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DENOSA
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**COLLABORATIONS AND PARTNERSHIPS IN ADVANCING
MDG'S IN SOUTHERN AFRICA
MADONDA N.**



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1. INTRODUCTION

- Collaboration and partnership are the most important strategic approaches to addressing Millennium Development Goals (MDG's).
- We will discuss collaborative models in our presentation to give a wide range for purposes of diversity.
- The case study of Mongolia gave us lessons to learn from so that we are able to apply those experiences in our own contexts.

2. OPERATIONAL CONCEPTS

- **Partnership** is a beneficial and well-established relationship between two or more organizations that helps them achieve results more easily than by each working on its own.
- **Collaboration** is a process of participation through which people, groups and organizations work together to achieve desired results.
- **Collaborative work model:** A shared vision, which stands for the future to which they aspire; a shared mission, which expresses the goals of the partnership and the reasons for establishing it; shared values and agreed principles, which govern decisions made by the partners.
- **Stages toward collaboration continuum:** Networking, coordinating, cooperating, and collaborating, both within organizations and among organizations, in a community.

3. TYPES OF COLLABORATION MODELS

- **Sharing:** One party shares one or some of its organizational assets and resources with the other party. Among the resources that can be shared are knowledge, information, connections, realty, and property. Sharing allows for one-sided relationships and a relatively limited investment, while still making it possible for both parties to develop mutual opportunities.
- **Participation:** An opportunity to combine one organization's activities with another's, either on a temporary or a permanent basis. Participation requires investing more time and resources, but can be limited to a one-time, specific activity.
- **Focalized collaboration:** Conducting together a move or a project that requires investing time and effort for planning, making decisions, and coordinating activities in a clearly defined limited period.

4. TYPES OF COLLABORATION MODELS (CONT.)

- **Continuous collaboration:** Time limitations of a continuous collaboration are not easily defined. This type of collaboration requires organizations to invest more time and effort because they need to react to changes and to work harder in order to establish and maintain associations and relationships.
- **Strategic partnership:** Parties share the core targets, mission, and values as well as the belief that the collaboration can bring about a real change. Shared activities are means for promoting and realizing core values; when they are not successful, partners can develop alternative ones.

5. TYPES OF COLLABORATIVE MODELS (CONT.)

COMMUNITY FOUNDATION MODEL

- Community foundations increased in past decades
- Specific model of public-private partnerships
- Important vehicle for moving communities toward realizing MDGs

Characteristics

- Primarily grant-making foundations
- Broad range of donors
- Diverse portfolio of local & external donors with high stability, geographically defined (community, city, country)

Factors

- Financial resources
- Material and social assets

6. IDEAL COLLABORATION FRAMEWORK

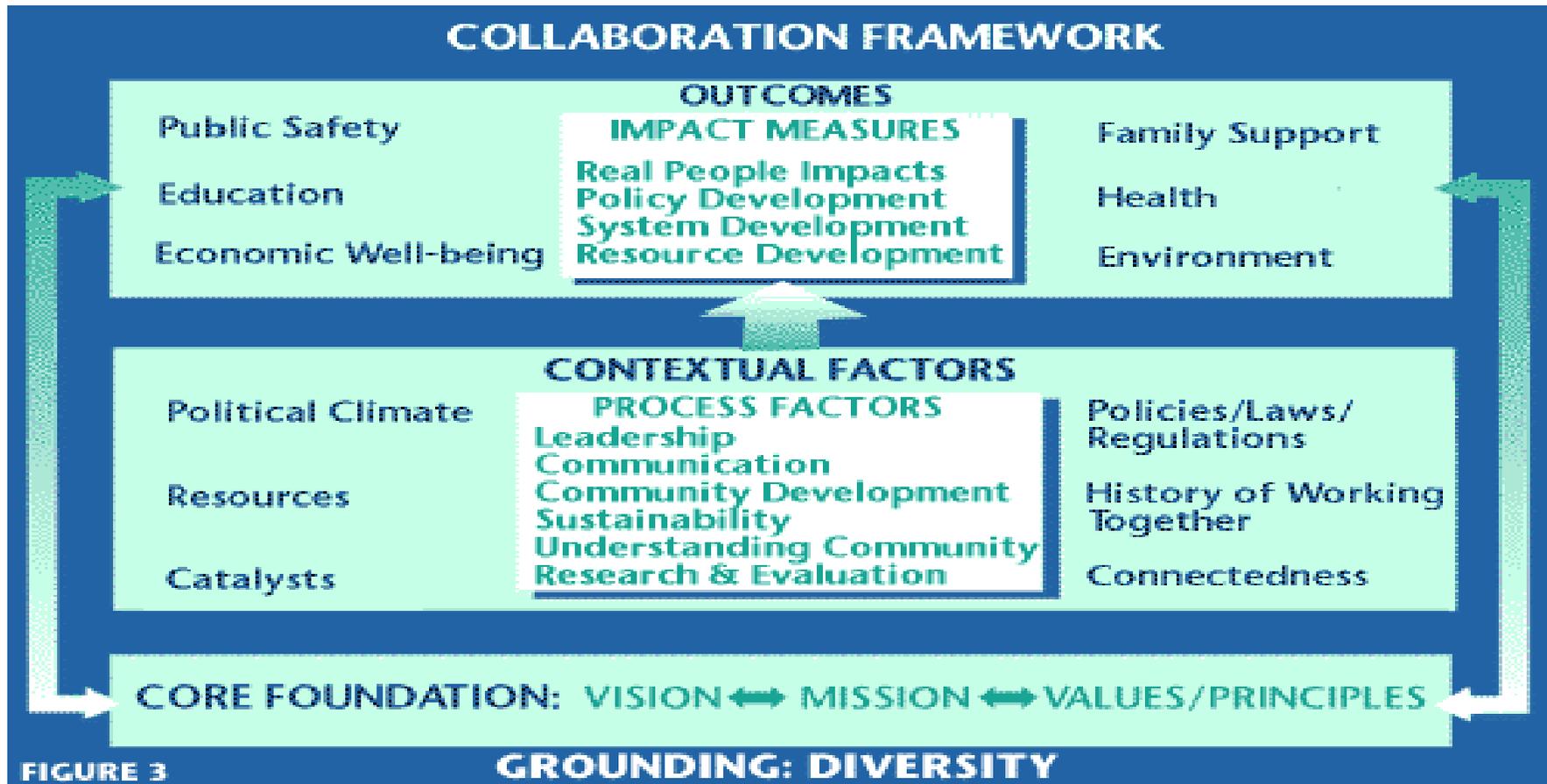


FIGURE 3

Ref: ijcrb.webs.com

7. CASE STUDY: MONGOLIA

BACKGROUND

- Lack of progress in reducing global maternal mortality since the launch of the Safe Motherhood Initiative over 20 years ago, strides in the reduction of maternal deaths have been achieved in Latin America, south-eastern and eastern Asia and northern Africa, with notable declines occurring in several developing countries.
- Population of about 2.6 million and approximately 50 000 births per year, is a lower-middle income Asian country where maternal mortality has decreased over the past two decades
- 1992–2007 period, the maternal mortality peaked in 1993 at 241 per100 000 live births
- Acceleration of this decline between 2001 and 2007 following the implementation of the Maternal Mortality Reduction Strategy (MMRS) 2001–2004 and 2005–2010.

8. CASE STUDY: MONGOLIA (CONT.)

○ PARTNERS

- Ministry of Health
- Reproductive health stakeholders
- Local governments
- Health-care professional
- National & international agencies & donors,
- Nongovernmental organizations
- Media and the general public.

9. CASE STUDY: MONGOLIA (CONT.)

○ ACTIONS

- Reduction of maternal mortality was adopted as a national priority
- Capacity building, professionalisation of health workforce & intersectoral collaboration
- MoH collaborated closely with local governors, city hospitals and provincial, district and rural health facilities.
- Active and coordinated support from international donors, governmental and nongovernmental organizations, United Nations agencies, the media and the general public.

○ RESULTS

- 47% reduction in maternal mortality in 7 years (from 169 to 89.6 deaths per 100 000 live births between 2001 and 2007).

10. CASE STUDY: MONGOLIA

○ LESSONS

- The MMRS 2001–2004 in Mongolia incorporated many of the core health sector strategies and other elements promoted internationally & associated with successful programmes aimed at reducing maternal mortality
 - Accurate registration of maternal deaths – reporting of deaths in 24hrs to MoH
 - Forensic examinations performed by pathologists
 - Training programs/workshops/conferences for pathologists
 - Medical records at MoH
 - Establish maternal review committee
 - Revision of maternal death form
 - Mobilise community – reproductive health advocacy, changing attitudes & gaining support

11. CASE STUDY: MONGOLIA (CONT.)

○ LESSONS

- Re-establish maternal waiting homes
 - Provide transport for pregnant women
 - Establish clear competencies for health care units
 - Educate pregnant women & their families & communities – early signs of complicated pregnancy
 - Curriculum review
-
- Government may promote partnerships by appropriate legislation – maternal mortality a national priority.

12. CONCLUSION

- There are different models that were presented from which you can choose and apply in your own context.
- You can also consider the Mongolia case study presented and learn from the comprehensive collaboration model.



THANK YOU



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