



# Community Mobilisation

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# Trócaire

- Community Mobilisation is a core objective of Trócaire's work
- The objective is intended to lead to:
  - Poor and marginalised men and women being supported and empowered to organise
  - Community based groups can represent their interests and engage local government
  - Community based groups can participate in decisions which affect them

# Trócaire

- Our operational approach:
  - Programme design with local NGO partners
  - Funding provided to local partner organisations
  - Trócaire programme officer provides technical support and monitoring
  - Community based groups are identified
  - NGO partner provides support to CBO over programme duration to realise objective of community mobilisation

# Challenges

- NGO (and Trócaire) relative to the CBO
  - Imbalance in resources and technical capacity
  - Different levels of access to authorities and information
  - Programme objectives competing with CBO objectives

# Framework for CBOs

- Are free to set their own agenda
- Facilitate the community to Participate, Represent, and Challenge
- Are sustainable and enjoy community ownership
- Acknowledges where local civil society is at
- Appreciation that CBOs are different – there isn't uniformity
- Gives permission to programme staff that variation is ok

4 important characteristics of community based groups

# 1. Level of Formality



<b>Loose group of people who meet irregularly</b>	<b>Group of people who are organised and meet frequently</b>	<b>Group with work plan and leadership structure</b>	<b>Legally registered, bank account, well established roles and responsibilities</b>
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## 2. Purpose



<p>A specific theme or issue is the focus and it is the unifying factor for the group</p>	<p>There is a more diversified focus for the group</p>	<p>Increasing appreciation for being organised as a group, and the multiple goals they can pursue or roles they can play</p>	<p>Being a group / community organisation is important to its members and they identify issues (possibly multiple) which they can address</p>
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# 3. Approach



The immediate solidarity offered by the group is critical (e.g.a support group) and is the group's primary way of addressing issues

The focus is on issues that immediately affect the group members, but they reach outside the group to address their concerns

The group increasingly seeks to improve issues in a way which benefits the wider community. There is less immediate benefit to members.

The benefits are more for the wider community, the group is externally focused, and possibly has an advocacy dimension and seeking to engage local authorities

# 4. Sustainability



<p>Rely largely on local resources (actions of the groups or wider community) to respond to challenges</p>	<p>The group solicits limited external support but most of the response is group or community action</p>	<p>There is increasing use of external support (from NGOs) to respond to group's purpose</p>	<p>Receive external support (either funding or other facilitation) and have only limited local resources to address their purpose</p>
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# Examples

<b>Formality</b>			
	India		Liberia, DRC
<b>Purpose</b>			
Liberia	India		DRC
<b>Approach</b>			
	India	India	Liberia, DRC
<b>Sustainability</b>			
		Liberia, India	DRC

Community Mobilisation – Trócaire

<http://www.trocaire.org/resources/policyandadvocacy/community-mobilisation-technical-paper>