatives emerged from the monitoring of FSDM findings. There are on-going service delivery improvement meetings between the Gauteng SASSA regional office and the DPME & OoP on sites monitored as part of the baseline and improvements monitoring visits. These on-going engagements have resulted in positive relations between SASSA and DPME DPME & OoP in the provinces and collaborations in addressing some of the challenges picked up on site by the DPME & OoP monitoring activities. Key successes of these initial engagements include: The training of SASSA Local Office Managers in the Gauteng Province on FSDM monitoring
	processes & the tools.
	 Continuous feedback & progress reports on new sites monitored in the Gauteng Province. Continuous improvements through monitoring – Polocation Strategy
	 Continues improvements through monitoring - Relocation Strategy Randfontein SASSA Springs SASSA
	Joint development of case studies, identification of best practices and sharing of best practices across the Province.
	Roll-out of safety equipment to all SASSA local offices, and training of OHS Officers.
	Joint initiatives such as the roll out of Road signage across all SASSA offices in the Gauteng Province.
	Telephone-based (WhatsApp) system of alerting the regional office of serious service delivery challenges found during FSDM visits
The Outcome	 Complaints & complements system rollout. What results were achieved?
	Success of this initiative

Emergency Plan

Generally, SASSA offices have been considered a relatively safe and healthy place to work. Increasingly, however, SASSA local office workers have expressed concerns about the office environment and their working conditions. These concerns are also reflected in complaints of discomfort, anxiety, irritation and general job dissatisfaction and can be measured in terms of sick leave, absenteeism and job turnover.

SASSA GP decided to rolled-out the training and appointment of OHS Officers and distributed safety equipment's (i.e. metal detectors) to all SASSA local offices in Gauteng. The appointed OHS officers will assist with the development an emergency plan to address emergencies that could be expect in the workplace.

Some of the key components of an emergency action plan are the following:

- Emergency escape procedures and escape routes for employees to follow in the event of an emergency. These procedures should include floor plans that indicate the appropriate evacuation routes.
- How to account for all employees following evacuation.
- > The rescue and medical duties for those employees, if any, who are to perform them?
- > The preferred means of reporting fires and other emergencies.
- > Names or regular job titles of people responsible for the emergency action plan.
- Employers are required to have both an emergency action plan and a fire prevention plan when portable fire extinguishers are provided, even though they are not intended for employee use.

Hopefully, with the introduction of this imitative the rate of office accidents will decline when office workers are informed of potential hazards and safe work practices, and training on regular bases on general safety precautions in the office will reduces both the number and severity of accidents.

Continues improvements through monitoring - Relocation Strategy

- Randfontein SASSA
- Springs SASSA

Randfontein Local Office (SASSA)

Early in 2013 the Randfontein Local Office moved to new premises as put of the Randfontein Improvements Project.

Challenges and risks faced by the office due to insufficient space were as follows:

- a. Citizens had to wait outside due to inadequate space in the waiting room.
- b. Lack of privacy for citizens when doing screening.
- c. Generally poor signage.
- d. Cross infection of diseases due to lack of proper ventilation
- e. Building not fit for purpose / use.

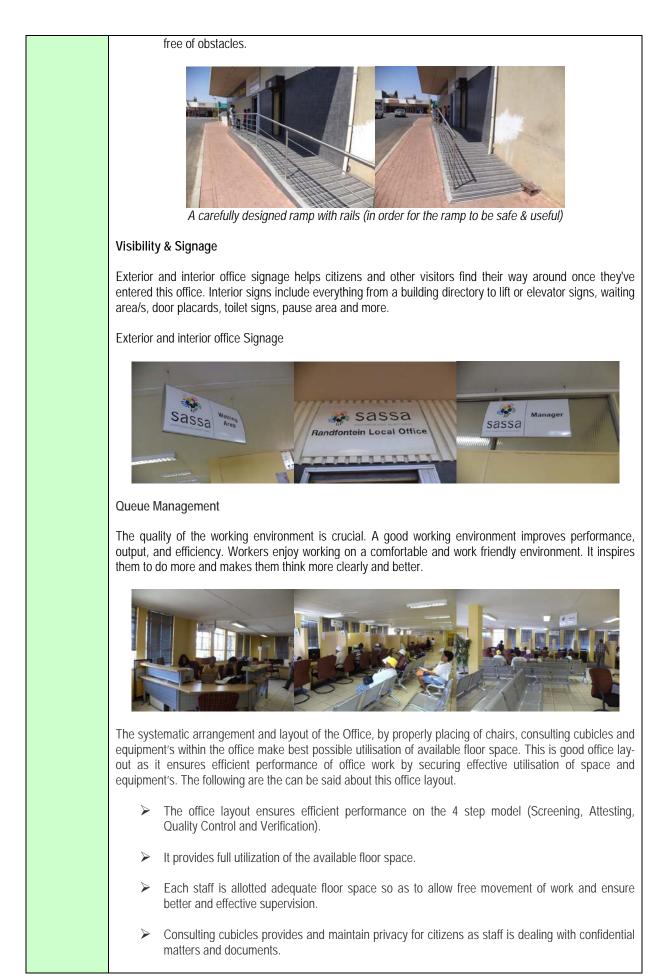


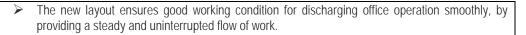
Inadequate space in the waiting room.

Location & Accessibility

The new building meets the essential requirements for building accessibility.

- a) People with disabilities are able to safely enter the building and are able to safely use all the facilities within the office especially the toilets.
- b) The lift at the office is able to serve the needs of people with disability the paths of travel are





- Proper lighting has been provided which takes the glare from the computer away and it prevents workers from stressing their eyes out a lot.
- > This office is properly ventilated and air conditioned and is a very comfortable workplace.

Cleanliness & comfort

Before





Ablution facilities are clean and fully resourced (with hand soup, air fresher and hand towel)

Safety



Springs Local Office (SASSA)

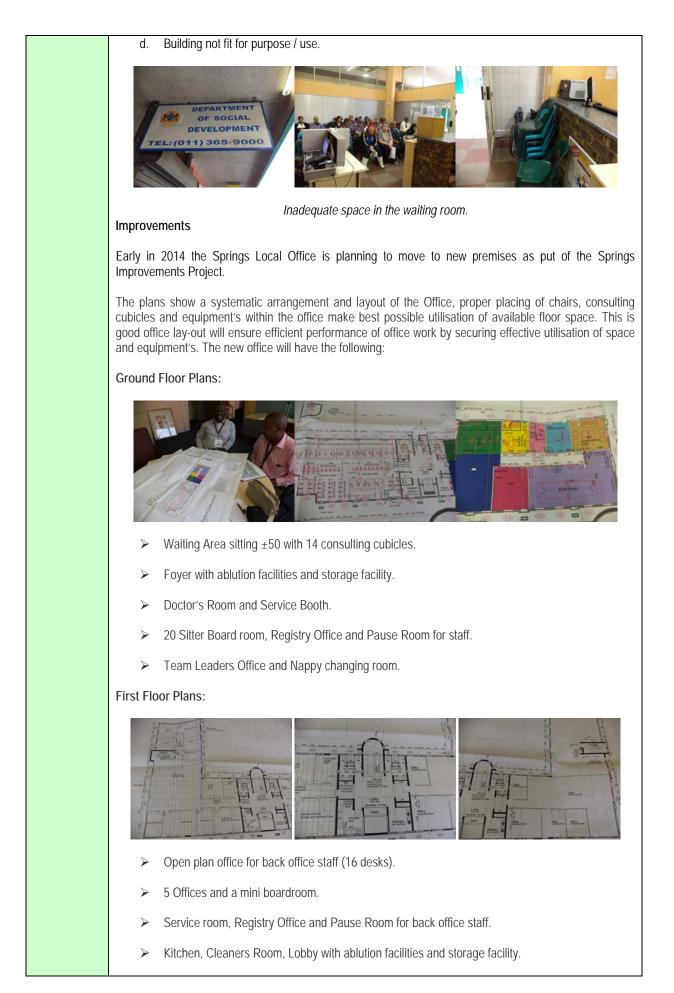
Findings: The office building was too small, overcrowded and not functional.

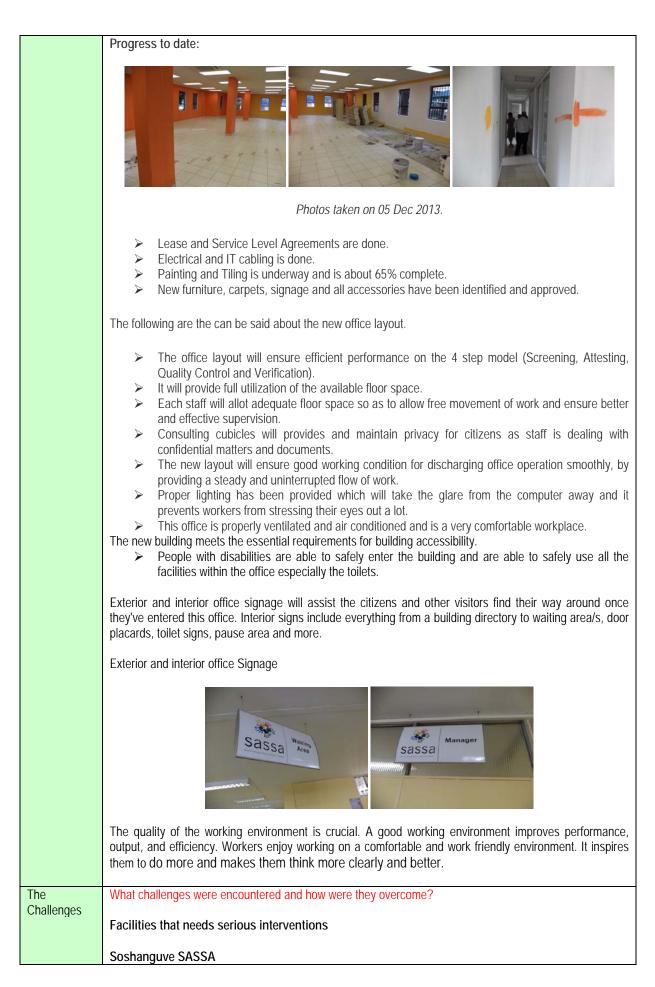


The office was too small, overcrowded and not functional. Citizens had to first start at the ground floor in submitting their application and screening, and then go to the 5th floor for other processes in their application which made the office dysfunctional.

Challenges and risks faced by the office due to insufficient space were as follows:

- a. Citizens had to wait outside due to inadequate space in the waiting room.
- b. Due to the size of the office and congestion, Occupational Health and Safety (OHS) is compromised (The office is not hygienic and has a high cross infection of diseases due to lack of proper ventilation).
- c. The waiting area cannot accommodate the high intake resulting in overcrowding and a noisy and unsafe working environment.





Increasingly, Soshanguve local office staff has expressed concerns about the office environment and their working conditions. These concerns are also reflected in complaints of discomfort, anxiety, irritation and general job dissatisfaction and can be measured in terms of sick leave, absenteeism and job turnover. Concern over air quality in office has generated various health-related symptoms, i.e. respiratory allergies and infections, humidifier fever, mental fatigue, headache and dizziness.

The ambience, office layout and surroundings have caused problems for office staff. Office workers raised concerns such as improper temperature, inadequate humidity, poor design of office environments and lack of adequate space are sources of discomfort. These are situations that should be considered in creating a safety, healthful and efficient office environment.

Soshanguve local office layout does not incorporate the principles of work flow, taking into consideration safety and health, efficiency, and convenience. Most of the findings on the Improvements Plan not been resolved.

- Some external signage has been installed, and internal signage is still a challenge.
- > The office is too small (space is a challenge) and needs a general maintenance and upgrade.
- A suggestion box is provided, but there is no management the complements & complaints or procedures. There is a need to improve on the feedback mechanism on the complaints and compliments management system for the clients and relevant units.
- > Citizens had to wait outside due to inadequate space in the waiting room.
- Due to the size of the office and congestion, Occupational Health and Safety (OHS) is compromised (The office is not hygienic and has a high cross infection of diseases due to lack of proper ventilation).
- High absenteeism due to ventilation challenge.
- The waiting area cannot accommodate the high intake resulting in overcrowding and a noisy and unsafe working environment.
- Poor lease management as all water taps are not working in both males & female toilets.
- Roof leakage.

Shortage of office space is still a serious challenged.



Office management indicted that there are plans to utilise the office space in front of the SASSA office, but these plans are very slow to implement. The citizens have to wait outside the office; there is not enough setting (citizens have to stand or sit on the floor).

Poor lease & office management has resulted in the following:

1. Public Toilets are really in a bad condition, with five (5) of the seven (7) toilets not functioning and all taps not working.



Roof leakage still a challenge. 2.



There is a potential safety hazard in this office and, if not corrected, it could cause slips, trips and falls and could result in decreased productivity and possible serious injury.

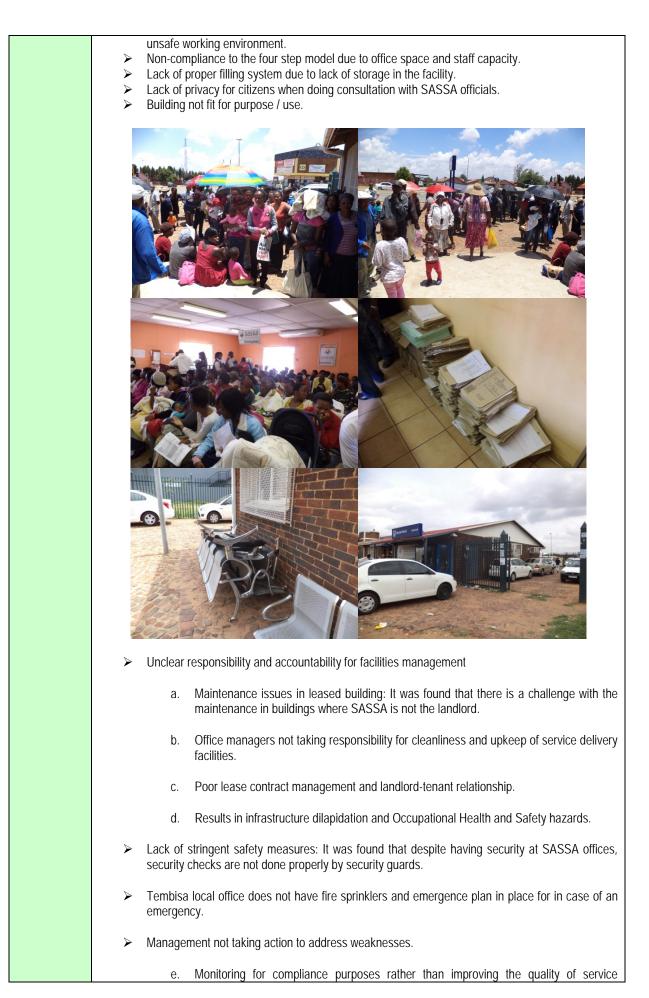
Safety is really compromised in this office with the fire sprinklers having expired in April 2010 and 3. the office not doing regular fire emergency drills. The back emergency door is not working.



Tembisa Local Office (SASSA)

Findings: The Office building is too small and overcrowded; it is like a normal four (4) roomed house (the floor area is that of a dwelling unit ± 90m²) converted into an office. The floor area had the following: Waiting Area or Hall (for the 4 step process), Three (3) offices, two (2) ablution facilities for staff & clients. Challenges and risks faced by the local office due to insufficient space are as follows:

- Citizens had to wait outside due to inadequate space in the waiting room.
- Due to the size of the office and congestion, Occupational Health and Safety (OHS) is compromised (The office is not hygienic and has a high cross infection of diseases due to lack of proper ventilation). \triangleright
 - The waiting area cannot accommodate the high intake resulting in overcrowding and a noisy and



	delivery.					
	Responsiveness to the needs of citizens.					
	f. Citizens' experience of service rarely used as feedback for designing improvements.					
	g. No structured means of communication between users and service facilities.					
	Office management indicted that there are plans to utilise the office space in front of the SASSA office, but					
	these plans are very slow to implement. The citizens have to wait outside the office; there is not enough					
	setting (citizens have to stand or sit on the floor).					
Policy	Are there any considerations from a policy point of view? How did policy requirements support or hamper					
Implications	the resolution to the issue?					
The	Outline the circumstances – positive or negative – required for this problem or solution to replicate. E.g.					
Requirements	context, funding, stakeholders, partnerships, strategy, other resources, etc. This should serve to define the					
	enablers or warning signs.					
The Lesson	List the key lessons that you feel could be learned from the case. Be as specific as possible.					
Learned	1. Wheels of change are slow, but surely they do turn.					
	2. Putting pressure in the system is vital by doing regular monitoring.					
	3. Constant engagement and communication with your stakeholders is critical.					
	4. Inter-Departmental collaboration is critical.					
	5. Proper Project Management (proper monitoring/tracking of activities).					
Discussion	What conclusions can be drawn from the case study and where there any limitations. What are some of the					
Points	questions or issues that readers may want to discuss or consider further.					
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3 References

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Further Deeding.	
Further Reading:	SASSA's Improvement Plan
	Facilities Summary Reports

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