

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

# eBULLETIN



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## CPDE, Asia-Pacific CSOs push for people's priorities in implementing Agenda 2030

**"Central to leaving no one behind, of course, is ensuring that no one is rendered invisible."**

*The CSO Partnership on Development Effectiveness (CPDE) unites with civil society organisations (CSOs) in the region in putting forward the people's agenda on the 3rd Asia Pacific Forum on Sustainable Development (APFSD).*

The APFSD is a forum convened by the United Nations Economic and Social Council for the Asia Pacific (UNESCAP) with the function of being a long-term consultation process that includes the participation of countries in the region, as well as organisations from the UN system and other stakeholders such as civil society. The theme of this year's forum is on setting regional priorities for the implementation of the 2030 agenda in the region, which includes the road map as well as the form, function, and modalities of the APFSD from this day forward.

CPDE members the Reality of Aid Asia-Pacific, Asia-Pacific Research Network (APRN) and Roots for Equity participated with a roster of organisations, which made planned interventions on the floor.

PHOTOS: United Nations ESCAP

CSOs came united following their own preparatory event called the Asia-Pacific CSO forum on Sustainable Development during the three days leading up to the forum in the UN.

During the APFSD formal sessions, CSOs have pushed for the true means of ensuring that no one gets left behind, breaking the monotony of governments' statements and eschewing in people's priorities.

Despite this, the decision to not come up with decisions is a severe blow not only to the region but the whole 2030 agenda process. The postponement of the discussion on the regional roadmap up until the High-Level Political Forum (HLPF) is reflective of the refusal of Member States to be accountable. Instead, these very same countries dish-out a shallow excuse that depicts regional level processes as an additional burden and a duplication of already existing mechanisms.

The stall on the regional roadmap is not the only cause for concern for CSOs. The space for CSOs also became a major point of contention among Member States during the forum, in informal meetings and formal sessions. Member-states pondered whether the APFSD should remain a multi-stakeholder platform or strictly transform into an intergovernmental event.

In spite of these setbacks, CPDE members together with other CSOs forwarded overarching calls that put to light the need to institutionalise a space for civil society and more regional calls that include action on militarism, women and youth. APRN, which leads CPDE's working group on CSO Development Effectiveness, hit the seeming shrinking of spaces available for CSOs. According to the network, 'CSOs are continuously being pushed towards the sidelines of the Forum, which can be observed in the decreasing number of CSO-selected representatives in the panel sessions, as well as in the number of intervention opportunities given to CSOs at the end of each panel session.' Only ten (10) spaces, which includes presenters/ speakers and interventions, were given to CSOs. This is the lowest compared to 2014 and 2015, which had 24 and 17 respectively.

*Related: Agenda 2030 Regional Priorities and Accountability: Asia Pacific at the Crossroads*

CPDE, given its mandate to champion inclusive partnerships, realises the importance of following the discussions on the 2030 Agenda to deliver genuine, people-centred development which is at the heart of development effectiveness. Given its works on the Post-2015 development agenda, CPDE is well-suited in continuing its engagement and ensuring the proper and just implementation of Agenda 2030. With its structure uniting thousands of CSOs, CPDE is capable of effectively engaging global-level advocacy while still remaining rooted to the priorities of peoples at the regional, national, and local levels.

CPDE has released a [statement](#) on the recently concluded APFSD.



## STORIES FROM THE REGIONS

### 2015 aid statistics: Many EU countries become the biggest recipients of their own aid

*Aid Statistics from the European Network on Debt and Development (EURODAD)*

- Today's OECD figures show diversion of aid to domestic costs in rich countries massively increased in 2015 - with \$12 billion being spent in donor countries to cover domestic refugee costs.
- This overshadows the fact that international aid expenditure increased in real terms but remained at 0.3% of donors' gross national income (GNI). This is less than half of the 0.7% targets donors have signed up to.
- The OECD must overhaul rules on what can be reported as aid so funds truly contribute to poverty reduction and development in the world's poorest countries.

April 13 2016

Figures published today by the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) purport to show a rise in aid, but in fact in actual net dollar terms, it fell from \$137 billion in 2014 to \$132 billion in 2015. The OECD reports that "development aid continued to grow" as they have adjusted the figures to include the effects of inflation and exchange rate changes, giving a real terms increase in aid.

Critically, the figures show that in 2015, \$12 billion of aid went to internal domestic refugee expenses – a massive increase compared to \$6.6 billion in 2014. Most of this was due to EU countries. For example, Austria spent 27% of their aid in Austria to cover refugee costs. They were not alone in this massive redirection of finance: the Netherlands spent over 22% of their aid in the Netherlands, and Italy over 25% in Italy for example. Clearly, far more needs to be done to ensure that aid is targeted towards achieving poverty eradication as the largest increases were due to rises in-donor costs.

The figures show that while several countries claim to have reached, or be close to, their 0.7 per cent of gross national income (GNI) target to development aid, their figures are being distorted by including many items that should not be counted as aid. The main current issue is the huge amounts of money being diverted to domestic refugee costs.

Jeroen Kwakkenbos, Policy and Advocacy Manager at the European Network on Debt and Development (Eurodad) said: "While it is very important that we care for refugees arriving on our shores, our own costs should not be classed as international development aid, and money to cover this must come from other sources. We must stop raiding aid budgets to solve our own problems at the expense of the poorest people which desperately need more and better aid. The figures presented today show clear issues with the reporting rules as the largest increases were for domestic budget gaps related to the refugee crisis."

Member States of the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development set the rules on what can be reported as aid (known as the OECD Development Assistance Committee or DAC). In February 2016, Members again expanded the rules in several areas, agreeing to spend more aid on security costs such as policing, and opening the door for more aid to be spent on the private sector, which Eurodad and other NGOs fear will mean a significant increase in aid being used to subsidise companies based in rich countries.

Kwakkenbos said: "Right now the immense diversion of aid to address the domestic costs of the refugee crisis has dramatically inflated the latest figures. But this could be only the start. The decisions made in February at the OECD risk even more aid being diverted to our own corporations through 'tied aid'. It is time for OECD members to clean up the rules on aid reporting and make sure they stick to their commitment to end poverty."

Eurodad recommends that the OECD DAC excludes any donor country refugee and student costs from the rules governing aid, and ends the practice of tying aid in future to prevent the subsidising of countries' own multinationals to carry out work in developing countries.

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**Notes to editors:**

- The aid figures can be found on the [OECD DAC website](#)
- The rules on what could be reported on aid were changed at the OECD DAC High Level meeting in February. The communique was published on 19 February 2016.
- Eurodad published an in-depth analysis and press release in reaction to the OECD DAC communique.
- A coalition of organisations including Eurodad, Oxfam ONE, Global Citizen, Save the Children and Bond have been calling on leaders to make sure the choices they make on aid in the coming months do not mean the poorest people lose out on vital public services like education or healthcare. So far 115,000 European citizens have signed petitions calling for our leaders to ensure that they Protect the Poorest and do not slash aid budgets going to poverty reduction.
- Why is aid important
  - International aid has been central to financing universal essential services: support to health as a share of aid rose from under 2% in 1990-91 to almost 14% in 2010-11; and aid now covers 40-45% of public health expenditure.
- Progress against the key MDGs included the following:
- In 1990, 37% of the world's population lived in extreme poverty, this rate has dropped to 12.7%.
  - The proportion of undernourished people in developing regions has almost halved.
  - The primary school enrolment in developing regions has reached 91%.
  - The proportion of people who lack access to improved sources of water has halved.
  - Maternal mortality has been reduced by 41% as compared to 20 years ago.
  - The spread of HIV has been halted and reversed. Between 2000 and 2013 the number of new infections dropped by 40%, from an estimated 3,5 million cases in 2000 to 2.1 million cases in 2013
- Aid is vital source of public finance for LDCs. Despite the continued importance of aid for LDCs and an overall increase in global aid levels, the share of aid money going to LDCs has slumped in recent years. Already low levels of aid to LDCs have declined for the second year in a row in 2014 and the proportion of aid going to LDCs is at its lowest in ten years. It is good to see that this trend appears to have halted in the latest preliminary figures. Unfortunately the DAC has not published the actual figures, just reporting an increase in real terms.

- Aid remains important for Middle Income Countries (MICs): While many MICs are less dependent on aid to meet basic needs of their people, aid is an important instrument to strengthen active citizenship and the work of civil society in these countries. Civil society in MICs is critical to ensuring accountability by governments to realize rights, access to decision making, better governance, budget monitoring and vital service delivery.
- Further resources: [Bond UKAN publication Aid to Z](#)
- Eurodad (the European Network on Debt and Development) is a network of 46 civil society organisations (CSOs) from 20 European countries, which works for transformative yet specific changes to global and European policies, institutions, rules and structures to ensure a democratically controlled, environmentally sustainable financial and economic system that works to eradicate poverty and ensure human rights for all.



### **Kepa: Intolerable further cuts to Finnish development aid**

The Finnish government has announced an additional 25 million euro cut to Finland’s ODA budget to the shock of the Finnish development sector, still reeling from last autumn’s massive 43 percent cut to its funding.

The cuts demonstrate a shocking and shortsighted disregard for the unprecedented emergencies posed by the refugee crisis and climate change, says Kepa, Finland’s umbrella organization for development NGOs.

“The government is purposefully bringing the Finnish development sector to an end. All the major decisions on fulfilling Finland’s international commitments will be dumped on the next government,” says Timo Lappalainen, Kepa’s executive director.

More [here](#).

### **Partners Albania organises national conference on creating Enabling Environment and improving CSOs capacities in Albania, presents findings of the Monitoring Matrix**

For more information, please contact [irina.lupu@fondromania.org](mailto:irina.lupu@fondromania.org)

On March 2, 2016, Partners Albania organised a national conference titled “Creating an Enabling Environment and Enhancement of capacities for CSOs development in Albania.” During the conference, Partners Albania presented the findings and recommendations of the [Monitoring Matrix on Enabling Environment for Civil Society Development, Country Report for Albania 2015](#), which monitors the legal and practical environment in which civil society function and operate, based on international principles and standards.

The Monitoring Matrix was conducted in seven countries of Western Balkans and Turkey, in the frame of the initiative "Balkan Civil Society Acquis-Strengthening the Advocacy and Monitoring Potential and Capacities of CSOs," a project implemented by Balkan Civil Society Development Network (BCSDN) of which Partners Albania is a member.

The monitoring reports in each country will serve as bases for the monitoring of the Guidelines for EU Support to Civil Society in Enlargement Countries 2014 – 2020, and for implementation of advocacy initiatives to improve the enabling environment for civil society development in the Western Balkan and Turkey, at country and European level.

The NPO Academy was also presented during the event. It is an innovative approach of Partners Albania to strengthen capacities of NPO executives to build effective organizations serving the public and interest groups. The Academy is an annual initiative that aims at increasing the professionalism of NPO directors and managers through contemporary learning techniques and multidimensional professional expertise.

Visit here a [photo gallery](#) from this event.  
The Monitoring Matrix can be accessed [here](#).



## Kosovo CSOs participate in the GPEDC Second Monitoring Round

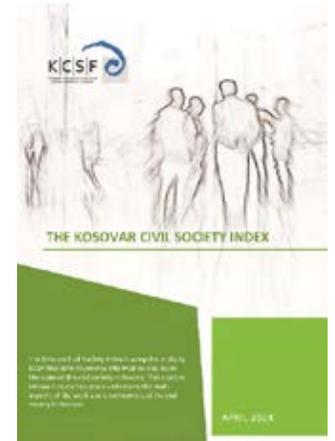
Kosovar Civil Society Foundation (KCSF), CPDE CSO focal point for Kosovo, led CSO participation in the Second Monitoring Round. It led in gathering data not only for Indicator 2, but also took the lead on reporting on Indicator 3, in the absence of available information or of a focal point. This was to be done in an environment where state institutions do not really follow development and official data are available only through a handful of CSOs.

The task was pursued almost instantly. KCSF started with a quick desk review of data available and identified potential sources of information. A survey for development partners, designed and launched by KCSF, was administered directly to its partners and networks to reach a significant number of responses. Additional in-depth interviews were conducted with a number of relevant stakeholders, CSO network organisations, KCSF's own staff, trade unions, and associations, to fill in the information gaps. A representative group of CSOs in terms of main activity, size and operation of governance level were invited to validate the results and provided very useful comments.

However, the most important ingredient to successful completion of the activity was the KCSF methodology and practice for regular monitoring of the enabling environment for civil society. Its monitoring and annual reports are based on a

regional methodology developed and implemented by civil society practitioners and experts of the Western Balkans and Turkey. The data from the Kosovar Civil Society Index conducted by the KCSF on a bi-annual basis were also indispensable for this process.

This is not the first time that our regular data collection and analysis have proven essential for informing developments in the civil society sector in Kosovo and designing interventions. They have fed numerous strategic and policy processes and documents by domestic and international stakeholders targeted to civil society development.



## Africa

### Kenya to host Second High-Level Meeting of the GPEDC: Towards Inclusive and Accelerated Implementation of the 2030 Agenda

The Government of Kenya announced that it will host the Second High-Level Meeting (HLM2) of the Global Partnership for Effective Development Co-operation (GPEDC), an inclusive global forum which helps development actors to work better together to end poverty. The meeting will take place at the Kenyatta International Conference Centre in Nairobi from 28 November to 1 December 2016.

One year after the United Nations adopted the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), the Nairobi high-level meeting will prioritise actions to make development co-operation more effective across a diverse group of actors. To achieve the SDGs by 2030, it is vital to agree on specific policies and actions that will minimize transaction costs for developing countries and improve the quality of development co-operation partnerships. Delivering on financial commitments is also essential.

HLM2 aims to amplify the positive impact of development co-operation over the next 15 years. Hosted by the Government of Kenya in Nairobi (28 November–1 December 2016), it will:

- take stock of the implementation of development effectiveness principles and commitments
- provide a learning space on development effectiveness, showcasing successful examples
- identify innovative approaches to sustainable development that can be scaled up
- position the Global Partnership to effectively contribute to implementation of the SDGs and the Addis Ababa Action Agenda.

Based on inclusive consultation, the HLM2 outcome document will help shape how existing and new development actors can partner to implement Agenda2030 and realise the SDGs. Read [more](#).



**Second High-Level Meeting  
of the Global Partnership:  
Towards Inclusive and  
Accelerated Implementation  
of the 2030 Agenda**

28 November–1 December 2016, Nairobi, Kenya



## CSO participation in the Second Monitoring Round: Updates from Second Monitoring Round

In Kenya, Reality of Aid Africa Network gathered CSOs for a workshop that was held on 20 February 2016. The meeting's objectives were to:

- give a chance to CSOs to respond to the questionnaire on Indicator 2: CSO Enabling Environment
- inform CSOs on the monitoring exercise and its importance being conducted by government in collaboration with development partners and CSOs
- discuss way forward for CSOs in terms of engaging effectively in the monitoring exercise in a meeting and provided data for Indicator 2.
- representatives then took part in a pre-validation workshop with government and development partners where data collected was then verified and finally disseminated at the national validation workshop organized by the National Government on 7 April 2016.

For the CSO workshop report, click [here](#).

For the Kenya National Validation Workshop final findings presentation, click [here](#).

## Capacity Building Workshop on CSO Development Effectiveness in Central Africa Region

The capacity building workshop took place in February 2016, in Yaoundé Cameroon. The training targeted national and provincial CSOs from Rwanda, Burundi, Congo DRC, Congo Brazzaville, Cameroon and Gabon working on policy dialogue and advocacy, mobilization of grassroots communities, research, among others. The workshop focused on:

- Preparing Central African CSOs to engage in advocacy work to get the government, development partners, the private sector and parliamentarians to engage in the implementation of the Busan commitments;
- Empowering CSOs with the vital tools to monitor the implementation of the Busan commitments regarding the Rights-Based Approach(RBA) to development;
- Training CSOs on how to monitor the Istanbul Principles with a special focus on setting accountability standards for civil society entities.
- Christine Andela, CPDE Central Africa subregional focal point , strongly urged regional coordinators, focal points and all workshop participants to implement the following resolutions validated and adopted at the workshop:

R1. Consolidate CPDE platform by fostering civil society efficacy towards the implementation of the eight Istanbul Principles:

- Human rights and social justice,
- Equality and gender equity,
- Democratic ownership and participation,
- Sustainable environment;
- Transparency and accountability;



- Fairness and solidarity partnerships;
- Creating and sharing knowledge;
- Commitment to realizing positive sustainable change

R2. Work towards advocating for CSOs to access public funds through an incentivized legal framework

R3. Consider replicating the knowledge sharing platform on global partnership in our respective countries;

R4. Implement the action plan developed at the end of the workshop to effectively carry out the monitoring of the implementation of the Busan commitments;

R5. Capitalize all the work done by CPDE for Central Africa to advocate for an enabling environment for CSOs;

R6. Develop a protection program for human rights activists in Central Africa.

For more information, please follow this [link](#).

## Inclusive Partnerships Monitoring: Cameroon Report

In order to strengthen the contribution of each family of development actors in achieving sustainable development objectives, the civil society through the NGO Collective for Food Security and Rural Development (COSADER) conducted with the support of ROA/CPDE, a mapping of inclusive partnerships in Cameroon.

- This study is a contribution of civil society in the combined effort to improve access to basic services, the inclusive local economic development and better management of national resources.
- The state of multi-stakeholder partnerships of the site revealed that collaboration among stakeholders is impacted by their:
- Weak ownership of the vision, concepts, values, principles, and goals to achieve MDG / SDGs;
- Weak legal and institutional framework of partnerships to achieve the objectives of Development of Cameroon;
- Weak managerial capacity of stakeholders to manage partnerships and maintain them;
- The trust deficit that exists between certain actors;

The prevalence of prejudice mutual perceptions between the actors and the low valuation of the results of multi-stakeholder partnerships.

To delve into this further, kindly download the [FR version](#) .

The Inclusive Partnerships monitoring was also done in Kenya, Nigeria, Sierra Leone, Chad and Mali. The reports for these countries will be shared once finalised.



## Workshop on Planning and Budgeting for Results: Leveraging Resources to Deliver Impact

March 20-21, 2016 | Dhaka, Bangladesh

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On March 20-21, the Asia Pacific Development Effectiveness Facility (AP-DEF) and Global Partnership Initiative on Results and Mutual Accountability facilitated a regional workshop on Planning and Budgeting for Results: Leveraging Resources to Deliver Impact in Dhaka, Bangladesh. Senior government officials with planning and finance functions from six countries (Bangladesh, Cambodia, Lao PDR, Mongolia, Nepal and Vietnam) as well as private sector and civil society representatives from the Philippines met to discuss country experience and potential next steps in promoting stronger links between development finance and national development priorities and the SDGs.

This workshop aims to build a common agenda in taking forward the Development Finance Assessment implementation roadmap focusing on the role of the government as well as other development partners in advancing key strategic priorities such as: (1) quality of budget; (2) domestic resource mobilization; and (3) private sector resources.

The Reality of Aid - Asia Pacific (RoA-AP), through its CPDE work in the Asia region, presented CSO perspectives in adopting more integrated financing for national plans and SDGs. As the sole CSO representative in the workshop, RoA-AP discussed the need to acknowledge and safeguard human rights-based approach and development effectiveness principles as cornerstones to any kind of cooperation for development.

RoA-AP also forwarded diminishing CSO democratic spaces in the region thus, the need for an enabling environment that is consistent with international human rights norms to maximise CSO contribution and participation in development processes. As bare minimum, any development cooperation strategies should not undermine and restrict CSO spaces to perform their roles in development processes, specifically pointing at the legal and extra-legal trends existing in the region.

## AP CSO Forum on Sustainable Development and AP Forum on Sustainable Development

March 31–April 05, 2016 | Bangkok, Thailand

Over 135 CSOs participated in the Asia Pacific CSO Forum on Sustainable Development facilitated by the Regional CSO Engagement Mechanism (RCEM) from March 31 to April 2, 2016 in Bangkok, Thailand.

CSO delegates brought into discussion regional priorities and their interrelation with the goals, targets, and indicators of the Sustainable Development Goals. Issues of militarism, accountability, human rights, urbanisation, and environment among others feed into the CSO statement as part of the implementation of the 2030 Agenda as well as into the people's regional roadmap.



Asia

Through a side event, CPDE Asia steered conversation on CSO diminishing democratic spaces in national and regional levels, highlighting the need for CSO enabling environment and denouncing legal and extra-legal trends that restrict CSO participation in development processes in the region.

CSOs affirm the need to actively and continuously (1) engage and participate in the creation of robust and dynamic review and accountability mechanism that would foster knowledge sharing, substantial participation, reciprocal learning, and promote shared accountability for regional challenges and opportunities; (2) assert for formal structure for effective dialogue where CSOs will be involved and represented, on a regular and permanent basis; and (3) encourage governments to remove barriers that undermine and restrict CSO spaces to perform their roles in development processes.

The CSO Forum was held prior to the Asia Pacific Forum on Sustainable Development convened by UN Economic and Social Council for the Asia Pacific (UNESCAP) also in Bangkok. During both events, CSOs asserted its right to be recognised and engaged as equal partner in all political processes to co-determine a bold, transformative, and people-centered sustainable development.

## First High-Level Follow-up Dialogue on Financing for Development in Asia Pacific

March 30-31, 2016 | Incheon, South Korea

The UN ESCAP held the First High-Level Follow-up Dialogue on Financing for Development in Asia Pacific on March 30-31, 2016 in Incheon, South Korea. More than a hundred participants attended the event, including nine (9) representatives from civil society organisations.

The event was organised to provide different development actors a venue to review the Addis Ababa Action Agenda (AAAA) commitments and discuss strategies for their implementation. The High-Level Follow-up focused on six key issues: regional tax cooperation, capital markets, institutional investors, financial inclusion, climate finance, and South-South cooperation and triangular development cooperation.



Photo: [www.kaica.go.kr](http://www.kaica.go.kr)

CSO delegates brought into the table the issue of shrinking space for civil society organisations due to restrictive laws implemented by various governments in the region, making it a struggle for many CSOs to exercise their right as development actors. Another issue is how several large-scale infrastructure projects have adversely affected grassroots communities. Military instruments have been utilised in land grabs, forced evictions, and other human rights violations. Some projects also have caused severe and irreparable damage to the environment. The most vulnerable to these are the marginalised sectors: the women, children, indigenous peoples/cultural minorities, farmers and fisherfolk, the urban poor, among others.

In response to these issues, CSOs call on the substantial inclusion of CSOs and local communities in the decision-making, implementation, assessment & monitoring phases of infrastructure projects to make sure that people's voices will be heard.

Social and environmental safeguards to protect the environment and communities affected by development projects should be put in place. CSOs stressed the importance of country and democratic ownership, mutual accountability and transparency, and CSO engagement in development cooperation.

The CSO delegates also called for the inclusion of CSOs in future follow-up dialogues and to secure their space to share experiences and recommendations in the area of financing for development.

## ANND, CPDE co-organise national workshop on 2030 Agenda and development effectiveness

For more information, please contact [zahra.bazzi@annd.org](mailto:zahra.bazzi@annd.org)

The Arab NGO Network for Development (ANND), together with CPDE, the Lebanese Transparency Association (LTA) and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) organised a national workshop on development effectiveness on 11 April 2016 in Lebanon. The workshop entitled, **“Towards the Implementation of 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development: Accountability of Actors”** aimed to highlight and focus on the principles of development and the responsibility of Lebanese development actors to uphold these principles. Discussions focused on the principle of partnership between stakeholders to improve developmental performance. Emphasis was given on the need for accountability, mutual accountability and its mechanisms in particular, and enhancing the role of society in transparency and accountability.

In his opening speech, ANND Executive Director Ziad Abdel Samad shared that ‘Agenda 2030 provides a way to respond in a comprehensive manner to global challenges, particularly global warming and accelerated inequality.’ He also recognised that the A2030 is more comprehensive as it included a range of additional goals compared to the Millennium Development Goals, such as protecting labour rights and promoting safe and secure working environments for all workers, and; achieving sustainable management and efficient use of natural resources.

However, Samad also underscored that the implementation of such Agenda faces a number of challenges, especially the unequal trade system and the absence of regulatory and investment frameworks that only benefit big corporations. He also shared on the fact that these same big corporations get to decide on the economic and fiscal policies.

Accordingly, he also said that ‘[t]he aim towards enhancing investments as an only option to stimulate growth and create jobs puts additional pressure on the nature and natural resources; especially fossil fuel, and on biological diversity, which is one of the direct causes of global warming. In addition the unfair competition, the creation of tax incentives, the adoption of flexibility in labour markets, weakening the role of the State in the protection of human rights and environmental sustainability

## MENA

Photos: [www.facebook.com/www.annd.org](http://www.facebook.com/www.annd.org)



are some of the main reasons behind inequality and poverty. It is from this point that is specifically addressing these challenges must be initiated.'

Sessions during the workshop were divided into discussions of international partnership in promoting development effectiveness based on Goal 17 (on global partnerships) of the SDGs. There were discussions as well on the relevance of monitoring mechanisms for the implementation of SDGs through transparency and accountability. During this particular session, discussants and participants touched on the importance of accountability of all development stakeholders, especially business and the State. Accountability for CSOs was also discussed by looking at different tools, particularly the Istanbul Principles.

## STORIES FROM SECTORS

### IPs

#### CPDE Indigenous Peoples Sector conducts three regional workshops

For more information, please contact [beverly.longid@gmail.com](mailto:beverly.longid@gmail.com)

The international Indigenous Peoples' Movement for Self-Determination and Liberation (IPMSDL), lead of the CPDE IP sector, successfully concluded regional CPDE workshops for Asia, Latin America and the Caribbean, and Africa. All three workshops had active discussions on Indigenous Peoples issues in relation to development effectiveness, and resolved to build the IPMSDL in the said regions and work for greater solidarity for Indigenous Peoples rights. The Workshops also selected regional coordinating bodies and support team for Latin America and Africa and they are as follows:

#### Coordinating Committees

*Africa: Saro Legborsi Pyagbara, Convener*

Name	Country	Organization
Saro Legborsi Pyagbara	Nigeria	Movement for the Survival of the Ogoni People (MOSOP)
Daniel Kobei	Kenya	Ogiek Peoples Development Programme (OPDP)
Elfreida Gaeses	Namibia	WIMSA-Namibia
Celestine Akpobari	Nigeria	Ogoni Solidarity Forum
Xukuri Xukuri	Botswana	Kuru Development Trust

*Latin America and the Caribbean: Norma Maldonado, Convener (participants in the Latin America workshop meeting agreed that the convener works on rotation among themselves.)*

Name	Country	Organization
Norma Maldonado	El Salvador	AROAJ
Maria Alicia Guaján	Ecuador	UNORCAC
Amado Ramos	El Salvador	The Steps of Jaguar
Felipe Miguel Pajarito	Guatemala	Qa'Kaslemal Association
Gladis Vila Luz	Peru	ONAMIAP

*Also included is the Asia Coordinating Committee that was formed earlier:*

Name	Country	Organization
Beverly Longid Windel Bolinget	Philippines	Cordillera Peoples' Alliance (CPA)
Atama Katama	Malaysia	PACOS Trust
Simon Pabaras	Indonesia	AMAN
Jiten Yumnam	Manipur	Centre for Research Advocacy-Manipur (CRAM)
Neingulo Krome	Nagaland	Nagaland Peoples Movement for Human Rights (NPMHR)

These coordinating bodies will be the partners of the IPMSDL to carry out CPDE IP work in the regions. Supporting the Manila-based sectoral secretariat are (a) Pya Malayao, KATRIBU (National Alliance of Indigenous Peoples Organizations in the Philippines); (b) Sarah Dekdeken, Cordillera Peoples' Alliance (CPA), and; (c) Julius Daguitan and Mafel Macalanda, Asia Pacific Indigenous Youth Network (APIYN).

## IP movement condemns assassination of environmental activists Caceres and Garcia

The IPMSDL condemned the killing of environmental activists Berta Caceres and Nelson Garcia in Honduras last March. Both activists were members of the National Council of Popular and Indigenous Organizations in Honduras (COPINH). At a picket rally in front of the Honduran embassy in Manila, Philippines, Beverly Longid, coordinator of CPDE IP sector, said that the assassinations of both Caceres and Garcia are not isolated cases. In fact, the killings of the two mirror the situation of IPs in Asia, Africa, the Pacific, and in North America and Europe. Quoting Global Witness, a private institution that records violations of people's rights, Longid also said that in 2014, at least 116 activists have been killed around the world - mostly in Brazil, followed by Colombia, the Philippines and Honduras. Most of the victims are indigenous peoples defending their ancestral lands against destructive projects in energy, and large-scale foreign mining.

The killings is a reflection of the shrieking civic spaces recorded by the CPDE in a number of countries in exchange of corporated development. Human rights violations, extra-judicial killings in particular, is one of the biggest threats to civic participation and enabling environment.

Caceres, an indigenous Lenca in Honduras, was one of the leaders who led the protest against the construction of the Agua Zarca Dams to be built on the sacred river Gualgarque. The Chinese company Sinohydro, and the World Bank's International Finance Corporation later withdrew from the project. However, the government of Honduras, and the Honduran company Desarrollos ENERGETICOS or DESA persist in building the said dam



Since 2006, the Lenca people opposed the construction of the dams as these will dispossess them of their ancestral lands, and destroy their sources of water, food and traditional medicines, and livelihood. More importantly, they have not given their permission to build the dams on their land. There has not been even any consultation with them for the construction of Agua Zarca Dams. In fact, the affected communities were surprised with the sudden arrival of large machines and other construction equipment construction in their communities. With the help of COPINH, they found out the construction of the dam.

IPMSDL called on the government of Honduras to immediately bring to justice the killers and those behind the killing of Berta and Nelson, and stop the construction of the Agua Zarca Dams. The organization also called on the remaining investors to withdraw its support from the said dams, and for both to respect the rights of indigenous peoples to free, prior informed consent, ancestral lands and self-determination.

### *Upcoming initiatives*

After initiating an online petition calling for justice and accountability in the recent harsh dispersal on April 1, 2016 of Kidapawan farmers majority of whom are Lumad IP in Mindanao, Southern Philippines, the IPMSDL together with its Philippine partners will raise the incident and other cases of rights violations at the United Nations Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues (UNPFII). They also hope to dialogue with the UN Special Rapporteur on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples during the UNPFII. This will happen during UNPFII meeting from May 9 to 20 in New York.

CPDE IP Global Coordinating Group and attending constituency members and partners will also meet on May 14 to discuss their plans and advocacies.

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## **New ITUC study on DFIs**

For more information, contact [paola.simonetti@ituc-csi.org](mailto:paola.simonetti@ituc-csi.org) or [theo.morrissey@ituc-csi.org](mailto:theo.morrissey@ituc-csi.org)

The International Trade Union Confederation (ITUC) concluded a study on development funding being channeled through Development Finance Institutions (DFIs). This publication highlights a number of alarming shortfalls in how these institutions operate that can seriously undermine international development goals.

The new ITUC report, entitled '[The development effectiveness of supporting the private sector with ODA funds](#)' examined nine Development Finance Institutions (DFIs). Five case studies provided a background for the study which found that DFI practice is lacking in three vital areas:

- Ownership
- Development results
- Mutual accountability

The full report is available here: [EN](#) | [FR](#) | [ES](#)

The full case studies are available here:

- [Assessment of ODA Projects and their Implications on IPs in Manipur](#)
- [The Use of Official Development Assistance \(ODA\) in the Development of Public-Private Partnership Investments in Africa - A Case Study of Zambia](#)
- [L'utilisation de l'aide publique au développement pour la création de partenariats publics-privés - Etude de cas du Sénégal \(available in French only\)](#)
- [El papel del sector privado en las políticas de cooperación al desarrollo en América Latina y el Caribe - Estudio de casos seleccionados \(available in Spanish only\)](#)

### *New TUDCN/CPDE studies on social dialogue*

In the framework of its work-stream on the relevance of social dialogue for development, the TUDCN has undertaken three national case studies: Indonesia, Ghana and Uruguay.

Social dialogue within these three countries is analysed in its various forms, with particular focus on the formalisation of these dialogues at different administrative levels and its contribution to development. The studies are authored by national trade union specialists and include examples of good practice as well as of limitations of the different contexts. Conclusions and recommendations based on the analysis are also outlined. The studies are funded by the CSO Partnership for Development Effectiveness.

- The Impact of Social Dialogue on Development and Social Inclusion in Uruguay, PIT.CNT: [EN](#) | [ES](#)
- Developmental Relevance of Social Dialogue in Ghana, by Prince Asafu-Adjaye, Labour Research and Policy Institute - Ghana TUC: [EN](#)

Indonesia case study, which will review the changing conditions that the country is undergoing, will be published soon.

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## STORIES FROM THE WORKING GROUPS

### **Working Group on CSO DE meets in Brussels**

For more information, contact [mpamintuan@aprnet.org](mailto:mpamintuan@aprnet.org)

Members of the CSO DE Working group attending the EU Policy Forum on Development and the CPDE's Coordinating Council Meeting in Brussels took the opportunity to meet on March 22, 2016 to discuss the workplan of the working group for year 2016.

One of this year's highlight activities is the Action Research on the State of CSO Development Effectiveness and Accountability, which will document CSOs' progress in implementing the Istanbul Principles and recommend actions for improvement. The working group is also set to launch the #IamAccountable campaign which intends to gather more than 4000 CSO respondents to the CSO Accountability Test. These final results will be launched during the HLM2 to emphasise that CSOs are strong on their commitment to accountability and pressure governments to do the same.

### **WG spearheads Action Research on the State of CSO DE and Accountability**

Despite successes, CSO face a lot of challenges in improving their own development effectiveness and accountability. Diminishing enabling environment for CSOs is one of these, if not the greatest challenge that prevents CSOs from fully implementing the Istanbul Principles and Accountability. Democratic spaces for engagement are shrinking at the global, regional, and national levels. Laws are being crafted to monitor and control CSOs activities. CSOs' basic human rights are also threatened by threats to their lives and safety especially those who are very critical of government policies.

Five years since Istanbul and Siem Reap, there is a need for an assessment of the actual state of CSO Development Effectiveness and Accountability in order to scale up previous initiatives and identify action points to address challenges.

CSO DE



This action research will build on the results of the Journey from Istanbul casebook and the CPDE Global Synthesis on the State of Development Cooperation, CSO Enabling Environment, and CSO Development Effectiveness. It aims to

- Conduct an assessment of CSO progress in the implementing the Istanbul Principles and Accountability, in the context of different types of CSOs and the roles they play, and the CSO environment
- Come up possible recommendations for CSOs in which CPDE could lend its expertise. The results should feed into the implementation of regional/sectoral skills training in developing their constituencies' implementation of IP, and plans of the CSO DE WG.
- Come up with policy recommendations for governments and donors to provide capacity development support for CSO development effectiveness

## Update on the Second Monitoring Round | Global Secretariat

Country processes on the GPEDC Second Monitoring Round have culminated in a number of participating countries by end March to mid April. After months of preparing CSO focal points to engage in the Second Monitoring Round, the CPDE has received around 23 CSO reports, and evidences on Indicator 2.

In an attempt to touch base on CSO focal points, the Global Secretariat conducted a series of debriefing webinars in Spanish and French (28 April) and English (4 May). This is for CSO focal points to provide feedback on the official process and their actual participation. The webinar aimed to record not only the successes achieved but also the challenges CSO focal points faced.

The CSO reports and evidences on Indicator 2 will be used as contributions to the CPDE Synthesis Research 2016 which will be released in time for the Second High Level Meeting of the GPEDC. Recommendations to improve the next round of monitoring were also shared by CSOs during the webinar.



**CPDE TRAINING ON THE  
GPEDC SECOND MONITORING  
ROUND**

## UPCOMING CPDE EVENTS |

Know more about the [CSO Partnership](#).  
Take part in the CPDE eBulletin. Submit updates to  
[Reileen Joy Dulay](#) and [Jodel Dacara](#).

For more information, please contact [secretariat@csopartnership.org](mailto:secretariat@csopartnership.org)

**16 June (0915 to 1030) | BRUSSELS, BELGIUM: CPDE Brainstorming Lab Session**  
European Development Days on Universalising Effective Development Cooperation

**June | THE NETHERLANDS: 9th CPDE Coordination Committee meeting**  
Expected participants: CC, Core Group member