

1. CSOs IN DAC DONOR COUNTRIES

Billing, A., 'Support to Civil Society within Swedish Development Cooperation', *Perspectives*, No. 20, Universitet Göteborg, Gothenburg, June 2011.

http://www.gu.se/digitalAssets/1339/1339124_perspectives20.pdf

A history and overview of support for civil society by the Swedish government.

DANIDA, 'Danish organisations' cross-cutting monitoring of the implementation of the Civil Society Strategy, 2010', Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Denmark, Copenhagen, 2011.

<http://um.dk/da/danida/samarb/civ-org/nyhedercivilsamfund/newsdisplaypage/?newsid=be4e89cc-e261-402e-aed2-cc157776557b>

The report focuses on the extent to which the goals defined in Denmark's Civil Society Strategy have been promoted through the activities of Danish CSOs and thereby have contributed to generating change in the civil societies of developing countries in 2010. The report applies an approach based on cases from the Danish CSOs funded by the Danish government in 2010.

Development Assistance Committee, 'Partnering with CSOs: Twelve Lessons from DAC Peer Reviews', Draft Version, Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, Development Assistance Committee, Paris, 2012.

<http://www.oecd.org/dac/peer-reviews/12%20Lessons%20Partnering%20with%20Civil%20Society.pdf>

The development of these 12 lessons is based on a review of DAC Peer Reviews, a survey of DAC donors on their modalities of work with CSOs, and on consultations with selected CSO platforms.



Development Assistance Committee, 'How DAC Members Work with Civil Society Organizations: An Overview', CDC/DAC (2010) 42/FINAL, Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, Development Assistance Committee, Paris, 2011.

<http://www.oecd.org/dac/howdacmembersworkwithcivilsocietyorganisationsanoverview2011.htm>

A report that brings together and synthesizes the outcomes of a comprehensive survey of DAC donors and selected CSO platforms in donor countries.

Giffen, J. and Judge, R., 'Civil Society Policy and Practice in Donor Agencies', Governance and Social Development Resource Centre, Birmingham, 2010.

<http://www.gsdr.org/go/display&type=Document&id=3866>

This paper provides a brief overview of civil society policy and practice among a variety of multilateral and bilateral donors. Donors discussed are: the African Development Bank, the Asian Development Bank, the EC, UNDP, UNICEF, the World Bank, CIDA, Danida, DFID, Irish Aid, MFA Netherlands, Norad, Sida and USAID. Some summaries of donor policies are dated.

Glennie, J., McKechnie, K., Rabinowitz, G. and Ali, A., 'Localising Aid: Sustaining change in the public, private and civil society sectors', Overseas Development Institute, London, 2013.

<http://www.odi.org.uk/sites/odi.org.uk/files/odi-assets/publications-opinion-files/8284.pdf>

This report examines the proposition that by localizing their aid — transferring it to national rather than international entities — external donors can play a part in strengthening three sectors of society: the public sector (State); the private sector; and civil society. The study looks at the challenges for donors in strengthening local civil society through aid relationships.

Glennie, J., Ali, A., Maia, K., McKechnie, K. and Rabinowitz, G., 'Localising Aid: Can using local actors strengthen them?', *Overseas Development Institute Working Paper*, No. 352, Overseas Development Institute, London, 2012.
<http://www.odi.org.uk/resources/details.asp?id=6764&title=use-country-systems-localising-aid-budget-support>

A review of donor experience in strengthening the use of country systems following the Paris Declaration. It argues for a more comprehensive approach that includes substantial investment in localizing aid through civil society and the private sector.

Hauser Centre for Nonprofit Organizations, 'Approaches to Development and Humanitarian Action: NGO Profiles and Synthesis', Harvard University, Cambridge, MA, 2010.
http://www.hks.harvard.edu/hauser/engage/humanitarian_organizations/research/documents/approaches_to_development_and_humanitarian_action_2010_10.pdf

This paper provides a short overview of nine major US-based CSOs and their operations in humanitarian assistance and development cooperation.

InterAction, 'A New Vision for the USAID-U.S. NGO Relationship: Partnering for Effective Development', InterAction, Washington, DC, 2012.
<https://www.interaction.org/document/new-vision-usaid-us-ngo-relationship-partnering-effective-development>

InterAction is the umbrella coalition representing the major US CSOs working in humanitarian assistance and development cooperation. The paper outlines the US CSO community's rationale for a strengthened partnership with USAID; lists its value added; identifies the weaknesses in the current relationship between USAID and CSOs; and offers actionable recommendations.

Jayawickrama, S., 'Oxfam International: Moving Towards "One Oxfam"', Hauser Center for Nonprofit Organizations, Harvard University, Cambridge, MA, 2012a.

http://www.hks.harvard.edu/hauser/engage/humanitarian_organizations/research/documents/moving_toward_one_oxfam.pdf

Oxfam International is moving from a system in which multiple, autonomous Oxfam affiliates could work in any given country to a single management structure (SMS) in each country, but with a continuing commitment to preserving a diverse confederation. This has been a complex process that aims to deliver greater impact, efficiency and recognition. This paper examines the major features of change and explores the key lessons learned in the process.

Jayawickrama, S., 'Diversifying Membership and Building Inclusion in Governance: Lessons from Plan International's Experience', Hauser Centre for Nonprofit Organizations, Harvard University, Cambridge, MA, 2012b.

http://www.hks.harvard.edu/hauser/engage/humanitarian_organizations/research/documents/diversifying_membership_lessons_from_plan_experience.pdf

This paper examines Plan International's experience with respect to transitioning country offices into members of Plan International in their own right. It draws out the major lessons to be learned from Plan International's experience with organizational evolution in Thailand, India, Colombia and Brazil, and proposes a framework for an organizational evolution agenda going forward.

Jayawickrama, S., 'Save the Children International: Advancing New Structures, Systems and Governance to Deliver Impact at Scale', Hauser Centre for Nonprofit Organizations, Harvard University, Cambridge, MA, 2012c.

http://www.hks.harvard.edu/hauser/engage/humanitarian_organizations/research/documents/save_the_children_advancing_new_structures_systems_governance.pdf

Save the Children International is undergoing a dramatic transformation from a loose confederation of autonomous members to a federation with central authority to manage development programmes, coordinate humanitarian response and lead global campaigning efforts. This paper examines the major features of change and explores the key lessons learned in the process.

Karlstedt, C., 'Mapping of Donors Conditions and Requirements for CSO Funding', unpublished draft report, Sida, Stockholm, 2010.

Commissioned by Sida on behalf of a group of donors, the aim of the study is to identify areas where donors can harmonize conditions and requirements for CSO funding regarding reporting, monitoring, evaluation and audit, in order to improve conditions for donor coordination. The intention is to improve CSOs' possibilities to coordinate their support from different donors and lessen their administrative burden, in line with donor obligations as part of the Accra Agenda for Action.

Nijs, L. and Renard, R., 'Reforming government funding of development NGOs. A comparative analysis of eight European donors', *Working Paper*, No. 2009.01, Institute of Development Policy and Management, Universiteit Antwerpen, Antwerp, 2009. <http://www.ua.ac.be/main.aspx?c=.IOB&n=101945>

This paper is a comparative study of public financing of CSO development cooperation in selected European countries: Nordic+ group (Denmark, Finland, Norway, Sweden, the Netherlands, the UK and Ireland) and Switzerland. Its main objective is to find out whether and how in the countries studied the modalities and objectives of the subsidization of Northern CSOs have been adapted to the rationale and requirements of the new aid approach as embodied in the 2005 DAC Paris Declaration.

Norad's Civil Society Panel, 'Tracking Impact: An exploratory study of the wider effects of Norwegian civil society support to countries in the South', NORAD, Oslo, 2012.

www.padev.nl/press_and_quotes/NORAD_2012.pdf

A comprehensive study assessing the wider and long-term effects of civil society interventions based on a review of NORAD's extensive portfolio of engagement with Norwegian civil society in development cooperation.

One World Trust, 'An Analysis of Sector Level Quality Initiatives: Identifying common lessons to inform BOND's effectiveness framework', One World Trust, London, 2011.

http://www.bond.org.uk/data/files/Effectiveness_Programme/report_final2.pdf

This paper provides an overview of lessons from 11 frameworks for improving the effectiveness and accountability of the civil society sector. One World Trust prepared the report for BOND, the umbrella coalition of the major UK CSOs involved in humanitarian and development cooperation. One World Trust has a database of 350 self-managed CSO regulatory frameworks, which can be found at <http://oneworldtrust.org/accountability-initiatives>

PARTICIP, 'Evaluation of the EC aid channelled through civil society organizations', Volumes 1, 2 and 3, PARTICIP, Cideal, Channel Research and South Research, with the collaboration of ECDPM, 2008.

http://ec.europa.eu/europeaid/how/evaluation/evaluation_reports/2008/1259_docs_en.htm

These evaluation reports provide a comprehensive assessment of the issues and lessons from European Commission aid channelled through CSOs, including a case study in Cambodia (Volume 3).

Pratt, B., Adams, J. and Warren, H., 'Official Agency Funding of NGOs in Seven Countries: Mechanisms, Trends and Implications', *Occasional Paper Series*, No. 46, INTRAC, Oxford, 2006.

<http://www.intrac.org/resources.php?action=resource&id=407>

This paper analyses the mechanisms by which the official agencies of seven major European countries — Denmark, Finland, Ireland, the Netherlands, Norway, Sweden and the UK — distribute ODA to domestic CSOs. It provides details of historical developments of official aid funding of CSOs, overall trends and the implications of these funding mechanisms for CSOs and civil society.

Scanteam, 'Support Models for CSOs at Country Level: Synthesis Report', NORAD, Oslo, 2007.

<http://www.norad.no/en/tools-and-publications/publications/publication?key=109753>

This report was prepared for the Nordic+ donors to review the opportunities, issues and modalities for supporting CSOs at the country level. It explores the potential of the different approaches in light of the Paris Declaration principles, based on case studies in Bangladesh, Tanzania, Zambia/Zimbabwe, Ethiopia and Guatemala.

Stobart, A., 'Approaches to Partnership', Hafton Consultancy, prepared for BOND, London, 2010.

[http://www.bond.org.uk/data/files/Effectiveness Programme/comparative_study_of_parterships_final.pdf](http://www.bond.org.uk/data/files/Effectiveness_Programme/comparative_study_of_parterships_final.pdf)

The purpose of this study was to gather and synthesize the best practice in partnership relationships for UK CSOs.

2. CSOs IN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

Batley, R., 'Structures and strategies in relationships between non-government service providers and governments', *Public Administration and Development*, 2011, Vol. 31: 306–319.

This article analyses collaboration between governments and CSOs in Bangladesh, India and Pakistan in three services: basic education, health care and sanitation. It questions the premise that CSOs that collaborate lose their autonomy and capacity for policy influence. It finds that, even where CSOs operate in constraining institutional environments and enter into agreements with government, they are able to exercise strategic choices in response. Most of the CSOs studied depended on government for less than half of their funding; they all had alternative sources and so could make strategic choices to some degree.

Batley, R. and Rose, P., 'Analysing Collaboration between Non-Governmental Service Providers and Governments', *Public Administration and Development*, 2011, Vol. 31: 230–239.

This is the introductory chapter to a special issue on relations between governments and CSOs that collaborate on service provision in Bangladesh, India and Pakistan. It analyses reasons for the growth of this collaboration, the institutional constraints that result from collaboration for CSOs, and the factors that allow for success.

Besharati, N.A., 'South Africa Development Partnership Agency (SADPA): Strategic Aid or Development Packages for Africa', *Research Report*, No. 12, South Africa Institute of International Affairs, Economic Diplomacy Program, Johannesburg, 2013. http://www.saiia.org.za/doc_download/347-south-african-development-partnership-agency-sadpa-strategic-aid-or-development-packages-for-africa

This report is an in-depth analysis exploring South Africa's past, present and future development assistance to the rest of the continent. It unpacks South Africa's development partnership paradigm and the tensions that lie within its various global engagements, its approach to incoming aid and outgoing SSC. It explores the economic and political drivers and the internal and external forces that affect Pretoria's international development policy, and the comparative advantage that South Africa possesses as a development partner in Africa.

Brass, J., 'Why Do NGOs Go Where They Go? Evidence from Kenya', *World Development*, 2012, Vol. 40, No. 2.

Using Kenya as a case study, this paper provides preliminary evidence of the factors influencing CSOs to choose their locations within a country. It looks at 4210 organizations in 70 districts, and draws on in-country interviews with CSO leaders and workers, government officials and politicians. Contrary to dominant theories of African political economy, political factors such as patronage appear to have little or no significant influence.

Chaturvedi, S., 'India's development partnership: key policy shifts and institutional evolution', *Cambridge Review of International Affairs*, 2012, Vol. 25, No. 4, December.

This article examines the emerging trends in India's role as a provider of development assistance to the other developing countries of the global South. Though India has diversified the regional focus and has multiplied the quantum of development assistance, there remain several challenges at various levels.

Chin, G. and Quadir, F., 'Introduction: rising states, rising donors and the global aid regime', *Cambridge Review of International Affairs*, 2012, Vol. 25, No. 4, December.

This introduction to a special issue of the *Cambridge Review* looks into the ways in which the BRICS are looking to define a unique role for themselves as aid-providers, through their external aid policies and programmes, and trying to create an international identity as aid-providers that is different from the established donors.

China Development Brief, 'An analysis of the Diverse Forms of Public Advocacy in China', *China Development Brief* (English), <http://www.chinadevelopmentbrief.cn/>, March 2013. <http://www.cdb.org.cn/upload/userfiles/files/Advocacy%20Report%20English.pdf>

This study looks at the emergence of diverse forms of advocacy in the public sphere in China, carried out by CSOs, media, representatives of marginalized groups, and individual citizens and netizens.

CPM, MESA and CRPE, 'Mapping of East-East and triangular cooperation initiatives in Europe and CIS: key players, issues, modalities, Part 1: Sharing knowledge and transition experience for development: mapping of selected new European donors', study commissioned by the United Nations Development Programme, New York, 2012.

An overview of the evolution of the development cooperation in Central and Eastern Europe commissioned by UNDP. There is a thematic summary and a chapter on each of the CEE donors.

Deen, T., 'Q&A: Rise of South "Unprecedented in Speed and Scale"', Inter Press Service, 14 March 2013.

<http://www.ipsnews.net/2013/03/qa-rise-of-south-unprecedented-in-speed-and-scale/>

A summary review of the '2013 Human Development Report' on the rise of the South.

Dubochet, L., 'The Changing Role of Civil Society in a Middle Income Country: A Case Study from India', *Oxfam India Working Paper Series*, OIWPS - XI, Oxfam India, New Delhi, 2011.

<http://www.oxfamindia.org/sites/default/files/XI%20The%20Changing%20Role%20of%20Civil%20Society%20in%20a%20Middle-Income%20Country.pdf>

This study looks at the emergence of India as a middle-income country and presents views from India on some of the questions raised by this evolution. It uses the findings of 35 interviews with academics, leaders of marginalized communities, social movements, CSOs, donors and representatives of the corporate sector. Does the role of civil society change in this context, and what are the challenges for civil society? How are interactions between major stakeholders such as civil society, the government and the corporate sector changing? With donors phasing out, how will civil society be affected?

Elbers, W. and Arts, B., 'Keeping body and soul together: southern NGOs' strategic responses to donor constraints', *International Review of Administrative Sciences*, 2011, Vol. 77, No. 4, 713–732.

A study based on research with 41 Southern NGOs in India and Ghana explores the potential adverse effects of donor conditions in their funding of Southern CSOs. Some conditions are difficult to reconcile with the emphasis on local ownership and strong autonomous civil society.

Fafchamps, M. and Owens, T., 'The Determinants of Funding to Ugandan Non-Governmental Organizations', *The World Bank Economic Review*, 2009, Vol. 23, No. 2: 295–321.

Original Ugandan data collected by the authors are used to examine the determinants of funding to local CSOs. Success in attracting grants from international donors depends mostly on network effects. These results suggest that donors regard Ugandan CSOs as subcontractors of their development efforts, not as charitable organizations in their own right.

Fallman, K., 'Implementation of the Nordic+ conclusions on civil society support: The case of Zambia', in *Global Civil Society: Shifting Powers in a Shifting World*, edited by H. Moksnes and M. Melin, Uppsala Centre for Sustainable Development, Uppsala, 2012.

http://www.csduppsala.uu.se/civilsociety/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=55&Itemid=55

A summary of the conclusions drawn from a survey of Zambian CSOs on their perceptions of different support models for donor support of their programmes and activities.

Hossain, N. and Sengupta, A., 'Thinking Big, Going Global: the challenge of BRAC's global expansion, Indonesia', *Research Summary of Working Paper*, No. 339, Institute of Development Studies, Brighton, 2009.

<http://www.ids.ac.uk/publication/thinking-big-going-global-the-challenge-of-brac-s-global-expansion-research-summary>

BRAC is one of the largest Bangladeshi CSOs and also one of the few Southern CSOs that is working as an INGO in other parts of Asia and Africa.

ITAD Ltd (UK) and COWI (Denmark), 'Joint Evaluation of Support to Civil Society Engagement in Policy Dialogue: Synthesis Report', ITAD Ltd, Hove, 2012.

http://itad.com/wp-content/uploads/2013/02/evaluation_synthesis_report.pdf

A synthesis of findings from three country case studies in an evaluation commissioned by Austria, Canada, Denmark, Finland, Sweden and Switzerland. See the Bangladesh, Uganda and Mozambique case studies: Jupp et al., 2013; Kabuchu et al., 2013; and Topsoe-Jensen et al., 2013.

Jaitli, H., 'Changing role of the Voluntary Development Sector in India', in *State of Civil Society 2013: Creating an enabling environment*, edited by A. Firmin, C.-M. Pegus and B. Tomlinson, CIVICUS, Johannesburg, 2013.

http://socs.civicus.org/wp-content/uploads/2013/04/2013StateofCivilSocietyReport_full.pdf

A review of current issues in the legal and regulatory regime in India for voluntary organizations.

John, L., 'Engaging BRICS: Challenges and Opportunities for Civil Society', *Oxfam India Working Paper Series*, OIWPS - XII, Oxfam India, New Delhi, 2012.

<http://www.oxfamindia.org/sites/default/files/Working%20paper%2012.pdf>

A review of the challenges and opportunities for Southern CSOs in addressing the meetings and policy outcomes of the evolving relationships of the BRICS.

Jupp, D., Sultan, M. and Costa, T., 'Joint Evaluation of Support to Civil Society Engagement in Policy Dialogue: Bangladesh Case Study Report', ITAD and COWI, Hove, 2013.

http://www.sida.se/Publications/Import/pdf/sv/Support-to-Civil-Society-Engagement-in-Policy-Dialogue---Bangladesh-Country-Report_3447.pdf

A detailed case study of four Bangladeshi CSOs and their engagements with the Bangladesh government. This is a joint donor evaluation commissioned by Austria, Canada, Denmark, Finland, Sweden and Switzerland.

Kabuchu, H., Abola, C., Felton, M. and Gariyo, Z., 'Joint Evaluation of Support to Civil Society Engagement in Policy Dialogue: Uganda Case Study Report', ITAD and COWI, Hove, 2013.

http://www.sida.se/Publications/Import/pdf/sv/Support-to-Civil-Society-Engagement-in-Policy-Dialogue--Uganda-Country-Report_3444.pdf

A detailed case study of four Ugandan CSOs and their engagements with the Ugandan government. This is a joint donor evaluation commissioned by Austria, Canada, Denmark, Finland, Sweden and Switzerland.

Laite, I., Suyama, B., and Pomeroy, M., 'Africa-Brazil Cooperation in Social Protection: Drivers, lessons and shifts in the engagement of the Brazilian Ministry of Social Development', *WIDER Working Paper*, No. 2013/022, UNU-WIDER, Helsinki, 2013.

http://www.wider.unu.edu/publications/working-papers/2013/en_GB/wp2013-022/files/89307792035545142/default/WP2013-022.pdf

A detailed study of the domestic drivers and organization of Brazil's international cooperation in social protection, which is a policy area that was uniquely developed over a decade within Brazil by its government in strong collaboration with civil society.

McLoughlin, C., 'Factors Affecting State-Non-Governmental Organization Relations in Service Provision: Key Themes from the Literature', *Public Administration and Development*, 2011, Vol. 31: 240–251.

This article reviews the literature on State–CSO relations to identify those factors and circumstances that are likely to lead to successful outcomes in these relationships.

Nair, P., 'Evolution of the Relationship between the State and Non-Government Organizations: A South Asia Perspective', *Public Administration and Development*, 2011, Vol. 31: 252–261.

This articles looks at the evolution of CSOs from charitable voluntary organizations on the Indian subcontinent to become stakeholders in development. It examines the conditions under which CSOs were sometimes partners of the State, sometimes advocates and sometimes adversaries.

NORAD, 'Support Models for CSOs at Country Level: Tanzania Country Report', Scanteam, Oslo, 2007.

<http://www.norad.no/en/tools-and-publications/publications/norad-reports/publication?key=109757>

An overview of the CSO context in Tanzania and the different donor modalities for supporting Tanzanian CSOs.

PARTICIP, 'Evaluation of the EC aid channelled through civil society organizations', Volume 3, PARTICIP, Cideal, Channel Research and South Research, with the collaboration of ECDPM, 2008.

http://ec.europa.eu/europeaid/how/evaluation/evaluation_reports/2008/1259_docs_en.htm

Volume 3 of this comprehensive evaluation summarizes the findings of a case study of the European Commission's channelling of funds to international and local CSOs in Cambodia.

Ribeiro, M. and Lopes, L., 'The struggle for an enabling environment for Civil Society Organizations in Brazil: One step forward, two steps backwards?', in *State of Civil Society 2013: Creating an enabling environment*, edited by A. Firmin, C.-M. Pegus and B. Tomlinson, CIVICUS, Johannesburg, 2013.
http://socs.civicus.org/wp-content/uploads/2013/04/2013StateofCivilSocietyReport_full.pdf

A review of the current state of dialogue between Brazilian CSOs and the government on the legal environment for Brazilian CSOs.

Topsøe-Jensen, B., Salimo, P., Monjane, P. and Manuel, J., 'Joint Evaluation of Support to Civil Society Engagement in Policy Dialogue: Mozambique Case Study Report', ITAD and COWI, Hove, 2013.
http://www.sida.se/Publications/Import/pdf/sv/Support-to-Civil-Society-Engagement-in-Policy-Dialogue---Mozambique-Country-Report_3445.pdf

A detailed case study of four Mozambique CSOs and their engagements with the Mozambique government. This is a joint donor evaluation commissioned by Austria, Canada, Denmark, Finland, Sweden and Switzerland.

UNDP, 'Human Development Report 2013. The Rise of the South: Human progress in a diverse world', United Nations Development Programme, New York, 2013.
<http://hdr.undp.org/en/reports/global/hdr2013/>

The 2013 HDR examines the profound shift in global dynamics driven by the fast-rising new powers of the developing world and its long-term implications for human development.

UNDP China, 'China's Aid Flows and Mechanisms', *Issue Brief*, No. 1, United Nations Development Programme, South–South Cooperation China Programme, Beijing, 2013.

http://www.undp.org.cn/downloads/publications_2012/ISSUE%20BRIEF%20China%20Foreign%20Aid%20June%202013_greenA4.pdf

A study by UNDP China on current trends in Chinese development assistance, providing some recent statistics on the scale and orientation of Chinese concessional assistance (parallel to DAC ODA).

USAID, 'Partnerships in Education: Key Findings on the role of NGOs in Basic Education in Africa', United States Agency for International Development, Washington, DC, 2003.

http://pdf.usaid.gov/pdf_docs/PNACS082.pdf

A summary of findings from case studies of relationships between government and CSOs in Ethiopia, Guinea, Malawi and Mali relating to basic education.

Vaes, S. and Huyse, H., 'New Voices on South–South Cooperation Between Emerging Powers and Africa: African Civil Society Perspectives', research commissioned by 11.11.11 Research Chair on Development Cooperation, Leuven, 2013.

http://hiva.kuleuven.be/en/publicaties/publicatie_detail.php?id=3449

A study based on detailed interviews with African civil society representatives on African CSO views on the directions and implications of dramatically growing development cooperation with Africa from China and other Southern aid-providers.

3. GLOBAL CIVIL SOCIETY STUDIES

Banks, N. and Hulme, D., 'The Role of NGOs in development and poverty reduction', *Working Paper*, No. 171, Brooks World Poverty Institute, University of Manchester, Manchester, 2012. http://www.bwpi.manchester.ac.uk/resources/Working-Papers/wp_17112.html

This paper provides an up-to-date comprehensive overview and summary of the literature on issues relating to CSO roles in development and poverty reduction. It explores the rising prevalence and prominence of CSOs, alongside issues such as concerns regarding their legitimacy and their comparative advantages in development processes.

Brown, L.D., *Creating Credibility: Legitimacy and Accountability for Transnational Civil Society*, Kumarian Press, Sterling, 2008.

An overview of the challenges to civil society legitimacy and ways that CSOs have responded to these challenges. The author provides approaches to assessing and enhancing the legitimacy and accountability of CSOs.

Center for Global Philanthropy, 'The Index of Global Philanthropy and Remittances, 2012', Hudson Institute, Washington, DC, 2012. <http://gpr.hudson.org/>

An annual report on private resources for development, relying mainly on US data.

CIVICUS, *State of Civil Society 2013: Creating an enabling environment*, edited by A. Firmin, C.-M. Pegus and B. Tomlinson, CIVICUS, Johannesburg, 2013. http://socs.civicus.org/wp-content/uploads/2013/04/2013StateofCivilSocietyReport_full.pdf

A comprehensive overview of issues in an enabling environment for civil society. The volume contains chapters on thematic issues and several country case studies.

CIVICUS, 'Bridging the Gaps: Citizens, Organizations and Dissociation. Civil Society Index Summary Report 2008–2011', CIVICUS, Johannesburg, 2011.

<http://www.civicus.org/downloads/Bridging%20the%20Gaps%20-%20Citizens%20%20Organisations%20and%20Dissociation.pdf>

CIVICUS is a global network bringing together thousands of CSOs involved in the civic life of their respective countries, including many that are involved in development. This study is the outcome of a survey of its membership, as well as experts on civil society, about the impact of civil society work and the current issues facing civil society.

Development Assistance Committee, 'Civil Society and Aid Effectiveness: Findings, Recommendations and Good Practice', Advisory Group on Civil Society and Aid Effectiveness, Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, Paris, 2009a.

www.oecd.org/dac/publicationsseriesbetteraid.htm

A compilation of case studies by the Advisory Group exemplifying best practices in different aspects of engagement of CSOs with the implementation of the Paris Declaration aid effectiveness principles and the recommendations of the Advisory Group.

Development Assistance Committee, 'Managing Aid: Practices of Donor Countries', Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, Paris, 2009b.

<http://www.oecd.org/dac/peer-reviews/35051857.pdf>

An overview of donor practices in managing the delivery of ODA, drawing out good practices based on a review of peer reviews and donor-country practice.

Dreher, A., 'Are "New" Donors Different? Comparing the Allocation of Bilateral Aid Between non-DAC and DAC Donor Countries', *World Development*, 2011, Vol. 39, No. 11.

Examines the question whether new donors (many of which were aid recipients until recently) are more altruistic and provide better targeted aid according to need and merit.

'International Non-Governmental Organizations Accountability Charter'

<http://www.ingoaccountabilitycharter.org/about-the-charter/>

The 'INGO Accountability Charter' is an initiative of INGOs to demonstrate their commitment to accountability and transparency. The Charter text codifies practices for INGOs in the areas of respect for universal principles; independence; responsible advocacy; effective programmes; non-discrimination; transparency; good governance; ethical fundraising; and professional management. The Charter Secretariat is housed at the International Civil Society Centre (<http://icscentre.org/>).

Irish, L., Kushen, R. and Simon, K., 'Guidelines for Laws Affecting Civic Organizations', Second Edition, Open Society Institute and International Criminal Law Network, The Hague, 2004.

http://www.icnl.org/research/resources/assessment/guidelines_en.pdf

This report sets out best practices for standards for laws protecting and regulating civic organizations within a country's legal regime. They are based on extensive theoretical analysis and wide-ranging practical experience in countries around the world.

Jordan, L. and Van Tuijl, P., *NGO Accountability: Politics, Principles and Innovations*, Earthscan, London, 2006.

Provides a comprehensive overview of issues and politics in CSO accountability, assessing the key technical tools available, and presents case studies in moves towards greater accountability, and new approaches and flexible frameworks that enable greater accountability for all stakeholders.

Lloyd, R., Calvo, V. and Laybourn, C., 'Ensuring credibility and effectiveness: Designing compliance systems in CSO self-regulation', *Briefing Paper*, No. 127, One World Trust, 2010.
http://www.oneworldtrust.org/csoproject/images/documents/SRI_Compliance_Mechanisms.pdf

An assessment of issues in various compliance mechanisms in the practices of CSO codes of conduct in the One World Trust database.

One World Trust, 'Building a Common Framework: Mapping national level self-regulation initiatives against the INGO Accountability Charter', prepared for World Vision International, London, 2012.
<http://oneworldtrust.org/component/content/article/93-showcase/358-building-a-common-framework>

The report examines country-level CSO-managed regulatory frameworks in developing countries against the principles of the INGO Accountability Charter. The INGO Charter is a global accountability mechanism for 28 of the largest INGOs, which has a robust mechanism for compliance with the Charter principles and guidelines. The study examines 16 country-level self-regulatory frameworks to gauge their consistency with the INGO Charter.

Open Forum for CSO Development Effectiveness, 'Country and Sectoral Consultations: A Synthesis of Outcomes', Open Forum for CSO Development Effectiveness, Brussels, 2010a. <http://www.cso-effectiveness.org/-open-forum-national-consultations,049-.html>

This document is a summary of the outcomes on various issues affecting CSO development effectiveness, synthesis from more than 70 national and regional CSO consultations around the world in 2009 and 2010. These consultations led to the global agreement on the 'Istanbul Principles for CSO Development Effectiveness' in September 2010 (which was acknowledged in the Busan HLF4 Outcomes Document).

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United Nations Development Programme
联合国开发计划署驻华代表处
2 Liangmahe Nanlu, Beijing 100600, China
中国北京亮马河南路二号
Tel: +86 10 8532 0800

www.cn.undp.org

