



## Aid Effectiveness – What NGOs Are Doing

This document lists some NGO initiatives currently under way, aiming to enhance NGO Quality. The list is indicative only, and does not claim to be exhaustive.

1. **Global Process:** The Open Forum for CSO Development Effectiveness is an international CSO-driven process towards defining a global development effectiveness framework for CSOs. To this end, it will bring together CSOs and other development actors, including governments and official donors, in consultations and multi-stakeholder dialogues at country, regional and international levels. A Global Facilitation Group of 25 member CSOs provides leadership to and represents the Open Forum. Irish NGOs are represented on the Open Forum through CONCORD, which is part of the Global Facilitation Group (the governance structure of the process), and is lead agency for the liaison with government donors (Irish Aid does not fund the CSO Development Effectiveness process)
2. **Spain:** CONGDE, the Spanish National Platform of Development NGOs, has partnered with the Spanish Association of Auditors to develop a check list to assess NGO adherence to the network's Code of Conduct. The Code sets out principles of good practice, and the project aims to build on the external auditors' expertise to ensure that NGOs adhere to, and implement, the Code.
3. **UK:** BOND, the UK National Platform, has developed a programme (funded by DFID and BOND Members) to help its members [to prove and improve their contribution to Development](#). The programme consists of three main elements: 1) Developing a shared NGO framework for Effectiveness, 2) Developing shared understanding of good practice in the area of NGO Partnerships, and 3) Developing a supportive management agenda (indicators for organisational values around participation and accountable relationships).
4. **France:** Coordination Sud, the French Development NGO platform, has created a [fund to strengthen NGO effectiveness](#). The fund supports the analysis of organisational development needs, formulation of strategic development strategies and the implementation of strategic change processes (human resource management, financial management, information management and communications).
5. **Belgium:** In May 2009, Belgian NGOs signed an [agreement concerning the effectiveness](#) of Belgium's development cooperation programme. The agreement stipulates the responsibilities of both the Government and the NGOs in the Aid

Effectiveness area, and is based on three preparatory Memoranda: 1) Interpreting the Paris Principles, 2) the role of NGOs, and 3) specialisation and complementarity.

6. **Finland:** The NGO networks of Finland, Sweden and Estonia have developed a shared training programme for NGOs on key Development themes.
7. **Czech Republic:** The Czech NGO Platform FORS has facilitated a number of processes to consult Development NGOs, as a means to ensure NGO input into the global CSO Effectiveness process.
8. **Caritas Europe:** The member organisations of CARITAS (including Trócaire in Ireland) have developed a shared set of [Common Management Standards](#). The Standards provide a series of indicators of organisational effectiveness, under the headings of 1) Leadership, 2) Policies & Strategies, 3) People, 4) Resources and 5) Partnership.
9. The **International Planned Parenthood Federation** has developed a [Code of Good Governance](#).
10. **ActionAid** has developed [ALPS](#) (Accountability, Learning and Planning System), an internal process aimed at enhancing ActionAid's accountability to its partners.
11. **Advance Africa** has developed a "[Pyramid of Principles](#)", which breaks down NGO best practice into 5 levels: innovations, state of the art, better practices, best practices, and principles. Each level reflects an increasing amount of evidence that the practice is one that has been proven to give results. Best practices are broken down by five results: impact, demand, access, quality, and sustainability as well as by performance indicators, evidence of "success", and situational factors critical to success.