
How do NGOs define, safeguard and stimulate inclusiveness in public-private partnerships for development

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Structure

- Steps taken
- Findings
- Points for discussion



Steps taken



Step 1: formulation of research proposal

■ Background

- IGG and PPPs: promises and pitfalls?
- Inclusiveness?
- Role of NGOs?

- ## ■ Objective: To understand how different Netherlands-based NGOs engaged in public-private partnerships in the domains of food and agriculture interpret and operationalize **inclusiveness**



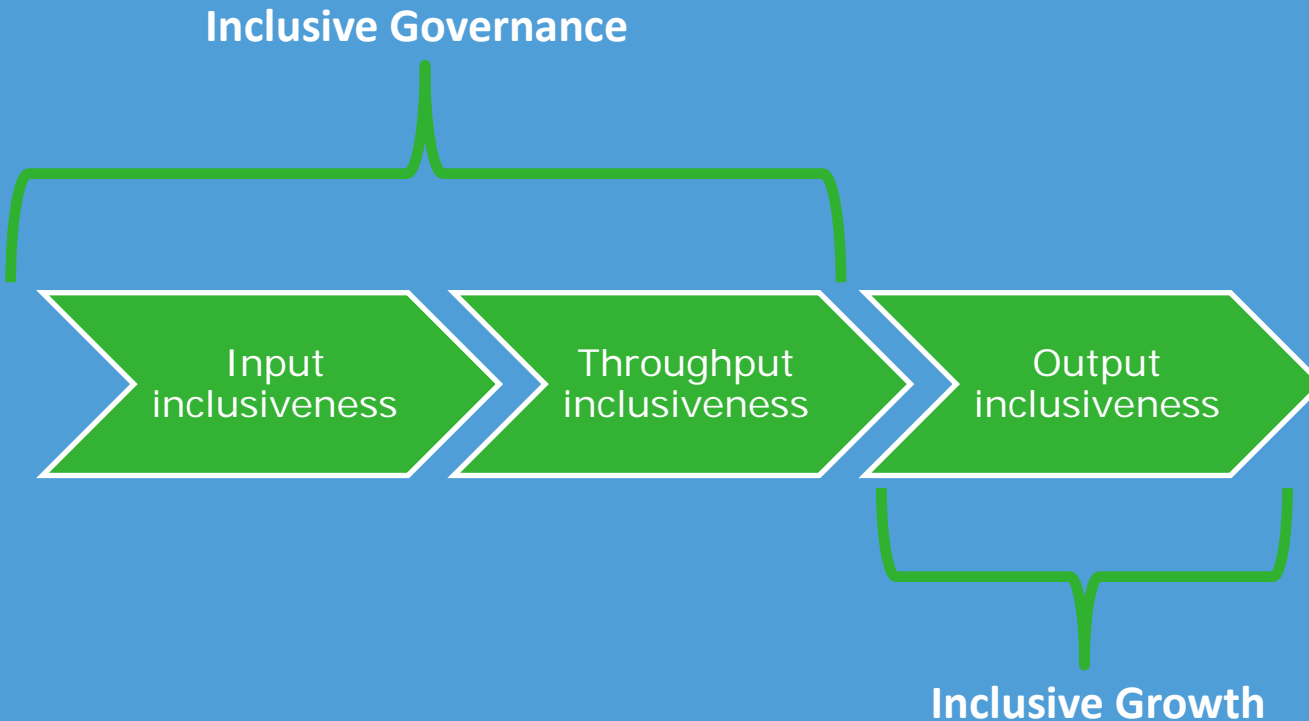
Research questions

How do different Netherlands-based NGOs:

1. define inclusiveness?
2. experience the demands placed on them to ensure inclusiveness?
3. develop strategies of safeguarding and stimulating inclusiveness of the poor and marginalized?
4. account for inclusiveness?
5. identify opportunities and threats for securing inclusiveness in response to changes in development sector?



Step 2: developing analytical framework



Step 3: sample, selection, interviewing

- Inventory: data-base (2015) of CIDIN-Radboud of all Netherlands-based NGOs: 123
- Selection of NGOs:
 - Focus on food security and agriculture (11)



Step 4: contacting, interviewing, reporting

- Contact selected NGOs and prepare interviews
- Interview one or more staff per NGO
- Making of transcripts, summary reports + check

#	Organisation	Interviewees
1	ActionAid	2
2	Cordaid	1
3	Heifer	1
4	Oxfam	1
5	SNV	2
6	Fairfood	3
7	Agriterra	1
8	ICCO	1
9	Ileia	1
10	Hivos	1
11	Plan	1
Total	11	15



Our approach to public-private partnerships

- Open, depending on engagement and definitions of NGOs
- Excluding:
 - partnerships between NGOs only
 - merely funding relationships



Findings



Partnerships

- NGOs engaged in 3 types cross-sector partnerships:
 1. Discussion platforms
 - Organized spaces for discussion
 - Open, flexible (resources, risk sharing)
 2. Global roundtables
 - Global value chain
 - Shared set of standards/guidelines (e.g. certification)
 3. NGO-business partnerships
 - Business development
 - One-to-one commitment



Partnerships and roles

Partnership types	Discussion platforms	Global roundtables	NGO-business partnerships
Roles			
Discussion partner	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Co-designer standards	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Voice of the poor	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Capacity-builder	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Business manager	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>



Q1: define inclusiveness

- Input inclusiveness (*inclusion in design*)
 - Different criteria for targeting (country – farmer)
- Throughput inclusiveness (*inclusion in decision-making*)
 - 3 different roles: representing, mediating, enabling
- Output inclusiveness (*inclusion in benefits*)
 - Input, throughput lead to output
 - Question 'growth' as only benefit



Q2: experience demands to ensure inclusiveness

- NGO – business p'ship
 - Time/financial constraints, target groups
 - Risk of losing face – double burden
- Global roundtable
 - Give and take
- Discussion platform
 - Soft measures



Q3: strategies stimulating and safeguarding inclusiveness

- Pragmatic approach
 - Trickle-down assumption
- Long-term relationships
- Representing, mediating, enabling



Q4: accounting for inclusiveness

■ Discussion platform

- Independent from business
- Internal, individual, based on mission + values

■ Global roundtables

- Mutual dependence
- Consensus with stakeholders → multiple accounting (not Gment)

■ Business – NGO

- Complex
- Multiple accounting



Q5: opportunities and threats for inclusiveness

Threats

- Top-down design
- Selection target population
- Undermine position NGOs
- Public vs private interests

Opportunities

- Collaboration business – professionalize
- Mutual understanding
- Increasing commitment to CSR
- Sustainable impact – limited scalability



Points for discussion



Points for discussion:

Discussion point 1: is inclusiveness in PPPs a realistic goal for NGOs?

Observation:

- coping with top-down design of PPPs
- limited means of poor to engage in decisionmaking
- prospects for replication are dim



Points for discussion:

Discussion point 2: diffusion of civil society in the field of development? is this desired? how to organize accountability?

Observation:

- NGOs turning semi-public
- NGOs becoming business-like



Points for discussion:

Discussion point 3: use broader term of cross-sector partnerships and seek engagement with public authorities?

Observation:

- unclear who or what is the 'public' in public-private partnerships
 - limited role of public authorities in the South
 - serving public interests?



Thank you for your attention



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