

# WHF Twinning Program

South African Perspective



# Agenda

- ▶ Reasons for twinning
- ▶ Anticipated and realised benefits
- ▶ Choosing the correct partner
- ▶ Twinning objectives and planning
- ▶ Lessons learnt



# Reasons for twinning

SAHF needed to adapt and develop to the changes in SA

- ▶ 10 years post democracy and 40 years in existence the organisation was trying to survive
- ▶ SAHF had been rolling along as a charitable organisation
- ▶ A Constitution existed, but no plan or clear objectives agreed

Self empowerment by tapping into experience from twin partner

- ▶ SAHF needed advice and consultation from a partner
- ▶ Partner had to be mature and well experienced
- ▶ Partner needed to have similar provincial boundaries or localised government authorities
- ▶ Partner needed some experience in dealing with indigent population groups



# Reasons for twinning /contd

## Identify key strategic objectives and a plan

- ▶ SAHF needed to be goal orientated and develop a written document for it's volunteers and other stakeholders including government
- ▶ Needed a partner to assist with a credible process to achieve such a plan



# Anticipated and realised benefits

- ▶ Sounding board for ideas / approaches
- ▶ Access to twin's experience
- ▶ Access to twin's network
- ▶ Influence within Hemophilia community
- ▶ Credibility with local government
- ▶ Access to publications
- ▶ Access to methodologies
- ▶ Access to technology



# Choosing the correct partner

## Role of WFH to assist and discuss

- ▶ Based on need and criteria WFH is ideally suited to consult and match twins

## Twin Roles & Responsibilities [key criteria]

- ▶ SAHF to execute locally based on the experience of the Twin
- ▶ Twin to be consultant and share intellectual property based on consensus

## Expectations

- ▶ SAHF was clear from the start that it wanted to be the active participant, learning from the experience of the Twin, and an equal partner in decisions
- ▶ Did not want the Twin to feel burdened to assist
- ▶ Twins would value and consider each other's contributions
- ▶ Develop a plan based on experience and lessons learnt of the Twin as a team



# Choosing the correct Partner

What the Twin partner is **NOT!**

- ▶ Bank roller, financier or slave to the requesting Twin
- ▶ A partner to be ignored or abused in any way
- ▶ A scape goat to blame when outcomes are not according to plan



# Objectives and planning

- ▶ Agreed process, allocated a budget and set milestones with costs
- ▶ Agreed roles, responsibilities and expectations
- ▶ Sourced the necessary funds with provisional commitments from other parties
- ▶ Planned visits according to schedule and budget
- ▶ Planned and agreed training required
- ▶ Agreed execution and ownership
- ▶ Tracked and reported on the progress and budget
- ▶ Feedback and communicated at regular intervals
- ▶ Documented and communicated Outcomes / Results / Successes



# Lessons learnt

## Challenges

- ▶ Twin understanding the local conditions in RSA and associated history
- ▶ To include CHS in execution other than Strategic Planning Workshops
- ▶ TIME ! Your own and that of volunteers over the agreed duration

## Successes

- ▶ CHS training in Canada and Strategic Planning workshop in RSA
- ▶ Strategic Plan [Appreciative Inquiry Process as used by CHS]
- ▶ SAHF own ROCK leadership workshops
- ▶ Improved knowledge and understanding of how to deal with Government, fundraising, media and industry liaison, own Pharmaceutical Policy
- ▶ Locally developed secure web registry for use by NMO and clinics (taking ideas from Canadian registry)

## Barriers to joining

- ▶ Clear understanding or reason for Twinning
- ▶ Commitment to the programme
- ▶ Financial Resources required

