

Lesson Learned from White Ribbon Alliance

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Theresa Shaver



Four things needed to form an effective WRA Alliance



• Facilitative Leadership

Organizational Requirement

- Logistical support
- Good communications



What do you see as good characteristics in leaders of an effective WRA Alliance?



Facilitative Leadership

- Sharing and inspiring vision and can design pathways to action
- Collaborative, creates opportunities for working together
- Share power of decision making
- Receptive and flexible, adjusts plans to meet changes



Facilitative Leadership

- Promotes the value of win-win situations
- Actively encourages others to contribute
- Focuses on results processes and relationships



Facilitative Leadership

- Accepts others, ideas perceptions and feedback in a non-defensive way
- Strategic, reminds others of the big picture
- Keeps attention focused on high leverage issues and activities
- Provides perspective at critical moments
- Celebrates accomplishments



However.....

- Alliances should avoid dependence on one or two individuals or organizations for success after initiation
- Leaders should be able to step in and out without disturbing the process



Share and Rotate Leadership Roles

- Share and rotate leadership roles and responsibilities to avoid alliance leaders burning out
- Others should not feel they don't have a chance to lead
- By sharing leadership roles, leaders can learn from one another's styles
- People may be slower to criticize someone else's decision if they themselves have been in the position of making decisions on similar issues.



Delegation

- It provides a means of co-ownership, delegate tasks to individuals or subgroups within the alliance
- Delegating serves a threefold purpose:
 - to empower
 - to educate
 - to ensure work and power are spread evenly amongst members and not concentrated among leaders



Consensus Decision-Making Model

- Consensus decision-making requires each member's consent to the decision before "group adoption" can take place
- In essence, the group creates a total majority
- The goal of consensus decisionmaking is group unity, as opposed to a majority winning and a minority losing, as is the case with traditional voting

Consensus Decision-Making Model

- Is a process which legitimizes members' opinions and feelings
- Recognizes individuality
- Requires that the group make a collective decision on what actions should be taken based on the integration of everyone's opinions, concerns, and creativity
- Seeks the best possible solution given the expressed feelings and needs of the group



Prerequisites for Utilizing Consensus

- Common goals and interests
- Time There must be adequate time to work through the process
- Commitment The group must attend to process and group dynamics
- The group must be as committed to the process as it is to the end strategic objective.



Rewards of Consensus Decision Making

- The collectively made decision will be implemented
- Creates ownership over decisions
- Consensus is an instrument of personal change as well as social change because it represents a total democratic process
- Any one person can oppose a proposal and halt the proposal's adoption until a satisfying compromise is reached



There are ways to objection without halting consensus

- Non-supportive: "I don't see a need for this but I will go along."
- Reservations: "This may be a mistake, but I can live with it."
- Standing aside: "I personally can't do this, but I won't block others from doing it."
- Consensus decision making, when it works, empowers individuals, gives everyone the chance to voice their opinions, and provides a method of checks and balances.



Look Out For.....

 Turf wars (who takes credit for the results) and pecking order can be major roadblocks to successful collaboration



WRA: Effective Ways To Maintain An Alliance

- Keep meetings on track and interesting
- Group Development
 - Within any Alliance, it is vital to the success of the group to attend to both task and maintenance functions
 - Task functions involve the accomplishment of concrete, measurable, and tangible goals; whereas maintenance functions, which are just as critical to the group's productivity and satisfaction, are often intangible



WRA: Effective Ways To Maintain An Alliance

- Group Development
 - Group development is concerned primarily with maintenance functions to ensure that individuals needs within the alliance are recognized
 - When individuals within the group as separate and special people are cared for, motivation and performance can peak



In Summary: Characteristics of Successful WRA Alliances

- Strong, Participatory Leadership
- Consensus Building
- Shared Problem Definition and Approach
- Equal Representation
- Interdependency
- Mutual Accountability



WRA Organization Requirement and Logistical Support

- A method of providing administrative services
- Office space
- Budget
- Accounting System



WRA Learning from National Alliances

- Alliances need to evolve at a pace that builds trust and cohesion.
- Successful Alliances balance effective decision-making with broad participation.
- Alliances are most effective when they have a fully functioning administrative structure and clear communication channels with their membership and the Global Secretariat.

Recommended Literature

- Building and Maintaining Networks and Coalitions (Pact Tanzania)
- Strategies, tactics and approaches: Conducting and evaluating national civil society advocacy for reproductive, maternal and child health (WHO)

