

The CSO Partnership is an open platform that unites CSO voices from around the world on the issue of development effectiveness.

GLOBAL COUNCIL eBULLETIN



November 2015

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Indigenous Peoples Stand against Plunder and Militarisation

For centuries, indigenous peoples fought towards self-determination. Until now, the struggle continues as they remain targets of oppression.

This is the situation shared by delegates from different countries that have come together on the 17th of November in a workshop held at the Balai Kalinaw in UP Diliman Quezon City, Philippines. The workshop is organised by the International Indigenous Peoples Movement for Self Determination and Liberation (IPMSDL), in partnership with CPDE and other organisations.

The workshop, entitled Indigenous Peoples Resistance to Plunder and Militarisation, gave participants the chance to discuss and share their plights. This was also an avenue to learn from each other as they unify for a greater cause.

Delegates condemned army groups because of massive militarisation in IP communities. One case that gained prominence in local news is the Lumad killings in the Philippines.

10-year old Daniel*, a Lumad from Davao del Norte, lost his father and mother after they were shot by armed and uniformed men.

Daniel says, "Soldiers killed my parents because they thought they had alliance with Private-armed Groups in their area." Daniel's parents were farmers.

Another Lumad child also expressed hatred towards the military as they continue to invade their schools, even their homes.

"They have turned our schools into barracks," he adds.

Dr. Homen Thangjabam, a professor from Manipur, India shared how ethnic group Meitei have experienced massive displacement due to plunder and militarisation – mega dam projects and petroleum explorations in Manipur and eviction through army occupations all becoming detrimental to lands and its peoples.

"Rehabilitation of these displaced people hardly happens," Dr. Thangjabam further laments. He highlighted the importance of IPs having that sense of self-determination.

He quoted Macli-ing Dulag, IP hero from the Cordillera Region in the Philippines, "Land is life and that land is sacred. It is the duty of every indigenous person to defend and protect their."

Thangjabam adds, "He was the one who sacrificed his life defending the dam in Cordillera. So these are the few things we can learn from each other and through this solidarity we can fight together against neo-liberalism and neo-colonialism."

The delegates highlighted that plunder and militarisation is prevalent not only in developing countries but also in developed countries.

Aboriginals in Australia, for instance, were treated as though they were animals with the government not including them in the yearly population census. More importantly, Australian government plundered their resources turning them into mines even forcibly closing remote communities, cutting water and electricity to 20,000 people.

The CPDE focal person for the IP sector in Asia, Atama Katama of Sabah, Malaysia, believes that one way to advance is through being involved in discussion that matters. CPDE gives the IPs the opportunity to speak and promote effective development, a framework to counter development aggression.

Atama says, "Indigenous peoples should prepare their constituencies to take on greater dialogue challenges such as what we have learned from CPDE."

The workshop ended with hopes that it moves IPs from all over the world to stand together as one and move forward to a growing solidarity for self determination of all IPs.

Rural Communities vs Public Private Partnership: A Continuing Fight for Food Sovereignty

CPDE Secretariat

For more information, contact secretariat@foodsov.org

"PPP is worse than privatisation."

This is the bold statement by social movements and grassroots organisations of small-scale food producers from different parts of Asia. They convened last Friday, November 12, in a workshop held at the UP BalayKalinaw in Quezon City, Philippines, hosted by CPDE and



the People's Coalition on Food Sovereignty or PCFS with the title: Regional Workshop on PPPs in Agriculture and its Impact on Food Sovereignty.

The participating groups were given an avenue to share their plights. For years, different organisations, movements and communities have fought against the devastating effects these PPPs bring. Land-grabbing, destruction of natural resources, displacement and human rights violations occurred in many countries, according to delegates from India, Pakistan, Indonesia, Taiwan and the Philippines. With these, locals become estranged from producing food for consumption and lose control of their own lands dominated by corporations supported by its own government.

For instance, a mega agricultural PPP project caused displacement among indigenous peoples living in Malind, Indonesia. According to Andre Barahamin, researcher at Pusaka Foundation, a total of 148, 000 Malind-anim were displaced when the first phase of the project started in 2011.

"Police and army forces were the main human rights abuser over there. So, all the indigenous struggles there are repressed under the name of national stability," Barahamin says.

The fight is not over for locals and supporting non-government organisations. Other nations share the same plight and are determined to put an end to it.

"The monitoring of development disasters can only be done by CSOs... and CSO platforms can only give the fair and factual figures because they represent the voices of the concerned, voices of the people" says Chennaiah Poguri, CPDE Coordination Committee member from India, highlighting the importance of unity amongst peoples and support organisations. He hopes for a broader representation in countries also in need of help against PPP.

The workshop culminated with a unity statement. They called on all peasants, farmers, IPs, small-scale food producers and other sectors to strengthen the resolve to oppose PPPs in agriculture and similar schemes. They asked people to make a concerted effort to confront corporate hands and egotistical donor states who intensify the lack of economic democracy. The delegates of the regional workshop posed goals in the national and regional level.

The statement committed to continue to fight to re-establish the people's control over resources; prioritise the use of land and water resources for agricultural needs to meet domestic food needs; boost institutional and financial support for sustainable forms of agriculture; build food and grain reserves at the national and regional level; and increase public investment in agriculture and rural development.

Update on CSO Participation for the Second Monitoring Round

For more information, contact policy@csopartnership.org

The GPEDC has officially launched its Second Monitoring Round to assess progress in implementing a select number of Busan commitments against a set of ten indicators. To date, around 76 developing countries have stated their intent to join the process. The CPDE has already identified national focal points to support their work in approximately 58 of these countries. Data collection and validation will run from November 2015 to March 2016 followed by data processing, final review, analysis, and report publication in October 2016, in time for Second High Level Meeting in Nairobi, Kenya.

The GPEDC Joint Support Group (JST) led regional training workshops on the second round of monitoring in four regions: Asia (October 7 to 8), Latin America and the Caribbean (November 5), Africa (November) and the Pacific (November). Though targeted primarily for the participation of government representative, CPDE has ensured the participation of CSO representatives in these training workshops.

To support its country focal points, the CPDE will conduct a series of online monitoring trainings on the following dates:

- 10 December – ENGLISH session (details will follow soon)
- 11 December (morning)- FRENCH session (details will follow soon)
- 11 December (afternoon) - SPANISH session (details will follow soon)

These online trainings aim to provide the CPDE country focal points to acquire an initial understanding of the monitoring exercise, their roles and responsibilities and the processes, which will take place in the next months. A global face-to-face training workshop is also planned for January. The CPDE Team composed of Tetet Lauron, Vitalice Meja, Brian Tomlinson and Nurgul Dzhanayeva with support from the Global Secretariat, is in the process of designing a training curriculum for the training. It is expected that these capacity development interventions will equip CSO focal points with the necessary skills to engage the Monitoring exercise and effectively represent CSOs in the process.

Special announcement: CPDE postpones Strategic Planning meeting

In light of the ongoing highest security alert level in Brussels and uncertainties in the situation, the CPDE Strategic Planning workshop and the 7th CPDE Coordination meeting will be postponed to a later date.

CPDE stands in solidarity the people from across countries for peace.

CPDE set to review and renew strategy

For more information, contact secretariat@csopartnership.org

The CPDE is an established global open platform for civil society organisations in advancing effectiveness principles in development cooperation. In light of the changes in the development environment since its inception in 2012, CPDE is poised to a review and renew its strategy to further this claim.

A strategic planning meeting is set to be conducted and participated by the frontliners of the CPDE program – its co-chairs, representatives from global regions, sectors, working group leads, secretariat and consultants.

The meeting is part of a process of CPDE's reflection on its mission, goals, achievements and ways of working. Earlier this month, CPDE solicited the advice and insights of its leaders, members and key stakeholder to inform the meeting.

The strategic planning process is to be completed early 2016 and would inform CPDE plans in the coming years. Reaffirming its mandate would enable the platform to organise itself, politically and programmatically, to better carry out its purpose and its intentions.

UPDATES FROM REGIONS

Pre-Monitoring Regional Workshop, Latin American and the Caribbean - Mexico, November 5-6 2015

The event opened with remarks given by Daniella Borbolla, from the Mexican Agency for International Development Cooperation (AMEXID), who highlighted that, as part of the planned work of the Global Partnership for Effective Development Cooperation (GPEDC) at the Second High Level Meeting, efforts are undertaken for the Second Monitoring Round of Effective Development Cooperation. Participants were mainly Latin American and Caribbean government representatives from Colombia, El Salvador, Honduras, Mexico, Paraguay, Peru, Uruguay, Costa Rica, Panama and Dominican Republic. They were representing cooperation agencies or finance ministries responsible of monitoring the commitments expressed in the Busan agreements, among others.

UNDP, OCDE, Centro Clear para América Latina and Proyecto Mesoamerica also participated in the workshop. The event had foreseen civil society participation, however, CSOs encountered lack of information dissemination. As a result, only Jorge Balbis and Laura Vacera from Mexico, and Addys Then from AlianzaONG and CPDE national focal point from the Dominican Republic participated on the first day of meetings.

The two-day workshop gave opportunity for participants to share information about the definition and goals of the CPDE, the way it operates at a global, regional, sub-regional and national level, and above all the importance of engaging organisations working on these issues for a long time, such as the national focal points of the CPDE, as well as linking other sectors such as trade unions, youth and women.

CSOs also committed to sending a list including all the CPDE national focal points in Latin America and the Caribbean. Some conversations held with government officials revealed that some of them are already in contact with CPDE national focal points, such as Peru with the Asociación Nacional de Centros; El Salvador, with FUNSALPRODESE; and Uruguay with ANONG.

Some of the recommendations from the meeting include:

1. At the Global level, creating a capacity development training mechanism for those organisations who confirmed their participation in the second monitoring round. Motivating CPDE members of countries that still have not confirmed their participation and facilitating the contact details of national focal points to global organisers.
2. At the Regional level (CPDE LAC), identifying countries already committed to engage the monitoring round and try to engage those who have not done so. Creation of a communication mechanism between the different actors, to share information about practices and challenges.
3. At the national level, active participation and collaboration with governments and other actors.

CPDE Asia holds back-to-back activities in the Philippines

Three activities were organised by CPDE Asia this November in Manila: (a) CPDE Philippine Country Core Group Meeting; (b) Open Forum on private sector in development in Southeast Asia, and (c) CPDE Southeast Asia Subregional Meeting. The events were held on November 16 and 18 in Quezon City, Philippines.

Latin American and the Caribbean

Asia

CPDE Philippines Country Core Group Meeting

The meeting was attended by representatives from organisations forming the AidWatch Philippines, which serves as the CPDE country core group in the Philippines. The organisations present were IBON Foundation, Ecumenical Institute for Labor Education and Research (EILER), Management Advancement Systems Association Inc. (MASAI), and Centre for Development Programmes in the Cordilleras (CPDC). Representatives from Reality of Aid – Asia Pacific as CPDE Asia Secretariat were also present in the meeting.

The main points discussed in the meeting include a review of AidWatch Philippines' experience in development effectiveness and enabling environment work, challenges in resuming AidWatch work in the country, and the immediate actions to be undertaken by the group.

Some of the agreements reached are the following:

- The group committed to come up with a concrete plan of action by December. Priority points include engagement in post-2015, sectoral and development issues, and clear understanding and realisation of participation.
- AidWatch Philippines will initiate consolidation of members, for the full implementation of DE/EE work. Additionally, there is consideration to invite more organisations.

Open Forum on Private Sector Engagement in Development in Southeast Asia: Trends and Issues

The open forum was planned following discussions during the last Southeast Asia meeting to review private sector involvement in SEA countries. Panel speakers from countries and sectors shared their experiences and recommendations on the trends of private sector engagement in development. During the discussion, it was revealed the private sector has already infiltrated a number of development sectors including health and education. The forum began with reports from each country. Reports were followed by an interaction with the audience to address questions or clarifications about the presentations.

The organizations represented in the forum are:

- Research Centre for Management and Sustainable Development (MSD), Vietnam
- Cooperation Committee for Cambodia (CCC), Cambodia
- AidWatch Philippines
- WALHI Friends of the Earth Indonesia
- Partners of Community Organisation (PACOS Trust), IP sector
- Asosiasi Tenaga Kerja Indonesia (ATKI), Indonesia
- Local Resource Centre (LRC), Myanmar
- YAKKUM, Indonesia
- Learning for Development Association (LDA), Laos
- Asian Peasants Coalition (APC), Rural Sector
- CPDE Asia Secretariat

CPDE Southeast Asia Subregional Meeting

The Southeast Asia meeting is a gathering of CSO representatives across the sub-region. It provides an avenue for Southeast Asian CSOs to discuss emerging issues in development cooperation, challenges CSOs face in their campaign for effective development, as well as action points on how to move the work forward. Among the main objectives of the Asia Pacific region is the consolidation of sub-regional and country structures, by way also of developing the capacity and effectiveness of CSOs, to effectively engage and advocate for development effectiveness.

The meeting focused on the consolidation of strategic plans for sub-regional and country work. Country and sectoral updates on the progress and challenges in implementing Busan Commitments and CSO advocacy for development effectiveness, identifying advocacy strategy and priorities, and outreach to sectors and new countries were among the top priorities of the meeting.

Country representatives from Vietnam, Cambodia, Indonesia, Myanmar and Laos, and sectoral representatives from the indigenous peoples, migrants, faith-based and rural sectors participated in the meeting headed by the subregional focal point from MSD Vietnam and the CPDE Asia secretariat.

For more information, please contact etolentino@realityofaid.org

Regional Pre-Monitoring Workshop for Africa: Realising the Principles of Effective Development Cooperation

The regional pre-monitoring workshop for Africa took place on 16-17 November in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia. The workshop, hosted by the NEPAD Agency and UNDP Regional Service Center for Africa and organised by the OECD/UNDP Joint Support Team with financial contribution from the European Union, brought together over 40 countries and representatives from CSOs as well as the UN Regional Economic Commissions. The workshop provided an opportunity for national coordinators and other stakeholders to familiarize themselves with the overall monitoring framework of the Global Partnership for Effective Development Co-operation (GPEDC); the set of 10 indicators, as well as the process, timelines, and respective roles and responsibilities as countries engage in the 2015-2016 monitoring round. The workshop also provided an opportunity for mutual learning with regard to country implementation of the effective development cooperation principles and related monitoring efforts. We encourage all the CSO country focal points to liaise with their national coordinators to find out if your country is participating in this year's monitoring round in order to take part in the same.

For more information, please visit this page: <http://bit.ly/1N7yS7r>

CPDE Year 2 Activities

As far as implementation of CPDE activities for Year 2, mapping exercise on Inclusive partnerships and Enabling Environment survey are currently being implemented across various countries. Expect a more comprehensive update on this as we move along.

In the meantime, kindly visit our website, www.roaafrika.org to see updates on upcoming meetings, and more. For more information, please contact elsie@roaafrika.org or christine@roaafrika.org.

Africa



Europe

CONCORD AidWatch launches 2015 report titled "Looking to the future, don't forget the past – aid beyond 2015"

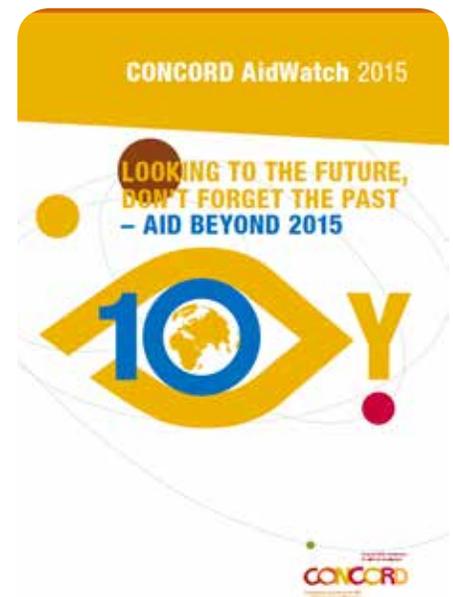
For more information, please contact Dorota.Sienkiewicz@concordeurope.org

Year 2015 has been marked by important international decision-making moments, including the Financing for Development Conference in Addis, the Sustainable Development Goals Summit in New York and the lead-up to the climate negotiations in Paris. The tenth CONCORD AidWatch Report takes stock of what the EU has achieved this year. More importantly, it warns member-states that the real work starts now. The 2015 CONCORD AidWatch Report looks at the new development framework and what the EU can do to ensure it delivers real benefits for those suffering from poverty and inequality.

The report strongly emphasises the importance of meeting aid quantity target, but not without ensuring that the aid is of a high-quality. How aid is delivered, and the policies and practices of donor governments, can have a huge influence on its impact on poverty and inequality. This is the rationale behind the development effectiveness agenda. Evidence from developing countries shows that the EU is failing to make sufficient progress on the implementation of effectiveness principles, especially ownership and conditionality. Development effectiveness was one of the EU's priorities in the lead-in to the Addis conference and the SDGs, but member-states have failed to back up this priority with actions.

This is a pending task, and EU and its member-states should implement the following recommendations:

- Explain how and when, at a national and institutional level, they are going to deliver on the development effectiveness targets and demonstrate progress, measured against the indicators devised by the Global Partnership for Effective Development Cooperation (GPEDC).
- Promote the development effectiveness principles in the context of other development flows.
- The effectiveness of EU aid depends on how well it follows development effectiveness principles – with a particular focus on country ownership and reducing formal or informal conditionality – whilst also ensuring that it includes civil society and improves predictability.



For more information see [this link](#).

UPDATES FROM SECTORS

Regional CSOs gather to discuss PPPs on a forum entitled "Public-Private Partnerships-Threats to agriculture, small-scale fishing and food sovereignty"

For more information, please contact coordinacion.pcfs.lac@foodsov.org

Indigenous Peoples, fishermen and peasant organisations participated at a three-day regional forum to discuss the threats that Public-Private Partnerships (PPP) pose to the good living of communities and organisations in their lands.

Rural

Labour

According to the Latin American Multinationals Observatory (OMAL, in Spanish), “PPP’s are a collaboration tool between public and private sectors aiming at conducting projects, programs or providing services which traditionally were created and provided by the public administrations, such as social services, provision of public services and infrastructures. Regarding development cooperation, PPPs are not only enabling the privatisation of solidarity and social justice policies, but also validating the discourse which considers transnational companies as vital actors against poverty”

The main purpose of this meeting was to collectively build a roadmap which allows the International League for Peoples’ Struggles (ILPS) and La Unión Latinoamericana de Pesca Artesanal, together with other partnering organisations, to strengthen their resistance and raise awareness about Food Sovereignty in Latin America from the perspective of the Good Living of the Artisanal Fishermen, Farmers as well as Indigenous Peoples.

In doing so, they plan to continue identifying actions being undertaken by communities and organisations in resistance processes against PPP and other threats which directly affect their lives and livelihoods. With a heavy emphasis upon those experiences where an alternative development to the one imposed by governments and corporations has been achieved.

One of the main outcomes of the meeting was the Declaration of Chalatenango, which includes the ideas, proposals and agreements reached among the participants. The different organisations committed themselves to promote and implement the agreements in their organisations and territories with the close support of the ILPS and La Unión Latinoamericana de Pesca Artesanal, and the assistance of the CSO Partnership for Development Effectiveness (CPDE).

Regional TUDCN workshop on the effectiveness of trade union cooperation in São Paulo
For more information, contact paola.simonetti@ituc-csi.org or joan.lanfranco@ituc-csi.org

The Cooperation Network of the Trade Union Confederation of the Americas (TUCA) held a workshop in São Paulo on “Trade Union Cooperation Effectiveness in South America”, from 19 to 20 October 2015. The meeting provided an opportunity for more in-depth discussion of the growing weight of South-South and triangular development cooperation in South America, at both government and trade union level. Trade union cooperation in the sub-region was examined in relation to the Trade Union Principles on Development Effectiveness and the TUDEP assessment tool. Read more [here](#).



Creation of TUDCN Asia Pacific

The 13th Regional General Council of ITUC Asia Pacific in Singapore, on 24-25 October 2015, approved the formation of a regional chapter of the Trade Union Development Cooperation Network (TUDCN). The first official meeting of the TUDCN Asia Pacific regional network will take place in April 2016 in Bangkok, together with the TUDCN General Meeting.

TUDCN at EESC conference “Sustainable Development Goals: Implementation in Europe”

Paola Simonetti, TUDCN Coordinator, spoke at the event “Sustainable Development Goals: Implementation in Europe”, organised by the European Economic and Social Committee in Brussels, on 12 November 2015. Simonetti stressed the engagement of trade unions in the post-2015 process and offered valuable examples of decent work mechanisms to implement 2030 Agenda, particularly social dialogue and collective bargaining.

More news on the sector from these links:

[English](#), [French](#), [Spanish](#)

The CSO representatives underlined that while data and analyses generated from the results of the monitoring exercise are important, institutionalising multi-stakeholder processes for monitoring in the country level is equally a valuable end in itself. Also presented during the workshop were the pilot indicators including Indicator 2 on CSO enabling environment, structured around 4 key elements – space for multi-stakeholder dialogue, CSO development effectiveness, official development cooperation with CSOs, and legal and regulatory environment for CSOs.

CPDE IP sector co-organises CSO forum on IP rights parallel to the UN forum on BHR in Geneva

Indigenous Peoples organisations and social movements gathered for a forum titled ‘Recognising Indigenous Peoples’ Rights to Land, Territories and Resources, and Challenges in their Access to Mechanisms for Redress,’ held on November 16, 2015 at Palais des Nations in Geneva, Switzerland. The session was conducted as a parallel event to the fourth Forum on Business and Human Rights organised by the Office of the Higher Commission on Human Rights.

Speakers coming from different regions shared their stories and experiences on the mechanisms for redress in light of extractive industries entering their ancestral lands. Angelica Gonzales of the International Coalition for Human Rights in the Philippines (ICHRP) shared that more than 4,000 indigenous peoples were displaced from their ancestral land in the southern provinces of the country. Lumads, the collective term for the indigenous peoples of Mindanao, were forced to evacuate because of the continuing military and paramilitary attacks. Ancestral lands in Mindanao are a target of mining companies because of its rich mineral deposit.

Presentations from other countries confirmed that this incident, alongside continuous violation of IP rights, is not only happening in the Philippines. In Colombia for instance, IP leaders were harassed, and at worst cases, assassinated to stop them from lobbying and defending their rights, according to Carlos Gualtero of Consejo Regional Indigena del Tolima. He further added that businesses, in general, do not respect Free Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC).

Failure of national laws has also led to the victimisation of indigenous peoples. Michael Hill from the Apache Nation shared a recent military bill that has allowed taking of their land which they revere as their spiritual center. Sociologist Arnold

Indigenous Peoples

Alamon, a professor from Mindanao State University- Iligan Institute of Technology pointed out that the Philippine Indigenous Peoples Rights Act has been used to force indigenous peoples to agree to streamlined permits that allow extractive industries access to their ancestral lands. He also argued that a number of government economic policies promote the entry of resource-extractive industries in the still rich ancestral lands.

The session also gave space for other presenters to share on the success of collective resistance. A social- environmental monitoring done by the Guarani young professionals in the Chiquisaca District in Bolivia was also shared. Lorena Terrazas of the Red Pazinde said that they fought hard to drive petrol giant Repsol out of their lands. She argued that it is through collective action that they can achieve genuine results.

The forum was coordinated by Rural Missionaries of the Philippines- Northern Mindanao Region, the Indigenous Peoples Movement for Self-Determination and Liberation, Incomindios, Latin America Mining Monitoring Program, Red PAZINDE, Asia



Indigenous Peoples Network on Extractive Industries and Energy, CIVICUS and World Council of Churches-Ecumenical Advocacy Alliance. CPDE, through its Indigenous Peoples sector, also co-organised the event.

For more information, please contact beverly.longid@gmail.com.

Youth

CPDE Youth Sector warms up for Strategic Planning meeting

The program of the 2015 CPDE Youth Sector work continues to grow with progress being made on its annual plan. The sector continues to learn internally, gathering momentum for 2016 as it follows regional and global processes that are defining development discourse.

Youth engagement

At the recently held Second Busan Global Partnership Forum in Seoul, South Korea, youth were a part of the delegation and made a short presentation titled, "Engaging the 'torch-bearers' – youth footprints on the Busan Agenda" based on the Busan principle of inclusive development partnerships. The presentation chronicled the journey of CPDE in creating the youth sector – its formation and growing work across the regions it is represented in.

The opportunity also provided youth with a platform to network and lobby for the CPDE 'Key Asks' to the forum in Korea which among others included endorsing the four Busan Principles of country ownership, results focus, inclusive development partnerships, transparency and accountability as the starting point to achieve higher development effectiveness and promoting the independent nature of CSOs as development actors in their own right. A key highlight in the meeting was the increased participation of civil society in the forum.

Ways forward

This December, the Zambian Network for Youth Organizations (ZANEYO) will host its National Level Development Effectiveness (DE) training with youth participants representing diverse groups being drawn from across the country.

The sector was scheduled to host its Global Youth Sector Coordination Committee meeting in Harare running from December 7 to 8 2015, however, this has been postponed following the postponement of CPDE Strategic Planning Meeting earlier scheduled for Brussels. Meanwhile, the Youth Sector Planning Meeting will be held early next year in Harare.

The sector is still to complete Regional ToT in Asia - the Pacific and Latin America respectively and are scheduled early 2016. Africa CPDE Youth has started rolling out its further strategy from its Regional Training of Trainers in Harare (Pan Africa CPDE Youth Declarations). One of the strategies was opening of CPDE Youth Africa group in which other national and international youth organisations working in Africa are invited for planning and sharing CPDE vision. Currently, Africa has 25 youth organisations affiliated with the CPDE Youth Sector. Meanwhile, one of CPDE Youth Sector Member is scheduled to participate in the High-level Meeting on the overall review of the implementation of the outcomes of the World Summit on the Information Society (WSIS+10) on December 15 to 16, 2015 which will be done in New York.

For more information, please contact cordiesiks@gmail.com

UPDATES FROM THE REFERENCE GROUPS

CPDE attends Annual Meeting of the Effective Institutions Platform in Singapore

CPDE attended the Annual Meeting of the Effective Institutions Platform and was represented by its Reference Group (RG) on Effective Institutions. Amy Padilla of IBON International and lead of the RG together with Vitalice Meja of Reality of Aid-Africa stood as CPDE representatives in the meeting held last November 17 to 18 in Singapore.

The delegation contributed in plenary and breakout group discussions on accountability and inclusion stressing enabling environment, institutionalisation of multi-stakeholder mechanisms for public participation, genuine inclusion, and roles of CSOs.

Padilla moderated morning session on ways forward on accountability with Asia Foundation, Cameroon Officials, Brazil officials and the World Bank in the panel. Padilla reiterated the points in the concept note on inclusion, which was positively received by the participants in the session.

CPDE also raised issues with regards to the selection of the new Co-Chair of the EIP. There had been no open and transparent nomination and selection processes that were observed, which caused high concern from the CSOs.

Also, the CPDE representatives posed the challenge to the Advisory Group on the commitment of EIP members and the follow-through work being done on the inclusion proposal, which was presented by CPDE and was approved last January in Brussels. For now, CPDE, through the EIP Reference Group, committed to work on the details of the proposal for the EIP to have final review and concrete planning.

Effective Institutions

CSO DE

UPDATES FROM THE WORKING GROUPS

CSO Exchange On CSO DE: Civil Society's Next Steps Towards A Wider Implementation Of Istanbul Principles And Practice Of CSO Accountability

For more information, contact mpamintuan@aprnet.org.

The CSO DE Working Group of the CPDE is organising a CSO Exchange on CSO DE: Civil Society's Next Steps towards a wider implementation of Istanbul Principles and Practice of CSO Accountability. This will take place in Nairobi, Kenya, at the Metro Hotel from December 13 to 14, 2015.

The expected outputs of this workshop are:

- Case stories of implementation of CSO Development Effectiveness and Accountability.
- Ways forward on improving the implementation of CSO DE principles at country level.

Please follow this [link](#) to have a look at the concept note and tentative program.

SSC

SSC and Development Effectiveness:

Workshop on Measuring Effective South-South Development Cooperation

28-29 January 2016 | Pasig City, Philippines

For more information, contact epalomares@realityofaid.org

A two-day Technical Workshop is being organised in Ortigas Center, Philippines from 28-29 January 2016 to develop and finalise a monitoring tool for South-South Cooperation (SSC) in preparation for the second round of monitoring of the Global Partnership for Effective Development Cooperation (GPEDC). The workshop will bring together policymakers from the South, development partners and civil society to review the draft framework for SSC monitoring and identify ways of implementation.

The role of SSC took center stage at the onset of the forming of the GPEDC. It involved extensive and careful consultations on how SSC could play its rightful place in the development effectiveness agenda at the global, national, and community levels, including through inclusive and multi-stakeholder approaches. These debates have helped highlight different perspectives on SSC within and across countries, institutions, and stakeholders and their links to the GPEDC.

This Technical Workshop is the first global event to be organised by the CSO Partnership for Development Effectiveness (CPDE) as a contribution to GPEDC and its monitoring by facilitating the development of a monitoring framework for SSC within the context of GPEDC. This meeting is informed by and will feed into the second round of monitoring. CPDE works at the global, regional, and national level to: 1) enhance political engagement and mobilise public support for principles of GPEDC implementation; and 2) build capacities for inclusive SSC policies, tools and measures.

South-South development cooperation has grown in prominence due to a rise in quantum, geographical reach as well as diversity in approaches of new forms of development partnerships. This has occurred given the realisation by the countries of the South that they have similar realities and relevant developmental experiences, and technical capacity and practical know-how for exchange that could fast-track their own development and economic growth. It is also out of the desire to implement the principles of SSC that arose out of the major declaration from key SSC conferences such as Bandung (1955), Buenos Aires (1979), Nairobi (2009), and Bogota (2010).

There is a growing consensus and demand that South-South development cooperation should be more accountable and impactful in its development outcome. This is increasingly coming from citizens, taxpayers and civil society organisations in both recipient and provider countries. However, the instruments and tools for

measuring accountability and development impact of the cooperation remains an area of contestation thereby inhibiting progress on their development. While there is a school of thought that believes that SSC needs to apply the GPEDC principles of ownership, inclusive partnership, transparency and accountability, and results-based outcome, the other school of thought believes that principles emerging from major conferences of SSC earlier mentioned are sufficient. Regardless of the school of thought, the movement towards development of tools and indicators for SSC has gathered momentum.

It is with this in mind that the CPDE Working Group on South-South Cooperation has planned a two-day multi-stakeholder technical workshop from 28-29 January 2016 to explore and develop a framework for measuring SSC. The technical workshop will bring together experts from governments, parliamentarians and CSOs with strong knowledge of SSC; monitoring and evaluation (M&E) and indicator development; and with close links to Southern policy makers. The meeting will benefit from the draft monitoring framework developed by the CPDE WG on SSC. The experts will provide invaluable inputs for the review and finalization of the CPDE SSC monitoring framework.

CPDE makes strong contribution at the 2nd Busan Global Partnership Forum

CPDE delegation was well-received at the 2nd Busan Global Partnership Forum in South Korea, 23-24 November. Tetet Lauron, CPDE Co-chair, gave the opening remarks on behalf of the CSO delegation. The forum was attended by members and leaders of the Global Partnership.

CPDE had a strong delegation composed:

- MacDonald Munyoro, National Association of Youth Organisations
- Nurgul Djanaeva, Forum of Women's NGOs of Kyrgyzstan
- Alanieta Vakatale, Pacific Islands Association of NGOPIANGO Secretariat
- Dalitso Kubalasa, Malawi Economic Justice Network (CSO monitoring focal point for Malawi)
- Ruben Quintanilla, FUNSALPRODESE, (CSO monitoring focal point for El Salvador)
- Tetet Lauron, CPDE Co-Chair
- Jeroen Kwakkenbos, EURODADD
- Vitalice Meja, Reality of Aid Africa



- Peter van Sluijs, Civil Society Platform for Peacebuilding and Statebuilding
- Matt Simonds, ITUC
- Julius Cainglet, Federation of Free Workers

The forum heightened and strengthened the value of GPEDC's commitment to global and country-level monitoring to resolve issue concerning the society for a sustainable development across nations.

The forum had three themes – GPEDC's role in the post-2015 development framework, the role of the private sector in effective development and effectiveness in fragile states.

Lauron said that GPEDC can contribute a lot in the implementation of the 2030 Agenda doing 3 things: First, promote the independent nature of CSO's as development actors in their own right; second, strengthen global light and country-focused model, and; third, monitor for accountability.

CPDE also recognises the role of private sectors. They should engage in a process that can lead to a legally-binding instrument to regulate the activities of transnational corporations and other business enterprises. The forum also posed an opportunity to assess and discuss development effectiveness in fragile states. It was suggested that there should be participation by non-governmental actors in the context of state ownership as it is crucial for ensuring success of development agenda.

Break-out sessions

A CSO break-out session was also conducted. It was attended by around 25 representatives from CSOs and governments. The discussion highlighted reflections on the Round 1 monitoring and ensuring that the Round 2 will be multi-stakeholder and inclusive.

Another break-out session was conducted focusing on Climate Finance Effectiveness. In line with the Busan agreements, effective climate finance should be reinforced by stronger policy coherence, transparency, and predictability, especially in support of countries most vulnerable to climate change. CPDE feels that existing references to climate finance remain insufficient to come up with a sound climate financing package that can address the huge gap in climate funding needs. It was concluded that the GPEDC can complement this process by offering an architecture of global accountability that goes beyond government-centred approaches and facilitates the engagement of other stakeholders, especially civil society.

Delegates also recommended that the platform communicate with Korea to involve CPDE in preparations of future forum.

Overall, the Forum was useful for networking opportunities and establishing visibility of the CPDE in the global policy arena. Canada's DFATD (now renamed 'Global Action Canada') commented that there was strong support for civil society throughout the GPEDC and the Forum. Canada also proposed that CPDE co-organises another activity with them at the HLPF.

GPEDC continues its legacy of inclusive nature and unique governance model allowing non-executive development actors like CSOs to sit at the table with an equal voice as governments and other actors.

Take part in the CPDE Global Council eBulletin, submit monthly updates to Reileen Joy Dulay at secretariat@csopartnership.org and Jodel Dacara at membership@csopartnership.org

Know more about the CSO Partnership, visit www.csopartnership.org
