



net»FWD

GLOBAL NETWORK OF FOUNDATIONS
WORKING FOR DEVELOPMENT

MEMBERS

• ENTERPRISE PHILANTHROPY

Emirates Foundation for Youth Development
(Abu Dhabi, UAE)

Lundin Foundation
(Vancouver, Canada)

Rockefeller Foundation
(NYC, USA)

Shell Foundation
(London, UK)

• INNOVATIVE THEMATIC PHILANTHROPY

Centre d'Appui à la Jeunesse (CEDAJ)
(Port-au-Prince, Haïti)

The Edmond de Rothschild Foundations
(Paris, France)

Fundación Empresarial EuroChile
(Santiago, Chile)

Fundação Calouste Gulbenkian
(Lisbon, Portugal)

Instituto Ayrton Senna
(São Paulo, Brazil)

Mo Ibrahim Foundation
(London, UK)

Novartis Foundation for Sustainable Development
(Basel, Switzerland)

Olusegun Obasanjo Foundation*
(London, UK)

The African Capacity Building Foundation
(Harare, Zimbabwe)

ASSOCIATES

ASEAN Foundation
(Jakarta, Indonesia)

Asian Venture Philanthropy Network (AVPN)
(Singapore)

European Venture Philanthropy Association (EVPA)
(Brussels, Belgium)

Foundation Center
(NYC, USA)

John D. Gerhart Center for Philanthropy and Civic Engagement, American University in Cairo
(New Cairo, Egypt)

RedEAmérica
(Bogota, Colombia)

WINGS
(São Paulo, Brazil)

* Honorary member



Novartis Foundation
for Sustainable Development



Development Centre

The OECD Development Centre (Dev) was established by decision of the OECD Council on 23 October 1962 and comprises 24 member countries of the OECD: Austria, Belgium, Chile, the Czech Republic, Finland, France, Germany, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Korea, Luxembourg, Mexico, the Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Slovak Republic, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey and the United Kingdom. In addition, the following non-OECD countries are members of the Development Centre: Brazil (since March 1994); India (February 2001); Romania (October 2004); Thailand (March 2005); South Africa (May 2006); Egypt and Viet Nam (March 2008); Colombia (July 2008); Indonesia (February 2009); Costa Rica, Mauritius, Morocco and Peru (March 2009), the Dominican Republic (November 2009), Senegal (February 2011), and Argentina and Cape Verde (March 2011). The Commission of the European Communities also takes part in the Centre's Governing Board.

The Development Centre, whose membership is open to both OECD and non-OECD countries, occupies a unique place within the OECD and in the international community. Members finance the Centre and serve on its Governing Board, which sets the biennial work programme and oversees its implementation.

The Centre links OECD members with developing and emerging economies and fosters debate and discussion to seek creative policy solutions to emerging global issues and development challenges. Participants in Centre events are invited in their personal capacity.

A small core of staff works with experts and institutions from the OECD and partner countries to fulfil the Centre's work programme. The results are discussed in informal expert and policy dialogue meetings, and are published in a range of high-quality products for the research and policy communities.

For an overview of the Centre's activities, please see

www.oecd.org/dev



OECD

The Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development is a unique forum where governments work together to address the economic, social and environmental challenges of globalisation. The OECD is also at the forefront of efforts to understand and to help governments respond to new developments and concerns, such as corporate governance, the information economy and the challenges of an ageing population. The Organisation provides a setting where governments can compare policy experiences, seek answers to common problems, identify good practice and work to co-ordinate domestic and international policies.

The OECD member countries are: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Chile, the Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Korea, Luxembourg, Mexico, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Portugal, the Slovak Republic, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, the United Kingdom and the United States. The European Union takes part in the work of the OECD.

www.oecd.org



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A fast changing landscape: Foundations as new partners for development

The dynamics of development and the development landscape are changing fast with non-state actors such as foundations playing an increasing and pivotal role. Innovative thinking and ways to connect the “third sector” to policy makers are therefore essential to tackle emerging and persistent development challenges.

The emergence of “venture philanthropists”, who look into reinventing ways to do business (“Philanthropy 3.0”) led to a shift from traditional grant-making to adopting a new approach to solving social problems inspired by the flexible and results-oriented spirit of venture capital.

Why the OECD and foundations?

On the basis of its ongoing dialogue with foundations and its interest in new practices emerging from actors in the philanthropy world, the OECD Development Centre decided to launch a dedicated network of foundations.

Indeed, many foundations had not yet found a **platform to influence policy** while sharing innovative practices in the international development arena.

Through networks such as the OECD Global Network of Foundations Working for Development (netFWD), the OECD Development Centre provides policy makers, non-state actors, researchers and prominent public figures the opportunity to share their experience on economic and social development policies and to contribute expert analysis to the development policy debate, which goes well beyond the question of aid.



What is netFWD?

Recognising the increasingly important role foundations play in the development arena, the OECD Development Centre officially launched netFWD in **October 2012**, with prominent foundations from OECD and non-OECD member countries.

The Network's objectives are to provide an **innovative platform to enhance members' collective and individual impact**, to promote knowledge sharing and dialogue, to draw lessons from good practices and failures, and to influence policy by **contributing and testing new thinking for development**. The network will be limited to about 20 members in its inception phase to allow quality exchanges and trust building amongst members.

Mission

netFWD is a small group of self-selected foundations committed to optimising and **accelerating the impact of philanthropy for development** through the sharing of experiences, lesson learning, influencing policy and the development of innovative partnerships.

Focus

Bringing together innovative philanthropic actors interested in sharing lessons, questioning their operating models and seeking ways to **maximise their social value** and achieve sustainable and measurable outcomes.

Modus Operandi

netFWD members convene physically once a year in plenary to discuss issues of common interest, while a number of more specialised exchanges occur (e.g. through video teleconferences, smaller workshops, webinars, etc.) through two Working Groups (WG) which are smaller, "like-minded" task forces:

- Enterprise Philanthropy (EP) WG
- Innovative Thematic Philanthropy (ITP) WG

Key lessons from the network's plenaries will form the basis of unique netFWD products (e.g. "key challenges from a philanthropic perspective" or "position papers") that can be used and developed by members both internally and in dialogue with their own partners on the ground. These products will allow foundations to influence the policy agenda, at the OECD and in other relevant international fora such as the Global Partnership for Effective Development Cooperation.

netFWD's value added

INNOVATIVE THINKING ON PHILANTHROPY FOR DEVELOPMENT:

The ability to explore themes related to important development challenges (the "What") and issues related to foundations' responsiveness to those challenges (the "How").

SPECIFIC OECD netFWD PRODUCTS:

Unique netFWD tools and products will be developed (e.g. "key challenges from a philanthropic perspective" or "Position Papers") to provide members with policy and operational outputs to use both internally and in dialogue with their own partners on the ground.

ONE STOP SHOP FOR EXPERTISE ON DEVELOPMENT:

Access to OECD experts and to other networks of actors dedicated to development (e.g. the Emerging Markets Network (EmNet), Informal Network of DAC Development Communicators (DevCom)....)

OECD AS A NEUTRAL BROKER:

The OECD is not engaged in field-based projects or financing development; yet it gathers the experience and knowledge of a wide range of practitioners and policy communities. This position allows the OECD to act as a neutral broker between policy makers and non-state actors, such as foundations.

POLICY DIALOGUE:

OECD's long-standing tradition of supporting and influencing policy dialogue and knowledge sharing while shaping cutting-edge practices.

WORKING GROUPS

Enterprise Philanthropy (EP)

EP is a unique forum focused on cutting-edge exchanges on how to make venture philanthropy more effective while influencing policy through OECD channels and networks.

Participants benefit from:

- Transparent exchanges on *how* to **optimise social capital** through catalytic philanthropy.
- Platform for **lessons learned (good and bad practices)** and exploring **new strategic models** that can deliver more impact.
- Opportunity to sponsor/mentor smaller venture philanthropists, invited to join the WG by its members.

Members of this WG **must share the following features:**¹

- Demonstrated track record in venture philanthropy;
- Holistic approach to development challenges (“taking responsibility for achieving results”);
- Preference for cross-sector collaboration and mobilisation of different stakeholders to create shared solutions;
- Unconventional tools for social change (e.g. corporate resources, investment capital, lobbying);
- Ability to gather knowledge about the problems being tackled to inform their own action and influence that of other stakeholders in order to affect the enabling environment.

¹ Catalytic Philanthropy, Mark Kramer, in Stanford Social Innovation review, Autumn 2009



Innovative Thematic Philanthropy (ITP)

ITP members engage in policy discussions and exchange **knowledge, lessons and good practice** on:

- **Themes** of mutual interest (e.g. education and skills, governance, health, inclusive and sustainable growth, youth empowerment);
- **Innovative ways** to contribute to key development outcomes;
- Approaches to **optimise results and impact**.

Members share the following **core values**:

- Focus on innovation;
- Support for integrity and competence, as key elements of trust building;
- Ability to leverage resources for more synergies and effective action;
- Acting as brokers to enable effective collaboration.

WORKING GROUP

Thematic approach:
*education, youth, jobs,
health, inclusive growth*
Collaboration
Knowledge sharing
Identifying good practice

Impact
Development effectiveness
Leveraging resources
Key development
outcomes



Innovative Thematic Philanthropy

www.oecd.org/site/netfwd

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