

Eliminating Service Bottlenecks: Examples of getting non-cash resources down to families and communities

**International AIDS Conference 2008; Mexico City
Pre-Conference Symposium
CCABA, The Teresa Group, La Casa de la Sal**

***Nathan Nshakira,
FARST Africa – Kampala, Uganda***

Children and Families in need

- **Nature of needs** (Uganda OVC Policy, NSPPI):
 - **Sustaining livelihoods** (household socio-economic security; food security and nutrition; welfare care and support; mitigation of the impact of conflict)
 - **Essential social services** (education, health care, psycho-social support)
 - **Strengthening legal and social protection** (child rights and child protection; legal defence and representation)
 - **Enhancing the capacity to deliver services** (caretaker capacity in the household, visiting resource persons, mobilizing external resources to support local action)
- **Contextual determinants of need**
 - HIV and AIDS (chronic ill-health of adults and children; death of young adults; children and grand-parents as caretakers)
 - Poverty and under-development
 - Conflict and displacement

Responses to meet the needs of children and families

- **Internal effort and capacity** (within the family/household):
 - Human capacity (numbers, skills, relationships)
 - Material resources (employment/income; assets for sustained production)
 - Connectedness (kinship; *oluganda, ubuntu*)
- **External support** (strengthen internal effort; provide supplementary services)
 - Local linkages within the community
 - Support and services from community-service institutions (schools, places of worship, health facilities, etc.)
 - Supporters outside the local community (government, civil society service agencies; donors; etc.)

Three models of external support

- **Pipelines:** remote (long distance) connections; continuous/sustained/repeated flow of support from an external source to a local initiative
 - Small, repeated grants from foundations, individuals, informal fundraising groups, congregations, etc.
 - Deployment of people (professionals, volunteers; fresh graduates)
- **Watering cans:** structured local presence of external supporter
 - Substantial short-term input; not sustained in the long-term
 - Direct services to children and families; seeding and nurturing local initiative
- **Rainstorms:** extra-ordinary effort to address extra-ordinary needs through rapid service scale up
 - Large amounts of resources, deployed at multiple levels of action (national, district/sub-national, community)
 - Short-term boost to service delivery (stimulating capacity to attract, absorb, generate more resources for more/ sustained services)

Pipeline examples

- **Faith-based:** from congregations and individuals; to local initiatives
 - Trust and alignment with 'foundational principles of faith' is more important than technical quality or competence
 - Strong personal connection; involvement
- **Paper-based:** from charitable foundations to applying initiatives
 - Largely based on written proposals for funding; remote communication

Watering can examples

- **Local Area Development Programs**
 - Geographically defined community of intense program focus for a number of years
 - Usually based on identified children in need, as an entry point for defining issues of focus, raising program funding (child sponsorship model)
 - Different approaches to community capacity building
 - Partnership with existing local initiatives
 - Creation of a new framework of agency-community partnership
 - Seeding multiple new initiatives (based on issues, geographical or demographic markers)

Rainstorm examples

- **Poverty reduction initiatives (World Bank)**
 - Social Action Funds
- **Targeting AIDS, and other diseases of poverty**
 - World Bank Multi-Country AIDS Program
 - Global Fund for AIDS, TB and Malaria
 - US government Presidential Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief

Promoters of effectiveness in external support

- **Co-existence; coordination; collaboration**
 - Convergence of interests and priorities
 - Sharing – information, plans, opportunities
 - Partnerships – capacity building; joint program plans (consortium proposals)
- **The imperative of information flow**
 - On initiatives – who is present, what they do well
 - On available support, how to access it
 - On results – progress, achievements, new needs

Thank You !