

Standards, codes and guidelines relevant to public-private partnerships

TITLE	SOURCE	DATE	WEBSITE	DESCRIPTION
A Review of Significant Findings and Trends in Humanitarian Action	World Vision	April 2007	http://www.alnap.org/meetings/pdfs/22_world_vision_review.pdf	This World Vision report reviews recent trends in humanitarian response. It discusses how humanitarian organisations implement crisis and disaster management and assesses the link between humanitarian principles and humanitarian practices.
AA1000AS Assurance Standard	AccountAbility	2003	http://www.accountability21.net/uploadedFiles/publications/Assurance%20Standard%20-%20Full%20Report.pdf	An open-source standard that covers sustainability reporting and all aspects of an organisation's performance, including social and ethical, economic and environmental. The standard promotes an inclusive approach that positions stakeholders at the centre of all activities. The Assurance Standard is a means of enhancing the credibility of an organisation's work.
AccountAbility Rating	CSR Network & AccountAbility	Jan 2004	http://www.accountabilityrating.com/	AccountAbility have produced a tool for measuring the extent to which companies put responsible practices at the heart of their business, assessed across key domains. These domains include stakeholder engagement, strategy, governance, performance management, public disclosure and assurance.
ACFID Code of Conduct	ACFID	Jan 1997	http://www.acfid.asn.au/code-of-conduct/	The ACFID Code of Conduct is a voluntary, self regulatory industry code for non government development organisations. It sets out standards and requirements to which signatories are bound and against which complaints and compliance are assessed. In particular, it defines standards of governance, management, financial control and reporting and identifies mechanisms to ensure accountability in NGO use of public donations.

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ACFID Compliance Monitoring	ACFID	Jan 1997	http://www.acfid.asn.au/code-of-conduct/complaints-and-compliance-monitoring	The ACFID Code of Conduct Committee monitors compliance with the Code in three ways, through monitoring annual reports of signatory agencies, investigation of complaints received and investigation of inquiries. The Code of Conduct allows for inquiries into areas of signatories practices which may have an impact on the wider aid and development sector but which do not currently fall within the scope of the Code of Conduct and for inquiries into potential breaches of the Code in the absence of a formal external complaint.
ACT Guiding Principles on Material Aid	ACT International	March 2000	http://act-intl.org/resources/manual/materialaid.doc	This document outlines ACT International's principles on material aid donations, the responsibilities of donors and implementing ACT members and specifications relating to particular material aid categories.
AERDO GIK (Gifts in Kind) Standards	AERDO	Jan 1999	http://www.aerdo.net/gik_standards/AERDO_GIK_Standards_v99.pdf	The AERDO standards govern US-based member organisations' GIK (Gifts in Kind) activity. There are seven standards within the code, dealing with issues such as valuation recording practices, recognition of revenue and expenses, required documentation and product appropriateness.
Australian Guidelines for Drug Donations to Developing Countries	Australian Pharmaceutical Advisory Council	Nov 2000	http://www.health.gov.au/internet/main/publishing.nsf/Content/nmp-pdf-auguddc-cnt.htm	These Australian guidelines are based on the international Guidelines for Drug Donations developed by the World Health Organisation (WHO) in 1996. The document lists a set of core principles, and guidelines on selection of drugs, quality and shelf-life of drugs, presentation, packing and labelling of drugs, export and transport of drugs and the need for Federal Permits in certain cases.

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Being Good at Doing Good? Review of Debates and Initiatives Concerning the Quality of Humanitarian Assistance	Netherlands Ministry of Foreign Affairs	Oct 2001	http://www.reliefweb.int/rw/lib.nsf/db900SID/LGEL-5JXEVH/\$FILE/neth-good-oct01.pdf?OpenElement	Aiming to promote the enhancement of quality in humanitarian operations, this document attempts to do justice to the diversity among humanitarian organisations and individuals. Issues discussed include approaches to the quality of humanitarian assistance, the use of standards, methods to enhance quality and accountability and institutional developments and conclusions. The paper takes stock of present discussions, initiatives, and of the questions raised with regard to the quality of humanitarian assistance, and is based on consultations with staff members in the Foreign Ministry of the Netherlands, interviews with staff in humanitarian agencies and in agencies specifically addressing issues of humanitarian quality.
Beyond Pragmatism - Appraising UN-Business Partnerships	United Nations Research Institute for Social Development	Oct 2006	http://www.unrisd.org/UNRISD/website/document.nsf/ab82a6805797760f80256b4f005da1ab/225508544695e8f3c12572300038ed22/\$FILE/uttzam.pdf	This report stresses the need for a critical approach to public-private partnerships within the UN - one that recognises trade-offs in partnerships. The authors suggest that the "partnership" concept needs to be unbundled. The paper outlines the growing number of partnerships across the UN spectrum and notes the recent emphasis placed on mainstreaming and scaling up partnership activities in the UN system.
Bond Listing of Quality Standards, Codes and Initiatives	BOND		http://www.bond.org.uk/pages/quality-standards-codes-and-initiatives-2.html	This document lists approximately 40 codes, frameworks, agreements and other documents relating to quality standards for non profit organisations.
Brilliant Brokerage – Tips for Success	BITC		www.bitc.org.uk/document.rm?id=865	This booklet is a guide to brokering business community partnerships. It demonstrates the value and importance of the brokerage role and identifies the key skills and processes required for effective delivery.

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Business & Malaria Report: Malaria - a neglected threat to business	World Economic Forum (WEF) Global Health Initiative & Harvard School of Public Health	June 2006	http://www.weforum.org/pdf/MalariaReport.pdf	The Global Health Initiative produced the largest and most comprehensive report ever on the impact of malaria on business. The report found that 72% of Sub-Saharan African businesses are effected by malaria. In response, the GHI launched a set of guidelines to encourage and assist businesses in Africa to take a more proactive role in the fight against malaria by setting up workplace based schemes.
Business and the Millennium Development Goals	International Business Leaders Forum (IBLF) & UNDP (United Nations Development Programme)	2003	www.undp.org/partners/business/mdg_business.pdf	This briefing provides A Framework for Action on how companies and business coalitions can work with the UN system, governments, and civil society organisations to help achieve the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), aimed at making globalisation a more positive force for more of the world's people.
Business Contributions to UN Emergency Relief Efforts: An Orientation Guide (OCHA)	UN Global Compact		http://ochaonline2.un.org/Default.aspx?alias=ochaonline2.un.org/businesscontributions	This guide describes the role of various UN agencies during an emergency, and identifies ways in which companies can support relief efforts in a timely and appropriate manner, through cash contributions, in-kind donations, or volunteer expertise.
Business for Development - WBCSD	WBCSD	Sept 2005	www.wbcd.org/web/publications/biz4dev.pdf	This report stresses the key role that business plays in creating opportunities for empowerment and development. It provides a host of examples of leading companies investing in new ideas, piloting projects, seeking new partners and redefining their roles in development. It also provides an honest perspective on the realities of doing business in developing communities. The report identifies three broad priorities for doing business in developing communities: effective legal and regulatory frameworks, support for the small and medium-sized enterprises and investments in core infrastructure.

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Business UNusual	United Nations Global Compact	April 2005	http://www.globalcompact.com/docs/issues_doc/un_business_partnerships/Business_UNusual_FINAL.pdf	This publication, a collaborative effort of the United Nations Global Compact Office and the Global Public Policy Institute, provides an overview of recent partnership activities in the United Nations, as well as the challenges the UN faces in its efforts to engage the private sector and create effective coalitions for change. It suggests ways to make such collaboration more effective and offers insights that could contribute to the ongoing reform effort.
Ceres Principles	Ceres	1989	http://www.ceres.org/NETCOMMUNITY/Page.aspx?pid=416&srcid=415	The Ceres Principles is a ten-point code of corporate environmental conduct publicly endorsed by companies as an environmental mission statement or ethic. Imbedded in that code of conduct is the mandate to report periodically on environmental management structures and results. Over 50 companies have endorsed the Ceres Principles including 13 Fortune 500 firms that have adopted their own equivalent environmental principles. By endorsing the Ceres Principles or adopting their own comparable code, companies not only formalise their dedication to environmental awareness and accountability, but also actively commit to an ongoing process of continuous improvement, dialogue and comprehensive, systematic public reporting.
Code of Conduct (Botswana)	Botswana Council of NGOs (BOCONGO)		http://www.civicus.org/new/media/LTA_Botswana_CodeofConduct.pdf	The Code aims to enable NGOs in Botswana to respond to the challenges of sustaining democratic and participatory institutions. The Code provides guidelines on establishing an enabling environment, values, transparency, governance, accountability, financial management, management of human resources, NGO management, capacity building, networking, coordination, cooperation and communication, partnership, representation at national, regional and international fora, program development and management. It also outlines how the Code of Conduct will be managed, evaluated and monitored.

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Code of Conduct for NGOs engaged in Afghanistan	Danish Committee for Aid to Afghan Refugees (DACAAR)	June 2005	http://www.reliefweb.int/rw/rwb.nsf/db900sid/EVIU-6D5EBR?OpenDocument	This code is aimed at promoting improved understanding of NGOs in Afghanistan, their purposes, and their accomplishments among the general public, government, donors and the media. The code also promotes transparency, accountability and good management practices in the operation of NGOs by voluntary self-regulation and improved quality of services provided by NGOs by raising standards of conduct. The principles of conduct in the code state that signatory organisations are committed to sustainable positive impact, transparency and accountability, good internal governance, honesty, integrity and cost-effectiveness, diversity, fairness, non-discrimination against marginalised groups, affirmative action and to building Afghan capacity, and are people-centred.
Code of Conduct for NGOS in Ethiopia	NGOs in Ethiopia	March 1999	http://www.gdrc.org/ngo/codesofconduct/ethiopia-coc.pdf	The purpose of this national code of conduct is to ensure transparency and accountability in the operation of NGOs by voluntary self-regulation; improve the quality of services provided by NGOs by helping NGOs to adopt high standards of conduct and to devise efficient decision-making processes; improve communication between the NGO community and the various stake holders; improve the performance of the NGO community by encouraging the exchange of experiences among its members and learning from proven best practices.

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Code of Conduct for the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement and NGOs in Disaster Relief	The International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement, and NGOs	1994	http://www.ifrc.org/publicat/conduct/	The IFRC formulated the Code of Conduct for The International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement and NGOs in Disaster Relief. This code seeks to maintain high standards of behaviour and improve efficiency of relief organisations, while maintaining independence. It is a voluntary code that may be adopted by any organisation, and it requires self-enforcement of the codes and standards. The code is sponsored by eight of the largest non-governmental humanitarian agencies. These are Caritas Internationalis, Catholic Relief Services, International Save the Children Alliance, Lutheran World Federation, Oxfam, The World Council of Churches, The International Committee of the Red Cross, Members of the Steering Committee for Humanitarian Response.
Commodity Management Enhancement Project: Food Aid Logistics Operational Handbook	CARE	July 1999	http://www.foodaid.org/pdfdocs/cmngmt/cmep.pdf	The information contained in this handbook is designed to provide logistics managers and NGO program staff with basic information and guidance in planning and establishing a supply chain to deliver food aid. The handbook stresses that there is no one right answer to any logistics operation but that there are options and combinations of options that must be examined and evaluated.
Common Humanitarian Accountability Framework for IWG Agencies	ALNAP	July 2007	http://www.alnap.org/meetings/pdfs/22_accou ntability_framework.pdf	This report analyses the current understanding and practices within the member agencies in humanitarian accountability and examines how the agencies can take on board various existing international standards. The Framework proposed here attempts to bring key elements of the established standards like Sphere, HAP 2007 standard, One World Trust Accountability Framework, ISO 9000, etc., together in a way that enables the ECB members to translate the core elements of these standards into practical actions. By using this framework, agencies will develop a common language and be able to clearly articulate the key elements of various international accountability standards they are using in their humanitarian programmes.

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Coordination of International Humanitarian Assistance in Tsunami-Affected Countries	Tsunami Evaluation Coalition	2006	http://www.ifrc.org/Docs/pubs/Updates/tec-coordination-summary.pdf	This report was written in 2006 as an evaluation of the international humanitarian assistance following the tsunami. This evaluation covers three countries: Indonesia, Sri Lanka and the Maldives, with some additional observations from Thailand. The evaluation focuses on the efficiency, effectiveness, coherence and appropriateness of coordination arrangements within the international humanitarian system and how this related to national government and nongovernmental agencies.
Corporate Community Investment	Community Business	Dec 2003	http://www.communitybusiness.org.hk/documents/publication03.pdf	This handbook for companies in Hong Kong has been published by Community Business, a non-profit organisation based in Hong Kong. This handbook aims to help companies understand corporate community investment, what role it plays in CSR, why it is necessary for business and how to develop a strategic approach to it.
Corporate Partnership Examples	UNICEF		http://www.unicef.org/corporate_partners/index_24650.html	UNICEF has produced a collection of webpages detailing their corporate partnerships with a range of companies, including DPWN (DHL), Orange, IKEA and FC Barcelona.

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Corporate Social Responsibility - An Implementation Guide for Business	International Institute for Sustainable Development	2007	http://www.iisd.org/pdf/2007/csr_guide.pdf	The guide, which draws heavily on a 2005 guide prepared by the Government of Canada for a Canadian audience, aims to provide practical guidance on CSR to companies operating in the international context. It contains information on how to assess the effects of business activities on others, develop and implement a CSR strategy and commitments, and measure, evaluate and report on performance and engage with stakeholders. It provides insights to those in the commercial world and those outside it. The guide distils ideas and processes from a variety of sources, and is intended to be suggestive, not prescriptive. The guide includes a six-stage “plan, do, check and improve” implementation framework for a CSR approach, with some information particular to small business. Five appendices contain supplementary information, including a list of key sources for further reading.
Corporate Social Responsibility Standards	Center for Ethical Business Cultures (CEBC)		http://www.cebcglobal.org/KnowledgeCenter/Standards.htm	This document discusses a number of standards initiatives, including the Bellagio Principles, Caux Roundtable Principles for Business, CERES Principles, the Global Reporting Initiative, the Global Sullivan Principles, the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises, The Minnesota Principles, the UN Declaration of Human Rights; and the UN Global Compact.
Corporate Volunteer Reporting Standards v2.0.	Bay Area Corporate Volunteer Council	July 2006	http://www.pointsoflight.org/downloads/pdf/networks/business/BACV_C_CVRS_v2wletter.pdf	These standards are to be used for reporting the activities of a company’s employee volunteer program. Standards relate to areas such as volunteer activities, employee volunteers, volunteer hours and dollar value of volunteer hours.
CSR Best Practice Guidelines and Standards for the Mining Industry	MRF (Mineral Resources Forum)		http://www.natural-resources.org/minerals/csr/practices.htm	This listing of best practice guidelines and standards provides an industry-specific overview for one sector.

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Developing Successful Global Health Alliances	McKinsey & Co. and the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation	Jan 2003	http://www.weforum.org/pdf/Initiatives/GHI_2003_GlobalHealthAlliances.pdf	Given the importance of global health alliances, McKinsey & Company, at the request of the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation, conducted a brief but intense study aimed at assessing whether alliances were “working” — i.e., whether an alliance was the appropriate choice given the situation, whether initiatives were progressing toward their stated goals, and whether the partners were accelerating, improving, or reducing the cost of initiatives as a result of being in the alliance — and identifying the best practices that can maximise an alliance’s chances for success.
Disaster Grantmaking: A Practical Guide for Foundations and Corporate Donors	Council on Foundations (COF) and the European Foundation Centre (EFC)	Nov 2001	http://www.efc.be/ftp/public/IC/DisasterGrantMaking.pdf	Based on lessons learned from a year-long study by a joint working group of the European Foundation Centre and the Council on Foundations, this report suggests that grantmakers can be more effective and strategic in addressing disasters by following eight principles of good disaster management.
Disaster Response Initiative (DRI)	Council on Foundations (COF) and the European Foundation Centre (EFC)		http://www.efc.be/projects/ic/dri.htm	The Disaster Response Initiative (DRI), a joint project of the US Council on Foundations (COF) and the EFC, addresses independent funders’ need for increased understanding of disaster grantmaking and provides a set of principles and practical guidelines to assist them in responding to disasters in a more effective and accountable manner.
Doing Business with the Poor - A Field Guide - WBCSD	WBCSD	March 2004	http://www.wbcSD.org/web/publications/sl-field-guide-reprint.pdf	This report encourages “sustainable livelihoods (SL) business” ie. Doing business with the poor in ways that benefit the poor and benefit the company. It discusses how successful SL business models <i>focus</i> on core competencies, <i>partner</i> across sectors and <i>localise</i> value creation. It also provides case studies that highlight how businesses can help the poor to meet their basic needs, address hidden needs, empower people, improve and manage the supply chain and promote local development. Finally, it provides recommendations to address basic business questions.

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ECHO - Manual for the Evaluation of Humanitarian Aid	European Community Humanitarian Organisation (ECHO)	1999	http://www.reliefweb.int/library/documents/2001/echo-manual-1999.pdf	This evaluation manual aims to provide a methodological basis for the evaluation process of the Humanitarian Aid Office of the European Commission. Aimed at those working in the field of humanitarian aid, it provides information on evaluation tools and ECHO's own evaluation practice.
Enabling Corporate Investment in Peace	IISD & IIED	Feb 2004	http://www.iisd.org/pdf/2004/envsec_corp_inv_estm_briefing.pdf	This briefing reviews the provisions of voluntary codes, guidelines and initiatives that address the relationship between business activities and violent civil conflict. The report from which it is drawn was commissioned by the Canadian Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade, and covers the issues in greater detail and from a government perspective.
Enterprise Solutions to Poverty	Shell Foundation	March 2005	http://www.shellfoundation.org/download/pdfs/Shell_Foundation_Enterprise_Solutions_to_Poverty.pdf	Enterprise Solutions to Poverty argues that enterprise and business thinking must be placed at the heart of efforts to address poverty. The report contains the latest information about Shell Foundation pilots across the developing world and shows how the value-creating financial assets of companies such as Shell can be harnessed to provide greater social returns on investment. Enterprise Solutions to Poverty ends by calling for partnership between government, civil society and big business to be recast so that business thinking can be applied to the poverty challenge. It calls on businesses to provide an enabling environment to deliver the jobs and economic growth that the poor desperately want.
Equator Principles - A benchmark for the financial industry to manage social and environmental issues in project financing	Equator Principles Financial Institutions (EPFIs)	July 2006	http://www.equator-principles.com/documents/Equator_Principles.pdf	The Equator Principles are designed to ensure that project financiers only support projects that are developed in a socially responsible manner and reflect sound environmental management practices. They are intended to serve as a common baseline and framework for the implementation by each EPFI (Equator Principles Financial Institution) of its own internal social and environmental policies, procedures and standards related to its project financing activities.

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Fact Sheet on Strategic Partnerships	International Labour Organization	May 2003	http://www.ilo.org/public/english/employment/crisis/download/factsheet19.pdf	ILO have produced a short publication giving an overview of the their current strategic partnerships with NGOs and the corporate sector.
Fighting Corruption: What role for civil society? The Experience of the OECD	OECD	2003	http://www.oecd.org/LongAbstract/0,3425,en2649_34495_19568004_119666_1_1_1,00.html	This report provides an analysis of civil society's role in the process which led to the adoption of the Convention on Combating Bribery of Foreign Public Officials in International Business Transactions. It also shows how the anti-corruption initiatives developed with non-member countries strengthen the role played by civil society actors.
Fighting Poverty: A Business Opportunity - Report on the 10th International Business Forum	InWent, UN Global Compact, World Bank Institute, Instituto Ethos	Sept 2005	http://www.inwent.org/imperia/md/content/unternehmenkommunikation-intranet/internet/publikationen/business_forum_2005.pdf	This report provides a summary of the proceedings of the 10th International Business Forum, including topics such as 'Business and the MDGs', 'Alliances between governments and businesses to further the MDGs' and 'Multi-sectoral partnerships - how to build successful alliances'.
From Awareness to Action	WBCSD	2005	http://www.wbcds.org/DocRoot/i3aFM6E34L5LskqjG2A6/ar2005.pdf	This annual report details major turning points in the operations of WBCSD. The report acknowledges that the world lacks the institutional frameworks needed to make sustainable development a reality, therefore WBCSD is no longer content to merely study issues, engage with other stakeholders, raise awareness and spread information. The report captures their aim to put in place framework conditions that will allow business to play an evermore effective role in managing natural resources and alleviating poverty.

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From Challenge to Opportunity: The role of business in tomorrow's society	WBCSD	March 2006	http://www.wbcsd.org/DocRoot/CZ2dt8wQCfZKX2S0wxMP/tomorrow-leaders.pdf	This paper presents a fresh perspective on the role of business in society. It sets out a model through which companies can see their role; suggests which are the main issues with which companies should engage; asks critical questions that companies and those they work with need to discuss and resolve. It focuses mainly on the perspectives and experiences of global businesses, with the understanding that some themes are also relevant to smaller companies and those relating within one country.
Global Hand Standards Principles	Global Hand		www.globalhand.org/standards/principles/	Global Hand's guiding principles aim to ensure that aid given is good aid. The principles state that aid should be: need driven, quality controlled, determined by informed choices, avoiding aid dependency, exercising economic responsibility; factoring both relief and development constraints; implementing distribution accountability; transparent; cost-effective; legal; maintainable, applying corporate social responsibility.
Global Reporting Initiative (GRI) - G3	Global Reporting Initiative (GRI)	Nov 2006	http://www.globalreporting.org/ReportingFramework/G3Online/	The GRI Sustainability Reporting Framework - of which the Sustainability Reporting Guidelines are the cornerstone - provides guidance for organisations to use as the basis for disclosure about their sustainability performance (organisation's economic, environmental, and social performance), and also provides stakeholders a universally-applicable, comparable framework in which to understand disclosed information. The Framework is designed for use by organisations of any size, sector, or location.

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Good Enough Guide	Emergency Capacity Building Project (ECB)	2007	http://www.globalpolicy.org/ngos/aid/2007/0209goodenough.pdf	The Good Enough Guide was developed by the Emergency Capacity Building Project to offer a set of guidelines on how to be accountable to local people and measure programme impact in emergency situations. The 'good enough' approach emphasises simple and practical solutions and encourages the user to choose tools that are safe, quick and easy to implement. This pocket-sized guide presents tried and tested methods for putting impact measurement and accountability into practice throughout the life of a project. It is aimed at humanitarian practitioners, project officers and managers with some experience in the field, and draws on the work of field staff, NGOs, and inter-agency initiatives, including Sphere, ALNAP, HAP International, and People In Aid.
GoodCompany Guidelines for Corporate Social Performance	Canadian Business for Social Responsibility (CBSR)	2002	http://www.cbsr.ca/files/GoodCompany-SummaryDocument.pdf	These guidelines provide a framework for implementing socially and environmentally responsible initiatives at the company level. These guidelines are a "what to do," not a "how to" tool. The document also contains an additional resources section that can assist companies in implementing the initiatives it decides to pursue. Although these guidelines are intended primarily for businesses, many are also applicable to non-profit organisations, professional associations, and government offices (federal, provincial, and municipal).
Guide on UN-Business Partnership Innovation and Impact - Joining Forces for Change	UN Global Compact	2007	http://www.globalcompactsummit.org/docs/UNG07-JoiningForcesForChange.pdf	Joining Forces for Change presents a case for partnering with the UN in addition to listing case studies of successful UN-business partnerships. The case studies focus on partnerships between UN agencies and companies such as Cisco Systems, Coca-Cola, Microsoft, Ikea, Unilever, Nike and TNT, among others. In addition, the partnerships presented in the study represent a wide range of issues, including women's and children's rights, access to basic water and services, technology for development, labour issues, capacity building, HIV/AIDS, climate change, hunger and disaster response.

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Guidelines for building business coalitions against HIV/AIDS	World Bank		http://web.worldbank.org/WBSITE/EXTERNAL/COUNTRIES/AFRICA_EXT/EXTAFRHEANUTPOP/EXTAFRREGTOPHIVAIDS/0,,contentMDK:20411613~menuPK:717155~pagePK:34004173~piPK:34003707~theSitePK:717148,00.html	This tool kit provides practical, operational, timely and relevant guidance to companies and/or leaders in the private sector who want to combine forces in the fight against HIV/AIDS. It includes lessons learned and examples to those interested in forming or enhancing the effectiveness of a business coalition to fight HIV/AIDS.
Guidelines for Emergency Humanitarian Assistance Project Proposals and Reports	CIDA (Canadian International Development Agency)	July 2006	http://www.acdi-cida.gc.ca/INET/IMAGES/NSF/vLUIimages/Funds/\$file/guidelines02.pdf	These CIDA guidelines are for agencies seeking emergency funds to support short-term international humanitarian assistance. The guidelines clarify the types of projects for which they have been developed (ie. short-term responsive programming for emergency relief) and give a suggested format for proposals and provide a format for the final project report which is required of all successful grant applicants.
Guidelines for safe disposal of unwanted pharmaceuticals in and after emergencies	World Health Organization (WHO)	Jan 1999	http://www.who.int/water_sanitation_health/medicinalwaste/unwantedpharm.pdf	These guidelines address the issue of what to do with pharmaceuticals that are left over from humanitarian assistance efforts. The guidelines are based on a report on the safe disposal of unwanted and unusable drugs in Mostar, which had accumulated during the war in Bosnia and Herzegovina.
Guidelines on Cooperation between the United Nations and the Business Community	Secretary-General of the United Nations	July 2000	http://www.un.org/partners/business/otherpages/guide.htm	The guidelines state that cooperative partnerships between the UN and businesses should advance UN goals, clearly specify responsibilities and roles, maintain integrity and independence, offer no unfair advantage and be transparent.

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Guidelines on Medical Equipment Donation - The Pharmaceutical Program	The Pharmaceutical Program		http://www.drugdonations.org/eng/richtlijnen/eng_guidelinesequipmentdon.pdf	This document, a publication of the Pharmaceutical Programme, is a guide for those accepting and making donations of medical equipment and for those planning to buy equipment.
Guiding Principles for Philanthropic Private Sector Engagement in Humanitarian Action	World Economic Forum (WEF) & OCHA	Jan 2007	http://www.gppi.net/fileadmin/gppi/Publication_OCHA.pdf	This document is a general and crosscutting set of guiding principles resulting from discussions between WEF, OCHA and in consultation with IASC. It was presented at WEF 2007 in Davos, and is aimed at fostering commitment from the private sector for preparedness and relief activities. The article lists ten principles for the private sector to follow: 1. Philanthropic engagement is fully pro bono (all services, and additional charges incurred, come at no cost to the recipient, including transportation), 2. philanthropic engagement should not be used for commercial gain, 3. act in partnership with local and international humanitarian actors (sub-points: support should do no harm, comply with humanitarian principles, respect local culture & customs, adhere to international humanitarian standards and respect the policies of humanitarian actors), 4. act within frameworks established by governments, 5. in-kind donations shall be directed to meet identified needs and be in alignment with local culture and customs, 6. staff sent to disaster areas should be pre-trained and adhere to recognised codes of conduct, 7. PR activities should be accurate and truthful, respecting beneficiaries, 8. report consistently and transparently, 9. monitor impact and 10. be predictable), then 3 recommendations to the humanitarian community: 1. Foster an open dialogue with the business community; 2. favour companies involved in Global Compact; and 3. make public the types of goods and services that actors frequently require.

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HAP 2007 Standard in Accountability and Quality Management	Humanitarian Accountability Partnership International (HAP)	Jan 2007	http://www.hapinternational.org/	The HAP 2007 Standard in Humanitarian Accountability and Quality Management represents a contract to be accountable to people affected by disasters. It is based upon a humanitarian quality management system that may be applied by all humanitarian agencies. Participating agencies must establish a humanitarian quality management system, including a complaints-handling process, which must be publicly available to staff and intended beneficiaries. Standard signatories must also demonstrate other benchmark practices including enabling beneficiaries to participate in programme decisions and establishing a process of continual improvement for its humanitarian accountability framework and humanitarian quality management system.
Harnessing Private Sector Capabilities to Meet Public Needs: The Potential of Partnerships to Advance Progress on Hunger, Malaria and Basic Education	World Economic Forum (WEF)	Jan 2006	www.weforum.org/pdf/initiatives/Harnessing_private_sector.pdf	This document discusses four main ways in which businesses typically engage in the process of economic development: Through core business practices, through public-private partnerships – usually a combination of business and philanthropic activity that has an economic rationale but does not generate a market rate of return, through strategic corporate philanthropy and social investment, using cash donations or in-kind contributions of products or expertise to catalyse and complement business engagement, or fill gaps in public financing to address fundamental human needs and through transparent and responsible business engagement in public policy dialogue, rule making and institution-building – operating individually, through industry and trade associations, or in partnership with nonbusiness actors.
How Can My Company Help? - A Guide for Country Managers in Responding to Natural Disasters.	Business Roundtable	2006	http://respondtodisaster.com/mambo/media/Country_Managers_Guide.pdf	"How Can My Company Help?" is intended to help companies prepare for a local corporate response to crises in their country or region. This guide includes information on building partnerships with relief agencies, assessing on-the-ground needs, identifying the products, expertise, personnel and services a company may be able to donate, encouraging and facilitating additional financial support, and communicating charitable responses internally and externally.

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Humanitarian Assistance in Disaster Situations	Pan American Health Organisation (PAHO)	1999	http://www.paho.org/English/DD/PED/humanitarianassisatnce.htm	Recommendations made in the guide are designed to assist donors and recipients to make decisions that will have the greatest long-term benefit to countries affected by natural or complex disasters.
Humanitarian Exchange	Humanitarian Practice Network (HPN)	Dec 2003	www.odihpn.org	The Humanitarian Practice Network (HPN) is a forum for improving humanitarian action. It is intended to be a place where policy-makers, practitioners and others working in or on the humanitarian sector share and disseminate information, analysis and experience, and learn from it. The only network of its kind, HPN plays a key role in examining policy developments and distilling practice. It focuses on identifying new initiatives and good practice from a wide range of players, and documenting and disseminating this information to field staff and policy-makers. HPN's aim is to improve the performance of humanitarian action by contributing to individual and institutional learning. The website contains links to HPN publications and network papers.
InterAction compliance monitoring	InterAction	Jan 1992	http://www.interaction.org/pvostandards/#9.0%20Implementation	The InterAction PVO Standards include a chapter on Implementation (9.0), which lays out the steps required to ensure a member is compliant with the standards. The implementation is based on self-certification, with each applicant organisation accepting responsibility for following the Standards. This is done through annual submission of the latest annual report and an audited financial statement. In case of complaints the InterAction PVO Standards lays out a process by which a committee will review the complaint and act accordingly, together with the procedure for how a member can then respond.

Standards, codes and guidelines relevant to public-private partnerships

TITLE	SOURCE	DATE	WEBSITE	DESCRIPTION
InterAction's PVO Standards	InterAction	1992	http://www.interaction.org/pvostandards/index.html	InterAction is a coalition of over 165 USA-based non-profit organisations working world-wide. They have put together a code of best practice for their members, known as the InterAction PVO Standards. The standards relate to the activity of non-profit organisations in areas of governance, volunteer involvement, support from the private sector, fundraising, service and programme management.
Interagency Network for Education in Emergencies (INEE) Minimum Standards	Interagency Network for Education in Emergencies (INEE)	2004	http://www.ineesite.org/	The INEE Minimum Standards express a commitment to the notion that all individuals – children, youth and adults – have a right to education during emergencies, both natural and man-made. They were devised through extensive consultations. The standards are qualitative in nature and are intended to be universal and applicable in any environment. The standards are accompanied by key indicators and guidance notes. The six core process standards are community participation, local resources, initial assessment, response strategy, monitoring and evaluation.
International NGO Accountability Charter	INGOs	Dec 2005	http://www.ingoaccountabilitycharter.org/download/ingo-accountability-charter-eng.pdf	The Charter resulted from a gathering of NGOs including Greenpeace, Oxfam and Save the Children. It aims to systematise and reduce the number of structures NGOs must respond to. The INGOs who are signatories to the Charter agree to abide by the following principles: respect for universal principles, political and financial independence, responsible advocacy, effective programmes, non-discrimination, transparency, good governance, ethical fundraising, professional management. The charter has 11 original NGOs, with a growing number of additional signatories.

Standards, codes and guidelines relevant to public-private partnerships

TITLE	SOURCE	DATE	WEBSITE	DESCRIPTION
ISO 26000	ISO	June 2005	www.iso.org/sr	ISO 26000 on social responsibility (SR) is aimed at organisations of all types in both public and private sectors, in developed and developing countries. It will add value to existing SR work by developing an international consensus on the SR concept and the issues that organisations need to address. ISO 26000 – which is targeted for publication in late 2008 - will provide guidelines, not requirements and will not, therefore, be for use as a certification standard.
Joint evaluation of the international response to the Indian Ocean tsunami: Synthesis Report	Tsunami Evaluation Coalition	July 2006	http://www.tsunami-evaluation.org/The+TEC+Synthesis+Report/	The TEC's Synthesis Report represents the culmination of over a year's work by TEC member agencies. In line with the TEC's thematic evaluations, it examines the successes and failures as well as the constraints within which the response occurred between the first eight and 11 months of the response. It does this by distilling the findings and learning not only from the TEC's thematic evaluations but from over 140 additional reports, including many TEC member agencies' real-time and ex-post evaluations as well as learning reviews.
Mapping Accountability in Humanitarian Assistance	Active Learning Network for Accountability and Performance in Humanitarian Assistance (ALNAP)	March 2000	http://www.alnap.org/	ALNAP is a collective attempt to improve humanitarian performance. The ALNAP network aims to improve humanitarian performance through: 1. Evaluation - improving learning and accountability in humanitarian action through evaluation quality. The ALNAP website provides training modules, guidance material and a checklist of qualities to assist with evaluation. 2. Learning - facilitating learning amongst humanitarian organisations and encouraging learning from previous experience. ALNAP attempts to facilitate such learning through its Evaluative Reports Database, its biannual meetings, its studies on previous evaluative material and its Review series which provides lessons for the sector - all of which are accessible via the website. 3. Participation - enhancing accountability in humanitarian action through promoting the involvement of disaster-affected populations. 4. Protection - assisting humanitarian action through advancing current guidance on critical issues.

Standards, codes and guidelines relevant to public-private partnerships

TITLE	SOURCE	DATE	WEBSITE	DESCRIPTION
Measuring the Impact of Humanitarian Aid: A Review of Current Practice	Humanitarian Policy Group at Overseas Development Institute (ODI)	2004	http://www.odi.org.uk/HPG/papers/HPGReport17.pdf	This report investigates the current state of the art in measuring and analysing the impact of humanitarian assistance. It is concerned with questions around how impact can be measured, why this is increasingly being demanded, and whether it is possible to do it better. It also explores the benefits, dangers and costs that paying greater attention to impact might entail.
More than making money - BITC & The Corporate Citizen	BITC & The Corporate Citizen		www.bitc.org.uk/document.rm?id=4263	BITC & The Corporate Citizen have produced a listing of standards, guidelines and principles relevant to corporate impacts. It includes sections on benchmarkable standards, investor standards and guidelines, general guidelines, principles, standards and reporting guidelines.
OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises	OECD	June 2000	http://www.oecd.org/data/investment/guidelines	The OECD Guidelines are recommendations addressed by governments to multinational enterprises operating in or from adhering countries. They provide voluntary principles and standards for responsible business conduct in a variety of areas including employment and industrial relations, human rights, environment, information disclosure, combating bribery, consumer interests, science and technology, competition, and taxation.

Standards, codes and guidelines relevant to public-private partnerships

TITLE	SOURCE	DATE	WEBSITE	DESCRIPTION
OECD Principles of Corporate Governance	OECD	2004	http://www.oecd.org/dataoecd/32/18/31557724.pdf	The OECD Principles of Corporate Governance were endorsed by OECD Ministers in 1999 and have since become an international benchmark for policy makers, investors, corporations and other stakeholders worldwide. They have advanced the corporate governance agenda and provided specific guidance for legislative and regulatory initiatives in both OECD and non OECD countries. The Financial Stability Forum has designated the Principles as one of the 12 key standards for sound financial systems. The Principles also provide the basis for an extensive programme of cooperation between OECD and non-OECD countries and underpin the corporate governance component of World Bank/IMF Reports on the Observance of Standards and Codes (ROSC). The Principles have now been thoroughly reviewed to take account of recent developments and experiences in OECD member and non-member countries.
Partnering for Development - Making it Happen	United Nations Development Programme	June 2006	http://www.undp.org/partners/business/UNDP-booklet-web.pdf	This document builds on the report from the Commission on the Private Sector and Development and relates the report to UNDP's work, particularly looking at these three areas of engagement: the development of commercially sustainable business models that can be expanded and replicated; the reform of laws, regulations and other barriers to growth; and partnerships between public and private players to enhance access to financing, skills and basic services.
Partnership Governance and Accountability (PGA) Framework	AccountAbility	April 2006	http://www.pgaframework.org/	The PGA Framework is made up of three, interacting elements: A set of principal enabling characteristics or "principles" to frame and guide diverse approaches to partnership governance and accountability; a diagnostic rating tool to support the development, assessment and communication of a partnership's governance and accountability structures, processes and norms; and a set of guidelines based on the principles. The guidelines help to assess and develop effective governance and accountability structures, processes and norms through the diagnostic rating tool.

Standards, codes and guidelines relevant to public-private partnerships

TITLE	SOURCE	DATE	WEBSITE	DESCRIPTION
People In Aid Code	People In Aid	2003	http://www.peopleinaid.org/	The People In Aid Code of Good Practice is a quality framework covering all aspects of human resources and people management. It comprises 7 principles, each with specific indicators. The Code supports continuous improvement of NGOs' HR practices, facilitates stakeholder engagement, and measures improvement. People In Aid's mandate as a central resource to the sector, supporting agencies in improving the quality of their human resources management, is further carried out through workshops, published guidelines, research and exchange of information. The code aims to help improve the quality of assistance provided by international and host country staff to communities affected by poverty and disaster. Code supporters worldwide include ACORD, World Vision, Oxfam, Save The Children, Red Cross, Mercy Corps, International Rescue Committee (see the People in Aid website for full list of participating NGOs).
Pfizer Global Health Fellows - Expanding Access to Healthcare Through Cross-Sector Partnerships	The Centre for Corporate Citizenship at Boston College	2004	http://www.pfizer.com/pfizer/subsites/philanthropy/download/ghf_bu_casestudy.pdf	This report evaluates the response of Pfizer Inc (the world's largest pharmaceutical maker) to the HIV/AIDS endemic. It focuses on the efforts of the Fellows program to support HIV/AIDS service NGOs in developing countries. In this context, the study explores the complexities of building productive partnerships and seeks to provide critical learning for companies and prospective partners on what is necessary to make such initiatives work.
PQASSO Framework	Chariities Evaluation Services	June 2002	http://www.ces-vol.org.uk/index.cfm?pg=42	PQASSO is a self assessment model, designed for small charitable organisations. Areas assessed include governance, training and development, managing money, managing resources, managing activities, networking and partnership and results.

Standards, codes and guidelines relevant to public-private partnerships

TITLE	SOURCE	DATE	WEBSITE	DESCRIPTION
Principles for Business	Caux Round Table	1994	http://www.cauxroundtable.org/documents/Principles%20for%20Business.PDF	Through an extensive and collaborative process in 1994, business leaders developed the CRT Principles for Business to embody the aspiration of principled business leadership. The CRT Principles for Business are a worldwide vision for ethical and responsible corporate behavior and serve as a foundation for action for business leaders worldwide. As a statement of aspirations, The CRT Principles aim to express a world standard against which business behavior can be measured. The Caux Round Table has sought to begin a process that identifies shared values, reconciles differing values, and thereby develops a shared perspective on business behavior acceptable to and honored by all.
Principles of Accountability for International Philanthropy	Council on Foundations & European Foundation Centre	April 2007	http://www.cof.org/files/Documents/International_Programs/2007Publications/PrinciplesAccountability.pdf	In an effort to increase the accountability and effectiveness of cross-border grantmaking, the Council on Foundations (COF) and the European Foundation Centre (EFC) have created the Principles of Accountability for International Philanthropy. The document is intended as a voluntary and aspirational tool specifically for international donors, and was drafted following consultations with foundations, philanthropic experts and also grantees and partner organisations in Latin America, Eastern Europe and Africa, including a workshop with 25 African NGO leaders in South Africa. The seven Principles of Accountability listed in the document are integrity, understanding, respect, responsiveness, fairness, cooperation and collaboration, and effectiveness. The document also includes nine areas of Good Accountability Practices, which are practical steps that funders may choose to adopt in implementing the seven principles. These Practices include 'understand the context in which you operate', ensure good stewardship of philanthropic resources' and 'engage with others'.
Principles of International Charity	Council on Foundations	March 2005	http://www.usig.org/PDFs/Principles_Final.pdf	These principles were devised by US charities in response to an invitation from the US Treasury to propose ways of safeguarding charitable funds from diversion to terrorist uses.

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TITLE	SOURCE	DATE	WEBSITE	DESCRIPTION
Public-Private Partnerships for Development - A Handbook for Business	The Committee for Economic Development (CED) & USAID	July 2006	http://www.ced.org/docs/2006usaid_partnership.pdf	This handbook was developed to help businesses operating in developing countries to understand how to build public-private partnerships that will benefit their host country populations and participating firms.
Public-Private Partnerships: Meeting in the Middle	World Economic Forum (WEF) and the United Nations Foundation	Jan 2003	http://www.weforum.org/pdf/Initiatives/GHI_2003_Meeting_in_the_middle.pdf	This brief paper was offered as a means of stimulating discussion about partnerships at the World Economic Forum's 2003 Meeting in Davos. It attempts to define public-private partnerships, explain how they are built, provide examples of public-private partnerships, highlight their importance, explain the role of the business community, and suggest questions that need to be explored.
QUAINT Initiative Meeting Minutes March 2007: Complementarities, Competition and Convergence in Humanitarian Quality Assurance	Several standards bodies	March 2007	http://www.sphereproject.org/component/options.com_docman/task,do,c_view,qid,166/Itemid,203/lang,English/	Notes from meeting between executive heads of various Quality and Accountability Initiatives. Initiatives recognised that their overarching goal is the same and discussed potential synergies and concrete opportunities for working together. Key issues discussed include that initiatives need to be able to describe themselves much more clearly in order to relate to different audiences; and, to varying degrees, it was felt that greater collaboration is desirable and worth exploring and that more information and guidance is required to understand where the initiatives lie and on how to put quality and accountability into practice.
Quality and Accountability Initiatives: Questions and Answers	Several standards bodies		http://www.sphereproject.org/content/view/292/240/lang,English/	This document provides information on the various Quality and Accountability Initiatives which are meeting together regularly. It outlines the similarities and differences between the groups, and describes how they operate:

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TITLE	SOURCE	DATE	WEBSITE	DESCRIPTION
Quality COMPAS	Project Qualite	2006	http://www.projetqualite.org/compas/English/management.htm	The Quality COMPAS is the result of a six-year research project on quality issues in the humanitarian sector. The Quality COMPAS is a Quality Assurance method which comes equipped with its own set of tools, training modules and consultancy services. These components have been designed specifically for aid agencies with the overall aim of improving services provided to crisis-affected populations.
Real Access Criteria	Bridges.org	2005	http://www.bridges.org/Real_Access	The Real Access criteria are used to frame the analysis of all issues surrounding ICT access and use, including the aspects that are often overlooked. They are designed to anticipate or detect the reasons that ICT development initiatives, government e-strategies, or grassroots projects fail to achieve their goals or highlight how and why these projects succeed. There are twelve inter-related Real Access criteria that can be used to improve the way that ICT-based development policies and initiatives are planned, researched, monitored and evaluated. Each criterion is set out with a short description and a set of example questions that can help frame thinking about how to apply it to ICT projects and policies.
Recommendations Approved at the Meeting of International Health Relief Assistance in Latin America	Pan American Health Organisation (PAHO)	March 1986	http://www.helid.desastres.net/?e=d-000who-000--1-0--010---4-----0-0-10l--11en-5000---50-about-0---01131-001-110utfZz-8-0-0&cl=CL1.2&a=d&d=Jph21ie	To increase the awareness of major donor governments and agencies, PAHO, WHO, UNDRO & UNICEF convened a high level meeting with the participation of Latin American countries, developed countries traditionally providing generous assistance, and nongovernmental organisations. The objective of this meeting was to make international health assistance more effective, in both substance and timing, to the real needs of affected communities before, during and after the occurrence of natural disasters.

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TITLE	SOURCE	DATE	WEBSITE	DESCRIPTION
Resolution Adopted by the UN General Assembly - Towards Global Partnerships	United Nations General Assembly	Jan 2002	http://earthsummit2002.org/ic/citizen/UN%20GA%20Partnerships%202001.pdf	This statement from the UN General Assembly encourages partnerships between the UN and the private sector, outlines the principles that should govern such partnerships, and stresses the important role that the private sector can play in encouraging development and the eradication of poverty.
Social Accountability 8000	Social Accountability International	2001	http://www.sai-intl.org/index.cfm?fuseaction=document.showDocumentByID&nodeID=1&DocumentID=136	In 1997, Social Accountability International (SAI) was established and convened an expert, international, multi-stakeholder, advisory board to partner in developing standards and systems to address workers' rights. Representatives of trade unions, human rights organisations, academia, retailers, manufacturers, contractors, as well as consulting, accounting, and certification firms, by consensus, cooperated to develop the Social Accountability 8000 (SA8000) Standard. Published in late 1997 and revised in 2001, the SA8000 Standard and verification system is a credible, comprehensive and efficient tool for ensuring humane workplaces.
Social Venture Network (SVN) Standards of Corporate Social Responsibility	Social Venture Network (SVN)	1999	http://www.svn.org/data/global/images/campaigns/CSR_standards.pdf	The Social Venture Network (SVN) Standards of CSR was created through the collaborative work of several SVN members in response to the growing consensus that companies and organisations have a social obligation to operate in ethically, socially, and environmentally responsible ways. SVN members, many of whom were and continue to be, the pioneers in the movement to do well while doing good, have built successful, socially responsive businesses and thought it worthwhile to share those experiences with others.
South African NGO Coalition Code of Ethics	South African NGO Coalition	June 2007	http://www.sangoco.org.za	The South African NGO Coalition Code of Ethics is written to focus NGOs in redressing inequality and improving the lives of all people in South Africa. This code has six sections covering values, governance, accountability, management and human resources, finance and resources.

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South Asia Earthquake 2005: Learning from Previous Recovery Operations	Provention Consortium & ALNAP	2005	http://www.odi.org.uk/alnap/publications/pdfs/ALNAP-ProVention_SAsia_Quake_Lessonsb.pdf	This is the second of two briefings prepared by ALNAP and the ProVention Consortium. It presents provides a synthesis of key lessons from post-disaster recovery programmes. This second briefing covers targeting, participation, assessment, shelter and housing, risk reduction and policy, drawing out main lessons in each area and highlighting critical sources for further reference. Intended audiences include operational decision-makers and relief and recovery programme managers in the South Asia earthquake operation working on recovery policies and strategies.
Sphere Handbook: Sphere Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standards in Disaster Response.	The Sphere Project	2004	http://www.sphereproject.org	Sphere has developed a handbook of standards for 4 sectors (Water/Sanitation and Hygiene Promotion; Food Security; Nutrition and Food Aid; Settlement and non-Food Items and Health Services). The cornerstone of the book is the Humanitarian Charter, which describes the rights of people affected by disasters. The standards, each with key indicators and guidance notes (covering 'cross-cutting issues' such as people living with HIV/AIDS and gender), aim to articulate the implications of fulfilling these rights. An introductory chapter outlines standards which are common to all sectors, such as participation, initial assessment and evaluation. The Code of Conduct for the International Red Cross/Crescent Movement and Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) in Disaster Relief is an annex in the Sphere handbook.
Standards for Charity Accountability	BBB Wise Giving Alliance	2003	http://www.give.org/standards/newcbbbstds.asp	The BBB Wise Giving Alliance Standards for Charity Accountability were developed to assist donors in making sound giving decisions and to foster public confidence in charitable organisations. The standards relate to governance and oversight, measuring effectiveness, finances, fundraising and informational materials.
Sustainability Reporting Toolkit	Government of Canada	2005	http://www.sustainabilityreporting.ca/home/default.asp?lang=e	This Toolkit aims to assist companies in learning about sustainability reporting, assessing the need to report and creating an effective report.

Standards, codes and guidelines relevant to public-private partnerships

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The Business Case for Employee Volunteering	Community Business	Nov 2004	http://www.communitybusiness.org.hk/documents/BusCase_EV.pdf	A project report of one company's engagement with students from a secondary school. The report shows how powerful and rewarding the experience was for all involved - to business, its employees and the community. It presents a clear business case for employee volunteering.
The Business Guide to Partnering with NGOs and the UN	Dalberg - Global Development Advisers & UN Global Compact.	2007	http://www.dalberg.com/guide/	<i>The Business Guide to Partnering with NGOs and the UN</i> , created in partnership between Dalberg, the UN Global Compact, and the Financial Times, aims to facilitate partnerships between companies and NGOs/UN agencies. As such, it provides information to assist in the partner selection process and aims to systematically identify the leading non-profit social actors from around the world that have demonstrated skill and excellence in partnering with companies. In essence, the Guide provides a market-based assessment of the competencies of partners from the NGO and UN communities. The guide is available, at cost, through the Dalberg website.
The Canadian Code for Volunteer Involvement	Canada Volunteerism Initiative	2006	http://www.volunteer.ca/volunteer/pdf/CodeEngJune2006.pdf	The Canadian Code for Volunteer Involvement is a road map for voluntary organisations of any size, that proposes strategies to effectively involve volunteers. In many organisations, support of volunteers through volunteer programs exists only at the periphery of the organisation. The Code proposes ways to integrate volunteer involvement strategically into the organisation, and helps leaders in the organisation understand the value and role of volunteers.

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TITLE	SOURCE	DATE	WEBSITE	DESCRIPTION
The Livestock Emergency Guidelines and Standards (LEGS)	LEGS Steering Group	June 2007	http://www.livestock-emergency.net/	The Livestock Emergency Guidelines and Standards (LEGS) are being developed as a set of international guidelines and standards for the design, implementation and assessment of livestock interventions to assist people affected by disasters. LEGS mirrors the process for developing the Sphere Project, which is based on multi-agency contributions, broad reviews and collation of practitioner experience. The LEGS process is intended to produce an independent publication available in hard copy, CD-ROM, and a soft copy available through the LEGS website. LEGS will also run awareness-raising and training events to promote the use of the guidelines.
The Partnership Declaration	Partnering Event, hosted by International Business Leaders Forum (IBLF), Overseas Development Institute (ODI) and the Cambridge Programme for Industry	Sept 2006	http://www.thepartnershipdeclaration.net/	This declaration relates to cross-sector collaboration between different stakeholder groups. On September 25th 2006 at the international Partnering Event held in the UK, 130 frontline partnership practitioners – representing government, business and civil society – launched The Partnership Declaration as a direct challenge to sector leaders, policy makers and the donor community. The Partnership Declaration urges a substantial shift in thinking, practice and policy frameworks based on the realities of implementing partnerships on the ground.
The Principles for Responsible Investment	UNEP & the UN Global Compact		http://www.unpri.org/principles/	There is a growing view among investment professionals that environmental, social and corporate governance (ESG) issues can affect the performance of investment portfolios. Investors fulfilling their fiduciary (or equivalent) duty therefore need to give appropriate consideration to these issues, but to date have lacked a framework for doing so. The Principles for Responsible Investment provide this framework. The Principles are voluntary and aspirational. They are not prescriptive, but instead provide a menu of possible actions for incorporating ESG issues into mainstream investment decision-making and ownership practices.

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The Quality of Money: Donor Behaviour in Humanitarian Financing	Tufts University Feinstein International Famine Centre	2003	http://hwproject.tufts.edu/new/pdf/donor_behav.pdf	This report discusses donor behaviour for international humanitarian enterprise. It addresses a number of implementation issues, discussing the advantages and disadvantages for donor governments in spending bilaterally and multilaterally.
The Role of Employee Engagement in Disaster Response: Learning from Experience	International Business Leaders Forum (IBLF)	2005	http://www.iblf.org/docs/Engage_InFocus2.pdf	This report discusses the role of businesses in the relief, recovery and reconstruction process, of natural disasters. It presents an eight point plan for developing an employee engagement approach to disaster response. Written in response to the South East Asian Tsunami in 2005, it employs case studies of business involvement in the tsunami disaster response to illustrate its findings.
The Sigma Guidelines - Putting Sustainable Development into Practice - A Guide for Organisations	SIGMA Project	Sept 2003	http://www.projectsigma.co.uk/Guidelines/SigmaGuidelines.pdf	Project SIGMA aims to provide clear, practical advice to organisations on how to put sustainable development into practice. The SIGMA Project – Sustainability Integrated Guidelines for Management was launched in 1999 by the British Standards Institution – the leading standards organisation, Forum for the Future – a leading sustainability charity and think-tank, and AccountAbility – the international professional body for accountability, with the support of the UK Department of Trade and Industry (DTI).
The Sullivan Foundation's Global Sullivan Principles of Social Responsibility for Companies large and small	The Global Sullivan Principles	March 2007	http://www.thesullivanfoundation.org/gsp	The Global Sullivan Principles are intended to be a catalyst and compass for corporate responsibility and accountability. They advance a development framework that enables businesses of all sizes and in all sectors to pursue their business objectives while being mindful and respectful of employees and the communities in which they operate.

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The UN Global Compact and the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises: Complementarities and Distinctive Contributions	UN Global Compact & OECD	April 2005	http://www.oecd.org/dataoecd/23/2/34873731.pdf	The UN Global Compact and the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises (“the OECD Guidelines”) are the world’s foremost comprehensive, voluntary corporate responsibility initiatives. In articulating principles of responsible business conduct, they draw on international standards enjoying widespread consensus. This document seeks to clarify the complementarities and distinctive contributions of these two initiatives by setting forth the initiatives’ major premises and objectives, scope and coverage, and implementation and follow up mechanisms. In so doing, it aims to lay the foundation for closer cooperation.
The UN Global Compact Principles	UN Global Compact		www.unglobalcompact.org/AboutTheGC/TheTenPrinciples/index.html	The UN Global Compact core document consists of 10 principles in the areas of human rights, labour, the environment and anti-corruption that the Global Compact asks companies to embrace, support and enact, within their sphere of influence.
Twelve Habits of Highly Effective ICT-Enabled Development Initiatives	Bridges.org	2005	http://www.bridges.org/12_habits	The 12 Habits of Highly Effective ICT-Enabled Development Initiatives are a set of best practice guidelines for project management, which aim to ensure the internal health of initiatives harnessing ICT for development. Like the Real Access criteria, the 12 Habits can be used proscriptively for planning, or retrospectively for evaluation.

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Unleashing Entrepreneurship: Making Business Work for the Poor	UN Commission on the Private Sector & Development	March 2004	http://www.undp.org/cpsd/documents/report/english/fullreport.pdf	Unleashing Entrepreneurship addresses how the potential of the private sector and entrepreneurship can be unleashed in developing countries, and how the existing private sector can be engaged in meeting this challenge. The report includes recommendations on how the major actors—governments, public development institutions, the private sector and civil society organisations— can modify their actions and approaches to significantly enhance the ability of the private sector to advance the development process. Since the objective is poverty alleviation the report is focused on developing businesses that create domestic employment and wealth— by unleashing the capacity of local entrepreneurs. The report integrates the thinking already done by all parts of the development coalition, including business, civil society and labour organisations in the framework it presents. The report also highlights a broad range of good practices that show how the capabilities of the private sector can be and are being harnessed for the cause of development and poverty alleviation.