

Brokering Development Assistance in East Africa: A Policy Analysis

Prepared for the Global Livingston Institute

By

Mengwei Deng
James Galindo
Troy Hoppenjan
Katherine Mitchell
Steven Swedberg



Robert M. La Follette
School of Public Affairs
UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN-MADISON



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INSTITUTE *GLI*

Outline

- Areas for Improvement
- Policy Goals and Impact Categories
- Scoring Rubric
- Policy Alternatives
 - Status Quo
 - Interactive Database
 - GLI Collaboration Center
 - Documentation and Evaluation
- Goals and Alternative Matrix
- Recommended Policy: Interactive Database
 - Cost-Benefit Analysis



Areas for Improvement

We assume that the GLI will adopt these “best practices” in conjunction with any policy option, including the status quo.

- *Organizational transparency*
 - Publication of reports and program information
 - Will assist potential participants and donors
- *Program evaluation*
 - Increases program quality, requires transparency
 - Documentation of programs can reveal strengths and weaknesses
- *Diversified funding*
 - High financial exposure, no dependable source of funding
 - Apply for grants, create sustainable funding where possible



Policy Goals and Impact Categories

Policy Goal	Impact Category
Efficient application of resources to meet basic needs of target communities	Same
Increased cooperation and coordination among local stakeholders	Sustained communication with target communities
	Establish MOUs to formalize working relationships and implement joint projects
	Sustained communication within the NGO community and public service providers
Feasible implementation of initiatives	Maintenance of adequate funding
	Deployment of mission-appropriate administrators and program participants

Scoring Rubric

Scoring

• *(Relative to status quo)*

1

• Policy offers no imp

2

• Policy offers marginal improvements

3

• Policy offers functional

4

• Policy offers significant

5

• Policy offers excellent

Weights

• All policy goals (33%

• All impact categories

• All impact categories within



Status Quo

Continuation of the GLI's existing programs with no new policies

- Efficient application of resources
 - GLI does not provide services to local communities
- Increased cooperation among local stakeholders
 - Beginnings relationships with target communities
 - GLI seeking partners but no joint projects yet implemented
 - Ties to handful of NGO partners but not wider NGO community
- Feasible implementation of initiatives
 - No secure long-term sources of funding
 - Volunteers staff programs to functional degree

*Overall assessment of status quo:
Room for improvement*



Policy Option: Interactive Database

An online database to identify the mutual needs and interests of volunteers and partner agencies.

- Efficient application of resources
 - Possibility of facilitate projects collaboration, but uncertainty of successful exploitation
- Increased cooperation among local stakeholders
 - Target community may have limited internet access
 - A collaboration platform
 - NGOs can search and find similar projects
- Feasible implementation of initiatives
 - Unclear on generating revenue
 - Different kinds of resources match well

*Overall assessment of interactive database:
Functional improvements*



Policy Option: GLI Collaboration Center

Expansion of planned GLI retreat center to a networking and innovation space for community members, NGO leaders, students and academics

- Efficient application of resources
 - Fosters local, well-researched development initiatives
- Increased cooperation among local stakeholders
 - More community voice, but distance is barrier
 - Forum for discussion, future collaborations
 - Creates larger communication network
- Feasible implementation of initiatives
 - Inadequate funding for long-term stays and events
 - Resource deployment depends on outreach efforts



*Overall assessment of GLI Collaboration Center:
Marginal to functional improvements*

Policy Option: Documentation and Evaluation

Employ NGO networks and volunteers to engage in documentation and evaluation of conditions in the target communities.

- Efficient application of resources
 - Low cost of investment, high degree of expertise required
- Increased cooperation among local stakeholders
 - High level of interaction with communities
 - Evaluation part of effective project implementation
 - Requires ongoing communication with NGO partners
- Feasible implementation of initiatives
 - Funding requires track record of success
 - Success dependent on volunteer expertise

*Overall assessment of documentation and evaluation:
Marginal to functional improvements*



Goals and Alternatives Matrix

Goal	Impact Category and Percent Weight	Alternatives Weighted Scores			
		Status Quo	Collaboration Center	Interactive Database	Documentation and Evaluation
Efficient application of resources	Efficient application of resources	1	2-3	3-4	2-3
Increased cooperation	Sustained communication: target communities	2	3-4	2	3
	Formalized working relationships	2-3	3-4	3	2-3
	Sustained communication: non-profits	1-2	5	4	2-3
Feasibility	Maintenance of adequate funding	1-2	1-2	2-3	2
	Mission-appropriate human resources	3	2	4	3-4
Scores	Total = Score*Weight(%)	1.55-1.93 Room for improvement	2.37-3.08 Marginal to functional improvements	2.98-3.48 Functional improvements	2.26-2.98 Marginal to functional improvements

Recommendation:



Interactive Database

- Cost effective
- Maximizes stakeholder interaction
- Potential for income generation

Costs and Benefits of Database

Estimated costs and benefits to NGO database participants

Cost	Amount
Website development (upfront, one-time)	\$1,500-2,000
Maintenance costs (per year)	\$1,800
Online Advertising (per year)	\$365-1,825
Third party transaction fees (per year)	\$600

Benefits	Amount
Online donations for NGOs (per year) <ul style="list-style-type: none"><i>Study of charitable websites suggests average giving of \$77 per day</i>	\$28,000
Additional volunteer labor (per year) <ul style="list-style-type: none"><i>Labor value of \$22 per hour</i><i>Approx. 1,000 volunteers working 44 hours</i><i>Database increases volunteer participation by 1 percent</i>	\$9,250

First year net benefits: \$30,300-32,800

Annual benefits after first year: \$31,800-34,800

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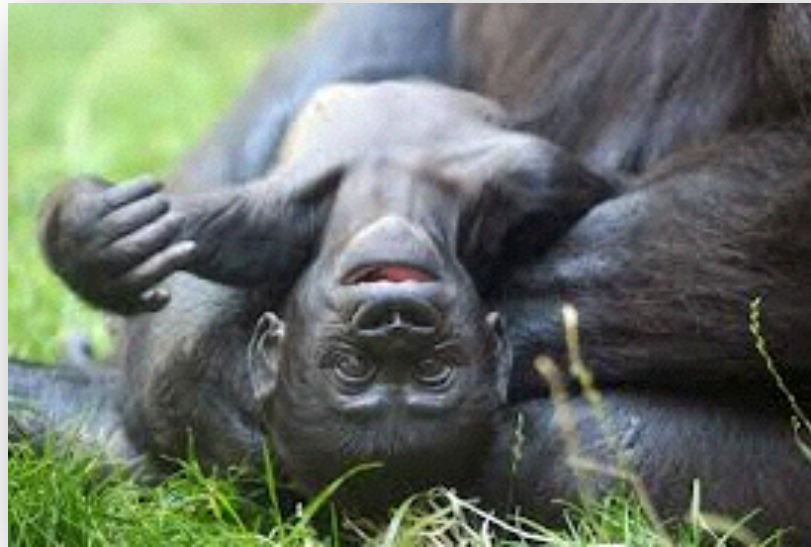
Robert M. La Follette
School of Public Affairs
UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN-MADISON

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School of Public Affairs
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Thank you